

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

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Daily MCQs: 24-01-2024

**1. In the context of International politics, the term 'de-hyphenation' refers to**

- A. Governments acting primarily to maintain their security and influence over other countries
- B. Not aligning with or against any major power bloc
- C. International relations constructed through reciprocal interactions between states
- D. Dealing with two countries in an independent manner

**2. Consider the following statements about the UN Trusteeship Council.**

- 1. The main mandate of the council is to foster and protect human rights all over the world.
- 2. The membership of the council is rotated on a regional basis.

**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

**3. Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) are not entitled**

- 1. To multiple entry life-long visa for visiting India
- 2. To vote
- 3. To be a member of a Legislative Assembly or of the Parliament of India

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below**

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

**4. Which of the following best describes the term 'pyrolysis' sometimes seen in news?**

- A. It is the thermal conversion of organic matter by partial oxidation into a gaseous product
- B. It is the process of degradation of environmental contaminants with the use of microorganisms
- C. It is the process of thermal degradation of biomass by application of heat in presence of oxygen
- D. It is the process of thermal degradation of biomass by application of heat in absence of oxygen

**5. With reference to Hepatitis, consider the following statements.**

- 1. Hepatitis is usually caused by a bacterial infection.
- 2. In India, Hepatitis C vaccine is provided under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).

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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

Solutions:

1. Answer: D

Explanation:

- In international politics, de-hyphenation means **dealing with two countries, having an adversarial relationship between them, in an independent manner**. This would mean building a relationship with one, ignoring the complexities of its relations with the other.
- If a third country were to be too conscious of the adversarial relations between two such countries, locked in enduring hostility, it is likely to face foreign policy challenges in conducting smooth relationship with both. Therefore, in such a case, a declaratory policy of de-hyphenation creates the required space for manoeuvre for the third country by lowering expectations of partisanship from it, in the other two countries.
- **For example:** In 2014, India instituted a policy toward Israel called **de-hyphenation**. According to this policy, India's relationship with Israel would stand on its own merits, independent and separate from India's relationship with the Palestinians. It would no longer be India's relationship with Israel-Palestine, but India's relationship with Israel, and India's relationship with the Palestinians.

2. Answer: D

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The UN Charter established the Trusteeship Council as **one of the main organs of the United Nations**, and assigned to it the **task of supervising the administration of Trust Territories placed under the International Trusteeship System**.
- The Trusteeship Council was set up by the **UN Charter** as **one of the main organs of the United Nations**.
- Its objective was to **administer and support the transition to independence and self-governance of the colonies** held by the Axis Powers from World War II, as well as the **territories** mandated by the League of Nations.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Trusteeship Council is made up of the **five permanent members of the Security Council** -- China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- The main goals of the International Trusteeship System were to promote the advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories and their progressive development towards self-government or independence.
- The Trusteeship Council **suspended its operations on 1 November 1994**, a month after the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations trust territory.

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3. Answer: B

### Explanation:

- Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) are of Indian origin but they are foreign passport holders and are not citizens of India. They are registered under **section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955**.
- Following categories of foreign nationals are eligible for registration as OCI Cardholder:-
  - who was a citizen of India at the time of, or at any time after the commencement of the Constitution i.e. 26.01.1950; or
  - who was eligible to become a citizen of India on 26.01.1950; or
  - who belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15.08.1947; or
  - who is a child or a grandchild or great grandchild of such a citizen; or
  - spouse of foreign origin of a citizen of India or spouse of foreign origin of an OCI Cardholder
- No person who or either of whose parents or grandparents or great grandparents is or had been a citizen of **Pakistan, Bangladesh or such other country** as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, shall be eligible for registration as an OCI Cardholder.

### What benefits is an OCI cardholder entitled to?

- **India does not allow dual citizenship** but provides certain benefits under **Section 7B(I) of the Citizenship Act, 1955** to the OCIs. It includes:
  - Multiple entry life-long visa for visiting India for any purpose.
  - **Parity with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)** in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial, and educational fields **except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties**.
  - Registered OCI Cardholders shall be treated at par with NRIs in the matter of inter-country adoption of Indian children.

### The OCI Card holder is not entitled:

- To vote,
- To be a member of a Legislative Assembly or of a Legislative Council or of the Parliament of India,
- To hold Indian constitutional posts such as that of the President, Vice President, Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court etc.
- He/she cannot normally hold employment in the Government.

4. Answer: D

### Explanation:

- Pyrolysis is the **thermal degradation of biomass by heat** in the **absence of oxygen** and results in the production of charcoal (solid), bio-oil (liquid), and fuel gases.
- Pyrolysis is most commonly used in the **treatment of organic materials**. In general, pyrolysis of organic substances **produces volatile products** and leaves a solid residue enriched in carbon, **char**.
- Pyrolysis is considered as the **first step in the processes of gasification** or combustion.

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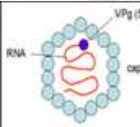
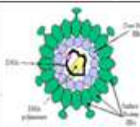
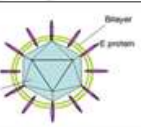
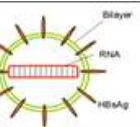

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- **Statement A** is related to **Gasification**.
- **Statement B** is related to **Bioremediation**.
- **Statement C** is related to **Incineration**.

5. Answer: **D**

### Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Hepatitis refers to an inflammatory condition of the liver. Usually caused by a **viral infection**, but there exists **other possible causes** of hepatitis which are autoimmune responses, medications, drugs, toxins, and alcohol.
- There are **5 main hepatitis viruses**, referred to as types **A, B, C, D, and E**.
  - In particular, **types B and C lead to chronic disease** in hundreds of millions of people and, together, are the most common cause of liver cirrhosis and cancer.
  - Hepatitis A and E are typically caused by **ingestion of contaminated food or water**. Hepatitis B, C and D usually occur as a result of **parenteral contact with infected body fluids**. Common modes of transmission for these viruses include receipt of contaminated blood or blood products, invasive medical procedures using contaminated equipment and for hepatitis B transmission from mother to baby at birth, from family member to child, and also by sexual contact.
- Acute infection may occur with limited or no symptoms, or may include symptoms such as jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes), dark urine, extreme fatigue, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.

					
<b>Name of Virus</b>	Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)	Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)	Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)	Hepatitis D Virus (HDV)	Hepatitis E Virus (HEV)
<b>Classification</b>	Picornavirus	Hepadnavirus	Flavivirus	Deltavirus	Hepevirus
<b>Viral genome</b>	ssRNA	dsDNA	ssRNA	-ssRNA (-ve)	ssRNA
<b>Transmission</b>	Enteric	Parental	Parental	Parental	Enteric
<b>Incubation period</b>	15-45 days	45-160 days	15-150 days	30-60 days	15-60 days
<b>Chronic Hepatitis</b>	No.	Yes. 10% chance	Yes. >50% chance	Yes. <5% of coinfectious >80% of superinfectious	No.
<b>Cure?</b>	No cure. Treatments usually tackle the symptoms.	No cure. Treatments usually tackle the symptoms.	No cure. Treatments usually tackle the symptoms.	No cure. Treatment: Alpha interferon for 12 months.	No cure. Treatments usually tackle the symptoms.

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#### Vaccines

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** There are vaccines to prevent **Hepatitis A** and **Hepatitis B**; however, there is **no vaccine for hepatitis C**.
- In India **Hepatitis B vaccine** is provided under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). Hepatitis B vaccine also provides protection from **Hepatitis D virus (HDV) infection**.
- A vaccine to prevent **Hepatitis E virus infection** has been developed and is licensed in China, but is not yet available elsewhere.

