

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

Hindu Mcqs (19-01-2021)

1. With reference to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), consider the following statements:

1. The Central Vigilance Commission is a constitutional body.
2. It consists of a Central Vigilance Commissioner and not more than two vigilance commissioners.

Which of the statements given above are **incorrect**?

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

Answer: **A**

**Explanation:**

- The CVC was set up by the Government in February 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** In 2003, the Parliament enacted CVC Act conferring **statutory status** on the CVC. The CVC is not controlled by any Ministry/Department. It is an independent body which is only responsible to the Parliament.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (chairperson) and not more than two vigilance commissioners.

2. Consider the following statements about National Mineral Policy, 2019.

1. It encourages dedicated mineral corridors to facilitate the transportation of minerals.
2. It encourages the private sector to take up mineral exploration.

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:**

- National Mineral Policy, 2019 aims to ensure effective regulation and sustainable development of the mining sector.

**Key Features of the Policy**

- The policy proposes to grant the status of 'industry' to mining activity to boost financing of mining for private sector.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** It focuses on use of coastal waterways and inland shipping for evacuation and transportation of minerals and also encourages dedicated mineral corridors to facilitate the transportation of minerals.
- It also makes efforts to harmonize taxes, levies & royalty with world benchmarks to help private sector.
- The Policy also mentions rationalizing reserved areas given to PSUs which have not been used and opening these areas to auction, which will give more opportunity to private sector for participation.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It encourages the private sector to take up the exploration.
- It even mentions that long term import export policy for mineral will help private sector in better planning and stability in business.
- It also provides for maintenance of database of mineral resources and tenements under mining tenement systems.

**3. The PARIVESH portal is related to**

- A. A single window integrated system for Environment, forest, wildlife and CRZ clearances
- B. Providing information about government authorities and departments suo motu to the public
- C. Electronic platform that aims at involving Centre, State, District, Governments, civil society and the general public in achieving the target of child labour free society
- D. Bringing India's artisans, weavers and handicrafts producers onto e-commerce

Answer: A

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### Explanation:

- PARIVESH (Pro Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive and Virtuous Environmental Singlewindow Hub) is a web based, role based workflow application which has been developed for online submission and monitoring of the proposals submitted by the proponents for seeking Environment, Forest, Wildlife and CRZ Clearances from Central, State and district level authorities.
- It automates the entire tracking of proposals which includes online submission of a new proposal, editing/updating the details of proposals and displays status of the proposals at each stage of the workflow.

### 4. Consider the following statements about adoption laws in India

1. Central Social Welfare Board functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.
2. While a single female is eligible to adopt a child of any gender, a single male person is not eligible to adopt a girl child.

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

- Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is a **statutory body of the Ministry of Women & Child Development** established in 1990.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate **in-country and inter-country adoptions**.
- CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the **Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption, 1993**, ratified by India in 2003.

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- Indian citizens can adopt in India under three major legislations:
  - **The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act of 1956** which is applicable to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs.
  - **The Guardian and Wards Act of 1890** assist other religions i.e. Muslim, Parsi, Christian and Jews in adoption as there are no concrete provisions under their personal laws.
  - **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act of 2015** covers the rehabilitation and social reintegration for orphan children and also allows secular adoption whereby without any reference to the community or religious persuasions of the parents or the child concerned.

#### Who is eligible to adopt a child?

- the prospective adoptive parents should be physically, mentally and emotionally stable; financially capable; motivated to adopt a child; without any life threatening medical condition;
- any prospective adoptive parent, irrespective of his marital status and whether or not he has his own biological son or daughter, can adopt a child;
- **Statement 2 is correct: single female is eligible to adopt a child of any gender**
- **single male person shall not be eligible to adopt a girl child**
- in case of a couple, the consent of both spouses shall be required
- no child shall be given in adoption to a couple unless they have at least two years of stable marital relationship

#### 5. Which among the following is/ are considered as Rare Disease.

1. Haemophilia
2. Thalassaemia
3. Cystic Fibrosis

Select the correct answer from the given codes

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

What is a Rare Disease?

A rare disease is a health condition of particularly low prevalence that affects a small number of people compared with other prevalent diseases in the general population.

There is no universally accepted definition of rare diseases and the definitions usually vary across jurisdictions.

However, the common considerations in the disease prevalence and to varying extent - severity therapeutic options.

It is estimated that globally around 6000 to 8000 rare diseases exist with new rare diseases being reported regularly in the medical literature.

About National policy for treatment of rare diseases

The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare published a national policy for treatment of rare diseases, listing 450 diseases as rare but not providing a detailed roadmap on treatment. The policy intends to kick-start a registry of rare diseases that Indian Council of Medical Research will maintain.

In India, Haemophilia, Thalassaemia, Sickle cell anaemia and Primary ImmunoDeficiency in children, auto-immune diseases, Lysosomal storage disorders such as Pompe disease and Gaucher's disease are in the rare diseases list.

The latest policy creates three categories of rare diseases — diseases requiring one-time curative treatment, diseases which need long-term treatment but the cost is low and diseases that require life-long treatment and the cost is high.

The policy states that the Centre will provide assistance of Rs 15 lakh to patients suffering from rare diseases that require one-time curative treatment under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi scheme.

The treatment is limited to beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. It also recommends crowdfunding as a source to fund treatment of rare diseases.