

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. Bosphorus

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.