

Daily Mcqs- December 24th

1.Consider the following statements regarding the PM-KISAN

1. Currently, the Scheme provides income support only to Small and Marginal Farmers across the country, holding cultivable land upto 2 hectares
2. The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiaries rests with the State / UT Governments

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: B**

**Explanation**

**Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN)**

- It is implemented as a **central sector scheme** by the Government of India.
- This scheme was **introduced to augment the source of income of many small and marginal farmers.**
- Under the Scheme **an amount of Rs.6000/- per year is transferred** directly into the bank accounts of the farmers, subject to certain exclusion criteria relating to higher income status.
- The entire **responsibility of identification of beneficiaries rests with the State / UT Governments**

**Ambit**

- The Scheme initially provided income support to all Small and Marginal Farmers' families across the country, holding cultivable land upto 2 hectares. Its ambit was later expanded w.e.f. 01.06.2019 **to cover all farmer families in the country irrespective of the size of their land holdings.**

**Exceptions**

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- **Affluent farmers have been excluded** from the scheme such as **Income Tax payers** in last assessment year, professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants etc and pensioners drawing at least Rs.10,000/- per month (excluding MTS/Class IV/Group D employees)

### 2. Consider the following statements about Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- 1) It is a financial mechanism set up by the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- 2) GCF funds developing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change.

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

#### Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** It was set up by the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** in 2010. GCF has a crucial role in serving the Paris Agreement, supporting the **goal of keeping average global temperature** rise well **below 2 degrees Celsius**
- **Statement 2 is correct:**The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the **world's largest dedicated fund** helping developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and **enhance their ability to respond to climate change**
- It does this by **channelling climate finance to developing countries**, which have joined other nations in committing to climate action.

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- GCF's activities are aligned with the priorities of developing countries through the principle of country ownership and the Fund has established a direct access modality so that **national and sub-national organisations can receive funding directly** rather than only via international intermediaries
- GCF aims to **catalyse a flow of climate finance** to invest in low-emission and climate-resilient development, driving a paradigm shift in the global response to climate change

### GCF's approach is marked by several distinct features

- **Balanced portfolio:** GCF's investments are aimed at **achieving maximum impact in the developing world**, supporting paradigm shifts in both mitigation and adaptation. The Fund **aims for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation investments** over time.
  - It also aims for a floor of **50 percent of the adaptation** allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** and African States.
- **Unlocking private finance:** The Fund is unique in its ability to **engage directly with both the public and private sectors** in transformational climate-sensitive investments. GCF engages directly with the private sector through its **Private Sector Facility (PSF)**.
  - It offers a **wide range of financial products** including grants, concessional loans, subordinated debt, equity, and guarantees. This enables it to match project needs and adapt to specific investment contexts, including **using its funding to overcome market barriers for private finance**.
- **Country ownership:** GCF recognizes the need to ensure that **developing country partners exercise ownership of climate change funding** and integrate it within their own national action plans.
  - Developing countries appoint a **National Designated Authority (NDA)** that acts as the interface between their government and GCF and must approve all GCF project activities within the country. This country-driven approach ensures GCF's activities operate in harmony with national priorities.

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/about>

### 3. Consider the following statements

- 1) India is the largest fish producing nation in the world.
- 2) Neel Kranti Mission aims to triple the fish production by 2020.

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- 3) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) aims to address critical infrastructure gaps in fisheries sector.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) :**

- **The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) aims to address critical infrastructure gaps in fisheries sector. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- The scheme under the Department of Fisheries will establish a robust fisheries management framework.
- This will **address critical gaps in strengthening the value chain, including infrastructure, modernization, traceability, production, productivity, post-harvest management, and quality control.**

**Fisheries Sector:**

- The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Fisheries is the main authoritative body for development of the fisheries industry in India.
- Presently **India is the second largest fish producing and second largest aquaculture nation in the world after China. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- As per Economic Survey, "Fisheries is a fast-growing sector in India, which provides nutrition and food security to a large population of the country besides providing income and employment to more than 14.5 million people."
- The Government has **merged all the schemes of fisheries Sector into an umbrella scheme of 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries'** focusing on increasing fish production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources, both inland and marine."

**Neel Kranti Mission:**

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- Blue Revolution, the Neel Kranti Mission has the vision to achieve economic prosperity of the country and the fishers and fish farmers as well as contribute towards food and nutritional security through full potential utilization of water resources for fisheries development in a sustainable manner, keeping in view the bio-security and environmental concerns.

#### Objectives

- To fully tap the total fish potential of the country both in the inland and the marine sector and **triple the production by 2020. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- To transform the fisheries sector as a modern industry with special focus on new technologies and processes
- To double the income of the fishers and fish farmers with special focus on increasing productivity and better marketing postharvest infrastructure including e-commerce and other technologies and global best innovations
- To ensure inclusive participation of the fishers and fish farmers in the income enhancement
- To triple the export earnings by 2020 with focus on benefits flow to the fishers and fish farmers including through institutional mechanisms in the cooperative, producer companies and other structures
- To enhance food and nutritional security of the country

#### Why in the news?

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1682945>

#### 4. Consider the following statements about Kisan Credit card

- 1) It enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs and also draw cash to satisfy their agricultural needs.
- 2) Only landholding small and marginal farmers are eligible to avail this card.

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:

**Kisan Credit Card(KCC) Scheme:**

- The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme **enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs** such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and **draw cash to satisfy their agricultural and consumption needs. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The beneficiaries under the scheme will be issued with a **Smart card/ Debit card.**

**Coverage :**

- Small farmers, marginal farmers, sharecroppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers.
- The Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) are also eligible for availing benefits under the said scheme.
- KCC has been extended to farmers who are involved in activities **related to animal husbandry and fisheries.**
- **Hence the scheme covers small and marginal farmers as well as sharecroppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers. Hence statement 2 is Incorrect.**
- Under the KCC Scheme, a **flexible limit of Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000 has been provided to marginal farmers (as Flexi KCC)** based on the land holding and crops grown including post-harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments without relating it to the value of land.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1682945>

**5. Consider the following statements about CITES**

1. Its aim is to ensure international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants without threatening their survival.
2. India is a party to CITES.

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

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- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

- CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an **international agreement** between governments whose aim is to ensure that **international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants** does not threaten their survival. Hence **statement 1 is correct**.
- CITES was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN (The World Conservation Union).
- CITES entered into force on 1 July 1975
- CITES is an international agreement to which States and regional economic integration organizations adhere voluntarily. States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention ('joined' CITES) are known as Parties.
- Although CITES is legally binding on the Parties – in other words they have to implement the Convention – it does not take the place of national laws.
- Rather it provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level.
- India is one among the 183 Parties to CITES. Hence **statement 2 is correct**.

#### **About TRAFFIC:**

- TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is a joint program of WWF and IUCN – the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
- TRAFFIC works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

#### **Why in the news?**

A New research says that the Illegal trade in wild animals is unaffected by pandemic.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/illegal-trade-in-wild-animals-is-unaffected-by-pandemic-7117660/>

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