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1. The Budapest Convention is related to

A. International treaty seeking to address Cybercrime.
B. Multilateral treaty to provide an expeditious method to return a child internationally abducted by a parent from one member country to another.
C. International treaty to ensure that countries put in place various institutional mechanisms to prevent the use of torture.
D. International treaty which aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.

Answer: **A**

Explanation:

- The Convention on Cybercrime of the **Council of Europe**, known as the Budapest Convention, is the only binding international instrument on crimes committed via the Internet and other computer networks, dealing particularly with infringements of copyright, computer-related fraud, child pornography and violations of network security. It also contains a series of powers and procedures such as the search of computer networks and interception.
- It serves as a guideline for any country developing comprehensive national legislation against Cybercrime and as a framework for international cooperation between State Parties to this treaty.
- It was open for signature in 2001 and came into force in 2004.
- The Budapest Convention is supplemented by a **Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism committed through computer systems.**

- Option B is related to the **Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.**
- Option C is related to the **United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT).**

https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/from-locker-rooms-to-classrooms/article32329122.ece

2. Consider the following statements about the National Food Security Act, 2013.

1. The families coming under the category of 'below poverty line (BPL)' only are eligible to receive subsidised grains.
2. According to the Act, pregnant women and lactating mothers will be entitled to meals and maternity benefits of not less than Rs 6000.
3. It comes under the ambit of the Ministry of Agriculture and farmer's welfare.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 only
C. 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **B**

Explanation:

- The National Food Security Act, 2013 was notified on 10th September, 2013 with the objective to provide for food and nutritional security in **human life cycle approach**, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity.
- NFSA covers upto **75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population** under **Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and priority households.** While AAY households, which constitute the poorest of the poor are entitled to 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month, priority households are entitled to 5 kg per person per month.
- Corresponding to the all India coverage of 75% and 50% in the rural and urban areas, State-wise coverage under NFSA was determined by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) by using the NSS Household Consumption Survey data for 2011-12.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Within the coverage under TPDS determined for each State, the work of identification of eligible households is to be done by States/UTs. It is the **responsibility of the State Governments/UTs, to evolve criteria for identification of priority households and their actual identification.**
- The Act also contains provisions for setting up of **grievance redressal mechanism** at the District and State levels
- The eldest women of the household of age 18 years or above will be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing ration cards
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** It comes under the ambit of the **Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.**
- Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above to be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to a nutritious "take home ration" of 600 Calories and a maternity benefit of at least Rs 6,000.
- Children 6 months to 14 years of age are to receive free hot meals or "take home rations".

https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/ramvilas-paswan-asks-states-to-do-doorstep-ration-delivery-in-flood-hit-areas/article32326564.ece

3. With reference to the Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), consider the following statements.

1. Mutual funds is an example of AIF.
2. In India, they are primarily regulated by the RBI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: **D**

Explanation:

- Alternative Investment Fund or AIF means any fund established or incorporated in India which is a privately pooled investment vehicle which collects funds from sophisticated investors, whether Indian or foreign, for investing it in accordance with a defined investment policy for the benefit of its investors.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** AIF **does not include funds covered under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996**, SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999 or any other regulations of the Board to regulate fund management activities. **Thus, mutual funds will not come under the category of AIF.**
- **Categories of AIF:**
    - Category I AIF:
        - Venture capital funds (Including Angel Funds)
        - SME Funds
        - Social Venture Funds
        - Infrastructure funds
    - Category II AIF (real estate funds, private equity funds, funds for distressed assets, etc)
    - Category III AIF (hedge funds, private investment in public equity (PIPE) Funds, etc.)
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** In India, AIFs are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012.

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/cbdt-notifies-new-rules-for-foreign-investors-of-aifs-operating-in-ifsc/articleshow/77482315.cms

4. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), consider the following statements.

1. It aims to provide quality medicines at affordable prices to the masses.
2. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation is the implementation agency for PMBJP.
3. Reputed NGOs, Private hospitals and individual entrepreneurs are eligible to apply for new Jan Aushadhi stores.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: **C**

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) is a campaign launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide quality medicines at affordable prices to the masses.

- PMBJP stores have been set up to provide generic drugs, which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive branded drugs.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect: Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI)** is the implementation agency for PMBJP.

Who can open a Jan Aushadhi store?

- **Statement 3 is correct:** State Governments or any organization / reputed NGOs / Trusts / Private hospitals / Charitable institutions / Doctors / Unemployed pharmacists/ individual entrepreneurs are eligible to apply for new Jan Aushadhi stores.
- The applicants shall have to employ one B Pharma / D Pharma degree holder as Pharmacist in their proposed store.

About BPPI

- The Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India comprising all the Pharma CPSUs under the Department of Pharmaceuticals was established in 2008.
- It aims to bring about effective collaboration and cooperation in furthering the working and resources of these organizations.

https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1645085

5. The Defence Procurement Policy 2016 accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment to which among the following categories?

A. Buy (Indian)
B. Buy and Make (Indian)
C. Buy Indian-IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)
D. Buy & Make (Global)

Answer: **C**

Explanation:

- The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2016) replaced the DPP-2013.
- DPP, 2016 focuses to boost the Make-in-India initiative by promoting indigenous design, development, and manufacturing of defense equipment, platforms, and systems.
- The government has introduced a newly incorporated procurement class called "**Buy Indian (IDDM)**", where IDDM stands for Indigenous Designed Developed and Manufactured. **This would have the first preference in all acquisitions once the DPP comes into effect.**
- Besides this, preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' & 'Buy & Make (Global)' categories.

https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1645092