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QUESTIONS
with **ANSWER HINTS**

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by: **Dr. Piyush Choubey**

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QUESTIONS

1. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY):

1. It is a Central Sector Scheme administered by the Department of Finance, Ministry of Finance.
2. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is the Pension Fund Manager for the scheme and responsible for Pension pay out.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements about Inner Line Permit:

1. It is an official travel document granted to Indian citizen to travel in protected area for a limited period.
2. It is issued by the respective state governments.
3. Currently, it is operational in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements about Meitei community that was in the news recently:

1. Meiteis are inhabitants of Manipur and have been protesting for granting them the Scheduled Tribe status.
2. Meiteis want strict imposition of ILP in Manipur to protect their culture and identity.

Which of the following above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

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

4. Consider the following statements about Jan Soochna Portal:

1. It is the first ever public information portal launched by the government of Rajasthan.
2. It will not require citizens to submit RTI application for seeking information.
3. The portal will prevent anomalies and corruption in government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements regarding National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self Employed Persons,

1. Under this scheme shopkeepers, retail traders and self-employed persons are assured a minimum monthly pension of Rs. 3,000/- month after attaining the age of 60 years.
2. The age limit to enrol for this scheme is between 18-40 years.
3. The scheme is based on self-declaration as no documents are required except Aadhaar and bank account.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

6. According to International Migrant Stock released 2019, which of the following statements are correct?

1. India was the leading country of origin of international migrants in 2019 with a strong diaspora.

2. The share of women in the total number of international migrants has seen a decrease over the past years.
3. Bangladesh was a top source of migrants to India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

7. Consider the following statements about All India Survey on Higher Education 2018-19:

1. Gross Enrolment Ratio for male population is 26.3% and for females, it is 26.4%.
2. There are more female teachers in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India than males.
3. UP and Karnataka have more female enrolment in higher education as compared to other states.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

8. The proposed Higher education Commission of India will replace

1. University Grants Commission (UGC)
2. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
3. Medical Council of India
4. Central Advisory Board of Higher Education (CABE)

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

9. Consider the following statements regarding National Nutrition Survey:

1. Comprehensive national nutrition survey was conducted by Ministry of women and child development (MoWCD) in partnership with UNICEF.
2. Clinical development services was the monitoring agency for the survey.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

10. Consider the following statements regarding Kanyashree Scheme:

1. It has received United Nations Public Service award.
2. It is a Conditional Cash transfer scheme which contributes towards empowerment of girls in the state of West Bengal.
3. All girl children within the age of 6 to 20 in the state of West Bengal are targeted beneficiaries.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

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ANSWER HINTS

Answer Key

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Q. 1 (b) | Q. 3 (c) | Q. 5 (d) | Q. 7 (c) | Q. 9 (b) |
| Q. 2 (c) | Q. 4 (a) | Q. 6 (d) | Q. 8 (d) | Q. 10 (c) |

1. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The PM-KMY is a Central Sector Scheme, administered by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.

Supplementary notes:

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana

- The PM-KMY is a Central Sector Scheme, administered by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.
- The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) provides for an assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- to all land holding Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs), whether male or female, on their attaining the age of 60 years.
- The amount of the monthly contribution ranges between Rs.55 to Rs.200 per month depending upon the age of entry of the farmers into the Scheme.
- The Central Government will also make an equal contribution of the same amount in the pension fund.
- The spouse is also eligible to get a separate pension of Rs.3000/- upon making separate contributions to the Fund.
- In case of death of the farmer before retirement date, the spouse may continue in the scheme by paying the remaining contributions till the remaining age of the deceased farmer.

- If the farmer dies after the retirement date, the spouse will receive 50% of the pension as Family Pension.
- After the death of both the farmer and the spouse, the accumulated corpus shall be credited back to the Pension Fund.

Eligibility

- All Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) in all States and Union Territories of the country, who are of the age of 18 years and above and upto the age of 40 years, and who do not fall within the purview of the exclusion criteria as mentioned in the guidelines, are eligible to avail the benefits of this Scheme by joining it.
- Farmers falling within the purview of the exclusion criteria are not eligible for the benefit.

Exclusion criteria

- SMFs covered under any other statutory social security schemes such as National Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation scheme, Employees' Fund Organization Scheme etc.
- Farmers who have opted for Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana (PMSYM) administered by the Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- Farmers who have opted for Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maan-dhan Yojana (PM-LVM) administered by the Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- The following categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status are not eligible for benefits under the scheme:
 - All Institutional Land holders.
 - Former and present holders of constitutional posts

- Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practice.

2. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** It is issued by Government of India.

Supplementary notes:

ILP

- ILP is an official travel document issued by the Government of India to grant inward travel of an Indian citizen into a protected area for a limited period. Visitors are not allowed to purchase property in these regions.
- Validity of permit is generally 15-20 days.
- Prior to Manipur's merger with India, Manipur had become a state and nearly had the ILP system. However, it was only in 1951 when the then chief commissioner Himmat Singh lifted the rule and allowed unregulated entry of outsiders into the region.
- According to the 2011 census, the population of Manipur is a little over 27 lakh. Of this, only 17 lakh (1.7 million) are indigenous people and 10 lakh (one million) are outsiders.
- The ongoing agitation took an ugly turn when villagers torched the houses of MP and MLAs.
- **Currently, the Inner Line Permit is operational in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland. In addition to these, Meghalaya, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Leh also require Indian citizens to have a permit before they enter.**
- It has been issued under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 and the conditions and restrictions vary from state to state.
- It can be issued for travel purposes solely.
- Visitors are not allowed to purchase property in these regions. However, there might be a different set of rules for long term visitors, though they are not valid for central government employees and security forces.

Purpose

- To regulate the movement of visitors into sensitive regions
- To strengthen security of the sensitive areas near to international borders
- To protect the cultural ethos of a specific region

3. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Both statements are correct**

Supplementary notes:

Mietei Community

- Mietei community of Manipur who are largely Hindus are believed to be behind the violent protests. The tribal populations in Manipur have no role in protests.
- Meiteis demand the Scheduled Tribe status and the tribals are saying if Meiteis are given the ST status they will buy all their lands.
- The influx of foreign tourists and illegal immigration from Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar has contributed to the crisis. This has created fear among the locals over employment and availability of resources. Meiteis want strict imposition of ILP in Manipur to protect their culture and identity.
- Meiteis abandoned their traditional Sanamahi faith and converted en mass to Hinduism.

4. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **All statements are correct**

Supplementary notes:

Jan Soochna Portal

- Jan Soochna Portal is the **first ever public information portal** launched by the government of Rajasthan.
- **Section 4(2) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act of 2005** requires public authorities to disclose information pro-actively. **The Jan Soochna Portal will not require citizens to submit RTI application for seeking information.**

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- **Aim:** To provide information on government services and authorities to public suo-moto in the true spirit of right to information.
- **The portal will prevent anomalies and corruption in government.**
- A mobile app will be developed and self-service portals will be installed in villages so that people can access the Jan Sookna Portal easily and get the information they require.

5. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- All statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

National Pension Scheme for Traders and Self Employed Persons

- **Under this scheme all shopkeepers, retail traders and self-employed persons are assured a minimum monthly pension of Rs. 3,000/- month after attaining the age of 60 years.**
- All small shopkeepers and self-employed persons as well as the retail traders with GST turnover below Rs. 1.5 crore and age between 18-40 years, can enrol for this scheme. The scheme would benefit more than 3 crore small shopkeepers and traders.
- **The scheme is based on self-declaration as no documents are required except Aadhaar and bank account. Interested persons can enrol themselves through more than 3,25,000 Common Service Centres spread across the country.**
- GSTIN is required only for those with turnover above Rs. 40 lakhs.
- The Central Government shall give 50 % share of the monthly contribution and remaining 50% contribution shall be made by the beneficiary. For example if a person with age of 29 years contributes Rs. 100/-month, then the Central Government also contributes the equal amount as subsidy into subscriber's pension account every month.
- The beneficiary should not be income tax payer and also not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt.) /PM-SYM.
- This scheme will target enrolling 25 lakh subscribers in 2019-20 and 2 crore

subscribers by 2023-2024. An estimated 3 crore Vyaparis in the country are expected to be benefitted under the pension scheme.

6. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- All statements are correct.

Supplementary notes:

International Migrant Stock

India was the leading country of origin of international migrants in 2019 with a 17.5 million strong Diaspora, according to new estimates released by the United Nations, which said the number of migrants globally reached an estimated 272 million.

- The count of the Indian Diaspora has increased 10% from 15.9 million in 2015, making it the largest in the world, according to the UN's International Migrant Stock 2019 released on Wednesday.
- The data set was compiled by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division.
- It now comprises 6.4% of the total global migrant population.
- The United Arab Emirates (UAE) was the top destination of Indian migrants followed by the US, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Oman.
- **Bangladesh was a top source of migrants to India, followed by Pakistan, Nepal, Srilanka and China.**

Global data

- In 2019, the number of international migrants worldwide was nearly 272 million, up from 221 million in 2010 and 174 million in 2000.
- More than half of all international migrants lived in Europe (82 million) or Northern America (59 million).
- **Women comprised slightly less than half of all international migrants. The share of women in the total number of international migrants fell from 49.3 % in 2000 to 48% cent in 2019.**
- In 2019, the percentage of females among all international migrants was highest in Northern America (51.8 %) and Europe (51.4 %).

- Central and Southern Asia (49.4 %), and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (49.3 %) hosted an almost equal proportion of female and male migrants.
- Europe hosts the largest number of international migrants, at 82 million; followed by North America at 59 million; North Africa and Western Asia host around 49 million migrants.

In News - UN's International Migrant Stock 2019 has been released.

7. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect: More male teachers** in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India **than females**.

Supplementary notes:

India's Survey on Higher Education

- The survey, undertaken as an **annual, web-based, pan-India exercise** on the **status of Higher Education since 2010-11**, covers all the **Higher Educational Institutions** in the country.
- The survey collects data on **several parameters** like **teachers, student enrolment, programmes, examination results, education finance, infrastructure, etc.**
- The data collected under these parameters come handy for making **informed policy decisions and conducting research in education development.**
- The survey is **building a sound database**, which is getting updated annually as per information submitted by the institutions

Highlights of AISHE Report 2018-19

- Total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 37.4 million with 19.2 million male and 18.2 million female. **Female constitute 48.6% of the total enrolment.**
- **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)** in Higher education in India is **26.3%**, which is calculated for **18-23 years** of age group. **GER for male population is 26.3% and for females, it is 26.4%.** For **Scheduled Castes, it is 23% and for Scheduled Tribes, it is 17.2% as compared to the national GER of 26.3%.**

- **UP and Karnataka have more female enrolment** in higher education and the ratio of male students is higher than females on almost every level, except Certificate, Post Graduate and M.Phil. The **female enrolment in Karnataka and UP is 50.04% and 50% respectively.**
- **Maharashtra has recorded the second-highest student enrolment with roughly 54.95% male and 45.05% females.**
- **In Rajasthan, male enrollment number is higher as compared to the females.**
- **UG level student enrolment is 51% males and 49% females** across India.
- **The top 6 States** having highest student enrollment **are UP, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka and West Bengal.** However, when it comes to the total number of institutes, the state-wise ranking is different with UP (8077) at the top followed by Maharashtra (6662), Karnataka (5028), Rajasthan (3723), Andhra Pradesh (3540) and Tamil Nadu (3443).
- The above mentioned **6 states with the highest student enrolment have roughly 54.23%** of the total student enrolment in India
- Remaining **30 States (including UTs) have only 25.76%** of the total student enrolment.
- The survey covers all institutes of higher education in India, and the institutes are categorised in 3 broad categories such as College, University and Stand-alone institutes (offering Paramedical, Diploma, Hotel Management and Catering courses).
- There are a total of 993 Universities, 39931 Colleges and 10725 Stand Alone Institutions listed on the AISHE web portal and out of that, 962 Universities, 38179 Colleges and 9190 Stand Alone Institutions have responded during the survey. 298 Universities are affiliating.
- **More male teachers in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India than females, with the lowest gender proportion in Bihar.**
- **4,16,299 is the total number of teachers** out of which about **57.8 per cent are male teachers and 42.2 per cent are female teachers.** In Bihar, **78.97 per cent are male teachers and 21.03 per cent are females.**

- Jharkhand has 69.8 per cent male teachers and 30.2 per cent female teachers.
- UP has 32.3 per cent, female teachers.
- At All India level, there are just 73 female teachers per 100 male teachers.

8. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- All statements are correct

Supplementary notes:

Higher Education Commission

- The **Draft bill on Higher Education Commission of India** (Repeal of University Grants Commission Act, 1956) Bill, 2018 was made public to attract public opinion.
- The Bill seeks to repeal the **University Grants Commission Act, 1956** and establishes the **Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)**.
- The HECI will maintain **academic standards in higher education** by specifying learning outcomes for courses, specifying eligibility criteria for Vice Chancellors, and ordering closure of higher educational institutions which fail to adhere to minimum standards.
- Every higher educational institution **empowered to award degrees or diplomas will have to apply to the HECI** to commence its first academic operations. The HECI also has the power to **revoke permission on specified grounds**.
- The Bill sets up an **Advisory Council chaired by the Union Minister of Human Resource Development**. The Council will advise on **coordination and determination of standards in higher education between the centre and states**.

Background

- In India, **education is included in the concurrent list** which implies that both the centre and states can enact laws on it.
- Higher education is regulated by multiple authorities. The **University Grants Commission (UGC)** regulates universities and colleges teaching general subjects. It has the power to determine and maintain standards and disburse grants.

- The **All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)** regulates technical education such as engineering, management, and architecture.
- Further, institutions offering courses related to medical, legal, nursing or teacher education are regulated by 14 professional councils such as the Medical Council, the Bar Council, and the Nursing Council.
- The several expert bodies such as the **National Knowledge Commission (2009)**, the **Yashpal Committee (2010)**, and the **Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy (2016)** have suggested measures to reform higher education to address issues related to access, quality, funding and governance.
- Noting that the **current system is overregulated but under governed**, they recommended **consolidating all existing regulators under an independent regulator**.
- In **2011**, the **Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011** was introduced in **Parliament** which sought to consolidate the regulators of all higher education under a single regulator. However, the Bill was withdrawn in 2014.

Key Issues and Analysis

- HECI aims to **promote autonomy of higher educational institutions**. However, certain provisions of the Bill do not meet this stated objective. It may be argued that instead of granting higher educational institutions increased autonomy, the Bill provides HECI with extensive regulatory control.
- Currently, institutions offering professional courses are regulated by 14 professional councils. Of these, the Bill seeks to bring **legal and architecture education within the purview of HECI**. It is unclear why only these two areas are included within the regulatory ambit of the HECI and not the other fields of professional education.
- At present, the **UGC has the power to allocate and disburse grants to universities and colleges**. While the Bill replaces the UGC, it does not include any provisions regarding disbursement of grants. This raises a question whether HECI will have any role in the disbursement of grants to higher educational institutions.

- Presently, the **Central Advisory Board of Higher Education (CABE)** coordinates and advises the centre and states on education related matters. The Bill creates an Advisory Council and requires HECI to implement its recommendations. This may restrict HECI from functioning as an independent regulator.

9. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** National nutrition survey was conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in partnership with United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to measure the level of malnutrition in India.

Supplementary notes:

Government Scheme

- National nutrition survey was conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in partnership with United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to measure the level of malnutrition in India.
- CDSA – Clinical Development Services Agency was selected as the monitoring agency for the aforementioned survey.
- The survey covered more than 1,20,000 covering both children and adolescents in rural and urban area. The survey was conducted over a period of two years (2016-2018)
- It aimed to assess the following
 - Micro nutrient deficiencies
 - Sub clinical inflammation
 - Overweight or obesity
 - Cardio – metabolic risks

10. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** All girl children within the age of 13 to 18 in the state are targeted beneficiaries.

Supplementary notes:

Kanyashree Scheme

- **Kanyashree is a conditional cash transfer scheme aiming at improving the status and wellbeing of the girl child by incentivising schooling of teenage girls and delaying their marriages until the age of 18.**
- **It received the United Nations Public Service Award last year.**
- **It Improve lives and status of the adolescent girls in State. Provide financial help to girls from disadvantaged families to pursue higher studies (now it will cover every girl from state).**
- **Prevent child marriage. Improved outcomes in terms of their health (especially facilitate the prevention of infant and maternal mortality).**
- **Contribute towards empowerment of girls in the state. Bring immeasurable benefits for the larger society as a whole.**
- **Components of Scheme Annual Scholarship of Rs. 500: It is for unmarried girls aged 13-18 years enrolled in classes VIII-XII in government recognized regular or equivalent open school or equivalent vocational or technical training course.**
- **One time Grant of Rs. 25,000: It is for girls turned 18 at time of application, enrolled in government recognized regular or open school and colleges or pursuing vocational or technical training or sports activity or is inmate of Home registered under JJ Act.**
- **Progress: So far around 50 lakh girls from the state have been benefited by scheme and removal of ceiling will help another three lakh more girls annually. Since its launch, it has helped to reduce number of school drop out of girls by nearly 11.5%.**



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