

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

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## 1. Consider the following statements about Competition Commission of India (CCI)

- 1) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body established under the Competition Act, 2002.
- 2) To protect the interests of consumers and to ensure freedom of trade are some of the objectives of CCI.

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

## 2. Consider the following statements about One District One Product Scheme

- 1) The objective is to convert each District of the country into an Export Hub by identifying products with export potential in the District.
- 2) It was launched by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

## 3. Consider the following statements about Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization

- 1) Under the scheme, subsidy is provided for purchase of various types of Agricultural implements and machinery.
- 2) It is a sub mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change(NAPCC).

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

## 4) Which of the following missions come under the Krishonnati Yojana?

- 1) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
- 2) Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Census, Economics and Statistics

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- 3) National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A).
- 4) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

### 5. 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. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act of 2015 allows secular adoption without any reference to the community or religious persuasions of the parents or the child concerned.

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

1) Answer: C

Explanation

About CCI

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a **statutory body** established under the **Competition Act, 2002** for the administration, implementation and enforcement of the Act.
- CCI consists of a **Chairperson and 6 Members** appointed by the Central Government.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The following are the objectives of the Commission.
  - To prevent practices having adverse effects on competition
  - To promote and sustain competition in markets
  - To protect the interests of consumers and
  - To ensure freedom of trade.
- The Commission is also required to give opinion on competition issues on a reference received from a statutory authority established under any law and to undertake competition advocacy, create public awareness and impart training on competition issues.

**Competition Act, 2002**

- The Competition Act, 2002, as amended by the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007, prohibits anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position by enterprises and

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regulates combinations (acquisition, acquiring of control and Mergers and acquisitions), which causes or likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition within India.

- The objectives of the Act are sought to be achieved through the **Competition Commission of India**, which has been established by the Central Government in 2003.

### Why in News?

- The Competition Commission of India passed a final order against four maritime transport companies for indulging in cartelisation in the provision of maritime motor vehicle transport services to automobile Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for various trade routes.

## 2) Answer: D

### Explanation

#### About the scheme

- **Both the statements are correct.** One District One Product One District One Product (ODOP) scheme was launched by the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**.
- The objective is to **convert each District of the country into an Export Hub** by
  - Identifying products with export potential in the District,
  - Addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products,
  - Supporting local exporters/manufacturers to scale up manufacturing, and
  - Find potential buyers outside India with the aim of promoting exports,
  - Promoting the manufacturing & services industry in the District and generating employment in the District.
- The programme aims to **promote local indigenous specialised products and the crafts of each district** through various development initiatives, including providing loans to local production units, artisans, and farmers; establishing common facility centres; helping market these products at a global level; etc.
- Under the initial phase of the ODOP programme, **106 Products have been identified from 103 districts across 27 States**.
- There may be more than one cluster of ODOP products in one district. There may be a cluster of ODOP products consisting of more than one adjacent district in a State.

#### Significance of the initiative

- ODOP is seen as a transformational step forward towards realizing the true potential of a district, fuel economic growth and generate employment and rural entrepreneurship, taking us to the goal of AtmaNirbhar Bharat.
- It will increase income and local employment at the bottom of the value chain and can empower the craftsmen, artisans, and farmers to improve their product quality and attain newer skills to produce better products.

#### Why in News?

- As a major boost to Centre and State collaboration in promoting products under the One District One Product (ODOP) Initiative – a State Conference was held recently by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

3) Answer: A

Explanation

About the scheme

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare launched the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) in 2014-15.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Under the scheme, **subsidy is provided for purchase of various types of Agricultural implements and machinery** used for tillage, sowing, planting, harvesting, reaping, threshing, plant protection, inter cultivation and residue management.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** It is a sub mission under the umbrella scheme of '**Green Revolution- Krishonnati Yojana**'.

Aim

- To **increase the reach of farm mechanization** to small and marginal farmers and to the regions & difficult areas where farm power availability is low.

Objectives

- To **promote 'Custom Hiring Centres' and 'Hi-tech Hubs of High-Value Machines'** to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small and fragmented landholding and high cost of individual ownership;
- **Creating awareness among stakeholders** through demonstration and capacity building activities;
- **Ensuring performance testing and certification** of agricultural machines at designated testing centres located all over the country.

Significance of farm mechanisation

- To boost up mechanization in the agriculture sector, improved agricultural implements and machinery are essential inputs for modern agriculture that will **enhance the productivity** of crops besides **reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation**.
- Mechanization also helps in **improving the utilization efficiency of other inputs** therefore considered to be one of the most important segments of the agriculture sector to **boost the income of farmers and growth of the agricultural economy**.
- The impact evaluation studies highlight the overall positive impact of mechanisation on farming as it was reported that mechanisation helped in overall increase of **17.9% in productivity** and 14.1% in seed germination.
- Mechanisation also helped in saving nearly 1/3rd of the time of operations, 30% reduction in labour requirements, 11% reduction in seed rate, 26.6% reduction in weed instances, 22.4% reduction in diesel consumption and 12.7% reduction in fertiliser requirements.

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### Why in news?

- Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has issued revised guidelines of the “Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization” (SMAM) scheme in a move aimed at making drones more accessible to the farmers.

### 4) Answer: D

#### Explanation

- It is an Umbrella Scheme comprising both Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Missions.
- These schemes look to **develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic and scientific manner** to increase the income of farmers by enhancing production, productivity and better returns on produce.
- This Umbrella Scheme has the following 12 Schemes/Missions:
  1. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
  2. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
  3. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
  4. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
  5. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
  6. Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)
  7. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
  8. Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ)
  9. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Census, Economics and Statistics
  10. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation
  11. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)
  12. National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A).

### 5) 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.
- CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated /recognised adoption agencies.

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### Adoption laws in India

- 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** without any reference to the community or religious persuasions of the parents or the child concerned. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

