

17/09

**1. Consider the following statements about Person's with Disability Act, 2016**

1. It has increased the existing types of disabilities.
2. An acid attack victim is also considered as a disability under this act.

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: C

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The types of disabilities have been increased from **existing 7 to 21** and the Central Government will have the power to add more types of disabilities.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The 21 disabilities are given below:-

1. Blindness
2. Low-vision
3. Leprosy Cured persons
4. Hearing Impairment (deaf and hard of hearing)
5. Locomotor Disability
6. Dwarfism
7. Intellectual Disability
8. Mental Illness
9. Autism Spectrum Disorder
10. Cerebral Palsy
11. Muscular Dystrophy
12. Chronic Neurological conditions
13. Specific Learning Disabilities
14. Multiple Sclerosis
15. Speech and Language disability
16. Thalassemia
17. Hemophilia
18. Sickle Cell disease
19. Multiple Disabilities including deafblindness
- 20. Acid Attack victim**
21. Parkinson's disease

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- The **Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment's notification** proposing amendment of the Right of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, to de-criminalise "minor offences for improving business sentiment and unclogging court processes" has met with protests from the community of disabled persons

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/beyond-the-barriers-of-disability/article32624953.ece>

## 2. India undertook Operation Sanjeevani for

- A. Mauritius
- B. Maldives
- C. Bhutan
- D. Sri lanka

Answer: **B**

### Explanation:

- Indian Air Force (IAF) launched an 18-hour operation and airlifted 6.2 tonnes of essential medicines and hospital consumables with its C-130 transport aircraft and delivered it to the Maldives under **Operation Sanjeevani**.
- Influenza vaccines and anti-viral drugs which are used in other countries to treat COVID-19 such as Lopinavir and Ritonavir have been delivered.
- In 2014, **Operation Neer** was launched by the Indian Government to supply clean drinking water to the Maldives.
- In 1988, Under **Operation Cactus** the Indian Armed Forces have helped the government of Maldives in the neutralization of the coup attempt.

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/maldives-defends-ties-with-india/article32623408.ece>

## 3. Consider the following statements regarding Japanese Encephalitis

1. It is caused by flavi virus
2. The transmission is caused by Anopheles mosquito

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: A

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Japanese encephalitis is a disease caused by **flavi virus** that affects the membranes around the brain. Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) is also a major cause of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in India.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The disease is transmitted to humans through bites from infected **Culex mosquitoes**.
- Most people infected with JE do not have symptoms or have only mild symptoms. However, a small percentage of infected people develop inflammation of the brain (encephalitis), with symptoms including sudden onset of headache, high fever, disorientation, coma, tremors and convulsions.
- India's Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)- Vaccines included in the programme are for diseases including Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Hepatitis B, Pneumonia and Meningitis due to Haemophilus Influenzae type b (Hib), Measles, Rubella, **Japanese Encephalitis (JE)** and Rotavirus diarrhoea.
- Through this programme, the government provides several vaccines to infants, children and pregnant women.

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/7-children-died-of-encephalitis-in-2020-yogi/article32624319.ece>

**4. The Bru tribe, recently seen in news, belongs to**

- A. Sikkim
- B. Meghalaya
- C. Mizoram
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

- The Brus, also referred to as the Reangs, are spread across the northeastern states of **Tripura, Assam, Manipur, and Mizoram**. In Tripura, they are recognised as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group.
- **Ethnic violence** forced thousands of people from the Bru tribe **to leave their homes in Mizoram**. The displaced Bru people from Mizoram have been living in various camps in Tripura since 1997

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/locals-of-same-tribe-oppose-bru-resettlement-in-tripura/article32621997.ece>

**5. Consider the following statements about MUDRA loans**

1. There are two types of loans only- Shishu and Kishor.
2. Loans are approved for agricultural, non- agricultural and activities allied to agriculture.

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:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** There are three types of loans under PMMY:
  - **Shishu** (up to Rs.50,000).
  - **Kishor** (from Rs.50,001 to Rs.5 lakh).
  - **Tarun** (from Rs.500,001 to Rs.10,00,000).
- **Statement 2 is incorrect: Agriculture is not a part of it.**
- Following is an illustrative list of the activities that can be covered under MUDRA loans:

1) Transport Vehicle- Purchase of transport vehicles for transportation of goods and passengers such as auto rickshaws, small goods transport vehicles, 3 wheelers, e-rickshaws, taxis, etc. Tractors/Tractor Trolleys/Power Tillers used only for commercial purposes are also eligible for assistance under PMMY. Two Wheelers used for commercial purposes are also eligible for coverage under PMMY.

2) Community, Social & Personal Service Activities- Salons, beauty parlours, gymnasium, boutiques, tailoring shops, dry cleaning, cycle and motorcycle repair shops, DTP and Photocopying Facilities, Medicine Shops, Courier Agents, etc.

3) Food Products Sector- Activities such as papad making, achar making, jam/jelly making, agricultural produce preservation at rural level, sweet shops, small service food stalls and day to day catering / canteen services, cold chain vehicles, cold storages, ice making units, ice cream making units, biscuit, bread and bun making, etc.

4) Textile Products Sector / Activity- Handloom, powerloom, khadi activity, chikan work, zari and zardozi work, traditional embroidery and hand work, traditional dyeing and printing, apparel

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

---

### IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

design, knitting, cotton ginning, computerized embroidery, stitching and other textile non garment products such as bags, vehicle accessories, furnishing accessories, etc.

5) Business loans for Traders and Shopkeepers- Financial support for on lending to individuals for running their shops / trading & business activities / service enterprises and non-farm income generating activities with beneficiary loan size of up to 10 lakh per enterprise / borrower.

6) Equipment Finance Scheme for Micro Units- Setting up micro enterprises by purchasing necessary machinery / equipments with per beneficiary loan size of upto 10 lakh.

7) Activities allied to agriculture: 'Activities allied to agriculture', e.g. pisciculture, bee keeping, poultry, livestock-rearing, grading, sorting, aggregation agro industries, diary, fishery, agri-clinics and agribusiness centres, food & agro-processing, etc. (excluding crop loans, land improvement such as canal, irrigation and wells) and services supporting these, which promote livelihood or are income generating shall be eligible

<https://indianexpress.com/article/business/banking-and-finance/mudra-loan-disbursals-npas-rise-in-tandem-at-psbs-over-last-3-years-6598922>

