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Q.1) Consider the following statements about Innovate in India (i3)

1. It is a mission to accelerate biopharmaceutical development in India
2. It will be implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)

Select the correct statements

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Ministry of Science and Technology have launched its \$250-million program to promote the production of biological drugs.

It will focus on development of new vaccines, bio-therapeutics, diagnostics and medical devices to cater to India's rising disease burden.

The government aims to use i3 to create a globally competitive biopharmaceutical industry that improves access to affordable healthcare, according to the ministry's Department of Biotechnology (DBT). The flagship program is expected to bolster collaboration between academia and the country's biopharma industry.

The program will be implemented by DBT's Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) in collaboration with the World Bank.

The Ministry has received a loan of \$125 million (over Rs 800 crore) from the World Bank for its "Innovate in India" (i3) program, hopes it will soon help India capture 5% of the global biopharma market from 3% now.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=166951>

Q.2) Mizoram shares its border with which of the following states?

1. Meghalaya
2. Assam
3. Tripura
4. Nagaland
5. Manipur

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Select the correct code:

- a) 2, 3 and 5
- b) 1, 3, 4 and 5
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 1, 4 and 5

Q.2) Solution (a)

Tripura, Assam, Manipur

It also borders with the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh and Myanmar



Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/mizoram-celebrates-31st-anniversary-of-mizo-peace-accord/article19187194.ece>

Q.3) Terms like WannaCry, Petya and Locky were in news recently. They are associated with

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- a) Bitcoins
- b) Ransomware
- c) Operating Systems
- d) Server less computing

Q.3) Solution (b)

Ransomware is malicious code that is used by cybercriminals to launch data kidnapping and lockscreen attacks. The motive for ransomware attacks is monetary, and unlike other types of attacks, the victim is usually notified that an exploit has occurred and is given instructions for how to recover from the attack. Payment is often demanded in virtual currency to protect the criminal's identity.

Ransomware kits on the deep web have allowed cybercriminals with little or no technical background to purchase inexpensive ransomware-as-a-service (RaaS) programs and launch attacks with very little effort. Attackers may use one of several different approaches to extort digital currency from their victims. For example:

- The victim may receive a pop-up message or email warning that if the ransom is not paid by a certain date, the private key required to unlock the device or decrypt files will be destroyed.
- The victim may be duped into believing he is the subject of an official inquiry. After being informed that unlicensed software or illegal web content has been found on his computer, the victim is given instructions for how to pay an electronic fine.
- The attacker encrypts files on infected computed devices and makes money by selling a product that promises to help the victim unlock files and prevent future malware attacks.

To protect against ransomware attacks and other types of cyberextortion, experts urge users to backup computing devices on a regular basis and update software -- including anti-virus software -- on a regular basis. End users should beware of clicking on links in emails from strangers or opening email attachments and victims should do all they can to avoid paying ransoms.

Read More - <http://www.computerworlduk.com/security/ransomware-explained-how-digital-extortion-turns-data-into-silent-hostage-3642085/>

Q.4) Consider the following statements about The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)

1. It is associated with the United Nations

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2. It was adopted at the Inaugural International Conference on Financing for Development

Select the correct statements

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

The Monterrey Consensus was the outcome of the 2002 Monterrey Conference, the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development, in Monterrey, Mexico. It was adopted by Heads of State and Government on 22 March 2002.

The Monterrey Consensus was updated at Doha, Qatar in 2008, and again at Addis Adaba in 2015.

Since its adoption the Monterrey Consensus has become the major reference point for international development cooperation. The document embraces six areas of Financing for Development:

- Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development.
- Mobilizing international resources for development: foreign direct investment and other private flows.
- International Trade as an engine for development.
- Increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development.
- External Debt.
- Addressing systemic issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development.

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development was held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015. It adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)

AAAA - <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/07/DESA-Briefing-Note-Addis-Action-Agenda.pdf>

Source: <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/india-gives-100000-to-un-tax-fund-1st-country-to-contribute/article9741222.ece>

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Q.5) Consider the following statements about International Securities Identification Number (ISIN)

1. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is authorized to issue the ISIN number to the securities other than G-Secs.
2. Securities to which ISINs can be issued does not include debt securities and derivatives

Select the correct statement

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) is a code that uniquely identifies a specific securities issue. The organization that allocates ISINs in any particular country is the country's respective National Numbering Agency (NNA).

An International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) uniquely identifies a security. Its structure is defined in ISO 6166. Securities for which ISINs are issued include bonds, commercial paper, stocks and warrants. The ISIN code is a 12-character alpha-numerical code that does not contain information characterizing financial instruments but serves for uniform identification of a security through normalization of the assigned National Number, where one exists, at trading and settlement.

Securities to which ISINs can be issued include debt securities, shares, options, derivatives and futures. ISIN cannot specify a particular trading location in this case, and another identifier, typically MIC (Market Identifier Code) or the three-letter exchange code, will have to be specified in addition to the ISIN. The Currency of the trade will also be required to uniquely identify the instrument using this method.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is authorized to issue the ISIN number to the securities For Government Securities or G-Secs RBI is authorized to issue ISIN.

Source: http://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jun-2017/specifications-related-to-international-securities-identification-number-isins-for-debt-securities-issued-under-the-sebi-issue-and-listing-of-debt-securities-regulations-2008_35215.html