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Daily MCQs: 03-07-2024

1. Consider the following statements about the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

- 1) It is an autonomous statutory body established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
- 2) It is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food Processing and Industries.

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. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was established by which of the following organizations?

- A. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- B. Group of Seven
- C. Group of 20
- D. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

3. Which of the following is NOT a member of the National Security Council (NSC)?

- A) Minister of Defence
- B) Minister of Home Affairs
- C) Minister of Finance
- D) Chief Justice of India

4. Consider the following statements about the Consumer Protection Act, 2019

- 1) The Act mandates establishment of Consumer Protection Councils at the Centre with a view to promoting consumer awareness.
- 2) The Act covers transactions through offline mode only.

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

5. Lebanon shares its borders with which of the following countries?

- A) Israel and Syria
- B) Jordan and Iraq

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- C) Turkey and Cyprus
- D) Saudi Arabia and Egypt

Solutions:

1. Answer: A

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is an **autonomous statutory body established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.**
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare** is the administrative Ministry of FSSAI.
- FSSAI is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the regulation and supervision of food safety.

2. Answer: B

Explanation

- The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an intergovernmental organization that designs and promotes policies and standards to combat target money laundering, terrorist financing, and other threats to the global financial system.
- The FATF was created in 1989 by the **G7 countries**, and is headquartered in Paris.
- There are 37 members, including India and two regional organizations- European Commission and the Gulf Cooperation Council.
- India became an observer at FATF in 2006. FATF admitted India as the 34th Country Member of FATF in 2010.
- FATF maintains two different lists of countries: those that have deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing (AML/CTF) regimes but they commit to an action plan to address these loopholes, and those that do not end up doing enough. The former is commonly known as the **grey list** and latter as **blacklist**.

3. Answer: D

Explanation

- The National Security Council (NSC) of India is an **executive government agency tasked to advise the Prime Minister's office** on matters of national security and strategic interest.
- It was established by the former Prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 19 November 1998.

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- The NSC is the apex agency in the country handling internal and external security, conventional and non-conventional defence, military affairs, counter-insurgency, space and high technology, economy, counter-terrorism and environment.

Structure and organisation

- The NSC is the **apex body** of the **three-tiered structure** of the national security management system in India.
- The three tiers are the Strategic Policy Group, the National Security Advisory Board and a secretariat from the Joint Intelligence Committee.

Strategic Policy Group (SPG)

- Strategic Policy Group (SPG) will be the principal mechanism for inter-ministerial coordination and integration of relevant inputs in the formulation of national security policies. One of the priority tasks of the SPG will be to undertake the long-term strategic defence review. The SPG will be chaired by the Cabinet Secretary.

National Security Advisory Board

- The NSAB is a key deliberative body of the National Security Council secretariat and comprises experts from various domains who deliberate on contemporary and futuristic issues of national security
- Members are usually senior retired officials, civilian as well as military, academics and distinguished members of civil society drawn from and having expertise in Internal and External Security, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Science & Technology and Economic Affairs.
- NSAB members normally have a two-year tenure.
- The maximum number of members of the NSAB including the Convenor shall be thirty.

NSC Secretariat

- Performs the function of intelligence analysis and assessment
- All Ministries/Departments shall consult the Secretariat on matters having a bearing on national security.
- The NSCS will prepare papers for consideration of the SPG or the NSC.
- An officer of the level of Secretary to the Government of India, designated as Secretary, NSCS, will head the Secretariat.
- The NSCS will be located in the Cabinet Secretariat and will also service the SPG and the NSAB.

Members of NSC

- The National Security Council consists of six apex members and is **headed by the Prime Minister** of the country. Besides the **National Security Advisor (NSA), Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), the Deputy National Security Advisors, the Ministers of Defence, External Affairs, Home, Finance of the Government of India**, and the **Vice Chairman of the NITI Aayog** are members of the National Security Council.

Aim

- To advise the President on national security related matters, provide supervision and guidance over the NICA and general supervision over the intelligence community, and coordinate the national government efforts in the pursuit of the national security goals and strategic objectives.

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4. Answer: A

Explanation

- The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 aims to provide for **protection of the interests of consumers** and for the said purpose, to **establish authorities** for timely and effective administration and settlement of consumers' disputes.
- The Act **replaced the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.**

Key features of the Act

- **Definition of consumer:** A consumer is defined as a person who buys any good or avails a service for a consideration. It does not include a person who obtains a good for resale or a good or service for commercial purpose.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** It covers transactions through all modes including **offline, and online through electronic means, teleshopping, multi-level marketing or direct selling.**
- The following consumer rights have been defined in the Act, including the right to:
 - be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property;
 - be informed of the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods or services;
 - be assured of access to a variety of goods or services at competitive prices; and
 - seek redressal against unfair or restrictive trade practices.
- **Product liability clause:** A manufacturer or a service provider has to compensate a consumer if their good/service cause injury or loss to the consumer due to manufacturing defect or poor service. The most significant impact of this provision will be on **e-commerce** platforms as it also includes service providers under its ambit.
- **Statement 1 is correct: Consumer Protection Councils:** The Act mandates establishment of **Consumer Protection Councils at the Centre as well as in each State and District**, with a view to **promoting consumer** awareness. The Central Council is headed by **Minister In-charge of the Department of Consumer Affairs** in the Central Government and the State Councils by the Minister In-charge of the Consumer Affairs in the State Governments.
- **Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA):** To be set up by the central government to **promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers.** It will regulate matters related to violation of consumer rights, unfair trade practices, and misleading advertisements.
- **Misleading advertisements:** The CCPA may impose a penalty on a manufacturer or an endorser of up to Rs 10 lakh and imprisonment for up to two years for a false or misleading advertisement. In case of a subsequent offence, the fine may extend to Rs 50 lakh and imprisonment of up to five years.
- **Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (CDRCs):** It will be set up at the **district, state, and national levels.** A consumer can file a complaint with CDRCs in relation to:
 - Unfair or restrictive trade practices;
 - Defective goods or services;
 - Overcharging or deceptive charging; and
 - The offering of goods or services for sale which may be hazardous to life and safety.
- **Appeals from a District CDRC** will be heard by the **State CDRC.** Appeals from the State CDRC will be heard by the **National CDRC.** Final appeal will lie before the **Supreme Court.**

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- The Act also enables regulations to be notified on **E-commerce and direct selling** with focus on protection of interest of consumers.

5. Answer: A

Explanation

- Lebanon is a country located in the western region of the Middle East.
- This country is narrow in shape, with a 140-mile long coastline running against the edge of the Mediterranean Sea.
- Because of its global position, it has often been considered the trade link between eastern Asia and Mediterranean countries.
- Two of the major geographic features of this country are the Biqa Valley and the Lebanon Mountains.
- Lebanon shares international borders with **Syria and Israel**.

