BLOGS

Sectional Test on General Knowledge for CLAT UG [Part 8]

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1. Which international monetary arrangement, which collapsed in the 1970s, is being revisited by India's current discussions regarding de-dollarisation in global trade?

a. Gold Standard

b. Bretton Woods System

c. Smithsonian Agreement

d. Plaza Accord

2. The principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" (CBDR), often invoked in global climate negotiations, originated with its formal recognition in which document or agreement?

a. Kyoto Protocol

b. Rio Declaration, 1992

c. Paris Agreement

d. Stockholm Declaration

3. How does the issue of algorithmic bias, a frequent topic in global discussions on AI governance, primarily intersect with the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

a. Right to Religion

b. Right to Freedom of Movement

c. Right to Equality

d. Right against Exploitation

4. Given the current Red Sea conflicts, which strategically vital strait, linking the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, has drawn increased attention?

a. Strait of Hormuz

b. Bab-el-Mandeb

c. Bosporus

d. Strait of Gibraltar

5. Which essential raw material for chip manufacturing is currently in focus due to India's drive toward semiconductor self-sufficiency?

a. Lithium

b. Silicon

c. Copper

d. Graphite

6. Under which Indian legislation is the concept of "carbon markets," often discussed in climate finance news, legally recognized?

a. Environment Protection Act, 1986

b. Forest Conservation Act, 1980

c. Energy Conservation Act, 2001

d. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

7. Debates on de-dollarisation and reserve currencies often mention Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). SDRs are issued by which institution?

a. World Bank

b. Bank for International Settlements

c. Asian Development Bank

d. International Monetary Fund

8. Which report is credited with the origin of the term "Global South," a phrase increasingly used in diplomatic discussions?

a. Brandt Line

b. Sachs Report

c. Brundtland Report

d. Palme Commission

9. India's renewable energy targets frequently highlight offshore wind potential. Offshore wind farms are typically located in:

a. River deltas

b. Continental shelf regions

c. Deep ocean trenches

d. Coral reef zones

10. Which United Nations (UN) body has the attainment of "Universal Health Coverage" as one of its primary objectives, a concept frequently discussed in the realm of public health?

a. UNICEF

b. UNDP

c. WHO

d. FAO

11. The "anti-defection law", a topic recently brought back into focus by debates over parliamentary disruptions, is codified in which Schedule of the Constitution?

a. Ninth Schedule

b. Tenth Schedule

c. Fourth Schedule

d. Seventh Schedule

12. Discussions on Arctic warming often mention "permafrost." Permafrost refers to:

a. Permanently frozen sea ice.

b. Snow-covered mountain peaks.

c. Frozen soil remains below 0°C for years.

d. Icebergs floating in polar oceans.

13. India's space diplomacy and satellite launches frequently involve geostationary satellites. Such satellites orbit at an altitude of approximately:

a. 12,000 km

b. 24,000 km

c. 36,000 km

d. 48,000 km

14. Which Cold War-era strategy is most analogous to the principle of "strategic autonomy", a concept frequently referenced in Indian foreign policy discourse?

a. Collective Security

b. Containment

c. Alliance Politics

d. Non-Alignment

15. Global discussions on biodiversity conservation often reference "keystone species." A keystone species is one that:

a. Has the largest population.

b. Is found only in one ecosystem.

c. Produces maximum biomass.

d. Has a disproportionately large impact on its ecosystem.

Answers

1. Correct Answer: B – The Bretton Woods System fixed currencies to the US dollar (pegged to gold). Its collapse in 1971–73 led to floating exchange rates, which de-dollarisation debates now indirectly revisit.
2. Correct Answer: B – CBDR was articulated at the 1992 Earth Summit (Rio), forming the basis of equity in climate commitments, still relevant in COP negotiations.
3. Correct Answer: C – A central issue in AI regulation is algorithmic bias, which can result in discriminatory outcomes and thus raises concerns regarding the violation of Article 14 (Right to Equality).
4. Correct Answer: B – The Bab-el-Mandeb Strait is a vital maritime chokepoint essential for international commerce and energy pathways. Its importance often brings it into the news, particularly concerning regional geopolitical instability.
5. Correct Answer: B
6. Correct Answer: C
7. Correct Answer: D – The IMF creates SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) as international reserve assets. Their purpose is to augment the official reserves held by member nations.
8. Correct Answer: A – The division of the world into the Global North and South, initially conceptualized by the Brandt Line, remains a significant concept that is now being revisited in contemporary geopolitical discussions.
9. Correct Answer: B – Due to the shallow depth and strong wind conditions found on continental shelves, offshore wind farms are typically constructed in these areas.
10. Correct Answer: C – WHO promotes Universal Health Coverage to ensure access to essential health services without financial hardship.

11. Correct Answer: B – The Tenth Schedule deals with disqualification of legislators on grounds of defection.
12. Correct Answer: C
13. Correct Answer: C
14. Correct Answer: D
15. Correct Answer: D – A central principle in conservation policy is the understanding that removing a keystone species can trigger significant, cascading effects throughout an ecosystem.