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Daily MCQs: 06-12-2024

1. Consider the following statements about the National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

- 1) Hepatitis C can lead to cancer.
- 2) Hepatitis D can be caused as a result of parenteral contact with infected body fluids.
- 3) Hepatitis A can be caused by ingestion of contaminated food.

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

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

2. Consider the following statements.

- 1) Phosphorus helps plants to withstand stress.
- 2) In India, the price of urea is market-driven.
- 3) The overuse of nitrogenous fertilizers has led to an imbalanced fertilizer application, heavily skewed toward nitrogen.

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

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

3. With reference to The Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), consider the following statements.

- 1) The Telecommunications Act, 2023 renamed Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) as Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN).
- 2) Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) is collected from a special cess on luxury products.

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

4. With reference to The National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG), consider the following statements.

- 1) The Governing Body of The National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) is headed by the Prime Minister.

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- 2) The National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) deals with governance issues only at the national level.

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

5. 'Tankhaiya', in Sikhism, refers to

- A. A person found to have high spiritual powers
- B. A person who presides over religious prayers
- C. A person found guilty of religious conduct
- D. A person who is in charge of security of religious places

Solutions:

1. Answer: C

Explanation

- 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. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
 - **Hepatitis A and E** are typically caused by **ingestion of contaminated food or water**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.
 - **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. Hence, **statement 2 is correct**.
- 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.
- 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.

2. Answer: B

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Explanation

Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme

- Crops require the right mix of three nutrients viz. **nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium or NPK** (N helps in plant growth and development, P not only accelerates blooming and the growth of roots but also helps plants to withstand stress and K helps the process of photosynthesis and is essential to plant growth). Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- Imbalanced use of N, P and K leads to the **loss of fertility of the soil** over a period of time, which affects efficiency of fertilizer use and crop productivity.
- In India, **urea**, a nitrogen-based fertilizer, is the most commonly used fertiliser because it is highly subsidised. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect**.
- The overuse of nitrogenous fertilizers has led to an **imbalanced fertilizer application** in the country, **heavily skewed toward nitrogen**. Hence, **statement 3 is correct**.
- This imbalance has resulted in an **abnormally high NPK ratio of 10.9:4.9:1** against the recommended ratio of **4:2:1**.
- This imbalance causes problems, right from **stagnating or declining productivity to soil sickness, widespread deficiency of secondary nutrients and micronutrients, and soil alkalinity and salinity**.
- Eventually, it results in reduced efficiency of fertilizers, low yields and low profitability for farmers.

About NBS Scheme

- In order to promote **balanced fertilization of soil**, Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) programme for fertilizer was initiated in **2010**.
- Under the scheme, a **fixed amount of subsidy decided on an annual basis** is provided on **each grade of subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers based on its nutrient content**.
- The scheme aims at **ensuring balanced nutrient application to the soil**.
- It also aims at improving agricultural productivity and promoting the growth of the indigenous fertilizers industry.
- The scheme is being implemented by the **Department of Fertilizers** under the **Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**.

3. Answer: A

Explanation

- The Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) was established under the **Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003** in 2002.
- The **Telecommunications Act, 2023** renamed USOF as **Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN)**. Hence, **statement 1 is correct**.
- The DBN has the mandate to **support universal service** through **promoting access and delivery of telecommunication service in underserved rural, remote and urban areas**.

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- The DBN is collected as **Universal Access Levy**, which would be a percentage of the revenue earned by the operators under various licenses. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect**.

4. Answer: D

Explanation

- The National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) was set up in **2014** by the Government of India as an **apex-level autonomous institution** under the **Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**.
- NCGG deals with a **gamut of governance issues** from local, state to national levels, across all sectors. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect**.
- The Centre is mandated to **work in the areas** of governance, policy reforms, capacity building and training of civil servants and technocrats of India and other developing countries. It also works as a **think tank**.
- Since its inception, the Centre has been extensively working in areas such as primary and elementary education, decentralized planning at district and block levels, capacity building of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), participatory models of learning and action, rural development, cooperatives, and public sector management, etc.
- In addition, it focuses on issues related to good governance, social accountability, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), among other sectors.
- The affairs of the NCGG are managed under the overall superintendence and direction of the **Governing Body**, which is **headed by the Cabinet Secretary**. Hence, **statement 1 is incorrect**.

5. Answer: C

Explanation:

- 'Tankhaiya' means punishment or **being found guilty of religious misconduct**, given by the highest religious authority. Hence, **answer is option C**.
- If a Sikh breaks the Sikh rehat maryada (code of conduct) or takes part in actions against the Sikh community, the Jathedar of the Akal Takht can declare them 'tankhaiya'. The person must then appear before the Akal Takht in front of the Sikh community and publicly apologize for their actions.