

DAY 2
SUBJECT –POLITY

TOPICS:

- Fundamental Rights (FR) [Part III]
- Fundamental Duties [Part IV-A]
- Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) [Part IV]

PRELIMS MCQ's:

Q.1) Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

What does the word **only** signify here?

- a) The State shall discriminate on grounds religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth with legislation passed by the Parliament.
- b) Discrimination on other grounds is not prohibited.
- c) It protects only against arbitrary action of the state.
- d) None of the above.

Q.1) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The two crucial words in this provision are 'discrimination' and 'only'. The word 'discrimination' means 'to make an adverse distinction with regard to' or 'to distinguish unfavorably from others'. *The use of the word 'only' connotes that discrimination on other grounds is not prohibited.*

Article 15 says that no citizen shall be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth with regard to

- (a) Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or
- (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly by State funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

This provision prohibits discrimination both by the State and private individuals, while the former provision prohibits discrimination only by the State. There are three exceptions to this general rule of non-discrimination.

Tribal habitation protected from interference of outsiders, from owning property, commercial activities etc prohibited.

Source: Chapter 7 “Fundamental Rights” - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.2) Recently the Supreme Court has held ‘reservation in promotion’ invalid. Consider the following statements in this regard.

1. The State does not have unbridled powers to provide promotion in reservation to the backward classes.
2. The State must demonstrate backwardness, inadequacy of representation and maintenance of efficiency before providing reservation in promotions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees.
3. If the State does not justify this policy, it would violate Article 16.

Choose the correct code:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.2) Solution (d)

Explanation:

- The State **does not have** unbridled powers to provide promotion in reservation to the backward classes, the Supreme Court recently held that an exercise to determine inadequacy of representation, backwardness and overall efficiency is “a must” before granting promotion to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees.

- **Article 16** provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State. No citizen can be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence.
- The State can provide for reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class that is not adequately represented in the state services.
- In order to nullify the ruling with regard to reservation in promotions, the 77th Amendment Act was enacted in 1995. It added a **new provision in Article 16** that empowers the State to provide for reservation in promotions of any services under the State in favor of the SCs and STs that are not adequately represented in the state services.
- Again, the 85th Amendment Act of 2001 provides for 'consequential seniority' in the case of promotion by virtue of rule of reservation for the government servants belonging to the SCs and STs with retrospective effect from June 1995.
- Maintaining that the State does not have unbridled powers to provide promotion in reservation to the backward classes, the Supreme Court held that an exercise to determine inadequacy of representation, backwardness and overall efficiency is "a must" before granting promotion to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees.

Why in news?

Karnataka quota law for promotion held invalid by the Supreme Court

<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/karnataka-quota-law-for-promotion-invalid-says-supreme-court-backward-class-reservation-4516818/>

Source: Chapter 7 "Fundamental Rights" - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.3) Forcible Religious conversions violate which of the following Fundamental right?

- a) Freedom of conscience
- b) Right to profess
- c) Right to practice
- d) Right to propagate

Q.3) Solution (a)

- **Freedom of conscience:** Inner freedom of an individual to mould his relation with God or Creatures in whatever way he desires.
- **Right to profess:** Declaration of one's religious beliefs and faith openly and freely.
- **Right to practice:** Performance of religious worship, rituals, ceremonies and exhibition of beliefs and ideas.
- **Right to propagate:** Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.

Source: Chapter 7 "Fundamental Rights" - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.4) With regard to Article 17, consider the following statements

1. The term 'untouchability' has not been defined in the Constitution.
2. Article 17 does not cover 'social boycott' of few individuals and their exclusion from public places.
3. It protects only against untouchability practiced in public places.

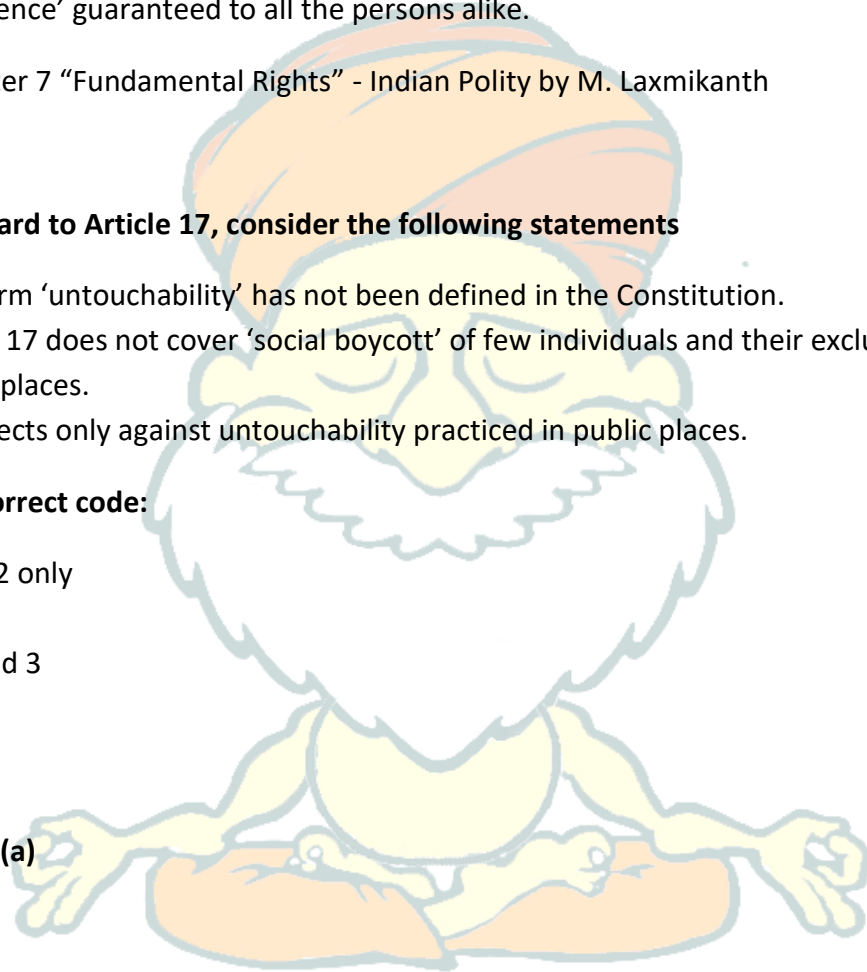
Choose the correct code:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2 only

Q.4) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- Article 17 abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. In 1976, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 has been comprehensively amended and renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 to enlarge the scope and make penal provisions more stringent.
- The term '**untouchability**' **has not been defined either in the Constitution** or in the Act. However, the Mysore High Court held that the subject matter of Article 17 is not



untouchability in its literal or grammatical sense but the 'practice as it had developed historically in the country'. It refers to the social disabilities imposed on certain classes of persons by **reason of their birth** in certain castes. It *does not cover social boycott* of a few individuals or their exclusion from religious services, etc.

Source: Chapter 7 "Fundamental Rights" - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider following statements

1. The principle of locus standi' is not necessary in case of an order issuing writ of Habeas corpus
2. Habeas corpus can be issued against both public and private individual.

Choose the correct code

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Solution (c)

Habeas Corpus

- It is a Latin term which literally means 'to have the body of'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it. The court then **examines the cause and legality of detention**. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. Thus, this writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

Principle of locus standi' – means that the writ can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person. Incase of **Habeas corpus and Quo – Warranto, Locus standi is not necessary**; whereas incase of Certiorari , Prohibition, Mandamus - Locus Standi is mandatory

- The writ of habeas corpus can be issued against **both public authorities as well as private** individuals.

- It is not issued where the (a) detention is lawful, (b) the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court, (c) detention is by a competent court, and (d) detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.
- Unlike the other four writs, this can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person.

Think : Types of Writs and Scope

Source: Chapter 7 “Fundamental Rights” - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 29 grants protection only to linguistic minorities and not to religious minorities.
2. Under Article 30, all minorities shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Choose the incorrect code from the above options:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.6) Solution (a)

- Article 29 grants protection **to both religious minorities as well as linguistic minorities**. However the Supreme Court held that the scope of this article is not necessarily restricted to minorities only. This is because of the use of words ‘section of citizens’ in the article that include minorities as well as majority.
- Under Article 30, all minorities shall have the rights to establish and administer educational institutions of **their choice**.

Source: Chapter 7 “Fundamental Rights” - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.7) With regard to Directive Principles of State Policy, consider following statements

1. These principles have origin in the Spanish Constitution.
2. They are fundamental to the governance of the country
3. Dr. Ambedkar described them as 'Novel Features' of Indian constitution.

Select the correct code

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 2 and 3 only

Q.7) Solution (c)

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51. The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution. Dr B R Ambedkar described these principles as '**novel features**' of the Indian Constitution.
- The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution.
- The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them. Nevertheless, the Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are **fundamental in the governance of the country** and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

Source: Chapter 8 "Directive Principles of State Policy" -Indian Polity by M Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following *does not* belong to the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- b) Secure opportunity for healthy development of children
- c) Protect monuments, places and objects of historical importance.
- d) To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines

Q.8) Solution (a)

- **Article 39**-to secure opportunity for healthy development of children
- **Article 48** - To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines
- **Article 49**-to protect monuments, places and objects of historical importance
- Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India, is the **Fundamental duty** under **Article 51A(c)**.

Source: Chapter 8 “Directive Principles of State Policy” - Indian Polity by M Laxmikanth

Q.9) ‘Economic Justice’ the objective of Indian Constitution has been provided in

- a) the Preamble and Fundamental Rights
- b) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) None of the above

Q.9) Solution (c)

Preamble:

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

DPSP: Article 38: To promote welfare of people by securing a social order permeated by **justice-Social, economic and political**- and to minimize the inequalities of income, status, facilities and opportunities.

Source: Chapter 8 “Directive Principles of State Policy” & Chapter4 “Preamble”-Indian Polity by M Laxmikanth

Q.10) Consider the following statements

1. All Fundamental Rights can be suspended at the time of national emergency.
2. The Parliament can curtail or repeal a Fundamental right only by a constitutional amendment act
3. Article 33 empowers only the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces

Choose the code from below

- a) 1 and 2 Only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 Only
- d) 1 and 3 Only

Q.10) Solution(c)**Salient features of Fundamental Rights**

- Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.
- Most of them are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few exceptions like those against the State's action and against the action of private individuals. When the rights that are available against the State's action only are violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies. Eg. *Abolition of untouchability, punishable offence on individual who practices it.*
- **They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.** Further, the six rights guaranteed by *Article 19 can be suspended only when emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression* (i.e., external emergency) and not on the ground of armed rebellion (i.e., internal emergency).
- **They are not sacrosanct or permanent.** The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act. Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.
- **Article 33** empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous forces. The objective of this provision is to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.

The power to make laws under Article 33 is conferred only on Parliament and not on state legislatures. Any such law made by Parliament cannot be challenged in any court on the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights.

These impose restrictions on their freedom of speech, right to form associations, right to be members of trade unions or political associations, right to communicate with the press, right to attend public meetings or demonstrations, etc.

The expression 'members of the armed forces' also covers such employees of the armed forces as barbers, carpenters, mechanics, cooks, chowkidars, bootmakers, tailors who are non-combatants. A parliamentary law enacted under Article 33 can also exclude the court martial (tribunals established under the military law) from the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts, so far as the enforcement of Fundamental Rights is concerned.

Source: Chapter 7 "Fundamental Rights" - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.11) Which committee recommended for incorporation of Fundamental Duties into the constitution?

- a) Justice Shah committee
- b) Sardar Swaran Singh Committee
- c) Justice Verma committee
- d) Fazal Ali committee

Q.11) Solution (b)

- In 1976, the Congress Party set up the **Sardar Swaran Singh** Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975–1977). The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution.
- **Justice Shah committee** looked into misuse of power during internal emergency.
- **Justice Verma committee** looked into existence of legal provisions to for the implementation of some of the fundamental duties.
- The **States Reorganisation Commission (SRC)** was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries. In

1955, after nearly 2 years of study, the Commission recommended that India's state boundaries should be reorganised to form 16 states and 3 union territories. States Reorganisation Commission consisted of **Fazal Ali**, K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru. Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956

Source: Chapter 9 “Fundamental Duties” - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.12) In the Indian context, consider following statements

1. Both Fundamental Rights and duties are applicable to foreigners
2. Fundamental duties were not part of original constitution.

Choose the correct code

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.12) Solution (b)

- Only some of the fundamental rights are applicable to foreigners except Article 15,16,19,29 and 30.
- Fundamental duties are not applicable to foreigners only applicable to citizens of India. Also they were not part of original constitution, added in 1976 through 42nd constitutional amendment.
- Though the rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable, the original constitution contained only the fundamental rights and not the fundamental duties. In other words, the framers of the Constitution did not feel it necessary to incorporate the fundamental duties of the citizens in the Constitution. However, they incorporated the duties of the State in the Constitution in the form of Directive Principles of State Polity. Later in 1976, the fundamental duties of citizens were added in the Constitution. In 2002, one more Fundamental Duty was added.

Source: Chapter 9 “Fundamental Duties” - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.13) A Constitutional Government is one which

1. Places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of State Authority
2. Places effective restrictions on the Authority of the State in the interest of individual liberty

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.13) Solution (b)

Source: Chapter 7 “Fundamental Rights” & Chapter 3 “Salient features of Indian Constitution”- Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.14) Consider the following

1. To develop Scientific temper and spirit of inquiry and reform
2. To raise the standard of living of people and public health
3. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture
4. To promote international peace and security and maintain honorable relations with other nations

Which of the above fall under the Fundamental Duties?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4
- d) 1 Only

Q.14) Solution (b)

Fundamental Duties (51A):

It shall be the duty of every citizens of India-

- to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform

Directive principles of State Policy (DPSP)

- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life(Article 48 A)
- To promote international peace and security and maintain honorable relations with other nations(Article 51)
- To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health (Article 47).

Source: Chapter 9 “Fundamental Duties” - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.15) Consider the following pairs

1. Fundamental Rights : USA
2. Directive Principles : Irish constitution
3. Fundamental Duties : Germany

Choose the following code:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.15) Solution (a)

- **Fundamental duties** derived from erstwhile **USSR constitution**; apart from India, Japan has duties in its constitution.
- **US Constitution**→**Fundamental rights**, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
- **Irish Constitution**→**Directive Principles of State Policy**, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president.
- Weimar Constitution of **Germany**→**Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency**

Source: Chapter 3, Salient features of the Constitution, Fundamental rights , Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties, Indian Polity- Laxmikanth

Q.16) Which of the following is often described as 'conscience of the Indian Constitution'?

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Preamble
- d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

Q.16) Solution (b)

The **Directive Principles** along with the **Fundamental Rights** contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution. Granville Austin has described the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights as the **'Conscience of the Constitution'**.

Often termed as the conscience of the Constitution, these principles were initially ignored by the Supreme Court while interpreting various socio-economic rights. It was only after the landmark verdict in the Keshavananda Bharati's case in 1973 that the top court said that directive principles must be viewed as the guidelines by which the fundamental rights are realised.

"The Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Part-III (Fundamental Rights) and Part-IV (Directive Principles of State Policy). To give absolute primacy

to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution. This harmony and balance is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution,” said Justice PN Bhagwati in the 1980 Minerva Mills case.

For Further Reading-

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/directive-principles-of-state-policy-conscience-of-the-constitution/story-1B67mrmVaSSJhV5NSC1WbO.html>

Source: Chapter 8 “Directive Principles of State Policy” - Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth

Q.17) Consider the following statements about Lion-tailed macaques

1. They are classified as protected species under Wildlife Protection Act 1972
2. It is found in the states of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
3. It is listed as ‘Critically Endangered’ on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Select the correct code:

- a) Only 1
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 2 and 3

Q.17) Solution (a)

The Lion-tailed Macaque, *Macaca silenus*, is listed as Endangered on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species TM. It is found only in the rainforests of the Western Ghats in southwestern India, in the states of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Its range is small and severely fragmented, made up of 47 isolated subpopulations in seven different overall regions.

The total wild population is estimated to be less than 4,000 individuals. It is mainly an arboreal primate, preferring the upper canopy of primary tropical evergreen rainforest, and also monsoon forest in hilly country, ranging from near sea-level up to 1,800 m in the mountains. It also occurs in disturbed forest, making use of human-planted fruit trees such as jack fruit, guava and passion fruit. Habitat degradation, due to use of forest products and the expansion of

agriculture, seems to be the biggest threat to the conservation of Lion-tailed Macaques through most of their range. In some places they are also illegally hunted.

The Lion-tailed Macaque occurs in a number of protected areas in the Western Ghats. About one-quarter of the population occurs in forest on private land where populations can persist in coffee and cardamom plantations.

Lion-tailed macaques are classified as protected species under Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/chennai/One-more-lion-tailed-macaque-at-zoo/article14544506.ece>

Q.18) 'Goyna Bori' is

- a) A basket that is traditionally used by the people of Kashmir to keep themselves warm by keeping burning charcoals in it
- b) The fine art of using lentil paste mix to create exquisite designs
- c) It is a pictorial narrative painted on a cloth-based scroll
- d) It is an embroidery technique using beautiful designs of flowers on shawls, scarves, saris etc

Q.18) Solution (b)

Goyna Bori

The fine art of using lentil paste mix to create exquisite designs, distinct in West Bengal's Midnapore.

With distinct historical basis dating back several centuries of the Rajbari and also referred by Rabindranath Tagore in his works, 'Goyna Bori' is believed to have originated in Midnapore. Apart from being edible, Goyna Bori is actually more about unique pieces of fine art having great appeal to the eye.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/education/iit-k-to-help-communities-get-gi-tags-for-crafts2948219/>

Q.19) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Coal has the maximum weight in the IIP among the eight core sectors
2. The IIP index is computed and published by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) on a fortnightly basis considering 2004-05 as base year

Select the correct code:

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.19) Solution (d)

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index which shows the growth rates in different industry groups of the economy in a stipulated period of time. The IIP index is computed and published by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on a monthly basis.

IIP is a composite indicator that measures the growth rate of industry groups classified under,

- Broad sectors, namely, Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity
- Use-based sectors, namely Basic Goods, Capital Goods and Intermediate Goods.
- Currently IIP figures are calculated considering 2004-05 as base year.

The eight Core Industries viz. Fertilizers, Electricity, Refinery Products, Natural Gas, Steel, Cement, Crude Oil and coal is nearly 38% in the IIP.

So, on the basis of weightage the arrangement of six core industries in decreasing order is as follows: Electricity > Steel > Refinery Products > Crude Oil > Coal > Cement > Natural Gas > Fertilizers.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/Power-cement-coal-drive-core-sectors-up-5.2/article14545955.ece>

Q.20) DRR Dhan 45 also known as IET23832 was in news recently. What is it?

- a) Short duration cotton variety
- b) WikiLeaks file related to CIA

- c) High zinc rice variety
- d) Technology for sex identification of meat

Q.20) Solution (c)

IET 23832 is a biofortified semi-dwarf, medium duration (125 days) variety with non-lodging plant type and long slender grains for irrigated conditions. It is the first high zinc rice variety notified at national level with over all mean zinc content of 22.6ppm (24.0ppm in AP,KA&TN) in polished rice, developed through conventional breeding without compromising yield using the material from HarvestPlus. Based on high zinc content and yield performance over 5 t/ha, it is released for the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It has good cooking quality with desirable amylose content (20.7%). It is moderately resistant to blast, sheath rot and rice tungro virus. The variety is a proof of concept for Biofortification and can address the hidden hunger or mineral malnutrition, thus targeting nutritional security of the nation.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/Biofortification-Micronutrient-built-in-grains/article14572744.ece>

Q.21) Consider the following statements about Human Papillomavirus (HPVs)

1. Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine is included in the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)
2. Some of the HPVs can cause cervical cancer
3. Maharashtra is the first state in the country to launch the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine as a public health programme for school children

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) Only 2
- d) All of the above

Q.21) Solution (c)

Delhi has become the first state in the country to launch the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine as a public health programme for school children. The HPV vaccine protects people against the group of 150-odd HPVs, some of which can cause cervical cancer.

The Centre is mulling to introduce the vaccine under the universal immunisation programme, but no rollout has been announced as yet.

Cervical cancer, mainly caused by Human Papillomavirus infection, is one of the leading cancers in Indian women. Cervical cancer kills roughly 67,477 Indian women annually. The two HPV vaccines currently available in India are bivalent (Cervarix, Rs 2190 per dose) and quadrivalent (Gardasil, Rs 3000 per dose.) The Nonavalent, which is considered to be the most effective in the West, is extremely expensive and currently not available in India as it is still not approved by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI).

The currently available bivalent (protection against two types of HPV) and quadrivalent vaccines (----offer protection against four types of HPV) 70% of the carcinogenic HPV types, while the nonavalent vaccine protects against 90% of them.

Of more than 100 HPV types, about 15 are found to be high risk. HPV types 16 and 18 are responsible for 82%of cervical cancers in India.

WHO (World Health Organisation) recommends two doses of the vaccine preferably in the age of 9-13 years.

Source: www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/medicine-and-research/'Cervical-cancer-can-possibly-be-eliminated'/article14574446.ece

Q.22) Consider the following statements with respect to National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF)

1. It is in line with the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (FTA)
2. It is chaired by Chief Economic Adviser
3. It is an inter – ministerial body on trade facilitation

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 2 and 3

Q.22) Solution (c)

Consequent to India's ratification of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April 2016, the National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) has been constituted. The establishment of the Committee is part of the mandatory, institutional arrangement of the TFA.

Objective -

- To have a national level body that will facilitate domestic co-ordination and implementation of TFA provisions.
- It will play the lead role in developing the pan-India road map for trade facilitation.
- It will be instrumental in synergizing the various trade facilitation perspectives across the country and will also focus on an outreach programme for sensitization of all stakeholders about TFA.

Type - This is a prime, inter – ministerial body on trade facilitation.

Chaired by - Cabinet Secretary

Housed by - Its Secretariat will be housed within the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), in the Directorate General of Export Promotion, New Delhi.

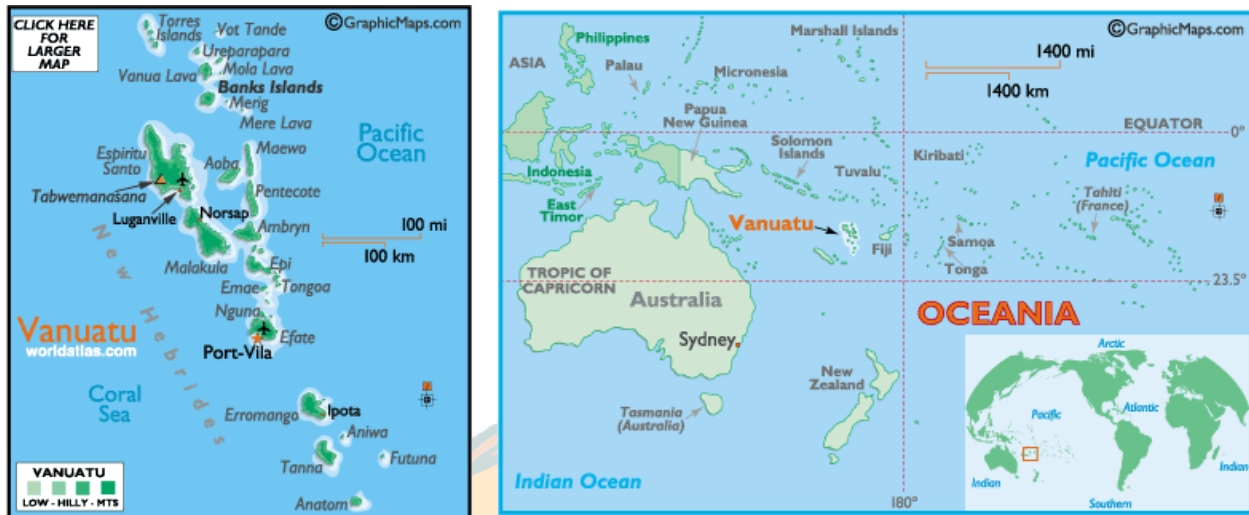
Source: <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/national-committee-on-trade-facilitation-set-up/article8981813.ece>

Q.23) Vanuatu was in news recently. It is located in

- a) Indian Ocean
- b) Pacific Ocean
- c) Atlantic Ocean
- d) Arctic Ocean

Q.23) Solution (b)

Vanuatu is a South Pacific Ocean nation made up of roughly 80 islands that stretch 1,300 kilometers.



Vanuatu includes 13 larger islands and about 70 smaller ones. Most are mountainous (volcanic in origin) (some active), and covered in lush rain forests. Many are protected by coral reefs.

The islands are subject to devastating cyclones (hurricanes). The most destructive one ever (in 1987) damaged or ruined most of the local dwellings.

The local economy still revolves around agriculture and fishing, but tourism is a fast-growing industry and liberal tax laws have made Vanuatu a popular offshore financial center.

Most of the outer islands maintain their traditional Melanesian lifestyle, the impressive city of Port-Vila is crammed with colonial buildings, expats, duty-free shops, casinos, open-air markets, upscale restaurants and tourists.

India has been ranked 77th on the World Risk Index, topped by Island state of Vanuatu. The World Risk Report 2016, published by the UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and Bundnis Entwicklung Hilft, analyses the role that infrastructure plays in shaping a country's disaster risk.

The Index, calculated by the University of Stuttgart, ranks 171 countries according to their risk of becoming a victim of a disaster as a result of natural hazards such as floods, cyclones, or earthquakes. The Island state of Vanuatu has been ranked no 1 on the index.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/India-ranked-77-in-disaster-risk-index-of-the-world/article14591228.ece>