

SAMPLE FOR ALL INDIA PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2018

IASbaba's All India Test Series will not follow traditional test series with only questions and solutions. Moving forward we are bringing more in-depth coverage and inter-related aspects and concepts around the question.

This was the question asked in UPSC Prelims 2017

Q. With reference to 'National Investment and Infrastructure Fund', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is an organ of NITI Aayog.
2. It has a corpus of Rs. 4, 00,000 crore at present.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

And we had framed this question in our ILP-2017 Tests

Q. With regard to National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), consider the following statements

1. It is also known as Alternative Investment Fund
2. NIIF comes under the ambit of RBI regulation
3. The funding support is provided to greenfield, brownfield projects and stalled infrastructure projects as well

Choose the appropriate code

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution (a)

National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) is a fund **(40000 crore) created by the Government of India** for enhancing infrastructure financing in the country. The idea is that these infrastructure finance companies can then leverage this extra equity, manifold. In that sense, NIIF is a banker of the banker of the banker (or Fund of Funds)

Objective: The objective of NIIF would be to maximize economic impact mainly through infrastructure development in commercially viable projects, both greenfield and brownfield, including stalled projects. It could also consider other nationally important projects, for example, in manufacturing, if commercially viable.

Its creation was announced in the Union Budget 2015-16. NIIF is registered with **SEBI** as Category II **Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)**. The government will invest Rs.20,000 crores into it from budget while the remaining Rs. 20,000 crores are expected to come from private investors. Government stake has been fixed at 49%. This stake structure of 49% government, 51% private will help NIIF to be seen with characters of both sovereign fund as well as private sector (expected to attract overseas sovereign/ quasi-sovereign/multilateral/bilateral investors)

Cash-rich Central Public Sector Enterprises (PSUs) could contribute to the Fund, which would be over and above the Government's 49%. Similarly, domestic pension and provident funds and National Small Savings Fund may also provide funds to the NIIF. NIIF may utilize the proceeds of monetized land and other assets of PSUs for infrastructure development.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-business/niif/article9147846.ece>

New Addition in Test Series Learning

Retrospective Learning and Think

- Do not confuse this with National Investment Fund (NIF)
- What is NIF?
- What are Greenfield and Brownfield Projects?

Do you know?

- NIIF is set up as a trust. It is for both brown and Greenfield projects. NIIF is applicable for both domestic and international sources.

- The Securities and Exchange Board of India was established on **April 12, 1992** in accordance with the **provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992**.
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was **first established in the year 1988 as a non-statutory body** for regulating the, securities market. It became an **autonomous body** by The Government of India on 12 April 1992 and given **statutory powers in 1992 with SEBI Act 1992** being passed by the Indian Parliament.
- **SEBI- Statutory Body**

This was the question asked in UPSC Prelims 2017

With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events:

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
2. Quit India Movement launched
3. Second Round Table Conference

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

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

And we had framed this question in our 60 Days Plan

Arrange the following in chronological order.

1. Adoption of Purna Swaraj Resolution.
2. Beginning of Salt March
3. Arrival of Simon Commission
4. Second round Table Conference

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1-2-3-4
- b) 3-2-1-4
- c) 3-1-2-4
- d) 2-3-1-4

Solution (c)

Simon Commission arrived in India on 3 February 1928 (Declaration of appointment of Simon Commission was made in 1927)

The Salt March is also known as the Dandi March. The 24-day march began from 12 March 1930 and continued till 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly, and it gained worldwide attention which gave impetus to the Indian independence movement and started the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.

In the Lahore session of December 1929, Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. On Dec 31st Jawaharlal Nehru Unfurled the Tri-colour flag of Congress. Second Round Table Conference September 7– December 1931, Gandhi attended the conference as the sole representative of Congress.

Retrospective Learning and Think

What was Simon Commission?

Government of India Act 1919 had introduced the system of dyarchy to govern the provinces of British India. This act had a provision that a commission would be appointed after 10 years to investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps for reform. The Government in England was a conservative Government which was not in very much favour of giving any control to Indians.

In March 1927, his majesty's Government announced its decision to appoint the "Statutory Commission" in advance of the prescribed date. (The commission was supposed to be set up in 1929).

Why was it opposed?

Some people in India were outraged and insulted that the Simon Commission, which was to determine the future of India, **did not include a single Indian member.**

- *Learn the objectives, limitations and consequences of Simon Commission*

Learn more about the contributions of Lala Lajpat Rai here itself

Adoption of Purna Swaraj Resolution

- was promulgated by the Indian National Congress under the influence of Jawahar Lal Nehru and other revolutionaries on 19 December 1929
- The flag of India had been hoisted by Gandhi on 31 December 1929, in Lahore

Do you know?

- What is Dominion Status?
- What was there in Nehru Report?
- Do you know other famous Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi? Can you arrange them in chronological order?
- Who was the Governor-general at the time of Dandi March?

This was the question asked in UPSC Prelims 2017

Consider the following statements in respect of Trade Related Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce (TRAFFIC):

1. TRAFFIC is a bureau under United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
2. The mission of TRAFFIC is to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

And we had framed this question in our ILP Test 2017

TRAFFIC, The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network is a joint conservation programme of

- a) WWF and UNEP
- b) WWF and UNDP
- c) WWF and UN
- d) WWF and IUCN

Solution (d)

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is a joint program of WWF and IUCN – the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

TRAFFIC works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. TRAFFIC has gained its greatest reputation from supporting CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Since TRAFFIC was created in 1976 it has helped with the evolution of this international wildlife trade treaty. TRAFFIC North America (NA) works through its offices in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and with its programs in Central America and the Caribbean.

TRAFFIC focuses on leveraging resources, expertise and awareness of the latest globally urgent species trade issues such as tiger parts, elephant ivory and rhino horn. Large scale commercial trade in commodities like timber and fisheries products are also addressed and linked to work on developing rapid results and policy improvements.

Retrospective Learning and Think

- Is India member of TRAFFIC?
- Do you know the names of International Organizations or Bodies working towards protection of illegal wildlife trade?
- Is India member of CITES?

Do you know?

- India has a strong legal and policy framework to regulate and restrict wildlife trade. Trade in over 1800 species of wild animals, plants and their derivative is prohibited under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Think about this and collect points

- Despite having stringent laws there is a steep rise in illegal wildlife trading from India to China through Nepal and Bhutan. Shockingly the rise is 121 per cent so far this year -- the highest since 2010. Examine- Reference- [Click Here](#)

**Check the relevance of our ILP, Test Series and other initiatives here
and decide yourself-**

<http://iasbaba.com/2017/06/68in-upsc-civil-services-prelims-2017-how-iasbaba-helped-one-to-get-mains-call/>

All the very Best

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