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Daily Mcqs- January 15th 2021

1. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

List I

List II

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1) ARISE | - | To stimulate innovation and research in the MSME industry. |
| 2) Atal Tinkering Labs | - | Creating a problem solving mindset across schools in India. |
| 3) Mentor India Campaign | - | A national network to support all the initiatives of the Atal Innovation mission |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer: D

Explanation

- Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is the Government of India's flagship initiative to **promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship** in the country. AIM's objective is to **develop new programmes and policies** for fostering innovation in different sectors of the economy, create awareness and create an umbrella structure to oversee innovation ecosystem of the country

Major initiatives

- **Atal Tinkering Labs** - Creating problem solving mindset across schools in India.
- **Atal Incubation Centers** - Fostering world class startups and adding a new dimension to the incubator model.
- **Atal New India Challenges** - Fostering product innovations and aligning them to the needs of various sectors/ministries.

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- **Mentor India Campaign** - A national Mentor network in collaboration with public sector, corporates and institutions, to support all the initiatives of the mission
- **Atal Community Innovation Center** - To stimulate community centric innovation and ideas in the unserved /underserved regions of the country including Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.
- **Atal Research & Innovation for Small Enterprises (ARISE)** - To stimulate innovation and research in the MSME industry.

Atal Tinkering Labs

- With a vision to '**Cultivate one Million children in India as Neoteric Innovators**', Atal Innovation Mission has established Atal Tinkering Laboratories (ATLs) in schools across India.
- The objective of this scheme is to **foster curiosity, creativity and imagination** in young minds; and inculcate skills such as design mindset, computational thinking, adaptive learning, physical computing etc
- Young children will get a **chance to work with tools and equipment** to understand the concepts of STEM (**Science, Technology, Engineering and Math**)

Mentor India Campaign

- Mentor India Campaign is a **strategic nation building initiative** to engage leaders who **can guide and mentor students** in thousands of Atal Tinkering Labs and startups and incubators under the programs of Atal Innovation Mission across India
- It is **aimed at maximising the impact** of Atal Tinkering Labs. These labs are non-prescriptive by nature, and mentors are expected to be enablers rather than instructors.

Atal Research & Innovation for Small Enterprises (ARISE)

- ARISE is an initiative to **promote research, innovation and competitiveness of Indian startups** and small enterprises including Micro, Small, and Medium enterprises.
- The program's objective is to catalyze research, innovation, find solutions to the sectoral problems and subsequently **trigger creation of new industrial sectors**, through support of Central Government Ministries / Departments
- It aims to inculcate a **culture and mindset of engaging and co-creating** amongst the industry as well as the government, to **improve India's import substitution** capabilities, develop export leadership in nation-critical sectors, and provide indigenous solutions for challenges in India.

2. Consider the following statements about Polio Disease

- 1) A country is said to have eradicated polio when no new case of wild poliovirus is reported for three successive years.
- 2) Wild Poliovirus type 3 is the second strain of the poliovirus to be eradicated among the three strains.
- 3) Type 1 wild poliovirus is still in circulation and is restricted to India and Pakistan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Explanation

What is Polio?

- Polio, or poliomyelitis, is a disabling and life-threatening disease caused by the **poliovirus**.
- The virus **spreads from person to person** and can infect a person's spinal cord, causing paralysis (can't move parts of the body).

Transmission

- Poliovirus is **very contagious** and spreads through person-to-person contact.
- It lives in an infected person's throat and intestines.

Poliovirus only infects people. It enters the body through the mouth and spreads through:

- Contact with the feces of an infected person.
- Droplets from a sneeze or cough of an infected person (less common)

Types and Vaccines

There are **three wild types of poliovirus (WPV) - type 1, type 2, and type 3**. There are two vaccines used to protect against polio disease, **oral polio vaccine and inactivated poliovirus vaccine**.

- The **oral polio vaccine (OPV)** is used in many countries to protect against polio disease and has been essential to the eradication effort. People who receive OPV may shed the virus and can infect others, especially those who are not vaccinated.
- **Inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV)** protects people against all three types of poliovirus. IPV does not contain live virus, so people who receive this vaccine do not shed the virus and cannot infect others and the vaccine cannot cause disease.

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Each region is said to have eradicated polio only when all countries in the area demonstrate the **absence of wild poliovirus transmission for at least three consecutive years** in the presence of certification standard surveillance. A country is said to have eradicated polio when no new case of wild poliovirus is reported for three successive years

Wild poliovirus type 3 (WPV3) has been declared as eradicated worldwide in 2019, which means, it is the second strain to be eradicated following Wild poliovirus type 2 eradication in 2015,

And Type 1 wild poliovirus is still in circulation and is restricted to Afghanistan and Pakistan. (Not India)

3. Consider the following pairs of festivals and the states in which they are celebrated

List I

- 1) Bhogali Bihu
- 2) Makaravilakku festival
- 3) Lokrang
- 4) Nongkrem

List II

- Assam
- Tamilnadu
- Madhya Pradesh
- Meghalaya

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Bhogali Bihu-** Bhogali Bihu (mid-January, also called Magh Bihu) comes from the word **Bhog that is eating and enjoyment.** It is a harvest festival and **marks the end of harvesting season.** Since the granaries are full, there is a lot of feasting and eating during this period. On the eve of the day called uruka, i.e., the last day of pausa, menfolk, more particularly young men go to the field, preferably near a river, build a makeshift cottage called Bhelaghar with the hay of the harvest fields and the bonfire or Meji, the most important thing for the night.

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- **Lokrang festival** - The Lokrang festival of Madhya Pradesh which commences on the republic day 26th January every year is a five-day long festival of Lokrang, Bhopal. The major features of this festival are **classical dances, tribal and folk dances, presentation and exhibition of art and craft, performing art form, and cultural presentations** from foreign countries. Since India is a land of diversities, with each state having its own background and cultural heritages, the Lokrang festival attempts to speculate each of these.
- **Nongkrem Dance Festival**- Nongkrem Dance Festival is celebrated by the **indigenous Khasi tribe** of Meghalaya. Prayers are offered for a good harvest, peace and prosperity. 'Goat sacrifice' also forms an important part of the customs. Five days long religious festival devoted to appeasing the Goddess Ka Blei Synshar for a rich bumper harvest and prosperity of the people.
- **Makaravilakku** is an annual festival held on Makar Sankranti in Kerala, India at the shrine of Sabarimala. The festival includes the Thiruvabharanam procession and a congregation at the hill shrine of Sabarimala.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the National Startup Advisory Council

1. The Council will be chaired by the Minister for Commerce & Industry
2. To suggest measures for the commercialization of intellectual property rights is one of the functions of this council.

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:

Both the statements are correct

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- The Council will be **chaired by Minister for Commerce & Industry**
- It will consist of the **non-official members**, to be nominated by the Central Government, from various categories like **founders of successful startups**, veterans and persons capable of representing interests of incubators and accelerators etc.
- The **term of the non-official members** of the Startup Advisory Council will be for a period of **two years**
- The nominees of the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations, not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, will be ex-officio members of the Council.

Roles and functions

- **To Suggest measures** to facilitate public organizations to assimilate innovation with a view to improve public service delivery, promote creation, protection and **commercialization of intellectual property rights**
- To Suggest making it easier to **start, operate, grow and exit businesses** by reducing regulatory compliances and costs, promote ease of access to capital for startups, and incentivize domestic capital for investments into startups.
- **Mobilize global capital for investments** in Indian startups, keep control of startups with original promoters and provide access to global markets for Indian startups.

5. Consider the following with reference to Categorization of Biofuels

1. First Generation (1G) - Vegetable oil
2. Second Generation (2G)- Biomass waste
3. Third Generation (3G) - Algae
4. Fourth Generation (4G)- Photo biological Solar fuel

Choose the correct answer

- (a) 2 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans : D

Explanation

Biofuels are liquid or gaseous fuels primarily produced from biomass, and can be used to replace or can be used in addition to diesel, petrol or other fossil fuels for transport, stationary, portable and other applications. Crops used to make biofuels are generally either high in sugar (such as sugarcane, sugarbeet, and sweet sorghum), starch (such as maize and tapioca) or oils (such as soybean, rapeseed, coconut, sunflower).

Bio-fuels have been categorised into 3 categories to extend appropriate fiscal incentives .

1. First Generation (1G): These are made from sugar, starch, **vegetable oil**, or animal fats using conventional technology. Common first-generation biofuels include Bioalcohols, Biodiesel, Vegetable oil, Bioethers, Biogas.

2. Second Generation (2G): These are produced from non-food crops, such as cellulosic biofuels and **waste biomass** like stalks of wheat and corn, and wood. Examples include advanced biofuels like biohydrogen, biomethanol.

3. Third Generation (3G): These are produced from micro-organisms like **algae**. Examples : Fuels like bio-CNG.

4. Fourth Generation (4G): Fourth-generation biofuels are made using non-arable land. However, unlike third-generation biofuels, they do not require the destruction of biomass. This class of biofuels includes **electrofuels** and **photobiological solar fuels**. Some of these fuels are carbon-neutral.

Hence, all pairs are **correctly matched**.

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Plot No: 935,6th Avenue, Anna Nagar, Chennai-40
Ph: 044-40483555,9677120226,9677174226
Web: www.officersiasacademy.com