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OCTOBER – 2018

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- | | |
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| 3) Angriya
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SATAT |
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SAHYOG HOP TAC-2018 | |

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3 MARK QUESTIONS

- 1) **Who is the recipient of World Agriculture Prize, 2018? Why was he/she conferred the award?**
 - (i) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan received the 1st World Agriculture Prize
 - (ii) By Indian Council of Food and Agriculture (ICFA)
 - (iii) For his basic and applied research in genetics, cytogenetics, radiation and chemical mutagenesis, food and biodiversity conservation
 - (iv) Father of Green Revolution
 - (v) Father of Economic Ecology
- 2) **Allahabad was renamed in October, 2018. Write a note on it.**
 - (i) Allahabad renamed as Prayagraj on 16th October 2018
 - (ii) Prayaga was renamed Ilahabad in 1575, Later became Allahabad.
 - (iii) City is situated on an inland peninsula, surrounded by rivers Ganges and Yamuna on three sides
 - (iv) Famous Kumbha Mela will be held here once in 12 years
- 3) **Why Angriya was in news recently?**
 - (i) India's 1st ever Domestic luxury Cruise Liner.
 - (ii) Between Mumbai and Goa
 - (iii) Named after 1st Admiral of the Maratha Navy, Kanhoji Angre
 - (iv) Popularly known as "Shivaji of the Indian Sea"
 - (v) Recently started their 1st voyage on 20th October 2018
- 4) **When will Vigilance Awareness Week observe and mention its theme.**
 - (i) Central Vigilance Commission will observe
 - (ii) Motivate stakeholders to collectively participate in the fight against corruption
 - (iii) Raising public awareness regarding the detrimental consequences of corruption

(iv) From 29th October to 3rd November, 2018

(v) **Theme:** Eradicate Corruption-Build a New India

5) Mention the recently affected disease in Gir National Park and write about the disease.

(i) Canine distemper virus (CDV) and protozoa infections

(ii) Also known as Harpad disease

(iii) Caused by a single-stranded RNA virus of the family Paramyxoviridae

(iv) Highly contagious via inhalation.

(v) 23 lions are recently infected in a month

6) Who is Gita Gopinath? Why was she in the limelight recently?

(i) Gita Gopinath was appointed as Chief Economist of International Monetary Fund (IMF)

(ii) 1st Woman Chief Economist of IMF

(iii) She was the 2nd Indian after former RBI governor Raghuram Rajan to hold this position

7) Find out the recipients of Vayoshreshtha Samman-2018 from Tamil Nadu.

(i) National Award for Senior Citizen

(ii) Vice President Venkaiya Naidu distributed

Y. G. Rajalakshmi Parthasarathy	Senior Citizenship Award
Madurai District Panchayat, Tamil Nadu (received by Veeraragava Rao – earlier served as Madurai Collector)	Best District Panchayat in providing services and facilities to Senior Citizens

8) What is #Self4Society app?

(i) Developed by MyGov,

(ii) Help coordinate volunteer work undertaken by professionals

(iii) The app will have incentives, gamification and intra- and inter-company competitions, and social networking.

9) Who are the recipients of Nobel Peace prize and Seoul peace prize 2018?

Nobel Peace prize 2018	Seoul peace prize 2018
Denis Mukwege – Democratic Republic of Congo	Prime Minister Narendra Modi
Nadia Murad - Iraq	

10) State Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act.

- (i) Act passed in August 2016 to curb the menace of black money.
- (ii) New legislation provided for seven years imprisonment and fine for those indulging in illegal transactions.
- (iii) Act has amended the definition of benami transactions and establishes adjudicating authorities and an Appellate Tribunal to deal with benami transactions.
- (iv) Prohibits recovery of the property held benami from benamidar by the real owner.
- (v) Properties held benami are liable for confiscation by the Government without payment of compensation.

11) What do you mean by Astana Declaration?

- (i) Global commitment to strengthen Primary Health Care.
- (ii) Reaffirms the 1978 of Alma-Ata declaration
- (iii) Global Conference on Primary Health Care by UNICEF and WHO, has concluded with Astana Declaration in Kazakhstan
- (iv) All the 192-member countries of the United Nations, including India, signed the Astana Declaration.

12) What is SAHYOG HOP TAC-2018?

- (i) Maiden joint exercise between Coast Guards of India and Vietnam
- (ii) Anti-piracy and preventive efforts for marine environment protection.
- (iii) Operation held in Bay of Bengal off the Chennai coast.

13) Write about Sittwe Port and Chabahar Port.

SITTWE PORT	CHABAHAR PORT
India and Myanmar together built the port	India, Afghanistan and Iran together built the port
Located in the capital of Rakhine State in Myanmar, on the Bay of Bengal.	Located in Chabahar, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Gulf of Oman
Aim: The new route through Sittwe would significantly lower the cost and distance of movement from Kolkata to Mizoram and beyond.	Aim: India can bypass Pakistan in transporting goods to Afghanistan

14) Write a short note on Zika virus?

- Carried by infected Aedes aegypti mosquitos,
- Largely transmitted through bites, also occur through intrauterine infection.
- Symptoms: fever, headache, red eyes, skin rash, fatigue, muscle pain etc.
- Treatment: No specific treatment,
- Prevention: Protection against mosquito bites and clearing stagnant water where mosquitoes breed.

15) Who received the Future Policy Gold Award and Mention its significance?

- Sikkim has won the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Future Policy Gold Award
- Sikkim is world's 1st totally organic agriculture state.
- It is the first award that celebrate policies rather than people on an international level that creates better living conditions for current and future generations.

16) What do you mean by Global Skills Park?

- Global Skills Park was established in Madhya Pradesh
- Asian Development Bank and the Government of India have signed an Agreement to establish
- It will be the 1st Multi-Skills Park in India

- (iv) Enhance the quality of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) System in the State
- (v) Create a more skilled workforce

17) State Atal Innovation Mission.

- (i) Promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country.
- (ii) Promote innovative cooperation.
- (iii) Promotion of educational, scientific, innovative achievements.
- (iv) Entrepreneurship promotion through Self-Employment and Talent Utilization, wherein innovators would be supported and mentored to become successful entrepreneurs.
- (v) Provide a platform where innovative ideas are generated.

18) Write about Digi Yatra.

- (i) Biometric based digital processing of passengers at airports called Digi Yatra
- (ii) Promote paperless and hassle-free air travel
- (iii) Ticket booking, airport entry and boarding pass security check-in will be made digital
- (iv) Union Ministry of Civil Aviation has released

19) Who are the recipients of Nobel Prize 2018 for Physiology and Mention their contribution.

- (i) James P. Allison (USA)
- (ii) Tasuku Honjo (Japan)
- (iii) For their discovery of cancer therapy by inhibition of negative immune regulation

20) Define SATAT.

- (i) **S**ustainable **A**lternative **T**owards **A**ffordable **T**ransportation
- (ii) To boost availability of more affordable transport fuels, better use of agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal solid waste
- (iii) It will be benefit for vehicle-users as well as farmers and entrepreneurs

(iv) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has launched

21) What do you mean by Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana?

- (i) Campaign launched by Department of Pharmaceuticals
- (ii) Provide Quality generic Medicines at Affordable Prices
- (iii) Provide generic drugs, which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive branded drugs.
- (iv) Create awareness through education and awareness program that high price need not be synonymous with high quality

22) Write about Stephen Hawking?

- (i) Renowned physicist and modern cosmology patron
- (ii) He was affected by motor neurone disease or Lou Gehrig's disease
- (iii) **Contributions:**
 - a) He predicted theoretically that black holes emit radiation, this is often called Hawking radiation
 - b) He answered the famous unified field theory, which was one of the Einstein's unanswered theories.
- (iv) **Books:**
 - a) Brief Answers to the Big Questions
 - b) My Brief History of time

23) Mention the Mascot, Motto and Flag bearers of India in Summer Youth Olympics 2018.

Motto	Feel the future
Mascot	"Pandi" (Jaguar)
Flag Bearer from India	Opening: Manu Bhaker
	Closing: Jeremy Lalrinnunga

24) Write a note on National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.

- (i) Quasi-judicial commission in India
- (ii) Set up in 1988 under Consumer Protection Act of 1986

- (iii) Headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.
- (iv) Present head: Justice R K Agrawal

25) What is bitcoin?

- (i) Bitcoin is one of many cryptocurrencies that have gained popularity across the world.
- (ii) Cryptocurrency is basically a digital asset that has been created to function as a medium of exchange, like cash
- (iii) It uses cryptography to ensure the security of transactions — authentication and prevention of duplicate transactions
- (iv) This is different from cash in that cryptocurrencies have no physical form.
- (v) They are simply numbers on a screen and there is no central bank that issues new currency.

26) Explain about Indian Ocean Rim Association.

- (i) Objective of strengthening regional cooperation and sustainable development within the Indian Ocean Region with 21 Member States and 7 Dialogue Partners.
- (ii) IORA is a regional forum, tripartite in nature, bringing together representatives of Government, Business and Academia, for promoting co-operation and closer interaction among them.
- (iii) Based on the principles of Open Regionalism for strengthening Economic Cooperation particularly on Trade Facilitation and Investment, Promotion as well as Social Development of the region.
- (iv) **IORA Members:** India, Australia, Iran IR, Indonesia Thailand, Malaysia, South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Singapore, Mauritius, Madagascar, UAE, Yemen, Seychelles, Somalia, Comoros and Oman

27) Write the objectives of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

- (i) Providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events
- (ii) Stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming

- (iii) Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices
- (iv) Ensuring flow of credit to the agriculture sector which contributes to food security, crop diversification
- (v) Enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risks

28) What is GI tag?

- (i) Primarily an agricultural, natural or a manufactured product (handicrafts and industrial goods)
- (ii) Originating from a definite geographical territory.
- (iii) Name conveys an assurance of quality and distinctiveness, which is essentially attributable to the place of its origin.
- (iv) Once the GI protection is granted, no other producer can misuse the name to market similar products.

29) Write the functions of Strategic Policy Group.

- (i) Advises the Prime Minister on matters of national security.
- (ii) It will assist the National Security Council and undertake among other tasks
- (iii) Long-term strategic review of country's security affairs.
- (iv) Principal mechanism for inter-ministerial coordination and integration of relevant inputs in the formulation of national security policies.

30) Write briefly about National Real Estate Development Council.

- (i) Autonomous self-regulatory body
- (ii) Under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- (iii) Established in 1998 and is headquartered in New Delhi.
- (iv) It serves as apex national body for real estate industry and provides single platform for Government, industry and public.
- (v) Discuss various problems and opportunities face to face for speedy resolution of issues.

- (vi) Induce transparency and ethics in real estate business and transform unorganized Indian real estate sector into matured and globally competitive business sector.

31) Where is Migingo Island Located?

- (i) Compared to half the size of a football pitch
- (ii) Migingo is a small rock Island
- (iii) Located in Lake Victoria, Africa
- (iv) Largest lake in Africa and the largest Tropical Lake in the whole world

32) Bring out the importance of Lokayan 18.

- (i) Voyage named “Lokayan 18” was flagged off on 10 Apr 18 from Kochi.
- (ii) The sail training ship of Indian Navy, INS Tarangini based has returned after a seven month long sailing across the world.
- (iii) During the voyage, the ship travelled across 15 ports in 13 countries.
- (iv) The ship sailed across the Arabian Sea, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Mediterranean Sea, Strait of Gibraltar, North Atlantic Ocean, Bay of Biscay, English Channel and North Sea, right up to Norway.

33) Write about Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas campaign.

- (i) The central government launched a campaign, Sabki Yojana, Sabka Vikas on October 2.
- (ii) Campaign will involve people at the grassroots while preparing structured gram panchayat development plans.
- (iii) Involve thorough audit of the works done in the last few years.
- (iv) Making the exercise of formulating Gram panchayat development plans more structured which has been largely unorganized till now.

34) Define Microplastics.

- (i) Microplastics or Microbeads are plastic pieces or fibre which is very small, generally measuring less than 1mm.
- (ii) Mostly used in products like toothpaste, body creams, clothing and industrial use.
- (iii) They have an ability to spread easily and provide silky texture and colours to the product.

8 MARK QUESTIONS

1) Describe Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana.

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana also known as Saubhagya scheme

Aim:

- Provide electricity to un-electrified households in rural as well as urban (both APL & BPL) by March 2019
- Electricity to entire nation and ensure energy security
- No price will be charged for the poor to get an electricity connection
- Beneficiaries for free electricity connections would be identified using Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data.
- Subsidy to equipments like Transformers, Meters and Wires

Outcome:

- Environmental upgradation by substitution of Kerosene for lighting purposes
- Improvement educational services
- Better health services
- Enhanced connectivity through radio, television, mobiles, etc
- Increased economic activities and jobs
- Improved quality of life especially for women

Nodal Agency: Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (RECL)

Scope:

- Providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural areas.
- Providing Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone system for un-electrified households located in remote and inaccessible villages, where grid extension is not feasible or cost effective.

- c. Providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining economically poor un-electrified households in urban areas.
- d. Non-poor urban households are excluded from this scheme.

2) Write about UDYAM ABHILASHA.

- a. National Level Entrepreneurship Awareness Campaign
- b. Launched by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- c. On the occasion of Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Campaign has been launched in 115 Districts by NITI Aayog in 28 States.

About the Campaign:

- a. Provide entrepreneurship training to the aspiring youths across the districts thus encouraging them to enter the admired segment of entrepreneurs.
- b. SIDBI has partnered with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle, (CSC SPV)
- c. Ministry of Electronics & IT & Govt. of India for implementing the campaign through their CSCs.

Objective:

- a. Inspire rural youth in aspirational districts to be entrepreneurs by assisting them to set up their own enterprise
- b. Impart trainings through digital medium across the country
- c. Create business opportunities for CSC VLEs
- d. Focus on women aspirants in these aspirational districts to encourage women entrepreneurship
- e. Assist participants to become bankable and avail credit facility from banks to set up their own enterprise

3) Explain the Following:

(i) Who introduced Sovereign blue bond? Why?

- Republic of Seychelles launched the world's 1st Sovereign blue bond.
- Blue bonds are debt instruments issued by the governments, development banks etc.
- To raise capital from investors to finance marine and ocean-based projects that has positive environmental, economic and climate benefits.

(ii) Discuss about electoral bonds.

Electoral bonds will allow donors to pay political parties using banks as an intermediary.

Key features:

- The banking instrument resembling promissory notes will not carry any interest.
- The electoral bond, which will be a bearer instrument, will not carry the name of the payee and can be bought for any value, in multiples of Rs 1,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 1 lakh, Rs 10 lakh or Rs 1 crore.
- Validity:** The Electoral Bonds shall be valid for Fifteen Days from the Date of Issue
For eg: An Electoral Bond issued on 1st March 2019 will be valid upto 15th March 2019.

Eligibility:

- Electoral bonds may be purchased by a citizen of India, or entities incorporated or established in India.
- A person being an individual can buy electoral bonds, either singly or jointly with other individuals.
- Only the registered Political Parties which have secured not less than 1% of the votes polled in the last Lok Sabha elections or the State Legislative Assembly are eligible to receive the Electoral Bonds.

4) Explain WHO Guidelines on Sanitation and Health.

World Health Organization has launched the 1st global guidelines on sanitation and health.

Highlights:

- (i) The new WHO Guidelines on Sanitation and Health summarize the evidence on the effectiveness of a range of sanitation interventions
- (ii) Provide a framework for health-protecting sanitation, covering policy and governance measures, implementation of sanitation technologies, systems and behavioural interventions, risk-based management, and monitoring approaches.
- (iii) Maximizing the health impact of sanitation interventions.
- (iv) The guidelines also identify gaps in the evidence-base to guide future research efforts to improve the effectiveness of sanitation interventions.

Need for global guidelines on sanitation and health:

- (i) Without proper access, millions of people the world over are deprived of the dignity, safety and convenience of a decent toilet.
- (ii) Sanitation is a fundamental foundation of human health and development and underpins the core mission of WHO and ministries of health worldwide.
- (iii) WHO's Sanitation and Health Guidelines are essential to securing health and wellbeing for everyone, everywhere.

Significance:

- (i) Poor sanitation is a major factor in transmission of neglected tropical diseases. Billions of people live without access to even the most basic sanitation services.
- (ii) WHO developed the new guidelines on sanitation and health because current sanitation programmes are not achieving anticipated health gains
- (iii) By adopting WHO's new guidelines, countries can significantly reduce the diarrhoeal deaths due to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene.

5) Explain the following:

a) What are the basic criteria to disqualify an MP or MLA?

- (i) Basic disqualification criteria for an MP are laid down in Article 102 of the Constitution, and for an MLA in Article 191.
- (ii) They can be disqualified for:
 - a) Holding an office of profit under government of India or state government;
 - b) Being of unsound mind;
 - c) Being an undischarged insolvent;
 - d) Not being an Indian citizen or for acquiring citizenship of another country.

b) Mention the procedure of renaming of the state.

- (i) Renaming of a state requires Parliamentary approval under Article 3 and 4 of the Constitution.
- (ii) A bill for renaming a state may be introduced in the Parliament on the recommendation of the President.
- (iii) Before the introduction of the bill, the President shall send the bill to the respective state assembly for expressing their views within a stipulated time.
- (iv) On the expiry of the period, the bill will be sent to the Parliament for deliberation. The bill in order to take the force of a law must be passed by a simple majority.
- (v) The bill is sent for approval to the President.
- (vi) After the approval of the bill, the bill becomes a law and the name of the state stands modified.

6) Explain about Competition Commission of India.

The Competition Act:

- (i) The Competition Act, 2002, as amended by the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007,
- (ii) Prohibits anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position by enterprises and regulates combinations (acquisition, acquiring of control and M&A)

Competition Commission of India:

- (i) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established under the Competition Act, 2002
- (ii) For the administration, implementation and enforcement of the Act, and was duly constituted in March 2009.
- (iii) Chairman and members are appointed by the central government.

Objectives:

- (i) Prevent practices having adverse effect on competition
- (ii) Promote and sustain competition in markets
- (iii) Protect the interests of consumers
- (iv) Ensure freedom of trade

Functions:

- (i) Eliminate practices having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition
- (ii) Protect the interests of consumers and ensure freedom of trade in the markets of India.
- (iii) Give opinion on competition issues on a reference received from a statutory authority established under any law.
- (iv) Undertake competition advocacy, create public awareness and impart training on competition issues.

7) State River Basin and Point out the Advantages of River Basin Management.**River Basin:**

- a) A geographical area determined by the watershed limit of the system of waters
- b) Flowing into the ocean/sea either directly or through another sovereign nation or into a natural lake having no outlet

Advantages:**(i) Economic Importance:**

- a) River Basin absorbs and channels the run-off from snow-melt and rainfall
- b) Provide fresh drinking water as well as access to food, hydropower, building materials
- c) (e.g. reeds for thatching), medicines and recreational opportunities

(ii) Control Water Pollution:

- a) They are natural 'filters' and 'sponges'
- b) Play a vital role in water purification, water retention and regulation of flood peaks.

(iii) Ecosystem Service:

- a) They act as a critical link between land and sea, providing transportation routes for people
- b) Making it possible for fish to migrate between marine and freshwater systems

(iv) Biodiversity Conservation:

- a) RBM combine both terrestrial (e.g. forest and grassland) and aquatic (e.g. river, lake and marsh) components
- b) Providing a wide diversity of habitats for plants and animals.

8) Discuss about bisphenol A (BPA).

- (i) Bisphenol A (BPA) is a chemical produced in large quantities
- (ii) Used primarily in the production of polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins.
- (iii) Polycarbonate plastics have many applications including use in some food and drink packaging, e.g., water and infant bottles, compact discs, impact-resistant safety equipment, and medical devices.
- (iv) Epoxy resins are used as lacquers to coat metal products such as food cans, bottle tops, and water supply pipes.

- (v) Bisphenol A can leach into food from the protective internal epoxy resin coatings of canned foods and from consumer.
- (vi) The degree to which BPA leaches from polycarbonate bottles into liquid may depend more on the temperature of the liquid or bottle, than the age of the container.
- (vii) BPA is an endocrine system disruptor and it can interfere with the production, and function of natural hormones.
- (viii) It also contributes to high blood pressure.
- (ix) BPA can also be found in breast milk.
- (x) Its prolonged exposure is suspected of affecting the health of children.

9) Explain the following.

a) When will Rashtriya Mahila Kisan Diwas observed?

- (i) National Women's Farmer's Day or Rashtriya Mahila Kisan Diwas
- (ii) Observed on 15th October every year.

b) Challenges faced by women in Agriculture:

Issue of land ownership:

- (i) Biggest challenge is the powerlessness of women in terms of claiming ownership of the land they have been cultivating
- (ii) As per Census 2011, 12.8% of the operational holdings were owned by women
- (iii) Reflect the gender disparity in ownership of landholdings in agriculture

Lack of Institutional Credit:

- (i) Lack of ownership of land does not allow women farmers to approach banks for institutional loans as banks usually consider land as collateral.

Non-recognition:

- (i) According to Oxfam India, women are responsible for about 60-80% of food and 90% of dairy production, respectively.

- (ii) But the work by women farmers, in crop cultivation, livestock management or at home, often goes unnoticed.

Contract farming:

- (i) Female farmers are largely excluded from modern contract-farming arrangements
- (ii) They lack secure control over land, family labour and other resources required to guarantee delivery of a reliable flow of produce.

Innovation in Agriculture:

- (i) When a new technology is introduced to automate specific manual labour
- (ii) Women may lose their jobs because they are often responsible for the manual duties.

Lack of Training:

- (i) Impart them training in poultry, apiculture and rural handicrafts is trivial given their large numbers.

Gender discrimination:

- (i) Almost 78% women farmers in India face gender discrimination.

Access to resource and inputs:

- (i) When compared to men, women generally have less access to resources and modern inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) to make farming more productive.

15 MARK QUESTION

1) Explain the following:

(i) Write about IMPRESS Scheme?

Aim:

- Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS)**
- To build a research ecosystem in educational institutions.
- Ministry of Human Resource Development

Objective:

- To identify and fund research proposals in social sciences with maximum impact on the governance and society
- It will provide an opportunity for social science researchers in any institution in the country which includes all universities (central and state) and also a few private institutions meeting the requirement.
- The scheme will focus on state and democracy, urban transformation; media, culture and society; employment, skills and rural transformation; governance; innovation and public policy; macro-trade and economic policy and social media and technology.
- Under IMPRESS, 1,500 research projects will be awarded for two years to support social science research in the higher educational institutions.
- Implementing agency:** Indian Council of Social Science and Research (ICSSR).
- The scheme will be implemented till March, 2021.

(ii) Discuss about Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana.

Aim:

- Free of cost distribution of Aids and Assistive Living Devices to Divyangjans and Senior Citizens in BPL category
- Organized by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD),

c. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment Department

Objectives:

- b. As per the Census of 2011, the population of senior citizens in India is 10.38 crore.
- c. More than 70% of the population of senior citizens live in rural areas of the country.
- d. Persons Suffering from any of the age related disability, Low vision, Hearing impairment, Loss of teeth, with such assisted-living devices
- e. Fully funded by Central Government.
- f. Expenditure for implementation of the scheme will be from “Senior Citizens’ Welfare Fund”.
- g. In case of multiple disabilities manifested in the same person, the assistive devices will be given in respect of each disability/impairment.
- h. Beneficiaries in each district will be identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations through a Committee chaired by the Deputy Commissioner/District Collector.
- i. As far as possible, 30% of the beneficiaries in each district shall be women.

30 MARK QUESTIONS

1) Write an essay on POCSO Act.

(i) Definition:

- a. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) 2012
- b. Sexual offences against persons below 18 years of age, who are deemed as children.
- c. The Act for the first time, defines “penetrative sexual assault”, “sexual assault” and “sexual harassment”
- d. It deems a sexual assault to be “aggravated” under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority like a family member, police officer, teacher, or doctor.

(ii) Implementation of POCSO Act:

- (i) Designation of Special Courts
- (ii) Appointment of Special Public Prosecutors
- (iii) Formulation of Guidelines under section 39 of POCSO Act for various stakeholders
- (iv) Designation and implementation of modules for training of various stakeholders
- (v) Steps taken for spreading the awareness on the provisions of the POCSO Act
- (vi) Setting up of child Welfare Committees (CWCs), District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) and Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU)s

(iii) Legal provisions:

- a) Section 19 of the POCSO Act, deals with sexual crimes against children, lays down the procedure for reporting a crime but doesn't specify a time limit or statute of limitation for reporting it
- b) Whereas the CrPC lays down different time-limits for crimes which carry a punishment of up to three years, there is no time

bar for crimes that would attract a jail term of more than three years

(iv) Significance:

- (i) This is an important step for survivors of child abuse, who may try to file a complaint as adults but are turned away at police stations.
- (ii) The development assumes significance after considering the fact that on many occasions children are unable to report crimes that they suffered as the perpetrator in many cases happens to be from the family itself or any other known person.
- (iii) Several cases have been reported where the victims have grown up and understood the crime.

a) Role of police:

- (i) Police acts as the child protectors during the investigative process.
- (ii) Police personnel receiving a report of sexual abuse of a child are given the responsibility of making urgent arrangements for the care and protection of the child

b) Safeguards:

- (i) The Act further makes provisions for avoiding the re-victimisation of the child at the hands of the judicial system.
- (ii) It provides for special courts that conduct the trial in-camera and without revealing the identity of the child, in a manner that is as child-friendly as possible.
- (iii) Hence, the child may have a parent or other trusted person present at the time of testifying and can call for assistance from an interpreter, special educator, or other professional while giving evidence.
- (iv) Above all, the Act stipulates that a case of child sexual abuse must be disposed of within one year from the date the offence is reported

c) Mandatory reporting:

- (i) The Act also provides for mandatory reporting of sexual offences. This casts a legal duty upon a person who has knowledge that a child has been sexually abused to report the offence.
- (ii) If he fails to do so, he may be punished with six months imprisonment and/ or a fine.

2) **National Policy on Electronics 2018 draft - Elaborate**

Aim:

- (i) Create a \$400-billion electronics manufacturing industry by 2025
- (ii) Double the target of mobile phone production from 500 million units in 2019 to 1 billion by 2025 to meet objective.
- (iii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has created the draft

Need for National Policy on Electronics

- (i) Electronics hardware manufacturing sector faces lack of level playing field competing nations on account of several disabilities which render domestic electronics hardware manufacturing uncompetitive.
- (ii) This inter-alia includes lack of adequate infrastructure, supply chain and logistics; high cost of finance; inadequate availability of quality power; inadequate components manufacturing base; limited focus on R&D by the industry and high degree of market access, leading to limited value addition.
- (iii) With the demand for electronics hardware expected to raise rapidly to about USD 400 Billion by 2023-24, India cannot afford to bear a huge foreign exchange outgo on import of electronics alone. Therefore, promoting domestic electronics hardware manufacturing, with high value addition is of critical importance.
- (iv) Implementation of the Schemes/ Programmes under the aegis of NPE 2012 has successfully consolidated the foundations for a competitive Indian ESDM value chain.
- (v) The Government now seeks to build on that foundation to propel the growth of ESDM industry in the country.

Highlights of draft of the National Electronics Policy, 2018

- a. **Mobile Handsets:** The policy targets production of one billion mobile handsets by 2025, valued at \$190 billion including export of 600 million mobile handsets valued at \$110 billion and improving ease of doing business for ESDM industry.
- b. **Electronic Manufacturing Clusters:** 20 Greenfield EMCs and three brownfield EMC projects have been sanctioned with the project outlay of \$550 million including \$225 million from the government. It aims to facilitate cost effective loans for EMC.
- c. **Sub sector of Electronics:** The policy proposes to push development of core competencies in all the sub-sectors of electronics including electronic components and semiconductors, defence electronics, automotive electronics, industrial electronics, strategic electronics and fabless chip design.
- d. **Tax Benefits:** The draft proposes suitable direct tax benefits, including inter-alia investment-linked deduction under Income Tax Act for electronics manufacturing sector.
- e. **Support:** It proposes to provide support to skilled manpower in ESDM sector, export led growth, policy support and special package of incentives for highly capital intensive projects.
- f. **Startup ecosystem:** The policy aims to also push the startup ecosystem in emerging technology areas such as 5G, Internet of Things, artificial intelligence and machine learning, and their applications in areas such as defence, agriculture, health, smart cities and automation.
- g. **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme:** It also proposes replacing the M-SIPS (Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme) with schemes that are easier to implement such as interest subsidy and credit default guarantee, etc., in order to encourage new units and expansion of existing units in electronics manufacturing sector.
- h. **Environment:** It aims to promote research, innovation and support to industry for green processes and sustainable e-Waste management, including safe disposal of e-Waste in an environment friendly manner, development of e-Waste recycling industry and adoption of best practices in e-Waste management.

- i. **Global Presence:** It focuses to become a global leader in the Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS) segment by promoting progressively higher value addition in manufacturing of electronic products.
- j. **Governance Structure:** Create specialized governance structures within the Government to cater to specific needs of the ESDM sector, in view of fast changes in technology and business models.

3) Write elaborately Tamil Nadu Forest Policy 2018.

Aim:

- (i) To increase the forest and tree cover from the present level of 21.76% of the geographical areas to 33%

Biodiversity and Genetic Resource Conservation:

a) Improving Forest Productivity and Growing Stock:

- (i) Identifying economically important tree resources and improving their stock.
- (ii) Adoption of better planting stock and improved silvicultural management.
- (iii) Protection and Conservation for Rare, Endangered and Threatened species.
- (iv) Restoration and improvement in the quality of forests for enhanced ecosystem services.

b) Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation:

- (i) Tamil Nadu is a pioneer State in the Protected Area management and development of forest resources and wildlife.
- (ii) The total area under the protected area management is 7,072.95 sq. km. which comes to 30.92% of the State's Forest area.
- (iii) The Protected Areas in the State includes:
 - a) 5 National parks,
 - b) 15 Wildlife sanctuaries

- c) 15 bird sanctuaries
- d) 2 conservation reserves
- e) 4 Tiger Reserves

(iv) These Protected Areas have been established under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

c) Addressing Human Wildlife Conflict and Mitigation Measures:

- (i) Surveillance of vulnerable areas and monitoring of wildlife habitats.
- (ii) Mitigation measures to prevent Human wildlife conflicts
- (iii) GIS enabled information and technology driven system for monitoring of wildlife habitats to reduce human wildlife conflicts.
- (iv) Sensitizing the inhabitants and locals through modern tools and technologies.
- (v) Timely distribution of benefits to win confidence of people.
- (vi) Protocols for the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife straying out of forest areas.
- (vii) Strengthening the veterinary services for wildlife through Rapid Response Teams and Mobile Veterinary Units.

d) Strengthening of Ex-situ Conservation:

- (i) To create awareness for conservation support through outreach and education
- (ii) To scale up veterinary research for providing solutions for wildlife health and upkeep.
- (iii) To create a network of all Zoological and Butterfly Parks in the State for exchange of good practices.
- (iv) To seek Public Support for adoption of wild animals in captivity.
- (v) To provide highest standard of veterinary care to all the animals in captivity and in the Rescue Centres.

e) To Conserve and Protect Marine Bio-diversity in the Gulf of Mannar:

- (i) Conservation and protection of marine biodiversity by promoting sustainable use and equitable sharing of marine resources.

- (ii) Enhance the quality of marine habitat with the help of local communities.

f) To check the growth of Invasive Species and adverse impact on Forests:

- (i) To carry out site specific coordinated invasive species removal programmes.
- (ii) To control, remove the invasive species and bring the affected areas invaded by weeds to near natural forests status.

g) TRIBAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT:

1. To generate alternate sources of income through skill development.
2. Building capacity for tribal livelihood for the access and benefit sharing from forest resources.
3. Creating maximum educational and vocational opportunities for the tribals.
4. Empower the tribals including women so that they become self-reliant.

h) RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND EXTENSION:

1. Need based Research programmes in tune to support the new forest management practices.
2. To supply certified quality planting material, seeds, bio-boosters and bio-fertilizers for the forestry programmes.
3. Emphasis on restoration and recovery programmes for rare endangered and endemic species.
4. To provide professional skills for field level functionaries on latest technologies through the Forest Academy and College.
5. Documentation and showcasing of best practices through extension programmes.
6. Children, youth and women to be sensitized to become torchbearers for conservation.

i) MAINSTREAMING, E- GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES:

1. Real time based information for effective forest resource management.

2. Improving Forest Administration and fast track governance through MIS and GIS initiatives

j) PLANNING PROCESS TO SUPPORT FOREST MANAGEMENT:

1. Preparing the Working Plans by adopting the provisions of National Working Plan Code 2014.
2. Research based Management Plans for wildlife and protected areas.

k) HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

1. Plan for Filling up the vacancies through Direct Recruitment, Promotions and Recruitment by transfer in a planned manner will be evolved.
2. Evolving a promotion plan to maintain the Field strength of the Department at optimum level.
3. Re-organization of different cadres for increased output and efficiency.
4. Capacity building, training and Skill upgradation for field and office staff for gains in management, administrative and governance skills.