

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

Daily MCQs: 02-12-2024

### 1. Consider the following statements about Alternative Investment Funds.

- 1) Alternative Investment Fund is a privately pooled investment vehicle.
- 2) Alternate Investment funds are covered under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

Which of the above given statement(s) 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 Foreigners Tribunals.

- 1) The Foreigners Tribunals are formed through the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order of 1964 under the Foreigners' Act of 1946.
- 2) The Constitution allows local authorities in a State to refer a person suspected to be a foreigner to tribunals.
- 3) The Foreign Tribunals are currently exclusive to Assam.

How many of the above given statement(s) is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

### 3. Consider the following statements about the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act of 1991.

- 1) It declares that a place of worship shall continue to be as it was on August 15, 1947.
- 2) it prohibits any legal proceedings regarding the character of a place of worship,
- 3) As a special case, the act exempts archaeological sites covered by the 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958'.

How many of the above given statement(s) is/are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

### 4. Consider the following.

- 1) Cooperative societies
- 2) Hospitals

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- 3) Sports Institutes
- 4) Educational service providers
- 5) Non-Governmental Organizations

Which of the following are workplaces under 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act'?

- A. Only two
- B. Only three
- C. Only four
- D. All five

5. In India, the sector accounting for the second largest subsidy is?

- A. Export
- B. Power
- C. Fertilizer
- D. Food

Solutions:

1. Answer: A

### Alternative Investment Funds

- Alternative Investment Fund or AIF is a **privately pooled investment vehicle**, which collects funds from investors, for investing it in accordance with a defined investment policy for the benefit of its investors. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- AIF **does not include funds covered under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999** or any other regulations of the Board to regulate fund management activities. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect**.
- In India, AIFs are regulated by the **Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012**.

2. Answer: B

### Explanation

#### About Foreigners Tribunals

- The Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) are **quasi-judicial bodies** formed through the **Foreigners (Tribunals) Order of 1964** under the **Foreigners' Act of 1946**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The 1964 order **allows local authorities in a State to refer a person suspected to be a foreigner to tribunals**. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect**.

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- The FTs are **currently exclusive to Assam** as cases of “illegal immigrants” are dealt with according to the Foreigners’ Act in other States. Hence, **statement 3 is correct.**
- Each FT is **headed by a member drawn from judges, advocates, and civil servants with judicial experience.**

### 3. Answer: C

#### Explanation

##### Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act of 1991

- The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 says that **no person shall convert any place of worship of any religious denomination into one of a different denomination or section.**
- It contains a declaration that a place of worship shall continue to be as it was on **August 15, 1947.** Hence, **statement 1 is correct.**
- Significantly, it **prohibits any legal proceedings** from being instituted regarding the character of a place of worship, and declares that all suits and appeals pending before any court or authority on the cut-off date regarding the conversion of the character of a place of worship shall abate. Hence, **statement 2 is correct.**
- In other words, all pending cases will come to an end, and no further proceedings can be filed. However, any suit or proceedings relating to any conversion of status that happened after the cut-off date can continue.

#### Exceptions

- The 1991 Act will not apply in some cases. It will not apply to **ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains** that are covered by the **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.** Hence, **statement 3 is correct.**
- It will also not apply to any suit that has been finally settled or disposed of, any dispute that has been settled by the parties before the 1991 Act came into force, or to the conversion of any place that took place by acquiescence.
- The Act specifically exempted from its purview the disputed place of worship commonly referred to as **Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid in Ayodhya.**
  - The dispute ended after the Supreme Court ruled in 2019 that the land on which the Masjid stood should be handed over to the Hindu community for the construction of a Ram temple.
- Anyone contravening the prohibition on converting the status of a place of worship is liable to be **imprisoned for up to three years, and a fine.** Those abetting or participating in a criminal conspiracy to commit this offence will also get the same punishment.

### 4. Answer: D

#### Explanation

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### Definition of Workplace under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act

- Under the Act, a **workplace** is defined as “any place visited by the employee arising out of or during the course of employment, including transportation provided by the employer for undertaking such a journey.”
- As per this definition, a workplace covers **both the organised and unorganised sectors**.
- It also includes all workplaces **whether owned by Indian or foreign company having a place of work in India**.
- As per the Act, workplace includes:-
  - Government organizations, including Government company, corporations and cooperative societies;- Hence, **option 1 is correct**.
  - Private sector organisations, venture, society, trust, NGO or service providers etc. providing services which are commercial, vocational, educational, sports, professional, entertainment, industrial, health related or financial activities, including production, supply, sale, distribution or service;- Hence, **options 4 and 5 are correct**.
  - Hospitals/Nursing Homes;- Hence, **option 2 is correct**.
  - Sports Institutes/Facilities;- Hence, **option 3 is correct**.
  - Places visited by the employee (including while on travel) including transportation provided by employer;
  - A dwelling place or house.

5. Answer: C

### Explanation:

- In India, the **fertilizer** subsidy accounts for the **second largest subsidy** after **food**. Hence, **answer is option C**.
- The Ministry of Finance has allocated **Rs 1.64 lakh crore** for fertilizer subsidy in the current financial year.
- In India, **urea**, a nitrogen-based fertilizer, is the most commonly used fertiliser because it is highly subsidised. The overuse of nitrogenous fertilizers has led to an **imbalanced fertilizer application** in the country, **heavily skewed toward nitrogen**.
- This imbalance has resulted in an **abnormally high NPK ratio of 10.9:4.9:1** against the recommended ratio of **4:2:1**.

