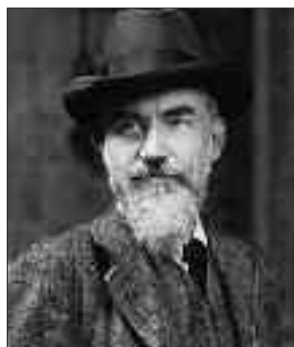


# George Bernard Shaw

**G**eorge Bernard Shaw (26 July 1856–2 November 1950), known as his insistence simply as Bernard Shaw, was an Irish playwright, critic, polemicist, and political activist. His influence on Western theatre, culture and politics extended from the 1880s to his death and beyond. He wrote more than sixty plays, including major works such as *Man and Superman* (1902), *Pygmalion* (1913) and *Saint Joan* (1923). With a range incorporating both contemporary satire and historical allegory, Shaw became the leading dramatist of his generation, and in 1925 was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Born in Dublin, Shaw moved to London in 1876, where he struggled to establish himself as a writer and novelist, and embarked on a rigorous process of self-education. By the mid-1880s he had become a respected theatre and music critic. Following a political awakening, he joined the gradualist Fabian Society and became its most prominent pamphleteer. Shaw had been writing plays for years before his first public suc-



cess, *Arms and the Man* in 1894. Influenced by Henrik Ibsen, he sought to introduce a new realism into English-language drama, using his plays as vehicles to disseminate his political, social and religious ideas.

Early years Shaw was born at 3 Upper Synge Street, in Portobello, a lower-middle-class part of Dublin. He was the youngest child and only son of George Carr Shaw (1814–1885) and Lucinda Elizabeth (Bessie) Shaw (née Gurly; 1830–1913). His elder siblings were Lucinda (Lucy) Frances (1853–1920) and Elinor Agnes (1855–1876). The Shaw family was of English descent and belonged to the dominant Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland.

**London** Early in 1876 Shaw learned from his mother that Agnes was dying of tuberculosis. He resigned from the land agents, and in March travelled to England to join his mother and Lucy at Agnes's funeral. He never again lived in Ireland, and did not visit it for twenty-nine years. Eventually Shaw was driven to applying for office jobs. In the interim he secured a reader's pass for the British Museum Reading Room (the forerunner of the British Library) and spent most weekdays there, reading and writing. In 1880 Shaw began attending meetings of the Zetetical Society, whose objective was to "search for truth in all matters affecting the interests of the human race".

**Novelist and critic** The mid-1880s marked a turning point in Shaw's life, both personally and professionally: he lost his virginity, had two novels published, and began a career as a critic. The published novels, neither commercially successful, were his two final efforts in this genre: *Cashel Byron's Profession* written in 1882–83, and *An*

*Unsocial Socialist*, begun and finished in 1883. The latter was published as a serial in *ToDay* magazine in 1884, although it did not appear in book form until 1887. *Cashel Byron* appeared in magazine and book form in 1886.

**Playwright and politician** After using the plot of the aborted 1884 collaboration with Archer to complete *Widowers' Houses* (it was staged twice in London, in December 1892), Shaw continued writing plays. At first he made slow progress; *The Philanderer*, written in 1893 but not published until 1898, had to wait until 1905 for a stage production. Similarly, *Mrs Warren's Profession* (1893) was written five years before publication and nine years before reaching the stage.

**Fabian years: 1900–1913** In 1899, when the Boer War began, Shaw wished the Fabians to take a neutral stance on what he deemed, like *Home Rule*, to be a "non-Socialist" issue. Others, including the future Labour prime minister Ramsay MacDonald, wanted unequivocal opposition, and resigned from the society when it followed Shaw.

## Accounting Concept of Depreciation

**I**n bookkeeping terms, depreciation of fixed assets is characterized as the decrease of the recorded expense of a fixed resource in a deliberate way until the estimation of the asset gets zero or unimportant. Some examples of fixed assets are buildings, furniture, office hardware, machinery and so on. The land is the main special case which cannot be depreciated as the estimation of land acknowledges with time.

Depreciation of fixed assets permits a segment of the expense of a fixed asset for the income created by the fixed resource. This is compulsory under the coordinating guideline as incomes are recorded with their related costs in the bookkeeping time frame when the asset is being used. This helps in getting a total image of the income generation transaction.

**Concept of Depreciation:**



The concept of depreciation is the part of a fixed resource's cost recorded as a cost during the current bookkeeping time frame. Depreciation concept in accounting means that a fixed asset has a helpful life longer than one bookkeeping period and depreciation signifies the value of its worth spent during the current time frame. Concept of Depreciation can be determined in numerous ways. We must decide reasonable depreciation for the current bookkeeping time frame as

per a fixed asset's valuable life, unique cost, depreciation method and neighbourhood guidelines. After that, the manager will monitor how much depreciation has been amassed for the fixed asset.

Depreciating assets examples include straight-line depreciation which is the least difficult strategy, partitioning the fixed asset's expense by the quantity of bookkeeping periods it is relied upon to last. Different techniques can yield more noteworthy depreciation charges in early bookkeeping periods to perceive fast obsolescence or consider the rescue or scrap estimation of the fixed asset after it is completely depreciated. Duty guidelines may likewise permit quickened deterioration to support business venture or disentangle documenting. Further, laws may indicate which depreciation charge techniques must be utilized

or cannot be utilized.

**Depreciation Entry Example:** The journal entry for depreciation can be a basic entry intended to oblige a wide range of fixed assets, or it might be partitioned into discrete entries for each kind of fixed asset.

The essential depreciation entry example is to charge the Depreciation Expense account (which shows up in the income articulation) and credit the Accumulated Depreciation account (which shows up in the balance sheet as a contra account that lessens the measure of fixed assets). After some time, the balance of accumulated depreciation will keep on expanding as more depreciation is added to it until a time when it rises to the original expense of the asset. Around then, we need to quit recording any depreciation cost, since the expense of the asset has now been decreased to zero.

## Current affairs

### Kenyan allrounder Collins Obuya calls time on Cricket career

**V**eteran Kenyan allrounder Collins Obuya has announced his retirement from cricket following Kenya's defeat to Uganda in the third-place play-off match at the African Games. A leg-spinning allrounder, Obuya represented Kenya in 104 ODIs, scoring 2044 runs and taking 35 wickets. He is Kenya's third-highest run-scorer in ODIs, with the country being stripped of their ODI status in 2014.

Obuya also holds the record for being Kenya's highest run-scorer in T20s, amassing 1794 runs from 76 appearances. Obuya played a pivotal role in Kenya's run to the 2003 World Cup semi-finals. His career-best haul of 5 for 24 helped Kenya secure a famous victory over Sri Lanka and reach the Super Six stage. Obuya's victims in that match included cricketers like Aravinda de Silva, Mahela Jayawardene,



and Kumar Sangakkara, as Kenya successfully defended their total of 210. He finished the tournament with 13 wickets at an average of 28.76. In the 2011 World Cup, Obuya produced his best effort with the bat, scoring an unbeaten 98 against Australia, which earned him the player-of-the-match award. Obuya was named Kenya's captain after the 2011 World Cup but stepped down in 2013 after the team failed to qualify for the 2014 T20 World Cup.

### Bassirou Diomaye Faye wins Senegal's presidential election

**B**assirou Diomaye Faye, an anti-establishment figure, has won the Senegalese presidential election with 54.28 per cent of the votes in the first round. At 44 years old, Faye is set to become Africa's youngest elected president and the first opponent to win in the first round since Senegal's independence from France in 1960. His victory still needs to be validated by Senegal's Constitutional Council in the next few days.

Faye comfortably defeated the governing coalition's candidate, former prime minister Amadou Ba, who received 35.79 percent of the votes. Aliou Mamadou Dia came in third with just 2.8 percent of the votes among the 19 candidates. The voter turnout was 61.30 percent, higher than in 2012 but lower



than the previous election in 2019.

Faye, who was freed from prison just 10 days before the election, has said he wants a "break" with the current political system. He has promised to restore national "sovereignty" and implement a program of "left-wing pan-Africanism." His election could herald a profound overhaul of Senegal's institutions.

### Thailand's Historic Move: Legalising same-sex marriage

**T**hailand's lower house of Parliament has passed a groundbreaking bill to legalize same-sex marriage, marking a significant step towards equality in Southeast Asia. The legislation, an amendment to the Civil and Commercial Code, garnered overwhelming support in the House of Representatives.

The 500-member House of Representatives approved the "marriage equality" bill with a vast majority. 400 lawmakers backed the legislation, while 10 opposed it, and five abstained or didn't vote after a three-hour debate. The bill is now slated for review by the upper-house Senate on April 2, followed by royal endorsement and publication in the Royal Gazette. Amendments will become effective 120 days after publication.

Same-sex partners aged 18 and above will be able to regis-



ter their marriages, granting them rights to inheritance, tax benefits, and child adoption. The legislation changes the legal definition of marriage from "a man and a woman" to "two individuals," and alters the status from "husband and wife" to "married couple."

Prime Minister Srettha Thavisin's administration has championed the bill, aiming to enhance Thailand's reputation as an LGBTQ-friendly destination.

### Saudi Arabia sends first contestant to Miss Universe Pageant

**R**umi Alqahtani, a 27-year-old model and influencer from Saudi Arabia, announced on Instagram that she will be the first participant from the country in the Miss Universe competition. Alqahtani was born in Riyadh and has previously won the titles of Miss Saudi Arabia, Miss Arab World Peace 2021, and Miss Woman (Saudi Arabia). This will be the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's first appearance in the Miss Universe pageant.

The Miss Universe pageant 2024 will be held in Mexico. According to *Khaleej Times*, Alqahtani has participated in several global competitions, including Miss and Mrs. Global Asian in Malaysia a few weeks ago. Shennis Palacios of Nicaragua is the current Miss Universe.

Saudi Arabia, an Islamic country, has been making efforts to improve its image



as a liberal country under the leadership of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud. Participation in the Miss Universe contest is seen as a big message and an indication that the conservative ideology is gradually eroding. The country has traditionally maintained strict religious and social controls but is now allowing women to drive, attend mixed-gender events, and apply for a passport without a male guardian.

## Question & Answer Series

### Chemistry

1. The ionisation energy of hydrogen atom in the ground state is  $x$  KJ. The energy required for an electron to jump from 2nd orbit to 3rd orbit is

- a.  $5x/36$       b.  $5x$   
c.  $7.2x$       d.  $x/6$

2. The major constituent of air is

- a. nitrogen  
b. carbon dioxide  
c. oxygen  
d. hydrogen

3. The main chemical constituent of clay is

- a. silicon oxide  
b. aluminium borosilicate  
c. zeolites  
d. aluminium silicate

4. The mineral containing both magnesium and calcium is

- a. magnesite  
b. calcite  
c. carnallite  
d. dolomite

5. The metal does not give  $H_2$  on treatment with dilute HCl is

- a. Zn      b. Fe  
c. Ag      d. Ca

6. The number of g-molecule of oxygen in  $6.02 \times 10^{24}$  CO molecules is

- a. 1 gram of molecule  
b. 0.5 gram of molecule  
c. 5 gram of molecule  
d. 10 gram of molecule

7. The most extensive, commercially useful source of thorium as monazite sand occurs in India at

- a. Orissa coast  
b. Travancore coast  
c. West Bengal coast  
d. Gujarat coast

8. The main active constituent of tea and coffee is

- a. nicotine  
b. chlorophyll  
c. caffeine  
d. aspirin



9. The maximum number of isomers for an alkene with molecular formula  $C_4H_8$  is

- a. 5      b. 4  
c. 2      d. 3

10. The hardest form of carbon is

- a. coke  
b. graphite  
c. diamond  
d. charcoal

11. The most important ore of aluminium is

- a. bauxite  
b. magnetite  
c. haematite  
d. monazite

12. The organic reaction represented by equation  $CH_3 - CH = O + H_2NOH$  gives  $CH_3 - CH - NH + H_2O$  is an example of

- a. an addition reaction  
b. a condensation reaction  
c. an oxidation reaction  
d. an elimination reaction

13. The number of electrons presents in  $H^+$  is

- a. zero      b. one  
c. two      d. three

14. The hottest part of the gas flame is known as

- a. luminous zone  
b. dark zone  
c. blue zone  
d. non-luminous zone

15. The human body is made up of several chemical elements; the element present in the highest proportion (65%) in the body is

- a. carbon  
b. hydrogen  
c. oxygen  
d. nitrogen

16. The isomerism which exists between  $CH_3CHCl_2$  and  $CH_2Cl_2$  is

- a. chain isomerism  
b. functional group isomerism  
c. positional isomerism  
d. metamerism

17. The half life period of an isotope is 2 hours. After 6 hours what fraction of the initial quantity of the isotope will be left behind?

- a.  $1/6$       b.  $1/3$   
c.  $1/8$       d.  $1/4$

18. The main chemical constituent of the oil of cardamom which is responsible for flavour of this oil is

- a. cineole  
b. eugenol  
c. geraniol  
d. limonene

19. The molecule which has the highest percentage of ionic character among the following is

- a. HI      b. HF  
c. HCl      d. HBr

20. The high reactivity of fluorine is due to

- a. its high electro negativity  
b. small size of fluorine atom  
c. availability of d-orbitals  
d. strong F - F bond

21. The iron ore magnetite consists of

- a.  $Fe_2O_3$   
b.  $Fe_3O_4$   
c.  $FeCO_3$   
d.  $3Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$

22. The iron ore magnetite consists of

- a.  $Fe_2O_3$   
b.  $Fe_3O_4$   
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23. The iron ore magnetite consists of

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b.  $Fe_3O_4$   
c.  $FeCO_3$   
d.  $3Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$

1. Where is the Indian Army contingent departing for the joint military exercise "Exercise Lamitiye - 2024"?

- a. Maldives  
b. Seychelles  
c. Mauritius  
d. Sri Lanka

2. Who was announced as the National Icon in the PwD category at the inclusive cricket match organized by ECI and BCCI?

- a. Nikhil Chopra  
b. Shri Rajiv Kumar  
c. Sheetal Devi  
d. Gyanesh Kumar

3. What is the value of India's foreign exchange reserves that reached a two-year high?

- a. \$590 billion  
b. \$612.3 billion  
c. \$625.9 billion  
d. \$636.1 billion

4. What is India's ranking on the DHL Connectedness Index in 2023?

- a. 62nd  
b. 67th  
c. 58th  
d. 72nd

5. Who has been appointed as the President of 'One Kotak' by Kotak Mahindra Bank?

- a. C S Rajan  
b. Ashok Vaswani  
c. C Jayaram Amit Desai  
d. Jaideep Hansraj

6. Which state government has signed an MoU to implement the PM SHRI Schools scheme?

- a. Karnataka  
b. Tamil Nadu  
c. Kerala  
d. West Bengal

7. Where is India's first integrated oil palm processing unit located?

- a. Arunachal Pradesh  
b. Assam  
c. Kerala  
d. Tamil Nadu



8. Which organization is planning to carry a 'Message in a Bottle' to Europa, one of Jupiter's moons, in October?

- a. SpaceX  
b. NASA  
c. ESA  
d. Roscosmos

9. Who has been appointed as the new chairperson of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)?

- a. Nidhi Chhibber  
b. Rajeev Kumar Mital  
c. Rahul Singh  
d. A P Das Joshi

10. When is Ordnance Factories Day observed in India?

- a. January 1  
b. March 15  
c. July 4  
d. March 18

11. In which state is Pandavula Gutta, a geological marvel predating the Himalayan hills, located?

- a. Andhra Pradesh  
b. Rajasthan  
c. Telangana  
d. Karnataka

12. Where was the first Formula-4 car racing event held in Kashmir?

- a. Zabarwan Hills  
b. Dal Lake  
c. Wular Lake  
d. Pangong Tso

13. In which state did India's first indoor athletics stadium and indoor aquatic centre get inaugurated?

- a. Karnataka  
b. Tamil Nadu  
c. Kerala  
d. West Bengal

14. Who secured another six-year term in the recent Russian election?

- a. Dmitry Medvedev  
b. Ella Pamfilova  
c. Vladimir Putin  
d. Leonid Slutsky

15. With whom did SANY India sign an MoU to provide finance solutions for infrastructure projects in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh?

- a. J&K Bank  
b. Punjab National Bank  
c. Bank of India  
d. Axis Bank

16. In which country was a new scorpion species with 8 eyes and legs found?

- a. India  
b. Brazil  
c. Australia  
d. Thailand

17. Where was the 'India-Bangladesh Tourism Fair' organized?

- a. Kolkata  
b. Dhaka  
c. Mumbai  
d. Chittagong

18. Which Indian state has become the first to have a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) Act?

- a. Rajasthan  
b. Gujarat  
c. Uttarakhand  
d. Maharashtra

19. Which country was identified as the world's top arms importer between 2019-23 according to the SIPRI Report?

- a. Russia  
b. India  
c. United States  
d. Pakistan

20. Which country was identified as the world's top arms importer between 2019-23 according to the SIPRI Report?

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b. India  
c. United States  
d. Pakistan

### Synthetic Materials

1. In an atomic nucleus, neutrons and protons are held together by

- a. gravitational forces  
b. exchange forces  
c. coulombic forces  
d. magnetic forces

2. 'No two electrons in an atom can have the same set of four quantum numbers' is

- a. Newton's law  
b. Bohr's law  
c. Aufbau principle  
d. Pauli's exclusion principle

3. According to Avogadro's Hypothesis, the smallest particle of an element or a compound, that can exist independently, is called

- a. a molecule  
b. a cation  
c. an anion  
d. an atom

4. Atoms of an element differ from those of all other elements in

- a. atomic number and electronic configuration  
b. number of neutrons and number of valence electrons  
c. atomic number and number of valence electrons  
d. number of neutrons and electronic configuration

5. Nuclear fission is caused by the impact of

- a. neutron  
b. proton  
c. deuteron  
d. electron

6. Which of the following rays are more penetrating?

- a. Beta rays  
b. Alpha rays  
c. Gamma rays  
d. X-rays

7. How many colours the sunlight spectrum has?

- a. Three      b. Seven  
c. Four      d. Five

8. Which is/are the important raw material(s) required in cement industry?

- a. Gypsum and Clay  
b. Clay  
c. Limestone and Clay  
d. Limestone

9. Which type of fire extinguisher is used for petroleum fire?

- a. Powder type  
b. Liquid type  
c. Soda acid type  
d. Foam type

10. Which of the following is commonly called a 'polyamide'?

- a. Terylene      b. Nylon  
c. Rayon      d. Orlon

11. Epoxy resins are used as

- a. detergents  
b. insecticides  
c. adhesives  
d. moth repellents

12. zcleaning clothes and utensils contain?

- a. bicarbonates  
b. bismuthates  
c. sulphonates  
d. nitrates

13. Which of the following is used for removing air bubbles from glass during its manufacture?

- a. Arsenous oxide  
b. Potassium carbonate  
c. Soda ash  
d. Feldspar

14. Which of the following is a protein?

- a. Natural rubber  
b. Starch  
c. Cellulose  
d. None of these

15. Wood is the main raw material for the manufacture of

- a. paint  
b. paper  
c. ink  
d. gun powder

Answer

1. b, 2. d, 3. a, 4. a, 5. a, 6. c, 7. b, 8. c, 9. a, 10. b, 11. c, 12. c, 13. a, 14. a, 15. b.