



Current Affairs MCQs [19th+20th September 2017]
PIB TheHindu IndianExpress & Other leading newspapers

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In page from Indian history, zero’s oldest living ancestor reveals its age

‘We now know that it was mathematicians in India in 200-400 CE who planted the seed of the idea that’d become so fundamental to modern world’

<p>Consider the following statements about the ‘Bakshali manuscript’ :</p> <p>1. Made of leaves of birch bark, the manuscript records the earliest instance of the use of a symbol to denote zero as a placeholder</p> <p>2. It has been identified as the earliest available copy of Brahmagupta’s work “Brahmasputasiddhanta”</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only</p> <p>b) 2 only</p> <p>c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oldest Indian reference to the digit zero = in a manuscript dating back to 3rd or 4th century.• The ‘Bakshali manuscript’ consists of 70 leaves of birch bark and contains hundreds of zeros in the form of dots.• The manuscript cannot claim to contain the earliest use of zero – other ancient civilisations too used symbols to denote zero as a placeholder, including the Babylonians 5,000 years ago, millennia before the Bakhshali Manuscript. But the manuscript does lay claim to being the oldest surviving document that expresses zero, the placeholder, in a form that would later evolve into the modern symbol for zero, the number.• The first text to discuss zero in the numerical sense is the Indian astronomer Brahmagupta’s work “BrahmasphutaSiddhanta,” which was written in A.D. 628.
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A partisan ruling – on disqualification of dissident AIADMK MLAs


SEPTEMBER 19, 2017 02:02 IST
UPDATED: SEPTEMBER 18, 2017 23:49 IST

<p>In which of the following circumstances does the Constitution permit the Presiding Officer of a House to disqualify a legislator?</p> <p>1. A legislator withdrawing support to his/her own party’s government</p> <p>2. A legislator voting or abstaining from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his/her political party</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only</p> <p>b) 2 only</p> <p>c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>Whether the interpretation that legislators withdrawing support to their own party’s government amounts to them voluntarily giving up their membership (and thus being subject to provisions of 10th schedule) is acceptable, <u>will have to be decided</u> by the courts if the decision of the Speaker of the TN Assembly is challenged.</p> <p>A member incurs disqualification under the defection law (10th schedule):</p> <p>1. if he voluntary gives up the membership of the party on whose ticket he is elected to</p> <p>2. if he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political</p> <p>3. if any independently elected member joins any political party; and</p> <p>4. if any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months.</p>
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A rebellion reduced it to a minority => The [disqualification of 18 dissident AIADMK legislators](#) by the Tamil Nadu Assembly Speaker => The Speaker’s ruling serves the political purpose of reducing the total membership of the House from 233 to 215 and, thereby, the majority threshold from 117 to 108.

The Speaker’s decision under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution is subject to judicial review.

Questions about the GST cess

 Ashrita Prasad Kotha & Pradnya Talekar

SEPTEMBER 19, 2017 02:02 IST
UPDATED: SEPTEMBER 19, 2017 00:14 IST

<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <p>1. The Parliament imposing a ‘surcharge’ on the GST can be regarded as an unconstitutional step</p> <p>2. As per Article 270, cesses imposed by the Parliament for earmarked purposes must be shared with state governments</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p>	<p>As per Article 270 of the Constitution, cesses imposed by the Parliament for earmarked purposes need not be shared with state governments. The proceeds are retained exclusively with the Union government, which should ideally be used for their stated purpose, as is evident from the Fourth Finance Commission Report.</p>
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a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2	A cess is a tax levied <u>for a specific purpose</u> . Additionally, the contributor to the cess and beneficiaries of the earmarked purpose must be relatable.
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<http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/questions-about-the-gst-cess/article19710552.ece>;

Consider the following pairs:		Targets mentioned in options 1 and 2 must be interchanged. • SDG 2 (‘Zero Hunger’): End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • SDG 3 (‘Good health and well-being’): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • SDG 4 (‘Quality Education’): Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
Sustainable Development Goal	Related targets	
1. SDG 2	– Combat communicable diseases	
2. SDG 3	– End all forms of malnutrition	
3. SDG 4	– Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education	
Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched? a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3		

Zero Hunger Programme to be launched in October

<p>Zero Hunger Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ The Programme will be initiated by ICAR in association with ICMR and BIRAC◦ This programme is in sync with India’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end hunger by 2030.◦ It will help in making India malnutrition free by 2022. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) None (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Programme will be initiated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in association with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), MS Swaminathan Research Foundation and Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).	<p>Zero Hunger Program consists of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ <u>organisations of farming system for nutrition</u>◦ <u>setting up genetic gardens for biofortified plants</u>◦ initiation of <u>‘Zero Hunger’ training</u> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>A <u>genetic garden</u> for biofortified plants contains germplasm of naturally biofortified crops through plant breeding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It has plants and crops that help supplement micro-nutrient deficiencies, including iron, zinc, vitamin A and iodine among others.
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SEBI allows REITs, InvITs to raise funds via debt securities

<p>Consider the following statements regarding Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SEBI is the statutory regulator for the securities market in India• It was established in 1988.• It was given statutory powers through the SEBI Act, 1992. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(c) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p>Its mandate is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• protect the interests of investors in securities,• promote the development of securities market and• regulate the securities market.
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<p>SEBI is responsive to needs of three groups :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the market,• issuers of securities,• investors and market intermediaries.	<p>It has three functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• quasi-legislative (drafts regulations in its legislative capacity),• quasi-judicial (passes rulings and orders in its judicial capacity) and• quasi-executive (conducts investigation and enforcement action in its executive function).
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Real Estate Investment Trusts (Reits)
Infrastructure Investments Trusts (InvITs)

<p>Real Estate Investment Trusts (Reits)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Reits are investment vehicles that can be used by real estate players to attract private investment.◦ The trusts cannot be listed in stock exchanges◦ REITs are structured as trusts. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 1 and 3 only</p> <p>(c) 3 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>The trusts are listed in stock exchanges so that investors can buy units in the trust.</p> <p>Investors (both retail and institutional) can gain dividends generated from income-producing real estate assets like office buildings, shopping malls, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are similar to mutual funds which provide opportunity to invest in equity stocks, whereas REITs allow one to invest in income-generating real estate assets.• In REITs, most of the earnings via sale / rent of such investments are distributed to its shareholders.• Its purpose is to improve the liquidity position of Real Estate developers and give a secure avenue to investors to invest in long term. REITs are only for completed projects not the under-construction projects. They are primarily for commercial projects and mainly serve as an alternative investment.
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[Jharkhand Government launches Shaheed Gram Vikas Yojana](#)

Shaheed Gram Vikas Yojana

- It has been launched by Jharkhand Government
- It is aimed at developing villages of freedom fighters in the state.
- Under this scheme, villages of many tribal freedom fighters will be developed and their habitants will be provided basic amenities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- It was launched from Ulihatu Village, birth place of freedom fighter Birsa Munda.
- These villages had remained inaccessible for long time after Independence because of Left-wing extremism. Now they will be provided with 136 pucca houses.

<p>Birsa Munda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Birsa Munda was tribal, freedom fighter, religious leader.• He belonged to Munda tribe from Chhotanagpur area.• He had led Munda rebellion towards end of 19th century against British Raj. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) 1 and 2 only(b) 1 and 3 only(c) 3 only(d) 1, 2 and 3	<p>Birsa Munda’s Ulgulan (1899)</p> <p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tribals practiced Khuntkatti system (joint holding by tribal lineages)• But rich farmers, merchants, moneylenders, dikus, thekedars from Northern India came and tried to replace it with typical Zamindari-tenancy system.• These new landlords caused <u>indebtedness</u> and <u>beth-begari (forced labour)</u> among the tribal.• Birsa Munda organized the Munda tribals, attacked churches and police stations.
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Which of the following were Reasons behind Munda Revolt

- Interference by British administration which transformed tribal agrarian system into feudal state
- Interference in their religious matters from Missionary activities.

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

<p>Munda Revolt :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Birsa Munda had adopted Guerilla Warfare techniques to launch surprise attacks in which many police officials were killed.• Birsa succeeded in achieving independence. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>The revolt was brutally suppressed by Britishers.</p> <p>Birsa Munda was arrested and was sentenced to death and died in jail of Cholera.</p>	<p>Result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Birsa died in jail, while others shot dead, hanged or deported.• Government enacted Chotanagpur Tenancy Act 1908.• recognized Khuntkatti rights• banned beth-Begari.
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Peasant struggles in British India

Can be classified into following groups:

Before 1857’s Mutiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• East India: Sanyasi Revolt, Chuar and Ho Rising, Kol Rising, Santhal Rising, Pagal Panthis and Faraizis Revolt• West India: Bhil, Ramosis• South India: Poligars
After 1857’s Mutiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigo Movement (1859-60)• Pabna Agrarian Unrest (1873-76),• Deccan riots (1874-75),• No-Revenue Movement Assam, Maharashtra, and Punjab: (towards the end of 19th century)• Champaran Indigo Satyagraha (1917)
In the 20s and 30s	2nd Moplah, Awadh Kisan Sabha, Eka movement, Bardoli etc.
During and After WW2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congress Ministries in provinces such as Bihar, UP and Bombay (will be discussed separately in third article)• Faizpur Congress session (1936)• All India Kisan Congress• Tebhaga Movement in Bengal• Telangana Outbreak in Hyderabad• Varlis Revolt in Western India

YC Modi appointed as DG of NIA

National Investigation Agency (NIA)	Its objectives are :
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ NIA is a central agency founded by the Indian Government to combat terror in India but it doesn't deal with terror financing.◦ It is a dedicated Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency.◦ The organization deals with terror related crimes across states without special permission from the states. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>(b) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>(c) 3 only</p> <p>(d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>NIA is Central Counter terrorism Law Enforcement Agency established to combat terrorism and terror financing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ to set the standards of excellence in counter terrorism and other national security related investigations.◦ It strives towards developing a highly trained, partnership oriented workforce to excel in its objective to set excellent standards in counter terrorism and national security investigations.◦ It also acts as deterrence for existing and potential terrorist groups/individuals.◦ It aims to develop as a storehouse of all terrorist related information
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<p>NIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was established with enactment of NIA Act, 2008 after 2008 Mumbai terror attacks.• It also probes offences counterfeit currency, human trafficking, organized crime, violations of atomic energy act etc. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only</p> <p>(b) 2 only</p> <p>(c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>Special Courts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Various Special Courts have been established under Section 11 and 22 of NIA Act 2008 for speedy trail of cases registered at various police stations of NIA.• Central government decides any question as to jurisdiction of these courts.• These special courts are capable of trying only those offences committed under its jurisdiction.
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Rajni Kant Mishra appointed new DG of SSB
The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet
13&14 Sep 2017

<p>Consider the following statements :</p> <p>1. Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) is responsible for all appointments of higher ranks in the Central Secretariat, Public Enterprises, Public Enterprises and Financial Institutions.</p> <p>2. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) deals with the activities pertaining to the economics of the country. <i>E & I</i></p> <p>3. Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) looks into the matters of defence expenditures and National Security.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (d) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p><i>CCPA 7/5</i></p>	<p>Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs (CCPA)</p> <p>1. It looks into the matters related to the progress of government business in the Parliament of India.</p> <p>2. It is headed by Union Home Minister.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
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<p>Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSB is one of India's Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). It is entrusted with guarding the country's frontiers with Nepal and Bhutan. It was established in 1963 following Sino-Indian War. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p>SSB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was formerly known as Special Service Bureau. It is under administrative control of the Ministry of Defence. Its motto is "<i>Service, Security and Brotherhood</i>". It has specialist jurisdictions for national border patrol, security, and integrity. <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>(a) 1 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>It is under administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Its headquarters are in New Delhi and motto is "<i>Service, Security and Brotherhood</i>".</p>
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Government invites startups for Northeast Venture Fund

The Ministry of Development of Northeast has invited start-ups from all over country to avail benefits of Northeast Venture Fund in a bid to make Northeast India favourite destination for young Startups.

Northeast Venture Fund (NVF)

- NVF is first dedicated venture capital fund for North-Eastern region.
- It has been set up by North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd (NEDFi).

- Its purpose is to encourage entrepreneurship in North-eastern region, primarily by offering support to first-generation entrepreneurs.
- In addition, NEDFi performs role of hand-holding and capacity building.

INDUSTRY

U.S. defence firms want grip on technology in Make-in-India plan

REUTERS

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 19, 2017 21:33 IST
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With reference to the **Strategic Partnership Model**, consider the following statements:

1. It was released by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. The Government will select **only one** strategic partner for manufacture of each category of defence equipment

3. To be eligible for a strategic partnership, the organisation must be an **Indian company**, owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

It was released by the Ministry of Defence.

- **Building expertise:**
 - The government will select **one strategic partner** for manufacture of each of the following defence equipment: **fighter aircrafts, helicopters, submarines and main battle tanks.**
 - This is **to ensure that each strategic partner maintains a core area of expertise.**
- **Ownership and management:**
 - An organisation must be an Indian company (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens, to be eligible for strategic partnerships.
 - Indian citizens must have majority representation on the company's Board of Directors, and the chief executives of the company must be resident Indians.
 - Maximum FDI permitted in such a company will be 49%.

With reference to the **Strategic Partnership Model**, consider the following statements:

- It was released by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The Government will select **only one** strategic partner for manufacture of each category of defence equipment
- To be eligible for a strategic partnership, the organisation must be an Indian company, owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

It was released by the Ministry of Defence.

“Strategic Partnership model”, recently seen in the news, is

a) A policy aimed at manufacturing high-tech defence equipment in India by engaging private sector Indian or foreign entities

b) A model text for establishing future bilateral strategic partnerships

c) A model text for negotiations in government-to-government defence acquisition deals as opposed to direct commercial negotiations

d) None of the above

<p>Which of the following statements about India’s Strategic Partnership model/policy is/are correct?</p> <p>1. It will apply only to building combat jets</p> <p>2. As per the model, foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers must transfer sensitive and proprietary technology if they want to engage with local partners in manufacturing</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>a) 1 only</p> <p>b) 2 only</p> <p>c) Both 1 and 2</p> <p>d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>	<p>The Strategic partnership model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under it, foreign original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) can hold up to a 49% stake in a joint venture with an Indian private firm which will hold the majority of shares.• The model was proposed by the Dhirendra Singh Committee in July, 2015.• is expected to help build a domestic defence manufacturing base.• It will give a boost to the ‘Make in India’ policy in the defence sector• The new model has four segments — submarines, single-engine fighter aircraft, helicopters and armoured carriers/main battle tanks. Additional segments may be added in the future.
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Cabinet approves National Steel Policy 2017

New Policy - A reflect of long term Vision

Focus on enhancing domestic consumption, high quality steel production and making the sector globally competitive

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval for National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017.

The new Steel Policy enshrines the long term vision of the Government to give impetus to the steel sector. It seeks to enhance domestic steel consumption and ensure high quality steel production and create a technologically advanced and globally competitive steel industry.

Key features of the NSP 2017:

1. Create self-sufficiency in steel production by providing policy support & guidance to private manufacturers, MSME steel producers, CPSEs
2. Encourage adequate capacity additions,
3. Development of globally competitive steel manufacturing capabilities,
4. Cost-efficient production
5. Domestic availability of iron ore, coking coal & natural gas,
6. Facilitating foreign investment
7. Asset acquisitions of raw materials &
8. Enhancing the domestic steel demand.

<p>India’s National Steel Policy 2017 envisages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• increasing per capita steel consumption to 160 kg by 2030, from the present levels of 61 kg• Our total crude steel production capacity surpassing China’s by 2025• Reducing substantially the steel sector’s dependency on coking coal as a raw material over the next ten years <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p> <p>a) 1 and 2 only</p> <p>b) 2 only</p>	<p>The policy envisages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ increasing per capita steel consumption to 160 kg by 2030, from the present levels of 61 kg◦ Reduction on the dependence of imported coking coal◦ A crude steel production capacity of 300 million tonnes per year (far lesser than what China’s capacity today is) by 2030. This would translate into additional investment of Rs. 10 lakh Crore by 2030-31.
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c) 1 and 3 only d) 1, 2 and 3 Coking coal is an essential raw material for steel production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ adoption of energy efficient technologies in the MSME steel sector to improve the overall productivity & reduce energy intensity◦ R&D in the sector through the establishment of Steel Research and Technology Mission of India◦ Housing, automobiles and infrastructure to be the major segments that will consume steel.
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Centre rethinks joining Hague child custody pact

Activists argue the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction is unfair to mothers fleeing abusive relationships

SUHASINI HAIDAR
NEW DELHI

Even as the U.S. prepares to push India to join the “Hague Convention” that deals with international child custody cases, during consular talks next week, the government held a series of hearings from activists demanding that it does not give in to what they called “First World pressure” on the issue.

While the government announced in November 2016 that it would not sign the convention, officials have conceded that there has been a rethink, and an “inter-ministerial process” is under way to discuss the repercussions of the

convention. Ahead of the India-U.S. Consular dialogue between officials from the Ministries of External Affairs, Women and Child Development and Home and their counterparts in Washington on September 27, a special committee heard from lawyers, women survivors and child rights activists over the weekend whether or not they should consider the Bill that would align Indian law with the international convention.

Legal provisions “Indian law has enough provisions to accept foreign judgments and jurisdiction,” activist and lawyer Suranya

 There are at least 94 such cases pending with us today

U.S. OFFICIAL

Aiyar says. Several groups have been campaigning against any rethink by the government.

“The Hague Convention is circumventing the Indian system, and India can’t abdicate its responsibility to Indian parents, mostly mothers, and their young children,” she says.

Passed in 1980, the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction, which came into force in 1983, rules

that in any child custody case, the court of the country where the child is a “habitual resident” will adjudicate who will get custody.

Separated parents American officials say the problem arises when one parent is in the U.S., while the other brings the child to India (their home country) to avoid an adverse decision in the U.S. court.

“There are at least 94 such cases pending with us today, while many more simply lapse once the child turns 16,” an official told presspersons in Delhi, adding that they “will make a presentation to Indian officials about

why accession to the convention is a good thing”, during the Washington meeting.

A total of ninety four countries, mostly developed nations in the Americas, Europe and Australia, are signatories to the Hague Convention so far.

‘Women worst hit’

In rejecting the convention last year, Minister of Women and Child Development Maneka Gandhi said the worst affected in the cases covered by the convention are women, who form 68% of the parents that take or “abduct” their children to their home countries, and must be protected.

“It is unfair that the mother, who is recognised in India as the primary caregiver, and is often fleeing an abusive marriage, is branded an abductor by the Hague Convention,” says Shivangi Misra of the Lawyer’s Collective, the group spearheading the campaign.

However U.S. officials said there are several provisions to protect women in the U.S., should India choose to accede to the Hague Abduction Convention, as it is called, and women had no reason to “run away to India with their children”.

They added that the “ball is now in India’s court” to join the convention.

Consider the following statements:
1. India has not ratified The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, as the worst affected in cases under the convention will be women who often flee abusive marriages
2. The Central Government has argued in court that criminalising marital rape may destabilise the institution of marriage and be an easy tool for harassing husbands
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

Consider the following statements:
1. India has not ratified The **Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, 1980** despite the Law Commission recommending otherwise
2. The Indian Penal Code makes an exception for **marital rape**
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

Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, which defines rapes, makes an exception for marital rape by stating, “Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.”

With reference to Child rights, India is party to which of the following conventions? <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of	<u>The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction</u> (1980 Convention) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• governs issues related to parental kidnapping or the removal of children under the age of 16 across international borders and involving the jurisdiction of different countries courts.• India has decided not to ratify the Hague Convention <u>Minimum Age Convention 1973:</u>
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<div>International Child Abduction</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Minimum Age Convention◦ U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child.</div> <div>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</div> <div>(a) 1 only</div> <div>(b) 1 and 3 only</div> <div>(c) 2 and 3 only</div> <div>(d) 1, 2 and 3</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• to establish a general instrument on the subject of the minimum age of employment with a view to achieving the total abolition of child labor (Preamble). India has ratified the Minimum Age Convention.</div> <div>U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989:</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• CRC is primarily concerned with four aspects of children's rights ('the four P's') :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• participation by children in decisions affecting them;• protection of children against discrimination and all forms of neglect and exploitation;• prevention of harm to them; and• provision of assistance to children for their basic needs.• India is a party to the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.</div>
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The Korean peninsula does NOT project out into which one of the following water bodies?

a) East Sea

b) East China Sea

c) Sea of Okhotsk

d) Yellow Sea



