

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

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Daily MCQs - 13th October

## 1. Consider the following statements about the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).

1. India and Pakistan became full members of SCO in 2017.
2. Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) is a permanent organ of the SCO to promote cooperation of member states against terrorism, separatism and extremism.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

Answer: **D**

### Explanation:

- SCO is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation established in 2001.
- It's a Eurasian political, economic and military organisation aiming to maintain peace, security and stability in the region.
- Prior to the creation of SCO in 2001, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan were members of the Shanghai Five. Following the accession of Uzbekistan to the organisation in 2001, the Shanghai Five was renamed the SCO.
- India and Pakistan became members in 2017.
- The Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) of the SCO engaged in furthering cooperation and ties between member countries on concerns of terrorism, security, drug trafficking, crime and cyber warfare.

### Why in the news?

- 7 th Justice Ministers' Meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Member States to be hosted by Union Law Minister Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad on 16th October, 2020

Source: [http://eng.sectsco.org/about\\_sco/](http://eng.sectsco.org/about_sco/)

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2. Atoms having the same number of protons (Z) but different number of neutrons (N) are called as

- a) Isotones
- b) Isotopes
- c) Isomers
- d) Isobars

**Answer: B**

**Explanation**

**Isotopes**

Atoms having the same number of protons (Z) but different numbers of neutrons (N) are isotopes.

**Isobars**

Atoms having the same mass number (A) are isobars.

**Isotones**

Atoms having the same number of neutrons (N) but a different number of protons (Z) are isotones.

**Isomers**

Atoms of the same element (same Z and N) but which are in different excited states are isomers.

**Why in the news?**

An **isotope based teletherapy** system for treating patients with cancer is being installed in the Department of Radiotherapy of Government Stanley Medical College Hospital.

3. Which of the following crops are grown during the month of June to October?

- 1) Maize
- 2) Sugarcane
- 3) Groundnut
- 4) Wheat

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Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- The agricultural crop year in India is from July to June.
- The Indian cropping season is classified into two main seasons based on the monsoon:
- (i) **Kharif is from July –October** during the south-west monsoon
- (ii) Rabi is from October-March (winter)
- (iii) Zaid is from March - June (summer)
- **Kharif means autumn and Rabi means spring.**
- The **kharif crops (July-October)** include rice, **maize**, sorghum, pearl millet/bajra, finger millet/ragi (cereals), arhar (pulses), soyabean, **groundnut** (oilseeds), cotton, **Sugarcane** etc.
- The **rabi crops (October-March)** include **wheat(not grown from june to october)**, barley, oats (cereals), chickpea/gram (pulses), linseed, mustard (oilseeds) etc.
- The **zaid crops (March and June)** include cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, pumpkin etc.

[http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php%3Ftitle%3DCropping\\_seasons\\_of\\_India-Kharif\\_%2526\\_Rabi](http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php%3Ftitle%3DCropping_seasons_of_India-Kharif_%2526_Rabi)

**4. Consider the following statements with respect to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)**

1. It is an inter-governmental body established by the Group of Seven (G7)
2. Countries that are considered safe haven for supporting terror funding and money laundering are categorized under the FATF Grey list

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3. It works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Answer : C**

#### **Explanation**

- FATF is an **inter-governmental body established in 1989 on the initiative of the G7**
- It is a **“policy-making body”** which works to **generate the necessary political will** to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in various areas
- The **FATF Secretariat is housed at the OECD headquarters in Paris**

#### **Roles and functions**

- Initially it was established to examine and develop measures to **combat money laundering**.
- In October 2001, the FATF expanded its mandate to incorporate efforts to **combat terrorist financing**, in addition to money laundering.
- In April 2012, it added efforts to **counter the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**

#### **Composition**

- The FATF currently **comprises 37 member jurisdictions** and 2 regional organisations, representing most major financial centers in all parts of the globe. It also has observers and associate members

#### **Blacklist and Grey list**

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- **Black List:** Countries known as **Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories (NCCTs)** are put in the blacklist. These countries support terror funding and money laundering activities. The FATF **revises the blacklist regularly**, adding or deleting entries
- **Grey List:** Countries that are **considered safe haven for supporting terror funding** and money laundering are put in the FATF grey list. This inclusion serves as a warning to the country that it may enter the blacklist

#### 5. Consider the following statements about the “core inflation”.

1. It measures the price movements of eight core industries (Electricity, steel, refinery products, crude oil, coal, cement, natural gas and fertilizers) which comprise 40.27 per cent of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
2. The flexible inflation targeting (FIT) framework of the RBI targets to contain CPI core inflation within 4 percent with a band of (+/-) 2 percent.

#### 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:

- Core inflation is a measure of inflation obtained by excluding commodities of high price volatility such as food items, energy products etc.
- If temporary price shocks are taken into account, they may affect the estimated overall inflation numbers in such a way that they are different from actual inflation. To eliminate this possibility, core inflation is calculated to gauge the actual inflation apart from temporary shocks and volatility.
- Under the flexible inflation targeting (FIT) framework, RBI aims to contain **headline CPI (Combined)** within 4 percent with a band of (+/-) 2 percent.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/Core-inflation>

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Plot No: 935,6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Anna Nagar, Chennai-40  
Ph: 044-40483555,9677120226,9677174226  
Web: [www.officersiasacademy.com](http://www.officersiasacademy.com)