

VAID ICS LUCKNOW

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

28/07/2025

ANSWER & EXPLANATION:

Qn 1:

Answer: B. 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.**
The **Namcha Barwa mountain** is indeed associated with the Great Bend, but it marks the **easternmost** (not westernmost) extent of the **Himalayas**. This is a classic UPSC trap through reversal of direction.
- **Statement 2: Correct.**
Medog County lies just downstream of the Great Bend of the Yarlung Zangbo, right before the river enters Arunachal Pradesh (India) as the **Siang River**. China is reportedly planning hydroelectric projects in this ecologically sensitive region.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.**
After making the Great Bend and entering India, the river becomes the **Siang River**, **not the Lohit River**. Lohit is a **separate tributary** of the Brahmaputra that joins it further downstream in Assam.

Qn 2:

Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

The **Kudavolai system** was a **unique electoral system** practiced during the **Chola period** (especially during Parantaka I and Rajaraja I's reigns) to elect members of **village committees (sabhas)** in **Uttaramerur** and other Brahmadeya villages.

Statement 1: Correct

- Under the **Kudavolai system**, names of eligible candidates were written on **palm leaves**, which were **rolled and put into a pot (kudam)**.
- A young boy would be asked to draw the leaves randomly.
- Although not a "secret ballot" in the modern sense, it was **designed to ensure fairness and randomness**, hence sometimes called a **rudimentary form of electoral process**.

Statement 2: Correct

- According to **epigraphic records from Uttaramerur**, only those aged between **35 and 70** who **owned land** and **paid taxes** were **eligible**.
- Additional qualifications included knowledge of Vedas and being of good conduct.

Statement 3: Correct

- **Rotation** was enforced: A person who had **served in a committee once** was **barred** from contesting again **for the next term**.
- This ensured **wider participation** and avoided **monopoly** of power.

Qn 3:

Answer: D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct**
The IHR covers 13 mountain states and UTs from Jammu & Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh, including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and northeastern states.
- **Statement 2: Correct**
The IHR lies at the confluence of two global biodiversity hotspots: Indo-Malayan (tropical) and Palearctic (temperate) realms.
- **Statement 3: Correct**
The Himalayan region contributes significantly to India's freshwater through glacier-fed rivers (e.g., Ganga, Brahmaputra), with estimates exceeding 50%.

Qn 4:

Answer: B. 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect:**
IEEPA does not regulate domestic commerce. It grants the U.S. President authority to regulate international economic transactions in response to **unusual and extraordinary threats that originate in whole or substantial part outside the United States**. It does not apply to internal/domestic threats unless they are linked to foreign sources.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
The Act gives the President the authority to **block transactions, freeze assets, and impose sanctions without prior court approval** once a national emergency is declared.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
IEEPA has been used frequently for **economic sanctions**, including against nations (e.g., Iran), entities, or individuals **suspected of terrorism, cyberattacks, or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**.

Qn 5:

Answer:a.

Explanation:

Tibet (Autonomous Region of China)

1. **Pangong Tso** – Saltwater lake, partially in India (Ladakh) and mostly in Tibet.
2. **Yamdrok Tso** – Sacred freshwater lake, south of Lhasa.
3. **Namtso Lake** – One of the highest saline lakes in the world.
4. **Mapam Yumtso (Manasarovar Lake)** – Sacred to Hindus, near Mount Kailash.
5. **Rakshastal** – Also near Mount Kailash; saline lake adjacent to Manasarovar.

Arunachal Pradesh (India)

1. **Sangestor Tso (Madhuri Lake)** – Near Tawang; created by an earthquake.
2. **Shonga-tser Lake** – Located in Tawang district.
3. **Pangkang Teng Tso** – Near Zemithang in Tawang.
4. **Gorichen Lake** – In West Kameng district; glacial lake.

China (Outside Tibet)

1. **Poyang Lake** – Largest freshwater lake in China; in Jiangxi province.
2. **Dongting Lake** – Flood basin of the Yangtze River; in Hunan province.
3. **Tai Lake (Taihu)** – Near Shanghai; known for freshwater fisheries.

Sikkim (India)

1. **Tsomgo (Changu) Lake** – Glacial lake near Gangtok.
2. **Gurudongmar Lake** – High-altitude lake near the India-China border.

3. **Khecheopalri Lake** – Sacred to both Buddhists and Hindus.
4. **Menmecho Lake** – Near Tsomgo Lake; fed by melting snow.

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