GENERAL AWARENESS QUESTIONS

**1. What is G20? Meetings in India.**

**It is an informal group of 19 countries and the European Union, with representative of the international monetary fund and the World Bank.**

**It represents 2/3 of the world’s population, 80% of global GDP, 80% of global investment and over 75% of global trade.**

**India will steer the international body as its president, from 1st December 2022 to 30th November 2023. The meetings is going to be held in New Delhi & part of the programme will be conducted in J&K and Ladakh.**

**2. What is G7**

**It is an intergovernmental organization that was formed in 1975. UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the US comprise the 7 nations. They hold bloc meets annually to discuss issues of common interest like global economic governance, international security and energy policy.**

**It is 10% of world’s population, 31% of global GDP, and emits 21% of global carbon dioxide emission.**

**The 48th G7 summit was held from 26th to 28th June 2022 in Schloss Elmau, Germany.   
  
ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY**

In 2019 India announced that it would take up its installed capacity of renewable energy to 450GW by 2030.

International Solar Alliance has been set by India, which is headquartered at Gurugram – Delhi. PM-KUSUM scheme aims to provide financial and water security to farmer through harnessing solar energy capacities of 25,750 MW by 2022. Also India has decided to achieve ‘net zero’ emission by 2070 and country has made a reasonable progress by reaching nearly 110 GW of renewable energy by the end of the march 2022.

Further India is focusing on generating hydrogen from green power resources and to link India’s growing renewable capacity with the hydrogen economy. Right now India is working on its ambitious goal of 175 GW by 2022. There are three types of hydrogen grey hydrogen, blue hydrogen, and Green hydrogen.

The government has set a target of installing 5 GW of offshore wind energy capacity by 2022 and 30 GW by 2030 as we have coastline of 7600 km.

**TYPES OF GALLANTRY AWARDS**

**There are 3 War time and 3 Peace time gallantry awards**

**Peace time gallantry awards are:**

**Ashok chakra:** The Ashok Chakra is the highest peace time gallantry award and is open for civilians also as it is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or preeminent valour of sacrifice other than in the face of enemy. It is awarded biannual**.**

**Kirti chakra:** It is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self sacrifice away from the battle field.

**Shaurya chakra:** It is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self sacrifice while not engaged in direct action with the enemy and it may be awarded to civilians as well as military personnel**.**

**War time gallantry awards are:**

**Param Vir Chakra (PVC):** This is the highest gallantry award for officers and other enlisted personnel of all military branches of India for the highest degree of valour in the presence of enemy and it means “wheel of the Ultimate Brave”.

**Mahavir Chakra (MVC):** It is the second highest military decoration in India and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

**Vir Chakra:** Vir Chakra is an Indian gallantry award presented for acts of bravery in the battlefield.