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Consider the following statements regarding Enforcement Directorate (ED):

1. The **Directorate of Enforcement** (प्रवर्तन निदेशालय) is a law enforcement agency and economic intelligence agency responsible for enforcing economic laws and fighting economic crime in India.

2. It is part of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

3. It comprises officers of the Indian Revenue Service, Indian Police Service and the Indian Administrative Service.

4. It was established in 1980 after Emergency.

Choose the correct option:

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2, 3 and 4
3. 1, 2, 3 and 4
4. 1 only

- The origin of this Directorate goes back to 1 May 1956, when an ‘Enforcement Unit’ was formed, in Department of Economic Affairs, for handling Exchange Control Laws violations under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.
- In the year 1957, this Unit was renamed as ‘**Enforcement Directorate**’.
- Prime objective of the **Enforcement Directorate** is the enforcement of two key Acts:
  1. the **Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA)**
  2. the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA)**
- Checking money laundering in India.
- In fact this is **an investigation agency** so giving the whole details on public domain is against the rules of GOI.
- its Headquarters at New Delhi is headed by the **Director of Enforcement**.
Headquarter of ED is at
A. New Delhi
B. Kolkata
C. Mumbai
D. Chennai

Consider the following statements regarding The **Registrar of Companies (ROC)**:
1. The **Registrar of Companies (ROC)** is an office under the Indian **Ministry of Corporate Affairs**.
2. It deals with administration of the **Companies Act 1956** and **Companies Act, 2013**.
3. There are currently 22 Registrars of Companies (ROC) operating from offices in all major states of India.
4. It registers companies in states and UTs.
5. It maintains a registry of records related to companies registered with them. But nobody can access this register.

Choose the correct options:
1. 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
2. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
3. 1, 2, 3 only
4. 2, 3 only

1. Section 609 of the Companies Act, 1956 tasks the ROCs with the primary duty of registering companies and LLPs floated in the respective states and the union territories under their administration.
2. The office of the ROC is maintains a registry of records related to companies registered with them, and permits the general public to access this data on payment of a fee. The Union Government maintains administrative control over ROCs through Regional Directors.
3. The Registrar of Company takes care of company registration (also known as incorporation) in India, completes reporting and regulation of companies and their directors and shareholders, and also oversees government reporting of various matters including the annual filing of various documents.

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**On eve of PM’s tour, Palestine hopes to keep India ties firm**

Modi will be in Tel Aviv & Jerusalem from July 4; will not travel to Palestinian side

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**SUHASINI HAMDAR**

TEL AVIV

India's relations with Israel should not come at the “expense of ties” with Palestine, but the Palestinian Authority (PA) understands the need for India to de-hyphenate ties with both, says the Palestinian President's diplomatic adviser Dr. Majdi Elkhalidi in an interview ahead of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Israel.

“Our interest is [for Palestine] to deepen our relationship, and we hope that stronger ties with Israel will not come at the expense of this relationship. We understand that India has to manage its own balance in the region, and we would like to make [a] separation between these ties as well,” Mr. Elkhalidi told The Hindu in an interview over the telephone from Amman, Jordan, where he is currently.

Mr. Modi will travel to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem from July 4, and will be the first Indian Prime Minister to visit Israel.

However, unlike President Mukherjee, and three External Affairs Ministers Jaswant Singh (2000), S.M. Krishna (2012) and Sushma Swaraj (2016), Mr. Modi will not pay a visit to the Palestinian side. Instead, the government had hosted Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas in Delhi in May this year, separately signing several agreements on development assistance, and backing Palestine’s claim to a “two-state solution.”

“Our President spoke to Prime Minister Modi at length about the need to bring a resumption of Israel-Palestine dialogue and an acceptance of Palestine’s just demand for a two-state solution along the 1967-lines, with East Jerusalem as a capital,” Mr. Elkhalidi said.

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 10**

**MOODY'S VISIT A FORMAL COMING OUT, SAYS ENVOY**

**PAGE 10**
Which of the following are true about Israel:

1. Modi will be the first Indian Prime Minister to visit Israel.
2. The State of Israel, is a country in the Middle East, on the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea and the northern shore of the Red Sea.
3. Israel has land borders with Lebanon to the north, Syria to the northeast, Jordan on the east, the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the east and west, respectively, and Egypt to the southeast.
4. Israel's economy and technology center is Tel Aviv, while its seat of government and proclaimed capital is Jerusalem.

Options:
1. 1, 2 and 3 Only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 1, 2, 3 and 4
4. 3 and 4 Only

Ans: c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Israel has common borders with:

(a) Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt
(b) Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and Jordan
(c) Cyprus, Turkey, Jordan and Egypt
(d) Turkey, Iraq and Yemen

Israel has common borders with Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt.
Which of the following are correct:

1. **Aerosols** from vehicular exhaust, half-burnt crop residue, dust and chemical effluents may be weakening the life-giving rainy season even more than GHGs.

2. Dust clouds shield the earth from the sun’s rays, depressing land and sea temperatures. The monsoon, which is produced by the difference in temperature between the two, is thus weakened.

Which of the above statements are correct?

1. 1 Only
2. 2 Only
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Neither 1 nor 2

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An aerosol is a **colloid** of fine solid particles or liquid droplets, in air or another gas.

- Aerosols can be natural or anthropogenic.
- Natural aerosols are fog, forest exudates and geyser steam.
- Artificial aerosols are haze, dust, particulate air pollutants and smoke.

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Examples of aerosols:
- haze, dust, particulate air pollutants and smoke

Use of aerosols:
- as test aerosols for calibrating instruments, performing research, and testing sampling equipment and air filters;
Choose the correct answer using the coded below:

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

- to deliver deodorants, paints etc in sprays;  
- for dispersal and agricultural application of pesticides;  
- for medical treatment of respiratory disease; and  
- in fuel injection systems and other combustion technology.

Devices for generating aerosols are:
- Aerosol spray  
- Atomizer nozzle or Nebulizer  
- Electrospray  
- Vibrating orifice aerosol generator (VOAG)

The ‘Grand al-Nuri Mosque’ in
A. Iraq  
B. Iran  
C. UAE  
D. Pakistan

Consider the following pairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region often in news</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Raqqa</td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mosul</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gwoza</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1 only  
(b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1, 2 and 3  
(d) None

- **Al-Raqqah**  
  - aka Raqq,  
  - a city in Syria  
  - located on the north bank of the Euphrates River.  
  - During the Syrian Civil War, in 2013, the city was captured by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, which made it its headquarters in Syria.

- **Mosul**  
  - a city of northern Iraq,  
  - occupied since 10 June 2014 by the Islamic State salafi-jihadi militant group and therefore a major city in its self-declared caliphate.

- **Gwoza**  
  - is a Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria.  
  - Gwoza has been called a notorious hide out for the Boko Haram insurgents.  
  - In March 2015, Boko Haram, announced its allegiance to the Islamic State.
Consider the following pairs:
Community sometimes in the affairs of mentioned in the news
1. Kurd  :  Bangladesh
2. Madhesi :  Nepal
3. Rohingya  :  Myanmar
Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 3 only

- Kurds are an ethnic group in the Middle East. 1 = incorrect.
- Madhesi were recently in news due to Nepal’s constitutional debates about their representation in the polity. So, 2 is correct.
- Rohingyas muslims and Buddhist Rakhine have been indulging into fights and riots in Myanmar, which has frequently been in news. So, 3 is correct.

Despite conflicting interests – the U.S. and Iran are rivals while both Tehran and Baghdad have uneasy ties with the Kurds – the joint front they forged against the IS could be a replicable model elsewhere, especially in Syria where the IS still controls territories. For Mr. Abadi, however, a bigger challenge is to rebuild Mosul, where hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced, and prevent the regrouping of the IS. The destruction of the ‘Caliphate’, the proto-state that Baghdadi established, doesn’t mean that the IS as an insurgency has been defeated. The group is likely to retreat to Iraq’s deserts, much like what al-Qaeda in Iraq, the predecessor of the IS, did during 2006-10 after the death of its leader, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, and subsequent military blows. They struck back when they
**Irrigation tips from an arid country**

Prime Minister Modi’s visit to Israel should build on the partnership between the two countries in water management

Identify the country using the given statements:

1. It is the world’s only Jewish-majority state, with 74.8% being designated as Jewish.
2. It is a representative democracy with a parliamentary system, proportional representation and universal suffrage.
3. It is an important supplier of defence equipment to India.
4. The prime minister is head of government and the Knesset is the legislature.
5. Despite being an extremely water scarce region, it exports high-value agri-produce to many parts of the world.
6. It is a developed country and an OECD member.
7. It is known as the land of innovations in water management.

Options:

1. China
2. Egypt
3. Israel
4. Russia
5. UAE

- Israel is already an important supplier of defence equipment to India; the cooperation is likely to extend to water and agriculture.
- India is water stressed: The country’s annual per capita availability of water is less than 1,500 cubic meters (cum).
  - Currently, about 78% of fresh water in India is used for agriculture.
  - But Israel has per capita water availability of less than 200 cum. It is an extremely water scarce region. Yet, the country exports high-value agri-produce to Europe and many other parts of the world.
- Israel is known as the land of innovations in water management, be it drip irrigation, recycling of urban wastewater for use in agriculture or desalinisation of seawater for drinking purposes.

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**Simply put: Her jainsem, woven from lightning**

What is the Khasi garment that some Delhi Golf Club employees thought was the attire of a ‘maid’?

**Jainsem** — the traditional attire of which Indian state?

A. Meghalaya
B. Punjab
C. Telangana
D. Rajasthan

Consider the following statements:

A. The Khasis, along with their sub-tribes Bhois and Wars, and the Jaintias, belong to the Proto-Australoid Monkhmer race, and refer to themselves collectively as the Hynniewtrep people.
B. The Garos, who comprise the other half of the tribal people of Meghalaya, too, are matrilineal, but belong to the Tibeto-Burman race.

Which of the above statements are correct?

A. 1 Only
B. 2 Only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

From <http://indianexpress.com/article/explained/meghalaya-khasi-garment-her-jainsem-woven-from-lightning-4732365/>
As per the present policy of Government of India, the proceeds from the **disinvestment in the PSUs** is used for which of the following?

1. Reviving economically viable PSUs
2. Social sector scheme
3. Investment in public sector mutual funds to get sustainable returns to be utilized elsewhere.

Choose the correct answer using the following codes:

A. 1 and 2 only  
B. 2 and 3 only  
C. 1 and 3 only  
D. All of the above

**Source:** [http://dipam.gov.in/national-investment-fund](http://dipam.gov.in/national-investment-fund)

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**Air India stake sale: Panel headed by Arun Jaitley to oversee process**

**By Bhargava, ET BUREAU | Updated: Jul 03, 2017, 12:51 AM IST**

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**NIF**

- Started in 2005
- NIF was to be maintained **outside** the Consolidated Fund of India
- **Selected Public Sector Mutual Funds** will be entrusted with the management of the corpus of the Fund
- **Earlier**, 75% of the annual income of the Fund will be used to finance selected social sector schemes, which promote education, health and employment. The residual 25% of the annual income of the Fund will be used to meet the capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable CPSEs that yield adequate returns, in order to enlarge their capital base to finance expansion/ diversification
- In 2013, these restrictions were relaxed as follows:
  - In order to align the NIF with the disinvestment Policy, Government decided (17th January 2013) that the **disinvestment proceeds**, with effect from the fiscal year 2013-14, will be credited to the existing NIF which is a ‘Public Account’ under the Government Accounts and the funds would remain there until withdrawn/invested for the approved purposes.
  - **NIF now** could be used for following purposes:
    - Purchasing shares of CPSE to maintain 51% ownership
    - Recapitalisation of PSBs
    - Investment by Government in RRBs/IIFCL/NABARD/Exim Bank
    - Equity infusion in Metro projects
    - Investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd

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Investment in Railways towards capital expenditure
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