

Q.1) Consider the following statements about Spice Development Agency (SDA)

1. It is chaired by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State Government
2. All the states have SDA except for Jammu and Kashmir

Select the correct statements

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

Government of India has notified the formation of 10 Spice Development Agencies (SDAs) in the main Spice growing regions for the overall development of spices grown in the region.

Headed by the Chief Secretary, the SDA consist of members representing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, State Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Spices Board, ICAR and other related Central and State organisations besides stake-holders of the industry: growers, traders and exporters.

10 such agencies formed in major spice-growing States and regions under the control of the Spices Board.

Read More - <http://www.indianspices.com/spice-development-agency>

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=169429>

Q.2) BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) and BRICS New Development Bank (NDB) were announced as part of

- a) eThekwini Declaration
- b) Fortaleza Declaration
- c) Udaipur Declaration
- d) Ufa Declaration

Q.2) Solution (b)

Both CRA and NDB were announced as part of BRICS Fortaleza Declaration announced during 6th BRICS summit held in Fortaleza, Brazil in July 2014.

CRA was established in 2015 during 7th BRICS summit in July 2015. The Treaty for the establishment of BRICS CRA was signed at Fortaleza, Brazil in July 2014

It is a framework that aims at providing support through additional liquidity and other means to BRICS countries at a time of economic crisis. It will be providing support to BRICS countries through liquidity and precautionary instruments in response to actual or potential short-term balance of payments pressures.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=169426>

Q.3) Consider the following statements about Competition Commission of India (CCI)

1. It is a constitutional body
2. It replaced the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

Select the correct statements

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

The Competition Act, 2002 was enacted by the Parliament of India and governs Indian competition law. It replaced the archaic The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. Under this legislation, the Competition Commission of India was established to prevent the activities that have an adverse effect on competition in India. This act extends to whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Commission was established in 2003 to replace the erstwhile Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. The Commission draws its power from the Competition Act, 2002 and has been empowered to check anti-competitive behaviour and regulate mergers & acquisitions.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=169501>

Q.4) Consider the following statements about the 'Assam Movement'

1. Assam Movement was against undocumented immigrants in Assam

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2. The movement was led by All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the 'All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad' (AAGSP)
3. The Assam Accord was signed between representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam Movement

Select the correct statements

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

The Assam Accord (1985) was a Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam Movement in New Delhi on 15 August 1985. It brought an end to the Assam Agitation and paved the way for its leaders to form a political party and form a government in the State of Assam soon after.

The Assam Movement (or Assam Agitation) (1979-1985) was a popular movement against illegal immigrants in Assam. The movement, led by All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the 'All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad' (AAGSP), developed a program of protests and demonstration to compel the government to identify and expel illegal immigrants. The agitation programs were largely non-violent, but the Nellie massacre was a case of extreme violence. The agitation program ended in August 1985 following the Assam Accord, which was signed by leaders of AASU-AAGSP and the Government of India. The agitation leaders formed a political party, Assam Gana Parishad. It came to power in the state of Assam in the Assembly elections of 1985 and later in 1996.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=169445>

Q.5) Consider the Following statements about TREAD scheme

1. It is under the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
2. It denotes high quality manufacturing with a minimal negative impact on environment

Select the correct statements

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2

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- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Solution (a)

Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) Scheme for Women

Trade Related Entrepreneurship Development Assistance Scheme (TREAD) envisages economic empowerment of women. There is a provision of Govt of India Grant upto 30% of Loan/credit sanctioned subject to maximum ceiling of 30 Lakhs to NGOs as appraised by Lending Institutes/Banks for undertaking capacity building activities such as Training, counselling, Participation in exhibitions, establishment of new SHGs etc and other components as approved by Bank/Steering Committee.

The focus of the scheme is to promote self-employment and income generation activities for women mostly from SHG groups in non-farm sector.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=169468>

