

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

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Daily MCQs: 16-08-2024

1. Consider the following statements

- 1) No other flag should be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag.
- 2) The Flag can be of any size but the ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2.

Which of the statements given above regarding Flag Code of India, 2002 is/are correct?

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

2. The MISHTI scheme focuses on the conservation of mangroves through which of the following methods?

- A. Community participation and livelihood support
- B. Public-private partnerships in agriculture
- C. Promotion of monoculture farming practices
- D. Large-scale industrial expansion in coastal areas

3. The primary objective of the Grameen Udyami Scheme is

- A. To promote rural entrepreneurship among women
- B. To provide skill training to tribal youth
- C. To establish large-scale industries in rural areas
- D. To support microfinance initiatives in villages

4. Which of the following statements about dengue is incorrect?

- A. It is a mosquito-borne viral infection.
- B. It is transmitted by the same mosquito as that of Zika virus.
- C. It is found in tropical and sub-tropical climates worldwide.
- D. None of the above.

5. Consider the following statements about Poliomyelitis

- 1) It is a viral disease which can lead to irreversible paralysis.
- 2) It does not spread from person to person.
- 3) There is no cure for polio however it can only be prevented by immunization.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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D. 1,2 and 3

Solutions:

1. Answer: C

Explanation

- The Government of India launched the 'Har Ghar Tiranga' campaign to inspire Indians everywhere to hoist the National Flag at their homes.
- The hoisting/use display of the India National Flag is governed by the **Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and the Flag Code of India, 2002.**

Salient Features of Flag Code of India 2002

- Some of the salient features of the Flag Code of India 2002 are:
 - The National Flag shall be made of **hand-spun and hand-woven or machine-made, cotton, polyester, wool, silk, khadi bunting.**
 - A **member of the public, a private organization or an educational institution** may hoist/display the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonial or otherwise, consistent with the dignity and honor of the National Flag.
 - The National Flag shall be **rectangular** in shape. The Flag can be of any size but the ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be **3:2**. Hence **statement 2 is correct.**
 - The National Flag shall be a **tri-colour panel** made up of three rectangular panels or subpanels of equal widths. The colour of the top panel shall be **India saffron (Kesari)** and that of the bottom panel shall be **India green**. The middle panel shall be **white**, bearing at its centre the design of **Ashoka Chakra in navy blue color with 24 equally spaced spokes.**
 - Where the Flag is displayed in the open, it should, as far as possible, be **flown from sunrise to sunset**, irrespective of weather conditions.
 - Whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should **occupy the position of honor and should be distinctly placed.**
 - A damaged or disheveled flag shall not be displayed.
 - The Flag **should not be flown on a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag or flags.**
 - The Flag should not be flown on any vehicle except of the dignitaries mentioned in Section IX of Part III of the Flag Code, such as President, Vice President, Prime-Minister, Governors, etc.
 - **No other flag should be placed higher than or above or side by side** with the National Flag. Hence **statement 1 is correct.**

2. Answer: A

Explanation

- The 'Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)' was launched by the **Government of India** in 2023 to **revive mangroves across the country.**

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- The objective of the scheme is to **increase the mangrove cover along the coastline and on salt pan lands.**
- Under the scheme, the government provides **financial assistance to local communities** to undertake mangrove plantation activities.
- **Funding Cycle: 80%** of the project cost is borne by the **Government of India**, while the **remaining 20%** is contributed by the **respective State Governments.**

3. Answer: B

Explanation

- The Grameen Udyami Scheme was launched to **augment skill training in tribal communities** for their inclusive and sustainable growth.
- Under the programme, the endeavor is to **multi-skill India's youth and impart functional skills** to them for enabling livelihoods.
- It was launched by the **National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)** in 2022.
- The Grameen Udyami initiative will provide India's tribal population with **economic empowerment.**
- This initiative is integral to increasing tribal ownership and raising awareness of such initiatives and activities.

4. Answer: D

Explanation

- **Statement A is correct:** Dengue is a **mosquito-borne viral infection** caused by **dengue virus (DENV)** which belongs to the **Flaviviridae family.**
- **Statement B is correct:** Dengue virus is transmitted by **female mosquitoes** mainly of the species **Aedes aegypti** and, to a lesser extent, **Ae. albopictus.**
- These mosquitoes are **also vectors of chikungunya, yellow fever and Zika viruses.**
- **Statement C is correct:** Dengue is found in **tropical and sub-tropical climates** worldwide, mostly in urban and semi-urban areas.

Signs and symptoms

- Dengue is a severe, **flu-like illness** that affects infants, young children and adults, but **seldom causes death.**
- Symptoms usually last for 2–7 days, after an incubation period of 4–10 days after the bite from an infected mosquito.

Treatment

- There is **no specific treatment** for dengue fever.
- Fever reducers and pain killers can be taken to control the symptoms of muscle aches and pains, and fever.

Prevention

- WHO recommends prevention of dengue through vector control methods such as mosquito habitat removal and use of insecticides.

Why in News?

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- Recently, dengue cases have been increasing in several parts of the country. Karnataka, in particular, has seen a sharp rise in cases, with Kerala and Tamil Nadu also experiencing growing numbers.
- **Onset of the monsoon season** which created suitable conditions for the breeding and survival of Aedes mosquitoes, **urbanization and population movements, climate change-induced shifts in weather patterns** are all attributed to the increasing cases.

5. Answer: C

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Poliomyelitis (polio) is a **highly infectious viral disease** caused by the Polio virus which mainly affects young children.
- There are **three wild types of poliovirus (WPV) - type 1, type 2, and type 3.**
 - *Although symptomatically similar, genetic and virologic differences classify them as distinct viruses, each requiring separate eradication efforts.*

Transmission

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The virus is **transmitted by person-to-person** spread mainly through the **fecal-oral route** or, less frequently, by a common vehicle (e.g. contaminated water or food) and multiplies in the intestine, from where it can invade the nervous system.

Characteristics of the disease

- Initial symptoms are fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, stiffness of the neck and pain in the limbs.
- One in 200 infections leads to **irreversible paralysis** (usually in the legs).

Prevention and Treatment

- **Statement 3 is correct:** There is **no cure for polio**, it can only be prevented by immunization.

About Polio vaccine:

- There are two vaccines used to protect against polio disease, **oral polio vaccine (OPV) and inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV).**

	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)	Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine (IPV)
Form	Administered orally as liquid drops.	Given as an injection.
Composition	Contains weakened (attenuated) live virus strains.	Contains inactivated (killed) poliovirus strains , which cannot cause disease.
How it works	OPV contains weakened but live poliovirus strains that stimulate an immune response in the gut , where the virus typically multiplies. This vaccine is effective in stopping transmission within communities.	IPV triggers an immune response in the bloodstream , providing strong protection against paralytic polio.

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Advantages	Easy to administer, provides community-level protection, and is more cost-effective.	Safe with no risk of vaccine-derived infections.
Limitations	In rare cases, the weakened virus can mutate and cause vaccine-derived poliovirus (VDPV) , leading to outbreaks in under-immunized communities.	More expensive and requires trained healthcare workers for administration. It does not stop the transmission of the virus in the community as effectively as OPV.

Polio eradication

- In 2014, **India was officially declared polio-free**, along with the rest of the South-East Asia Region.
- In 2015, **wild poliovirus type 2** was declared eradicated, after which the world switched from trivalent to bivalent OPV.
 - *Trivalent OPV contains all three types of poliovirus, while bivalent OPV only contains poliovirus type 1 and 3.*
- In 2019, the **Global Commission for the Certification of Poliomyelitis Eradication** officially declared that **wild poliovirus type 3 has been eradicated globally.**
- With two of the three wild polioviruses eliminated, only type 1 wild poliovirus is still in circulation and is restricted to rural pockets of just two countries — **Afghanistan and Pakistan.**
- It opens up the possibility of switching from the currently used bivalent oral polio vaccine containing type 1 and type 3 to a monovalent vaccine containing only type 1.

Why in the news?

- **Polio is reemerging** in major cities of **Afghanistan and Pakistan** due to vaccine hesitancy fueled by misinformation, conflict, poverty, and limited access to remote areas.
- As a result, the **WHO's Global Polio Eradication Initiative** is expected to miss its 2024 eradication deadline.