

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

Daily MCQs: 22-07-2024

**1. The word 'Denisovan' is sometimes mentioned in media in reference to:**

- A. fossil of a kind of dinosaur.
- B. an early human species.
- C. a cave system found in North-East India.
- D. a geological period in the history of Indian subcontinent.

**2. Consider the following statements about Lymphatic filariasis**

- 1) It is a neglected tropical disease.
- 2) It is spread from person to person by Culex mosquitoes.

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. Which of the following statements about the International Court of Justice is incorrect?**

- A. It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN).
- B. The court is the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ).
- C. All members of the UN are automatically parties to the ICJ statute.
- D. English is the only official language of ICJ

**4. Which of the following initiatives aims at promoting the food processing sector by creating modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet?**

- A. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana
- B. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana
- C. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- D. Swarna Jayanthi Sagari Rozhar Yojana

**5. Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)**

- 1) PM-JANMAN is a multi-ministerial initiative aimed at holistic development of PVTGs.
- 2) 75 communities located in 18 states and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been categorized as PVTGs.

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: B**

**Explanation**

- Denisovans are an **extinct species of hominid** and a close relative to modern humans.
- They are a recent addition to the human family tree. Scientists **first identified** Denisovan remains from a **cave in Siberia in 2010**. The researchers named the archaic humans Denisovans after the cave in Siberia where the fossil was discovered.
- Denisovans share a **common ancestor** with both **modern humans and Neanderthals**. This common ancestor, called **Homo heidelbergensis**, most likely lived in Africa.
- They may have had **dark skin, dark hair and dark eyes**. The Denisovan genome appears to have low genetic diversity, which means their population may never have been very large.

**Why in news?**

- Bone fragments discovered in **Baishiya Karst Cave**, which is situated 10,760 feet (3,280 meters) above sea level on the **Tibetan Plateau in China** are offering rare insight into the lives of Denisovans.



**What do the findings reveal?**

- Most of the bones were identified as belonging to **blue sheep**, also called **bharal**, a goat species still seen on high slope mountains and cliffs in the Himalayas. Other bone remains came from woolly **rhinos**, **yaks**, small mammals like **marmots**, **birds**, and even from the **spotted hyena**, a large carnivore that prowled the region called the Ganjia Basin.
- Researchers used ancient protein analysis on these remains to reveal that the Denisovans **exploited various animals for their meat and skin**.
- They also **excavated** and identified a **rib bone** from a Denisovan individual dating to 48,000-32,000 years ago - the **youngest Denisovan fossil** yet known.

**2. Answer: C**

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

### Explanation

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Lymphatic filariasis, commonly known as **elephantiasis**, is a **neglected tropical disease**.
- It is a **parasitic disease** caused by microscopic, thread-like **worms**. The adult worms only live in the human lymph system. The lymph system maintains the body's fluid balance and fights infections.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Lymphatic filariasis is **spread from person to person by Culex mosquitoes**.
- People with the disease can suffer from lymphedema and elephantiasis and in men, swelling of the scrotum, called hydrocele.
- Lymphatic filariasis is a leading cause of permanent disability worldwide.
- These patients are not only physically disabled, but suffer mental, social and financial losses contributing to stigma and poverty.
- Lymphatic filariasis can be eliminated by stopping the spread of infection through **preventive chemotherapy** with safe medicine combinations repeated annually.

### 3. Answer: D

### Explanation

- **Statement A is correct:** The ICJ is the **principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN)**. It was established in **1945** by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in 1946.
- **Statement B is correct:** The court is the **successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ)**, which was brought into being through, and by, the League of Nations, and which held its inaugural sitting at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands, in 1922.
- After World War II, the League of Nations and PCIJ were replaced by the **United Nations and ICJ respectively**.

### Seat and role

- Like the PCIJ, the ICJ is based at the **Peace Palace in The Hague**. It is the **only one of the six principal organs of the UN that is not located in New York City**. (The other five organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and the Secretariat.)
- The ICJ's role is to **settle**, in accordance with international law, **legal disputes submitted to it** by States and to give **advisory opinions on legal questions** referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.
- **Statement D is incorrect:** **English and French** are the ICJ's official languages.
- **Statement C is correct:** **All members of the UN are automatically parties to the ICJ statute, but this does not automatically give the ICJ jurisdiction over disputes involving them**. The ICJ gets jurisdiction **only if both parties consent to it**.
- The judgment of the ICJ is **final and technically binding** on the parties to a case. There is **no provision of appeal**; it can at the most, be subject to **interpretation** or, upon the discovery of a new fact, **revision**.
- However, the ICJ has **no way to ensure compliance of its orders**, and its authority is derived from the willingness of countries to abide by them.

### Judges of the court

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

### IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- The ICJ has **15 judges who are elected to nine-year terms by the UN General Assembly and Security Council, which vote simultaneously but separately.** To be elected, a candidate must receive a majority of the votes in both bodies, a requirement that sometimes necessitates multiple rounds of voting.
- **A third of the court is elected every three years.** Judges are **eligible for re-election.**

#### Who may submit cases to the Court?

- **Only States** are eligible to appear before the Court in contentious cases. At present, this essentially means the 193 Member States of the United Nations.
- The Court has **no jurisdiction to deal with applications from individuals, non-governmental organizations, corporations or any other private entity.**

#### 4. Answer: A

##### Explanation

- The **Ministry of Food Processing Industries** has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) since 2017.
- SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) is a comprehensive package which **aims to create modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet.**
- It aims to provide a big boost to the growth of the food processing sector in the country and also help in providing better returns to farmers, reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.
- Under PMKSY the following schemes are to be implemented.
  - Mega Food Parks
  - Integrated Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure
  - Creation/Expansion of Food Processing/Preservation Capacities
  - Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters
  - Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages
  - Food Safety & Quality Assurance Infrastructure
  - Human Resources and Institutions

##### Objectives of PMKSY

- Creation of modern infrastructure for food processing mega food parks/ clusters and individual units
- To create effective backward and forward linkages - linking farmers, processors and markets
- To create robust supply chain infrastructure for perishables

#### 5. Answer: C

##### Explanation

- **Both the statements are correct.**
- The Union Cabinet has approved Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) with total outlay of Rs 24,000-crore (Central Share Rs.15,000 crore and State Share: Rs 9,000 crore) to **ensure last-mile welfare scheme delivery and protection for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).**

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

---

### IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- **75 communities** located in **18 states and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands** have been categorized as PVTGs. These PVTGs continue to face vulnerability in social, economic and education sectors.
- PM JANMAN focuses on 11 critical interventions through 9 line Ministries to uplift these tribal communities.
- The Union Cabinet approved the Mission on **Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas**.
  - Janjatiya Gaurav Divas is celebrated on **15th November**, to **remember the contribution of tribal freedom fighters**.
  - The day has been announced in the memory of **Bhagwan Birsa Munda**, the tribal freedom fighter from Jharkhand.

#### Interventions under the Mission

- The **11 crucial interventions** to be carried out by the PM-JANMAN include:
  1. Provision of pucca houses;
  2. Connecting roads;
  3. Providing piped water supply & community water supply;
  4. Providing mobile medical units with medicine cost;
  5. Construction of hostels & vocational education centers;
  6. Construction of anganwadi centers;
  7. Construction of multipurpose centers (MPCs);
  8. Energization of households (Last mile connectivity);
  9. Solar lighting in streets & MPCs;
  10. Setting up of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs);
  11. Installation of mobile towers.
- These 11 interventions, which are part of existing schemes, will be implemented on the ground by nine Ministries, including the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.