

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

Daily MCQs: 14-12-2024

**1. The main focus of SANKALP is**

- A. Disaster Mitigation
- B. Poverty Alleviation
- C. Skill Development
- D. Financial Inclusion

**2. Consider the following statements about Kisan Credit Card.**

- 1) The scheme aims to provide adequate and timely credit support.
- 2) The scheme provides only short-term credit.
- 3) The beneficiaries can obtain a debit card.

**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. Consider the following diseases.**

- 1) Diphtheria
- 2) Malaria
- 3) Polio
- 4) Chikungunya
- 5) Tetanus

**Vaccines for how many of the above given diseases are covered under the Universal Immunization Program?**

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

**4. Consider the following diseases.**

- 1) Children under six years
- 2) Adolescent girls
- 3) Pregnant women
- 4) Lactating mothers

**Which of the above given group(s) are focus groups under POSHAN Abhiyan?**

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# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2, and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

### 5. Consider the following statements about 'Jiyo Parsi' scheme.

- 1) The scheme aims at arresting the population decline of the Parsi Community.
- 2) The scheme provides financial assistance to Parsi couples for medical treatment.

### 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

### Solutions:

1. Answer: C

### Explanation:

- **Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion ("SANKALP")** is a programme of the **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** with **loan assistance from the World Bank**.
- It aims to **improve short term skill training qualitatively and quantitatively** through strengthening institutions, bringing in better market connectivity and inclusion of marginalised sections of the society. SANKALP was launched in 2018. **Hence answer is option C.**
- SANKALP has **three key result areas** namely (i) Institutional Strengthening at Central, State and District level; (ii) Quality Assurance of skill development programmes; and (iii) Inclusion of marginalized population in skill development programmes.

2. Answer: B

### Explanation

- The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in **1998** with the aim of providing **adequate and timely credit support** to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs as indicated below: **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - a. To meet the short-term credit requirements for cultivation of crops;

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- b. Post-harvest expenses;
  - c. Produce marketing loan;
  - d. Consumption requirements of farmer household;
  - e. Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture;
  - f. Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities.
- **Note:** The aggregate of components 'a' to 'e' above will form the **short term credit limit portion** and the aggregate of components under 'f' will form the **long term credit limit portion. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
  - Under the KCC Scheme, a **flexible limit of Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000** has been provided to marginal farmers (as Flexi KCC) based on the land holding and crops grown.
  - The beneficiaries under the scheme will be issued with a **Smart card/ Debit card. Hence statement 3 is correct.**

### 3. Answer: B

#### Explanation

- The Immunization Programme in India was introduced in **1978** as the '**Expanded Programme of Immunization**' (EPI) by the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.
- In 1985, the programme was modified as '**Universal Immunization Programme**' (UIP) to be implemented in a phased manner to cover all districts in the country.
- Under UIP, immunization is providing **free of cost** to **pregnant women and children (from birth to 16 years)** against **12 vaccine preventable diseases**:
  - Nationally against 9 diseases - **Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Rubella**, severe form of **Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and Meningitis & Pneumonia** caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B;
  - Additionally, vaccines are provided against **Rotavirus diarrhoea, Pneumococcal Pneumonia, and Japanese Encephalitis** in **specific regions**.
  - **Hence answer is option B as Chikungunya and Malaria are not covered under UIP.**
- Under UIP, a **child is considered fully immunized** after receiving **all vaccinations** as per the national schedule **within the first year of life**.
- The two major milestones of UIP have been the **elimination of polio** in 2014 and **maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination** in 2015.

#### Mission Indradhanush

- Mission Indradhanush, launched in 2014, aimed at **increasing the full immunization coverage** for children across the country, with a **goal to reach 90% coverage**.

#### Intensified Mission Indradhanush

- To **further intensify the immunization programme**, the Government of India launched the Intensified Mission Indradhanush in 2017.

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

## IAS ACADEMY RUN BY FORMER CIVIL SERVANTS

- Through this programme, Government of India aims to reach each and every child up to two years of age and all those pregnant women who have been **left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme/UIP**.

### 4. Answer: D

#### Explanation

- **POSHAN Abhiyan** (Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme For Holistic Nourishment) is a Government of India's flagship initiative which **focuses on advancing nutritional outcomes for children under six years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers** holistically. **Hence answer is option D.**
- It was launched in 2018.
- The Poshan Abhiyaan aims to achieve **measurable progress in reducing malnutrition** across India.
- Some key targets include:
  1. **Reducing wasting** (low weight for height) in children aged 0-6 years by **2% annually.**
  2. **Reducing under-nutrition** (underweight prevalence) by **2% annually.**

### 5. Answer: C

#### Explanation:

- Jiyo Parsi is a unique **Central Sector Scheme for arresting the population decline of the Parsi Community**. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The scheme was launched in 2013-14.
- The objective of the scheme is to reverse the declining trend of Parsi Population by adopting scientific protocol and structured interventions to stabilize their population in India.
- The scheme has **three components, Medical Assistance, Advocacy & Health of Community:**
  - a) Under **Medical Component** of the scheme, financial assistance is provided to Parsi Couples for medical treatment under standard medical protocol; **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - b) Under **Health of Community Component**, financial assistance is provided to Parsi Couples for child care and assistance of elderly people and
  - c) Under **Advocacy Component**, advocacy/outreach programmes are conducted to generate awareness among the Parsi Population.