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INSIGHTS IAS QUESTIONS ON INDIA YEAR BOOK - 2018

FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAM - 2018

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VIJAYANAGAR, BANGALORE-40



1) Consider the following statements

1. Most of the assistance under Line of Credit mechanism has been given to the continent of Latin America by India.
2. Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme is one of the important programmes through which India offers various kinds of assistance to other countries.

Which of the above are correct

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- Over the years, 241 LoCs aggregating US\$ 18,878.45 million have been allocated to different countries in various sectors, of which US\$ 9,133.14 million has been allocated for African countries and US\$ 9,745.31 million for non-African countries.
- During 2016-17, 10469 civilian training scholarships were offered to 161 partner countries under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme, which includes the capacity building courses offered by India under the Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa Programme (SCAAP) and the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan (TCS-CP).

2) Consider the following statements

1. Operation Sankat Mochan by India was facilitated through this country.
2. This country is a major partner of India in anti-piracy operations in Gulf of Aden.

The country is

- a. Djibouti
- b. Maldives
- c. Madagascar
- d. Somalia

Answer – a

The strong relationship with Djibouti is well reflected in the successful evacuation of Indian and foreign nationals from Juba (Operation Sankat Mochan). Djibouti continues to be a pivot in India's anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden.

3) Consider the following

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Strategy on Resource Efficiency | NITI Aayog |
| 2. International Resource Panel | UNEP |
| 3. Indian Resource Efficiency Programme | Ministry of |
| Environment and Forests | |

Which of the above is correct

- a. 1 only
- b. 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. All of them

Answer – d

- The Indian Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and Indian Resource Panel (InRP) (in April 2017), launched the Indian Resource Efficiency Programme (IREP) to make resource use economically and environmentally sustainable. IREP recommended the development of Strategy on Resource Efficiency for enhancing resource-use efficiency in Indian economy and industry.
- NITI Aayog in collaboration with the European Union delegation to India have released the Strategy on Resource Efficiency
- UNEP established the International Resource Panel (IRP) in 2007 as a central institution to provide independent scientific assessments on sustainable use of natural resources and their environmental impacts and policy approaches.

4) Which of the following are associated with welfare of Ex Servicemen

1. Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme
2. Kendriya Sainik Board
3. Directorate General (Resettlement)

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 1 and 3 only

d. All of them

Answer – d

- Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare (DESW) formulates various policies and programmes for the welfare and resettlement of Ex-Servicemen (ESM) in the country.
- The Department has two Divisions viz. Resettlement and Pension, and 3 Attached Offices namely Kendriya Sainik Board Sectt. (KSB Sectt.), Directorate General (Resettlement) (DGR) and Central Organisation, ExServicemen Contributory Health Scheme (CO, ECHS)

- 5) Consider the following about National Water Mission
1. It is one of the eight missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change.
 2. Water database under the mission is developed by Central Water Commission including both surface and ground water.
 3. State Specific Action Plans for water sector are also needed to be made.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. All of them

Answer – d

- National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) laid down the principles and identified the approach to be adopted to meet the challenges of impact of climate change through eight national missions. National Water Mission is one of the missions under NAPCC.
 - India-WRIS (Water Resource Information System), a portal for providing information on water resources was developed by Central Water Commission under National Water Mission. All the data pertaining to surface and ground water are available on this portal.
 - National Water Mission has initiated actions to prepare State Specific Action Plan (SSAP) for water sector covering irrigation, agriculture, domestic water supply, industrial water supply and waste water utilization in respect of all the states/UTs
- 6) Consider the following
1. Damodar Valley Corporation falls under the administrative control of Ministry of Water Resources.
 2. Power Trading Corporation is the body to enter into agreement for power purchase with Mega Power Projects in private sector.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- Three statutory bodies, i.e., the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), the Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB) and Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Power.
- Power Trading Corporation has also been incorporated primarily to support the Mega Power Projects in private sector by acting as a single entity to enter into Power Purchase Agreements

7) Consider the following about the National Career Service Project

1. It is an upgraded version of National Employment Service.
2. It seeks to integrate all employment exchanges to an online portal.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Ministry of Labour is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) project as a mission mode project for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, apprenticeship, internships

- It has a rich repository of career content of over 3000 occupations. The NCS project has also been enhanced to interlink all employment exchanges with the NCS Portal so that services can be delivered online. The scheme provides for part funding to states for IT upgradation and minor refurbishing of employment exchanges and for organising job fairs.

8) Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana seeks to

- a.** Promote entrepreneurship among the youth
- b.** Engage youth in the sports activities
- c.** Stimulate nationalism in the young generation
- d.** Encourage the rural youth to take up government jobs

Answer – a

The scheme Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (YUVA) Yojana was launched in 2016. The Scheme aims at creating an enabling ecosystem for entrepreneurship promotion among youth through entrepreneurship education and training, advocacy, easy access to entrepreneurship support network and promotion of social entrepreneurship.

9) Consider the following statements on Kaushal Kendras

- 1. They are to be established through a scheme of Ministry of Labour and Welfare.
- 2. They are to be set up in each and every district of the country.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), implements Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) Scheme for setting up of model skill centre in every district of the country while ensuring coverage of all the parliamentary constituencies.

10) Global Environment Facility

1. It provides for finance to tackle a host of environmental problems excluding land degradation.
2. The funding can be accessed to implement Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- Set up in 1991, GEF is the designated multilateral funding mechanism of 183 countries to provide incremental finance for addressing global environmental benefits
- The GEF mandate is decided as per the guidance provided by the Conference of the parties of the multilateral environmental conventions namely Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Stockholm Convention on PoPs and Minamata Convention on Mercury.
- The GEF grants are available under five focal areas namely, biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, international waters and chemicals and waste.

- 11) Resource Efficiency Programme falls under
- a. United Nations Environment Programme
 - b. UNFCCC
 - c. Global Environment Facility
 - d. World Bank

Answer – a

- India is a member of UNEP and provides annual financial contribution of USD 100,000 to UNEP Environment Fund. Three of the thirty three members on UNEP's International Resource Panel (IRP) are currently from India.
- The Ministry is a member of the IRP Steering Committee. IRP supports UNEP's Resource Efficiency/Sustainable consumption and Production (SCP) sub-programme.

- 12) All members of United Nations are party to
- Montreal Protocol
 - UNFCCC
 - Sendai Framework to Disaster Management
 - No treaty enjoys such achievement

Answer – a

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer are the international treaties specific for the protection of the Stratospheric Ozone (Ozone layer). The Montreal Protocol has been recognized as the most successful international environmental treaty in history. It has been universally ratified and all the 197 UN member countries of the world are the parties to the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol.

- 13) National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change is managed by
- NABARD
 - Ministry of Environment and Forests
 - RBI
 - NITI Aayog

Answer – a

National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) is a central sector scheme under implementation in the 12th Five Year Plan with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as National Implementing Entity (NIE). The overall aim of the fund is to

support concrete adaptation activities which are not covered under on-going activities through the schemes of state and central government, that reduce the adverse impact of climate change facing communities, sectors and states.

14) Which of the following sector/area form part of National Action Plan on Climate Change

1. Energy efficiency
2. Sustainable agriculture
3. Sustainable habitat
4. Himalayan ecosystem
5. Strategic knowledge for climate change

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 and 3 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 2, 3 and 4
- d. All of them

Answer – d

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is being implemented through the nodal ministries in specific sectors/ areas. Eight national missions in the area of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture, sustainable habitat, water, Himalayan ecosystem, Green India and strategic knowledge for climate change form the core of NAPCC.

15) In which city, the first radio broadcast was programmed in India

- a. Mumbai
- b. Delhi
- c. Calcutta
- d. Chennai

Answer – a

- After the invention of Radio and the starting of broadcasting in the western countries, broadcasting by private Radio Clubs started in a few cities in India like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
- The first radio programme was broadcast by the Radio Club of Bombay in June, 1923. It was followed by the setting up of a Broadcasting Service that began broadcasting on July 23, 1927 on an experimental basis at Mumbai and Kolkata simultaneously under an agreement between the Government of India and a private company called the Indian Broadcasting Company Ltd. When this company went into liquidation in 1930, Indian State Broadcasting Service under the Department of “Controller of Broadcasts” was constituted and in 1935 Lionel Fielden was appointed the Controller of Broadcasting in India. The Indian State Broadcasting Service was renamed as All India Radio in January 1936.

- 16) Radio in India is currently mostly aired through
- a. Medium Wave
 - b. Short Wave
 - c. FM
 - d. Both a and b

Answer – a

- The national programmes, which are heard on the Medium Wave in most parts of the country, cater to the first-tier broadcasting. Recently, it has started airing on Short Wave also, though it is less dispersed.
- FM Channels at metros cater to the modern needs of the people primarily the youth.

17) Transcription and Programme Exchange Service

1. Comes under All India Radio

2. Preserves digital archives of both music and speeches of dignitaries

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- AIR also has a Transcription and Programme Exchange Service which includes units like Central Archives, Sound Archives, Digital Sound Archives, Digital Library, Radio Autobiography, Transcription Unit and Refurbishing Unit.
- Sound Archives of All India Radio can be called the National Audio Archives of the nation as it is the treasure house of precious recordings of music and spoken word in different categories. It is the largest audio library of Indian Music recordings. The library preserves a separate collection of Mahatma Gandhi's speeches including his first and the last prayer speeches. Sound Archives of All India Radio can be

called the National Audio Archives of the nation as it is the treasure house of precious recordings of music and spoken word in different categories. It is the largest audio library of Indian Music recordings. The library preserves a separate collection of Mahatma Gandhi's speeches including his first and the last prayer speeches

- Transcription and Programme Exchange Service (T&PES) has taken up a mega project of digitizing all the analogue content.

18) Consider the following statements

1. DD India is the only channel dedicated to art and culture in India.
2. DD Bharti, like External Services Division of AIR, caters to international audience.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – d

- DD Bharati Channel was re-launched in 2012 as a niche channel for art and culture to preserve Indian culture and heritage with authenticity and to present it to the wider public. It is the only Channel dedicated to art and culture in India.
- Doordarshan opened its windows to the world by launching its international channel on March 14, 1995. The Channel,

initially known as DD-World was renamed DD-India in 2002. External Services Division of All India Radio ranks high among the external radio networks of the world both in its reach and range covering about 100 countries in 27 languages.

- 19) Kendriya Hindi Samiti to probe the use of Hindi as Official Language is chaired by
- Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - Prime Minister
 - President
 - Union Home Minister

Answer – b

- The Kendriya Hindi Samiti was constituted in 1967. Chaired by Prime Minister it is the apex policy making body which lays the guidelines for the propagation and progressive use of Hindi as official language of the Union.
- The Committee of Parliament on official language was constituted in 1976 to periodically review the progress in the use of Hindi as the official language of the Union and to submit a report to the President.

- 20) '14 points strategy' presented in Parliament a few years ago relates to
- Welfare of minorities
 - Tackle terrorism
 - Tackle Naxalism
 - Undertake environmental protection

Answer – c

- The 14-point policy, unveiled in 2006, stresses upon the States to adopt a collective approach and pursue a coordinated response to counter it.
- It emphasises that there will be no peace dialogue by the affected States with the naxal groups unless the latter agree to give up violence and arms
- Another component of the policy is that it asks political parties to strengthen their base in naxal-affected areas so that the youth could be weaned away from the path of naxal ideology.
- The States will need to further improve the police response, pursue effective and sustained police action against naxalites and their infrastructure individually and jointly
- It says that allotment of land to the landless and poor in the naxal-affected areas would go a long way in tackling the developmental aspects.

21) India's seed vault is located in

- Jammu and Kashmir
- Punjab
- Sikkim
- Arunachal Pradesh

Answer – a

- It is situated at Chang La, Ladakh
- Built jointly by the Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR) and the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) in 2010 under the aegis of Defence

Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), this permafrost seed bank is the second largest in the world

- Presently, the only other facility in India for long-term storage of seeds is the one set up by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) New Delhi.

22) Prime Minister's Research Fellowship Scheme is an initiative of

- FICCI and Science & Engineering Research Board
- Confederation of Indian Industry and Science & Engineering Research Board
- FICCI and Confederation of Indian Industry
- Centre for Policy Research and FICCI

Answer – b

- It is a public-private partnership (PPP) between Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB), which is an autonomous body under the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- Under the scheme around 1000 students who have completed B.Tech or integrated M.Tech or M.sc in Science and technology streams will be offered direct admission in PhD programme in the IITs/IISc with a fixed amount of fellowship
- Science & Engineering Research Board is a statutory body established through an Act of Parliament. The Board is vested with both financial and administrative powers to enable quicker decisions on research issues, greatly improving thereby our responsiveness to the genuine needs of the research scientists and the S&T system.

- 23) Village Resource Centres are
- Local voluntary organisations to map the resources of the villages
 - Set up by Ministry of Rural Development for holistic development
 - Bodies under State government to upgrade skills of rural youth
 - Set up by ISRO in selected villages to meet needs of people using satellite data

Answer – d

- ISRO has established around 473 Village Resource Centres (VRCs) on a pilot basis, in association with selected NGOs, Trusts and State Government Departments
- This is one of the unique initiatives that use Satellite Communication (SATCOM) network and Earth Observation (EO) satellite data to reach out to the villages to address the needs of the local people in villages itself

24) Consider the following about protected area in India

1. They are given under Environment Protection Act, 1986.
2. People have no rights in National Parks and Conservation Reserves, unlike in Wildlife Sanctuary and Community Reserves.
3. All four categories of protected areas are determined by State governments.

Select the right option

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 3 only
- d. 1,2 and 3

Answer – c

- Protected Area Network in India: provided under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- Sanctuary is an area which is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance. It is declared for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment. Certain rights to people living inside the Sanctuary could be permitted.
- The National Park is like that of a Sanctuary. However in a National Park, no rights are allowed.
- Conservation Reserves can be declared by the State Governments in any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and Sanctuaries and those areas which link one Protected Area with another. The rights of people living inside a Conservation Reserve are not affected.
- Community Reserves can be declared by the State Government in any private or community land, not comprised within a National Park, Sanctuary or a Conservation Reserve, where an individual or a community has volunteered to conserve wildlife and its habitat. The rights of people living inside a Community Reserve are not affected

25) LAMITYE is a joint military exercise of India focussed on counter piracy and counter terrorism. With which of the following countries it is conducted?

- a. Maldives
- b. Seychelles
- c. Mauritius
- d. Djibouti

Answer – b

- Recently, 8th joint military joint exercise was conducted between Indian Army and Seychelles People's Defence Forces.
- It is an anti-narcotic, anti-piracy and counter-terrorism operation which was first conducted in 2001 with an aim of enhancing military cooperation and interoperability between Armies of the two countries

26) Integrated Guided Missile Development Plan envisages development of which of the following missiles

- 1. Agni
- 2. Akash
- 3. Trishul
- 4. Prithvi
- 5. Nag

Select the correct coe

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 3 and 4
- c. 5 only
- d. All of them

Answer – d

Integrated Guided Missile Development Plan was envisioned by former President Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam to help India attain selfsufficiency in the field of missile technology. Five missile systems have been developed under this programme namely Agni, Akash, Trishul and Prithvi and Nag.

- 27) Which one of the following is the oldest surviving government organisation?
- a. Indian Railways
 - b. Ordnance Factory Board
 - c. Survey of India
 - d. None of the above

Answer – c

- Indian Ordnance Factories organisation, a group of 41 ordnance factories that function under the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), Kolkata, has, in its history dating back to 1775, assisted both in the march of the British empire in India and in the wars fought by independent India, delivering, on more occasions than one, at short notice. By far the second oldest government organisation, predating even the Indian Railways by over half a century, the Indian ordnance factories trace their origins to the British East India Company when the British authorities

accepted the establishment of a Board of Ordnance at Fort William, Calcutta, in 1775.

- Survey of India is India's central engineering agency in charge of mapping and surveying. Set up in 1767 to help consolidate the territories of the British East India Company, it is the oldest Engineering Departments of the Government of India.

28) National Trust is a statutory body under

- a. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- b. Ministry of Women and Child Development
- c. Ministry of Finance
- d. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Answer – a

- It is established under National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities” Act (Act 44 of 1999).
- Works towards providing opportunities for capacity development of Persons with Disability namely education, employment and community sensitisation
- Evolving procedures for appointments of guardians and trustees for persons with disabilities.

29) MAA Programme has been introduced by the government recently. Consider the following

1. It aims to increase awareness about the breastfeeding of new born children.
2. It will be implemented by a newly created dedicated functionary in each district hospital of the country.

Select the correct code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

1. MAA (Mothers Absolute Affection) IS a flagship programme to ensure that adequate awareness is generated among masses, especially mothers and related family of newly born child, about the benefits of breastfeeding
2. It will be implemented by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives (ANM). However, MAA secretariat and a steering committee will be created in all states and at the district level for monitoring.

30) Proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) comprises the following

1. ASEAN
2. India
3. China
4. US
5. North Korea

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 3 and 4 only
- c. 1, 3 and 5
- d. 1, 2, 3

Answer – d

RCEP is billed as an FTA between the 10- member ASEAN bloc and its six FTA partners

— India, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. When inked, it would become the world's biggest free trade pact

31) Consider the following about Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

1. It was started by BR Ambedkar for SCs in pre-independence India which was later extended to STs as well after independence.
2. The funding for the scheme has increased in the past few years.

Which of the above is correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

1. The Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) scheme was started by B.R. Ambedkar in his capacity as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1943 and extended to the Scheduled Tribes (S.Ts) after Independence. It is an open-ended scheme, which means the government is committed to providing whatever funds are required.
2. For the year 2015-16, the government did not release funds for 70 per cent of the requirements, while for 2016-17 no funds were released. These arrears added up to more than Rs.10,000 crore

32) Consider the following about Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

1. It passes through six states and eight cities with population more than one million.
2. Its primary objective is to incentivise export oriented growth.
3. It is likely to reduce regional inequality in India.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer – b

1. In 2007, DMIC was envisaged to be a “High Axle Load Dedicated Freight Corridor” that would traverse the 1,483

km between India's political and economic capitals, linking six states and 10 cities with more than a million residents each, with 11 investment regions and 13 industrial areas that would serve as growth poles.

2. In contrast to the centralised nature of Nehruvian development that sought to reduce regional inequality by steering investment to so-called "backward" regions, the DMIC arcs through some of India's most industrialised and urbanised states. Meanwhile, these "backward" states figure into this new regional division of labour as suppliers of natural resources, agricultural products and labour power.

33) With respect to Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme, consider the following

1. Sex ratio has increased considerably in the last few decades
2. It will be implemented by two ministries – Women and Child Development, and Health and Family Welfare
3. The scheme is applicable to all over India except North-East.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only
- c. 1,2 and 3
- d. None of them

Answer – d

1. Census 2011 data showed a significant declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR), calculated as number of girls for every 1000 boys in age group of 0-6 years, with an all time low of 918 in 2011 from 976 in 1961

2. The Overall Goal of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme is to celebrate the Girl Child & Enable her Education. Besides the two ministries who ensure birth and survival of girl child, Ministry of Human and Resource Development is also part of the scheme ensuring education.
3. The scheme is applicable in 100 districts only with lowest sex ratio.

34) Arrange the following in ascending order of their volume of production

1. Wheat
2. Rice
3. Pulses
4. Oilseeds
5. Sugarcane

Select from the codes

- a. 3-4-1-2-5
- b. 4-3-5-2-1
- c. 3-4-1-5-2
- d. 1-2-3-4-5

Answer – a

- Production of wheat, estimated at 93.50 million tonnes
- Total production of rice is estimated at 104.32 million tonnes
- Production of pulses estimated at 16.47 million tonnes
- With a decline of 2.21 million tonnes over the last year, total production of oilseeds in the country is estimated at 25.30 million tonnes
- Production of sugarcane is estimated at 352.16 million tonne.

35) Consider the following about agricultural credit

1. It is announced every year in the Union Budget
2. Its magnitude is consistently rising every year.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Government announces annual target for agriculture credit in the budget every year.
- Agricultural credit flow has shown consistent progress every year. Target for the year 2015-16 was fixed at ₹ 850,000 crore and achievement is ₹ 877,224 crore. The Target for the year 2016-17 has been fixed at ₹ 9,00,000 crore

36) Consider the following statements

1. In the National Gene Bank, germplasm can be stored for the long term.
2. Wheat and rice accessions from US stored in the bank are highly regarded.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only

- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- In the National Gene bank, germplasm for long-term storage comprised 10,224 accessions of orthodox seed species; along with cryopreservation of 14 shoot tips / meristems of vegetatively propagated species and 14 accessions in the in vitro Gene bank.
- A total of 31,110 accessions were imported from 39 countries; the promising introductions were rice accessions having high yield (EC881897-903), and salinity (EC881904-1905) and submergence tolerance (EC881906 and EC887557) from the Philippines, and wheat with heat tolerance from the USA.

37) National Livestock Mission has submissions on

1. Pig development in North-East
2. Fodder and feed development
3. Livestock development

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. All of the above

Answer – d

- For sustainable and continuous growth of livestock sector by emulating the success achieved in dairy and poultry sectors, across species and regions, the National Livestock Mission was launched in 2014-15 with an approved outlay of ₹ 2,800 crore during XII Plan.
- Its sub-missions: (i) sub-mission on livestock development; (ii) sub-mission on pig development in north-eastern region; (iii) sub-mission on fodder and feed development; and (iv) sub-mission on skill development, technology transfer and extension.

38) Consider the following statements

1. Livestock Census is as old as General Census.
2. India has more sheep than goats.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- The first Livestock census was conducted during 1919-1920 and since then it is being conducted quinquennially by all states/UTs of the country. It is the only source, which gives disaggregated information on various species of farm animals and poultry birds.
- The 19th Livestock Census was conducted in 2012

- There are about 300 million bovines, 65.07 million sheep, 135.2 million goats and about 10.3 million pigs as per 19th livestock census in the country

39) Consider the following about milk production

1. India is the largest producer of milk.
2. Cooperative milk unions are registering negative growth with private units catching in.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- India ranks first among the world's milk producing nations, achieving an annual output of 155.49 million tonnes
- Most of the milk is produced by small, marginal farmers and landless labourers. The cooperative milk unions procured an average of 42.55 million kgs per day of milk during the year 2015-16 as compared to 38 million kgs per day in the previous year recording a growth of 12 per cent

40) Consider the following about fish production in India

1. Majority of fisheries is in inland waters compared to marine.
2. Fish Farmer Development Agencies have been set up at district levels to help fishermen/women in logistic, financial or technological ways.

3. India is the largest producer.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. All of them

Answer – a

- Presently India is the second largest fish producing and second largest aquaculture nation in the world after China.
- The total fish production during 2015-16 (provisional) stood at 10.79 million metric tonne (MMT) with a contribution of 7.21 MMT from inland sector and 3.58 MMT from marine sector.
- Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) were set up in various districts for delivering a package of technologies, practices, training and extension and for providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries
- Mariculture in the country over the years was confined largely to bivalve molluscs viz., mussels, edible oysters and pearl oysters, and to some extent seaweeds.

41) Ministry of Corporate Affairs administers

- 1. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016
- 2. Chartered Accountants Act, 1949
- 3. Societies Registration Act, 1860

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1 and 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. All of them

Answer – d

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) administers the following Acts of the Central Government: (i) Companies Act, 2013; (ii) Companies Act, 1956; (iii) Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008; (iv) The Competition Act, 2002 as amended by Competition (Amendment) Act, 2009; (v) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016; (vi) The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949; (vii) The Cost and Works Accounts Act, 1959; (viii) The Company Secretaries Act, 1980; (ix) Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (in Centrally administered areas), and (x) Companies (Donations to National Funds) Act, 1951

42) Consider the statements about Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO)

- 1. It is a statutory body
- 2. It investigates fraud cases of the corporate and political parties

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) was set up in July, 2003. The Companies Act, 2013, inter alia, has accorded statutory status to SFIO and its functions and powers have been enhanced substantially with number of enabling provisions in the Act and it was established under Section 211 of the Companies Act, 2013
- The main function of SFIO is to investigate corporate frauds of serious and complex nature.

43 Consider about 14th Finance Commission

1. It made a share for the Gram Panchayats in the devolution granted to states from the centre.
2. It did not recommend grants to Schedule VI areas.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award for the period 2015— 2020 grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore are being devolved to gram panchayats in the country constituted under Part IX of the Constitution constituting an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level for 26 states to ensure stable flow of resources at regular intervals which will augment resources

available with them to discharge their statutorily assigned functions.

- The FFC has not recommended grants to Non-Part IX areas under Schedule VI in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Assam, the areas in the hill districts of Manipur, rural areas of Nagaland and Mizoram

44 Industrial licensing is required for

1. Electronic aerospace
2. Safety fuses
3. Mobile phones

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. None

Answer – a

- Industrial licensing has been abolished for most of the industries except for those related to security, strategic and environmental concerns.
- These are (i) electronic aerospace and defence equipment; (ii) industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gunpowder, cellulose and matches; (iii) specified hazardous chemicals i.e., hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives; phosgene and its derivatives and isocyanates and disocyanates of hydrocarbon, not elsewhere specified (example methyl isocyanate); and (iv) cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes

45 Consider the following about Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum

1. It is to be filed by every private sector company including MSMEs
2. It is filed with Department of Finance
3. It can be done through e-biz platform

Select the right code

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 3 only
- d. All of them

Answer – c

- Industries not covered under compulsory licensing and not reserved for public sector are required to file an Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memorandum (IEM) with the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA), Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).
- Such memoranda are to be filed by non-MSME category industrial undertakings.
- Application for Industrial License and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) has been made online without human interface on 24×7 basis at the e-Biz website.

46 Consider the following

1. Index of Industrial Production and Index of Eight Core Industries are released by CSO.
2. Construction is one of the eight core industries

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – d

- Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a measure of industrial performance which is compiled and released every month by Central Statistics Office (CSO). It comprises 3 sectors mining, manufacturing and electricity.
- Index of eight core industries (ICI) measures the performance of eight core industries i.e. coal, crude oil, natural gas, petroleum refinery products, fertilizers, steel, cement and electricity. It is a monthly production Index, by Office of the Economic Adviser, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
- The industries included in the ICI roughly comprise 40 per cent weight in the IIP.

47 National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust comprises

- 1. North-East Industrial corridor
- 2. Amritsar - Kolkata Industrial Corridor
- 3. East Coast Economic corridor

Select the right ones

- a. 1 and 2 only

- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. All of them

Answer – b

In view of the success and importance of DMIC project, four more industrial corridors were assurance namely Amritsar - Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) Bengaluru - Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC), Chennai - Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and East Coast Economic corridor with Vizag - Chennai industrial corridor (VCIC) as the initial phase of development. It has been expanded and re-designated as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust

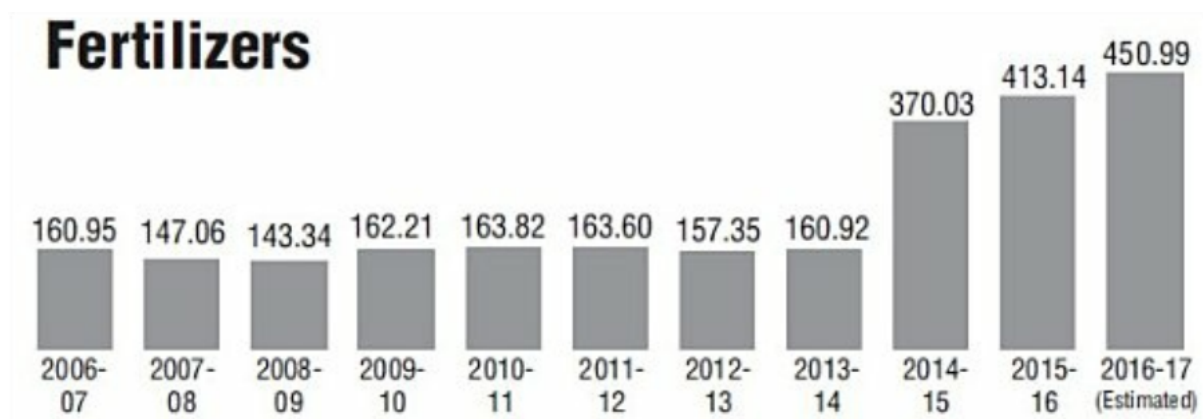
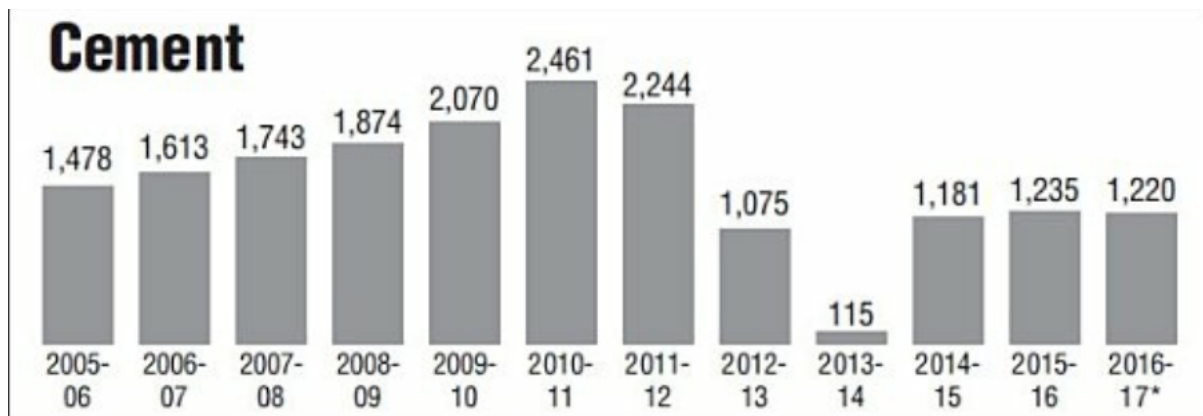
48 Consider the following

1. Cement industry has peaked to all time high in last three years.
2. Fertilizer production has declined in last decade due to its import.

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – d



49 Consider the following about National Manufacturing policy

1. It seeks to enhance share of manufacturing in GDP from 16% to 25%.
2. National Investment and Manufacturing Zone is conceived under the policy.

Select the correct statements

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) was notified in 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creating 100 million jobs within a decade or so.
- Important instruments/features of the policy are: national investment and manufacturing zones (NIMZs); rationalization and simplification of business regulations; simple and expeditious exit mechanism for manufacturing units; incentives for SMEs; industrial training and skill upgradation measures; financial and institutional mechanisms for technology development, including green technologies; government procurement; and special focus sectors. The NIMZs would be different from SEZs in terms of size; level of infrastructure planning; governance structures related to regulatory procedures; exit policies; fiscal incentives, etc.

50 Which of the following departments do not fall under Ministry of Finance

1. Economic Affairs
2. Financial Services
3. Investment and Public Asset Management

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. None of the above

Answer – d

- Ministry of Finance consists of five departments, namely, (i) Economic Affairs, (ii) Expenditure, (iii) Revenue, (iv) Investment and Public Asset Management; and (v) Financial Services

51 Consider the following about India's external debt

1. The share of commercial borrowing is larger than that of Sovereign debt
2. Indian foreign exchange reserves are higher than external debt

Choose the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- The share of commercial borrowings stood highest at 36.7 per cent followed by NRI deposits (24.8 per cent) and short term trade credit (18.3 per cent) at end of March 2017. Sovereign debt stood at US\$ 95.8 billion, accounting for 20.3 per cent of the total external debt
- External debt stock stood at US\$ 471.9 billion at end of March 2017. India's foreign exchange reserves provided a cover of 78.4 per cent to the total external debt stock at the

end of March 2017 as compared to 74.3 per cent at end of March 2016

52 Department of Expenditure oversees

1. Implementation of recommendations of Finance Commission
2. Look after observations of CAG audit

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

Department of Expenditure is the nodal Department for overseeing the public financial management system in the central government and matters connected with state finances. It is responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of the Finance Commission and Central Pay Commission, monitoring of audit comments/ observations, preparation of central government accounts.

53) Consider the following

1. National Youth Policy, 2014 defines youth as persons in age group of 18-29.
2. National Service Scheme is a part of umbrella scheme Rashtriya Yuva Shashaktikaran Karyakaram

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014) was launched in 2014, replacing the erstwhile National Youth Policy, 2003. NYP-2014 has been finalised after extensive consultations with all the stakeholders. The Policy defines 'youth' as persons in the age-group of 15-29 years.
- Department of Youth Affairs undertook a comprehensive exercise to re-structure/ consolidate all the schemes which are now being operated by Department of Youth Affairs into 3 flagship Schemes
- Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Youth Corps (NYC), National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development, International Cooperation, Youth Hostels, Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organisations, National Discipline Scheme (NDS) and National Young Leaders Programme form part of Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram. NSS is a different scheme on its own.

54 Consider the following schemes for welfare of SCs

1. *Scheduled Castes Development Corporations are focussed upon SC families than the individuals*
2. *Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes seeks to enhance entrepreneurship among SC youth*

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Centrally Sponsored Scheme for participating in the equity share of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs) in the ratio of 49:51 (central/state) was introduced in 1979. At present, SCDCs are functioning in 27 states/UTs. The main functions of SCDCs are identification of eligible SC families and motivating them to undertake economic development schemes
- In 2014, the government announced that a sum of ₹ 200 crore will be allocated towards credit enhancement facility for young and start-up entrepreneurs, belonging to scheduled castes, who aspire to be part of neo-middle class

55 Consider the following statements

1. Kuttaiyam Theatre has been recognised by UNESCO as intangible heritage of humanity
2. Sangeet Natak Akademi caters to all three performing arts – dance, music and drama

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Sangeet Natak Akademi, India's national academy of music, dance and drama, is a pioneer in the creation of modern India
- Akademi's projects of national importance are in Kutiyattam theatre of Kerala, commenced in 1991. Kutiyattam was recognized by UNESCO as a masterpiece of oral and intangible heritage of humanity in 2001.
- The project on Chhau dance of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal began in 1994. The project support to Sattriya music, dance, theatre and allied arts of Assam was started in 2002

56) Consider the following about Post Office Saving Bank

1. It is part of core banking solutions
2. It offers mutual fund schemes to account holders
3. It allows international transfer of money

Select the right code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of them

Answer – d

- Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) has a customer base of more than 35.62 cr. account holders. The post office savings

bank operates savings accounts, recurring deposit (RD), time deposit (TD), monthly income scheme (MIS), public provident fund (PPF), national savings certificate (NSC), kisan vikas patra (KVP), senior citizens savings scheme (SCSS) and sukanya samriddhi account.

- Core Banking Solution is a part of India Post IT modernization project and aims to bring in various IT solutions with required IT infrastructure in post offices. The project aims to implement core banking in all Departmental Post Offices for small savings schemes during current plan period. The project will bring in facilities of “any time anywhere banking”, ATM and internet banking facilities. It is applicable for Post office bank as well.
- Presently, Mutual fund products of UTI only are being retailed through over 2000 post offices
- As a result of the collaboration of Department of Posts, Government of India with Western Union Financial Services a state-of-the-art international money transfer service is available through the post offices in the country, which enables instantaneous remittance of money from around 195 countries.

57) India-WRIS is a joint project of

- a. Central Water Commission and ISRO
- b. UNEP and ISRO
- c. International Solar Alliance and NASA
- d. World Bank and Central Ground Water Board

Answer – a

- CWC and ISRO jointly developed Water Resources Information System (India-WRIS) in 2010

- The information system contains several GIS layers on water resources projects, thematic layers like major water bodies, land use/land cover, wastelands, land degradation, etc., environmental layers as well as infrastructure and other administrative layers.

58) Consider the following about FDI in India

1. It is allowed in sectors of animal husbandary and e-commerce
2. Investment made by a company owned by Persons of Indian Origin will not be deemed as FDI

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- FDI in animal husbandry (including breeding of dogs), pisciculture, aquaculture and apiculture was allowed 100% under automatic route. 100% FDI under automatic route is now permitted in marketplace model of e-commerce.
- Investments by Non Resident Indians (NRIs), Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) on non-repatriation basis is now deemed to be domestic investment at par with investment made by residents. Such dispensation has also been extended to companies, trusts and partnerships owned by NRIs

59) Which of the following laws in India concerns Intellectual Property Rights

1. Patents Act , 2005
2. Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999
3. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000
4. Biological Diversity Act, 2002

Select the right code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1,2 and 3
- c. 2 and 4
- d. All of them

Answer – d

- All aspects of IPRs concerning patents, trade marks, designs and geographical indications, copyrights and semiconductor integrated circuit layout design are administered by DIPP. These are administered through the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
- Patents Act, 1970 (amended in 1999, 2002, 2005), Designs Act, 2000, Trade Marks Act, 1999 (amended in 2010), Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999, Copyrights Act, 1957 (last amended in 2012), Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001, Biological Diversity Act, 2002

60) Consider the following about EVM

1. They were used in all polling stations for the first time in 2009 General Elections
2. They have been developed by Bharat Electronics Limited in consultation with EC.

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- The use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) was started in the country on experiment basis in 1982. It took more than two decades for the universal use of EVMs and during the General Elections to the Lok Sabha in 2004, EVMs were used in all polling stations across the country. Thereafter EVMs are being used in all the elections of the House of the People and state assemblies.
- The EVMs were developed at the behest of the Election Commission jointly with two Public Sector Undertakings, Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore (BEL) and Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad (ECIL) in 1989.

61) NSSO collects data for

1. IIP
2. Annual Survey of Industries
3. Crop statistics
4. Enterprise surveys

Select the codes from below

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 4
- c. 3 and 4
- d. All of them

Answer – b

- National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), in Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, is responsible for conduct of large scale sample surveys, in diverse fields, on all India basis. Primary data is collected regularly through nationwide household surveys on various socio-economic subjects, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) under the Collection of Statistics Act and Enterprise Surveys, as a follow up of the economic census. Besides these surveys, NSSO collects data on rural and urban prices; plays a significant role in the improvement of crop statistics through supervision of the area enumeration and crop estimation surveys of the state agencies.
- CSO compiles the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) using secondary data received from source agencies in various ministries/ departments or their attached/ subordinate offices. The present base year of IIP is 2004-05.

62) Consider the following statements

1. Bansagar dam is on the river of Sone
2. Rajaghat dam project on river Betwa is a joint project of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Bansagar Control Board is another subordinate office of the Ministry. The Board was set up in 1976. This Board resolution was set up in 1973 for sharing the waters of river Sone and the cost of the Bansagar Dam.
- Betwa River Board (B.R.B) was constituted in 1976 to execute the Rajghat Dam Project and Power House. Rajghat Power House, is a joint venture of U.P. and M.P Electricity Boards

63) Consider the following about Kisan Credit Scheme

1. The agricultural credit can be accessed from both Regional Rural Banks and Scheduled Banks
2. It is monitored by RBI

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998-99, as an innovative credit delivery system aiming at

adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of inputs in a flexible, convenient and cost effective manner.

- The scheme is being implemented by all cooperative banks, RRBs and public sector commercial banks throughout the country. KCC is one of the most effective tools for delivering agriculture credit.
- NABARD monitors the scheme in respect of cooperative banks and RRBs and RBI in respect of commercial banks.

64) Consider the following about Farakka Barrage Project

1. National Water Highway 1 passes through Farakka barrage
2. This project intends to make sure that Kolkatta has non-saline water
3. It is located on the border of West Bengal-Bihar

Select the correct code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of them

Answer – a

- Farakka Barrage Project with headquarters at Farakka in Murshidabad district of West Bengal, which is well within Bengal from the interstate border
- The main objective of the Farakka Barrage Project complex is to divert adequate quantity of Ganga waters to Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system through 38.38 km long

feeder canal for

preservation and maintenance of Kolkata Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system. The increased upland supply from Ganga at Farakka into Bhagirathi reduces salinity and ensures sweet water supply to Kolkata and surrounding areas.

- Hooghly-Bhagirathi river system, the Feeder Canal and the Navigation Lock at Farakka form part of the Haldia-Allahabad Inland Waterway (National Waterway No:1)

65) Consider the following about Post system in India

1. It was started by Robert Clive
2. Gramin Dak Sewak post offices are instrumental in expanding postal network in rural India after independence.
3. Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendras fall under respective Gram Panchayats

Select the right code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of them

Answer – d

- The modern postal system, the most preferred facilitator of communication, was established in India by Lord Clive in 1766 and it was further developed by Warren Hastings in 1774.
- At the time of independence, there were 23,344 post offices throughout the country; of these 19,184 were in the rural

areas and 4,160 in the urban. Today India has the largest postal network in the world with 1,54,965 post offices, of which 1,39,067 (89.74 per cent) are in rural areas and 15,898 (10.26 per cent) are in urban. Expansion of the postal network especially in rural areas, has to a great extent been brought about by opening part time Gramin Dak Sewak Post Offices, a system unique to the Department of Posts

- In addition to post offices, basic postal facilities are also offered through franchisee outlets and Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendras. Franchisee outlets are opened in urban and rural areas where it is not possible to open a regular post office. These Kendras are opened at Gram Panchayat Headquarters. This scheme is implemented by Gram Panchayats through an agent appointed by them.

66) Consider the following about Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project

1. It is a World Bank assisted project
2. Central Water Commission is the body entrusted with implementing the project

Select from the given codes

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) is the World Bank assisted project with the provision of rehabilitation of about 225 large dams in the seven participating states (namely Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand) along with institutional strengthening component for participating states and Central Water Commission.
- It has become effective from 2012 for implementation over a period of six-years.

67) Consider the following about groundwater management

1. Central Ground Water Board has been constituted under Environment Protect Act, 1986
2. The permission for extraction of groundwater is to be taken from Gram Panchayats in villages and Municipal bodies in cities

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- Central Ground Water Board was constituted as Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under subSection (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in 1997 for regulation and control of ground water management and development in the country

- As part of streamlining the regulatory function of CGWA, district magistrates / deputy commissioners of revenue districts were appointed as authorized officers for grant of permission for extraction of ground water for drinking/domestic uses in notified areas. Total notified areas in the country are 162
- As per the latest assessment carried out with 2011 as base year, estimated total annual replenishable ground water resources is 433 billion cubic metres (bcm). Keeping 35 bcm for natural discharge, the net annual ground water availability is estimated as 398 bcm

68) Consider the following about bodies on financial crime

1. Directorate of Enforcement is mandated to enforce both Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
2. Financial Intelligence Unit- India is headed by Union Finance Minister

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Directorate initiates investigations under FEMA for contraventions relating to foreign exchange transactions on the basis of specific intelligence/information and takes

appropriate action under FEMA. Complaints are filed before the Adjudicating Authority under the Act.

- Directorate was also entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), which came into force in 2005

69) Consider the statements about MPLADS scheme

1. The funds are issued by the Central government to the concerned MP directly.
2. The MP can direct the district authorities to take up work under the scheme of his/her choice
3. Nominated members of Loksabha and Rajyasabha are also covered in the scheme

Select the right statements

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only
- d. All of the above

Answer – b

- MPLADS is a Central Plan Scheme fully funded by the Government of India under which funds are released in the form of grants-in-aid directly to the district authorities
- Under MPLADS, the role of the Members of Parliament is limited to recommend works. Thereafter, it is the responsibility of the district authority to sanction, execute and complete the works recommended by Members of Parliament within the stipulated time period.

- The elected Lok Sabha Members can recommend works in their respective constituencies. The elected members of the Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the state from which they are elected. Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can recommend works for implementation, anywhere in the country

70) International Fund for Agricultural Development is

1. A specialised agency of United Nations
2. Dedicated to eradicate poverty in rural areas of developing countries

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was set up in 1977 as the 13th specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to eradicating poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries. 176 countries are members of the IFAD, and these are grouped into three countries, comprising List - A: Developed Countries, List - B: Oil Producing Countries and List - C: Developing Countries.
- India is in List – C, and is one of the founder members of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and has so far contributed US\$ 147.0 million towards IFAD's

resources. India has pledged to contribute an amount of US\$ 37 million to the 10th Replenishment Cycle of IFAD (during 2016-18).

71) *South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Centre in India has been set up by*

- a. IMF
- b. SAARC
- c. BIMSTEC
- d. India

Answer – a

- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and International Monetary Fund for setting up of South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Center (SARTTAC) in India by the International Monetary Fund in 2016.
- SARTTAC will serve six member countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

72) Consider the following statements

1. Stamp duty is not levied on cheques
2. Stamp duty on all documents is levied by Union, but proceeds are collected by respective states

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both

d. None

Answer – a

- Under Article 246, stamp duties on documents specified in Entry 91 of the Union List in Schedule VII of the Constitution (viz. bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, transfer of shares, debentures, proxies and receipts) are levied by the Union but under Article 268, each State, in which they are levied, collects and retains the proceeds (except in the case of Union Territories in which case the proceeds form part of the Consolidated Fund of India). At present duty is levied on all these documents except cheques.
- Stamp duties on documents other than those mentioned above are levied and collected by the states

- 73) Which department of a Ministry of Government of India controls production of Opium
- a. Department of Revenue
 - b. Department of Industrial Production
 - c. Department of Economic Affairs
 - d. Department of Health

Answer – a

- Control over production and disposal of opium and its products is vested in Department of Revenue
- Its Narcotics Control Division administers the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985), which prohibits, except for medical and scientific purposes,

the manufacture, production, possession, sale, purchase, transport, warehouse, use, consumption, import inter-State, export inter-State, import into India, export from India or trans-shipment of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

74) The registration of a Sikh marriage is done under

1. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. Anand Marriage Act, 1909

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- The Anand Marriage Act, 1909 was enacted to remove doubts as to the validity of the marriage rights of the Sikh called “Anand” and it does not provide for the provisions of registration of marriages. However, vide The Anand Marriage (Amendment), Act, 2012, The Anand Marriage Act, 1909 was amended to provide for registration of Anand marriages commonly known as Anand Karaj.
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 applies to all Hindus, Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs by religion. It also applies to all other persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis or Jews unless they establish that they were not governed by Hindu law, custom or usage prior to the Act.

75) NITI Aayog is developing indices to measure the development indicators and give a concrete direction to the states. Which of the following indices are from them

1. Performance on Health Outcomes
2. **School Education Quality Index**
3. **Water Management Index**

Select the correct code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of them

Answer – d

- In 2016-17, NITI Aayog has undertaken the crucial task of developing three major indices that will drive competitive, cooperative federalism in the country.
- The institution is establishing an outcome based monitoring framework in the critical economic and social development sectors of healthcare, education and water.
- The primary objective of this framework is to determine the implementation of crucial policy by states through a review of their performance with respect to Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in each of these sectors. Each state will be requested to submit their respective KPI datasets for review and validation of the given inputs by NITI

76) Consider the following about water use

1. Command Area Development and Water Management is implemented under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
2. Water and Power Consultancy Services is a programme through which India transfers technology of dam related works to other countries

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

-
- Nearly 4300 large dams (including 695 under construction) have been build and constructed along with canal systems and allied structures. To utilise the expertise of the engineers who had carried out pioneering work and to share the knowledge and experience with other developing countries and in turn earning of foreign currency through export of technology, the Govt. of India encouraged the establishment of Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS)

77) Consider the following about rural sector funds

1. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund is managed by Ministry of Rural Development
2. Rural Housing Fund refinance funding for housing purposes to targeted groups

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- Central Government established a fund to be operationalized by NABARD namely, the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), which was set-up within NABARD by way of deposits from Scheduled Commercial Banks operating within the country from the shortfall in their agricultural/priority sector/weaker sections lending. The fund has since been continued, with its allocation being announced every year in the Union Budget
- Rural Housing Fund was set up in 2008-09 to enable primary lending institutions to access funds for extending housing finance to targeted groups in rural areas at competitive rates.

78) Consider the following about Privy Council

1. It was practically Supreme Court of the British time for India
2. It was established after 1833 Council Act
3. It was replaced with Federal Court in 1937
4. It continued to function as a fountain of justice after independence

Select the right code

- a. 1, 2 and 4
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. None of the above

Answer – a

- During the British regime, the King in Council, or Privy Council as it was generally called, was the highest forum to entertain appeals from the judgments and orders passed by the courts in India. On enactment of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833, it came to be called the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. The decisions of the Judicial Committee used to be couched in advisory form, though, in practice, the Crown always accepted its advice
- Privy Council acted as a channel, through which English concepts came to be assimilated with Indian laws. It served as a bridge between the Indian and the English legal system, over which legal ideas travelled from England to India
- Federal Court of India began functioning from October 01, 1937. To begin with, Federal Court had a very limited jurisdiction, confined to original jurisdiction in disputes between the centre and constituent units or inter se amongst the latter, advisory jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction on a certificate from the High Court. Appeals from Federal Court could go to the Privy Council
- The appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court was enlarged by enactment of Act No. 1 of 1948 and appeals were provided to Federal Court from the judgement of the High Court in the same circumstances, in which appeals could be brought to the Privy Council, without any special leave and

also by special leave of the Federal Court in any other case. After achieving independence in August, 1947, there was demand from the Indian polity for enlarging the jurisdiction of Federal Court and granting more powers to it. From 1949 appeals to the Privy Council were abolished altogether and the entire appellate jurisdiction was vested in the Federal Court. On January 26, 1950, Federal Court gave way to the Supreme Court of India

79) Consider the following

1. Pradhanmantri Rojgar Prothsaahan Yojana seeks to enhance registration of the labour in social security schemes
2. Labour Courts are constituted under Trade Union Act, 1926

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana was implemented in 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1,000 crores. Under the scheme, Government of India will pay the Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of 12 per cent for all new employees enrolling in EPFO for the first three years of their employment. This will incentivise the employers to recruit unemployed persons and also to formalize informal

employees. The scheme will be applicable to those having earnings ₹ 15,000/- per month

- Maintenance of harmonious industrial relations remains an avowed objective of Ministry of Labour and Employment. Twenty-two Central Government Industrial Tribunal (CGIT) cum-Labour Courts were set up under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication of industrial disputes in organizations for which the central government is the appropriate government

80) Pragati is a

- Programme to encourage girls students to take up technical education
- A portal to assess the reading and arithmetic skills of school students
- A database approach to keep watch on microbial resistance cases
- A scheme to push service sector

Answer – a

- Pragati (Scholarship for Girl Students) - Pragati is a scheme of AICTE aimed at providing assistance for advancement of girls participation in technical education.
- Keeping Swami Vivekananda's ideas of women education and to promote girls education, UGC has introduced Swami Vivekananda Scholarship for Single Girl Child for research in social sciences with an aim to compensate direct costs of higher education especially for such girls who happen to be the only girl child in their family

81) Consider the following about skill training

1. There exists a degree called Bachelor of vocation recognised by UGC
2. SAMVAY seeks to impart advanced skills which relates to Fourth Industrial Revolution

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- UGC has introduced the scheme for B.Voc degree with multiple exits at diploma/ advanced diploma under national skill qualification framework (NSQF).
- A credit framework Skills Assessment Matrix for Vocational Advancement of Youth (SAMVAY) is now in place which allows vertical and lateral mobility within vocational education system and between the current education system.

82) Consider the following about Central Water Commission

1. It operates hydro-meteorological stations on river basins
2. It has Flood forecasting stations under its command
3. The monitoring of glacial lakes falls under its domain

Select the right code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of them

Answer – d

- Central Water Commission is operating a network of 954 hydro-meteorological observation stations throughout the country on all major river basins to observe (i) water level (gauge), (ii) discharge, (iii) water quality, (iv) silt besides (v) selected meteorological parameters including snow observations at key stations
- There are 187 flood forecasting stations, of which 150 are level forecasting and 37 are inflow forecasting stations on major dams/barrages. They are under the administrative control of CWC
- CWC is monitoring glacial lakes/water bodies in the Himalayan Region of Indian River basins on monthly basis from the monsoon season of 2011 onwards.

83) In respect of labour welfare, Universal Account Number is

- a
- a. A bank Account in which salary is transferred
- b. A single digital identity for subscribers of Employment Provident Fund
- c. Personal details procured by the employer from the employees and link them to Aadhar
- d. None of the above

Answer – b

- The facility of Universal Account Number (UAN) for EPF subscribers was launched in 2014. Portability is an inherent feature of the UAN programme.
- UAN provides automatic portability of Provident Fund account on change of employment if the employee has activated his UAN by seeding his Know Your Customer details (through the employer).

84) Consider the following about Indian diaspora

1. Of all the overseas Indians, NRIs constitute the largest share
2. Most of the overseas Indians are in the Gulf region

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- There are about 27 million overseas Indians spread over 146 countries across the globe. Out of these, approximately 11.4 million are Indian passport holders.
- The vast majority of these Indian nationals are temporary migrants, including women workers and 90 per cent of them work in the Gulf region.
- Consular Section deals with cases of arrest and deaths of foreigners in India, including provision of consular access to prisoners for foreign diplomats in India. The Section

also coordinates with the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the welfare of Indian nationals abroad.

- Consular Section also provides assistance to the general public in finding out the whereabouts and welfare of missing Indian nationals. Issues relating to adoption of Indian children by Persons of Indian Origin, payment of salary dues and death compensation to the families of deceased Indian workers, liaison with the Ministry of Shipping regarding arrest of Indian crew members and Indian vessels, cases of marriage and divorce of Indian nationals under Foreign Marriage Act, 1969, registration of births and deaths of Indian nationals abroad, etc are also being looked after by the Consular Section.

85) Consider the following about child labour

1. Child labour is banned in all forms for children below 18 years
2. National Child Labour Project Scheme is mandated to rehabilitate such children and provide them with stipend with formal education

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Government enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. The Amendment inter

alia covers the complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes; linking the age of the prohibition of employment with the age for free and compulsory education under Right to Education Act, 2009; prohibition on employment of adolescents (14 to 18 years of age) in hazardous occupations or processes and making stricter punishment for the employers contravening the provisions of the Act.

- In pursuance of National Child Labour Policy, the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme was started in 1988 to rehabilitate children rescued from child labour. Under the Scheme, working children are identified through child labour survey, withdrawn from work and put into the special training centres so as to provide them with an environment to subsequently join mainstream education system. In these special training centres, besides formal education, the children are provided stipend, supplementary nutrition, vocational training and regular health check-ups.

86) Consider the following about AYUSH system of medicine

1. Ayurveda is based upon Charak and Sushruta Samhitas
2. Unani system originated in Arab lands and came to India in mediaeval periods
3. Homeopathy was brought to India by Christian missionaries

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of them

Answer – c

- Charak Samhita and Sushruta Samhita developed around 2500 BC are the main treaties of Ayurveda fully available today
- Unani system of medicine originated in Greece and passed through many countries before establishing itself in India during the medieval period.
- The physicians from the time of Hypocrites (around 400 B.C.) have observed that certain substances could produce symptoms of a disease in healthy people similar to those of people suffering from the disease. Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann, a German physician scientifically examined this phenomenon and codified the fundamental principles of Homoeopathy. Homoeopathy was brought into India around 1810 A.D. by European missionaries and received official recognition by a Resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly in 1948 and then by the Parliament
- Siddha System of medicine is one of the ancient systems of medicine in India having its close links with Dravidian culture. The term Siddha means achievements and Siddhars are those who have achieved perfection in medicine. Eighteen Siddhars are said to have contributed towards the systematic development of this system and recorded their experiences in Tamil language.
- Sowa-Rigpa is among the oldest surviving health traditions of the world with a living history of more than 2500 years. It has been in vogue and practised in Himalayan regions throughout particularly in Leh and Laddakh (J&K), Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Darjeeling, etc. SowaRigpa is effective in managing chronic diseases like asthma, bronchitis, arthritis, etc

87) Consider the following about National Investment Fund

1. It is a fund where disinvestment proceeds of Central PSEs are kept
2. The fund can be used to subscribe to the shares of CPSEs to maintain government shareholding.

Select the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Government constituted the National Investment Fund (NIF) in 2005 into which the proceeds from disinvestment of Central Public Sector Enterprises were to be channelized.
- NIF would be utilized for the following purposes: subscribing to the shares being issued by the CPSE on rights basis so as to ensure that 51 per cent ownership of the Government in CPSEs is not diluted; investment by Government in RRBs/ IIFCL/NABRAD/ Exim Bank; equity infusion in various Metro projects; investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd; investment in Indian Railways towards capital expenditure

88) Consider the following about AYUSH sector

1. AYUSH-82 is developed by Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences to control diabetes.
2. Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine sets the standards and testing of homeopathic drugs

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- Government has set-up five autonomous research councils, namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy
- Recently, for the management of diabetes mellitus, the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) has developed a formulation namely, AYUSH- 82 from 05 Ayurvedic medicinal plants
- Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine (PLIM) is a subordinate office of Ministry of AYUSH located at Ghaziabad. The laboratory was established in 1970 as a Pharmacopoeial Standards Setting - cum Drugs testing laboratory at national level for Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani (ASU) Medicine.
- Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad was set up as a national laboratory for the purpose of laying down standards and testing for identity, purity and quality of homoeopathic medicines.

89) Consider the following about Pradhanmantri MUDRA Yojana

1. The loan is passed by institution of MUDRA for individual
2. The loan limit is only one million rupees.
3. Agricultural allied activities are also eligible for the loan besides MSMEs

Select from the codes below

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of them

Answer – d

- Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Limited (MUDRA), is a refinance institution set-up by the Government of India for development of micro units by extending funding support to encourage entrepreneurship in India, mostly from non-corporate small business sector.
- Any Indian citizen who is involved in income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading and service sector and whose credit need is less than 10 lakh can approach either banks, MFIs, financial institutions or NBFC for availing of MUDRA loans under PMMY.
- It has been since decided to extend funding support under PMMY for activities allied to agriculture also

90) Consider the following statements

1. Personal laws fall in concurrent list
2. Hindu Marriage Act also covers Scheduled Tribes
3. Inter-religious marriages are to be registered under Hindu Marriage Act

Select from the codes

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 2
- d. All of them

Answer – a

- The subject matter of personal laws is relatable to entry 5 of List III – Concurrent list in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and hence the Union Legislature, namely Parliament and subject to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution. The state legislatures are also competent to make laws in the field
- Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 does not apply to members of any scheduled tribes unless the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette otherwise directs
- Special Marriage Act, 1954 which provides for a special form of marriage and the registration of such marriages extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir, but also applies to the citizens of India domiciled in Jammu and Kashmir. Persons governed by this Act can specifically register marriage under the said Act even though they are of different religious faiths

91) Consider the following about insurance offered by Post

1. Postal Life Insurance is the oldest life insurance policy of the country
2. Rural Postal Life Insurance covers all central and state government employees.

Select the correct code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – a

- Postal Life Insurance (PLI) was introduced in 1884, as a welfare scheme for the benefit of postal employees and later extended to the employees of telegraph department in 1888. It now covers employees of central and state governments, central and state public sector undertakings, universities, government aided educational institutions, nationalized banks and local bodies. PLI also extends the facility of insurance to defence services and para-military forces. Life cover through PLI is also extended to employees of scheduled commercial banks, credit co-operative societies, joint ventures having a minimum 10 per cent stake of central/state govt/PSUs/banks etc., universities/educational institutions affiliated to University Grants Commission/Central Board of Secondary Education/All India Council of Technical Education/Medical Council of India. It is the oldest life insurer in this country.
- Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) was started in 2015. The prime objective of the scheme is to provide insurance cover to the rural public in general and to benefit weaker sections and women workers of rural areas in particular and also to spread insurance awareness among the rural population.

92) Consider the following about Aadhaar based payment

1. Aadhaar Payment Bridge is used to make payment with Aadhaar number to a person's bank account

2. Aadhar enabled Payment System can do banking transactions through biometrics at micro-ATMs
3. Pay to Aadhaar works on UPI

Select the codes

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of them

Answer – d

- Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB): A payment can be made to a person's bank account via his/her Aadhaar number, provided it is linked to his/her Aadhaar number. Government of India transfers benefits and subsidies directly to the beneficiaries' bank account through APB
- Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS): AEPS is the platform in which a person can do basic banking transactions including withdrawal, deposit cash, fund transfer, etc. from his/her bank account at Micro-ATMs using biometric authentication
- Aadhaar Pay: It is merchant version of AEPS. The Application works on a low cost android phone with single finger biometric device. It enables merchant to take cashless payment from his customers.
- Pay to Aadhaar: It is a facility available on UPI platform integrated in BHIM app. It enables Person-to-Person (P2P) remittance using Aadhaar number of the recipient as financial address

93) Consider the following

1. Fire Services is a state subject
2. 13th Finance Commission recommended to upgrade fire services across the country by suggesting share for the same in grants transferred

Select the right codes

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- “Fire Services” is a state subject and has been included as a municipal function in the XII schedule of the Constitution of India in terms of Article 243-W. As such, it is the primary responsibility of the state governments/municipal bodies to enforce the National Building Code
- 13th Finance Commission recognizing the need to restructure Fire and Emergency Services across the country has recommended that a portion of the grants provided to the urban local bodies should be spent on revamping of fire services within their respective jurisdiction. Further the Finance Commission has also recommended that all municipal corporations with a population of more than 1 million (2001 census) must put in place a fire hazard response and mitigation plan for their respective areas. Government of India as a supplemental initiative is also implementing a centrally sponsored scheme at a cost of ₹ 200 crores for strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the country.

94) Consider the following about Home Guards

1. They have been constituted first just before independence to control communal riots
2. They have also been mandated to guard international borders
3. They have been constituted in all states and UTs.

Select the right code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of them

Answer – a

- Home Guards is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbances and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizens force was adopted by several states.
- In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the states and union territories to merge their existing voluntary organisations into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The organisation is spread over in all the states and union territories except in Kerala
- In border States, Border Wing Home Guard Battalions have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force.

95) Consider the following statements

1. Laws were made by Governor General in Council upto 1919 Act.
2. Charter Act of 1833 established law department in India
3. Laws after independence till commencement of the Constitution were made under Indian Independence Act, 1947.

Select the code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. All of the above

Answer – a

- Ministry of Law and Justice is the oldest limb of the Government of India dating back to 1833 when the Charter Act, 1833 was enacted by the British Parliament. The said Act vested for the first time legislative power in a single authority, namely the Governor General of Council. By virtue of this authority and the authority vested under him under section 22 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 the Governor General in Council enacted laws for the country from 1834 to 1920. After the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919 the legislative power was exercised by the Indian Legislature constituted there under.
- With the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947 India became a Dominion and the Dominion Legislature made laws from 1947 to 1949 under the provisions of section 100 of the Government of India Act, 1935 as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947.

96) Consider the following statements

1. Constitution has enumerated the list of minorities which is six in number
2. Pre matric and Post matric scholarship schemes are central sector schemes.
3. Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act mandates to administer all major durgahs of India

Select the right code

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 only
- c. 3 only
- d. 2 and 3

Answer – b

- Six religious communities viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains have been notified as minorities as per provisions under the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992.
- Pre-matric scholarship scheme to students belonging to the Minority Communities was approved in 2008. The scheme of Post-matric scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities was launched in 2007. Both are central sector schemes
- *Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act* make provision for the proper administration of Dargah and Endowment of the Dargah Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishty. Dargah of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishti at Ajmer in Rajasthan is a Waqf of international fame.

- Ministry of Minority Affairs is responsible for the administration and implementation of the: (i) National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992; (ii) Wakf Act, 1995 and (iii) Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955.

97) Consider the following statements with respect to welfare and protection of women

1. Department of Telecommunication notified to manoeuvre existing buttons as 'Panic button' in mobile phones for women in distress situations linked with GPS
2. Acid attack is recognised as a form of disability for availing such welfare

Select the right statements

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- 'Panic Button and Global Positioning System in Mobile Phone Handsets Rules, 2016' have been notified by the Department of Telecommunications. Under these rules, all new feature phones will have the facility of panic button configured to the numeric key 5 or 9 and all smart phones will have it configured to three times short pressing of the on-off button. Further, all new mobile phones will be required to have the facility of identifying the location through satellite based OPS.

- The recently enacted Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 notified in 2016, included acid attack as a kind of disability. Acid attack victims can now avail disability benefits.

98) Consider the following about tribal affairs

1. State of Manipur has sixth Schedule area
2. Chakma Autonomous district is in Mizoram

Select the correct code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- Sixth Schedule under Article 244 of the Constitution identifies Autonomous districts in the tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. It also makes provisions for recognition of Autonomous Regions within these Autonomous Districts. These have been specified in Parts I, II, II A and III of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule.

Part-I Assam

- The North Cachar Hills District
- The Karbi-Anglong District
- The Bodo Land Territorial Area Districts

Part II Meghalaya

- Khasi Hills District
- Jaintia Hills District
- The Garo Hills District

Part II Tripura

- Tripura Tribal Areas District

Part III Mizoram

- The Chakma District
- The Mara District
- The Lai District

99) Consider the following statements about food processing sector

1. FDI is allowed 100% in the sector under automatic route
2. Beer and other alcoholic drinks also form part of the subjects under Ministry of Food Processing

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – c

- Cent per cent FDI is permitted under the automatic route in food processing industries manufacturing sector. FDI is allowed through approval route for trading, including through e-commerce in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India.
- Food processing sector has been identified as one of the priority sector under 'Make in India'.
- Mega food parks with common utility like road, electricity, water supply, sewage facility and common processing facility like pulping, packaging, cold storage, dry storage and logistics are being promoted in areas with strong agricultural resource base. These parks provide fully developed plots and factory sheds to entrepreneurs on long term lease basis where they can set up food processing units in "plug and play model"
- The subjects allocated to the Ministry under Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 are –
 - processing and refrigeration of certain agricultural products (milk powder, infant milk food, malted milk food, condensed milk, ghee and other dairy products)
 - poultry and eggs, meat and meat products
 - processing of fish (including canning and freezing)
 - fruit and vegetable processing industry
 - foodgrains milling industry
 - bread, oil seeds, meals (edible), breakfast foods, biscuits, confectionery (including cocoa processing and chocolate making), malt extract, protein isolate, high protein food, weaning food and extruded food products
 - beer including non-alcoholic beer, and alcoholic drinks from non-molasses base
 - aerated water and soft drinks

100) Consider the following statements

1. International Tropical Timber Organisation regulates the trade of timber under United Nations
2. International Network for Bamboo and Rattan facilitates trade of bamboo and rattan for public purpose only

Select the right code

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer – b

- International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) was negotiated under United Nation Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD's) auspices to provide an effective framework for cooperation and consultation among countries producing and consuming tropical timber promote the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber and the improvement of structural conditions in the tropical timber market; promote and support research and development to improve forest management and wood utilization.
- International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) is an intergovernmental organization established in 1997. INBAR plays a unique role in finding and demonstrating innovative ways of using bamboo and rattan to protect the environment and biodiversity, alleviate poverty, and facilitates fairer pro-poor trade. INBAR connects a global network of partners from the government, private, and non-for-profit sectors in over 50 countries to define and

implement a global agenda for sustainable development
through bamboo and rattan

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