Rajnath receives first batch of Rafale fighter jets: Defence Minister Rajnath Singh formally received the first Rafale fighter jet built for the Indian Air Force (IAF) in France on Tuesday. However, the first batch of the jets will arrive in India only in May 2020.

"I am told that Rafale is a French word meaning gust of wind. I am sure the aircraft will live up to its name. I believe Rafale will boost India’s air dominance exponentially," the minister said.

On October 9, Mr. Singh is scheduled to address the Chief Executive Officers of the French defence industry and is likely to urge them to participate in 'Make in India' and the DefExpo to be held in Lucknow from February 5 to 8, 2020, the Ministry said.

Till May 2020, three batches of IAF pilots, engineers and technicians will undergo advanced training in France.
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Govt. unveils faceless I-T assessment, opens National e-Assessment Centre

‘e-Assessment to bring about efficiency by eliminating human interface’

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI
Revenue Secretary Ajay Bhushan Pandey has launched the faceless assessment system in the Income Tax department and also inaugurated the National e-Assessment Centre, promises that Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman had made in her Budget speech.

"The e-Assessment Scheme introduces the concept of team-based assessment with dynamic jurisdiction which would bring about transparency, efficiency and standardisation of procedures by eliminating human interface between the taxpayer and the Income Tax department," the government said in a release.

The launch of the e-Assessment system comes days after the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) launched a system wherein all notices and communication sent by the I-T department would come with a computer-generated documentation identification number (DIN). Notices without this DIN will be considered non-existent under the law. "E-Assessment is a welcome step in making assessment proceedings efficient and speedier," said Homi Mistry, partner, Deloitte India.

Save time
"Online submissions will save time and effort involved in visiting tax offices for face-to-face proceedings. Faceless assessments will make the process objective and hassle-free," the nodal National e-Assessment Centre (NeAC) will be located in Delhi and headed by the Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax. The eight Regional e-Assessment Centres will be located in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Bengaluru, and Hyderabad.

"Cases for the specified work shall be assigned by the NeAC to different units by way of automated allocation systems," the release added. "In view of the dynamic and all-India jurisdiction of all officers of NeAC and ReAC, this kind of connective and collaborative effort of officers is likely to lead to better quality of assessments."

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks)
- Current events of national and international importance.
- Economic and Social Development—Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III
General Studies—II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance—applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.

PAPER-IV
General Studies—III: Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management
- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Government Budgeting.

PAPER-V
General Studies—IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude
- Procracy in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government; Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen’s Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
Context: Govt. unveils faceless I-T assessment, opens National e-Assessment Centre.

- e-Assessment scheme and National e-assessment centre
  ➔ 2nd Sep 2019

- e-Assessment scheme: Min. of Finance
  ➔ Faceless assessment of income tax returns
  ➔ Electronic communication
  ➔ Four pillars: no human interface, dynamic jurisdiction, team based working and functional specialisation
  ➔ Network of regional e-assessment centres and National e-assessment centre

![Operational Structure Diagram]

- Regional e-Assessment Centres (ReACs)
  @Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Bengaluru & Hyderabad

- National e-Assessment Centre (NeAC) (Delhi)
Advantages

- Greater efficiency, transparency and accountability
- Ease compliance of tax payers
- Improves the quality of assessment
- Ease of doing business
Stirring up the truth about ZBNF

Zero Budget Natural Farming has no scientific validation and its inclusion into agricultural policy appears unwarranted.

Most criticisms of modern agricultural practices are based on the premise that they are environmentally harmful. This is not the case. ZBNF (Zero Budget Natural Farming) is a practice that has been promoted as an environmentally friendly alternative to conventional farming. However, a recent study has shown that ZBNF may not be as sustainable as it is often portrayed.

The study, conducted by a team of researchers from the University of California, found that ZBNF has a number of potential drawbacks. First, it is not cost-effective. The initial costs of establishing a ZBNF system are high, and it may take several years for the system to become self-sustaining. Second, ZBNF is not suitable for all types of crops. Some crops, such as rice and wheat, require the use of irrigation systems, which are not feasible in ZBNF systems.

Finally, the study found that ZBNF is not as environmentally friendly as it is often portrayed. In fact, ZBNF can have negative impacts on the environment, such as increased soil erosion and reduced biodiversity.

In conclusion, ZBNF is not a sustainable or environmentally friendly alternative to conventional farming. It is important for policymakers to carefully consider the potential drawbacks of ZBNF before promoting it as an environmentally friendly alternative to conventional farming.
Agricultural Practices

- Green Revolution → Successful agricultural experiments
- Organic Farming → Non-chemical and less chemical oriented methods of farming
- Rudolf Steiner’s biodynamics → Influencing organic life on earth through cosmic and terrestrial forces.
- Homoeo-farming → Use of small and potent substance to stimulate potential of soil
- Vedic farming → Natural agriculture
- Natu-eco farming → No tilling, recycling, management of farm waste

- Agnihotra farming
- Amrutpani farming
- Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)
  - Subash Palekar, agriculturalist

ZBNF

- Set of farming methods
- Peasant movement in India
- Promises → to end reliance on loans
  - To cut production costs
- Low external input sustainable agriculture
4 Pillars

1. Jivamrita or Jeevamrutham
   - fermented microbial culture
   - cow dung
   - enhances soil microbiome — cow urine, local ingredients
   - prevents fungal and bacterial plant disease

2. Bijamrita or beejamrutham
   - treatment for seed, seedlings or plant materials
   - protects from soil-borne and seed-borne diseases

3. Acchadana — Mulching
   - materials like decaying leaves, barks or compost spread around or over a plant
   - enriches/insulates soil

4. Whapasa — moisture
   - building up soil humus to increase soil aeration

3 methods of insect and pest management

- Agniastro
- Brahmastra \( \rightarrow \) Neemastra

\[ \text{Works as bio-pesticides} \]
Criticism on ZBNF

- Unsubstantiated claims

1. Hardly ‘zero’ budget
   - Ingredients have to be purchased
   - Other costs → Wages of hired labour
   - imputed value of family labour
   - imputed rent over owned land, etc.

2. No independent studies to validate claims
   - ‘ZBNF plot yields higher’ → no study available
   - current study → result after 5 years only
   - 30% shortfall in yield in ZBNF plots

3. Claims opposite to agricultural science
   - Indian soil poor in organic content
   - soils deficient in micronutrients

- nature of soil is different in different places
  ⇒ Agri scientists recommend location-specific solutions
  ⇒ ZBNF → One Blanket solution

4. Nutritional requirement of plants
   - Mr. Palekar → Only 1.5% nutrients obtained in air
     → Jivamrita provides nutrients
   - Authors → Jivamrita only 750g of nitrogen/acre/season
     → inadequate nitrogen

5. Spiritual nature of ZBNF

Conclusion

- Scientific approach to agriculture is needed
Rural children breastfed more: survey

Breastfeeding inversely proportional to household wealth, says Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey

JAGYOTI GARG

Malnutrition among children in urban India is characterised by relatively poor levels of breastfeeding, higher prevalence of iron and vitamin D deficiency as well as obesity due to long commutes by working mothers, prosperity and lifestyle patterns, while rural parts of the country see higher percentage of children suffering from stunting, underweight and wasting and lower consumption of milk products — these are among the findings of the first-ever national nutrition survey conducted by the government.

The Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey released by the government on Monday shows that 43% of children between 12 and 15 months continued to be breastfed, a higher proportion of children in this age group residing in rural areas are breastfed (85%) compared to children in urban areas (76%).

Inversely proportional

Breastfeeding is inversely proportional to household wealth and does not seem to be increasing. If anything, this trend may include working mothers who have to travel long distances to reach their workplace.

Because of these reasons, it also noted that rural children receive meals more frequently in a day at 44% as compared to 57% of urban children. However, a higher proportion of children residing in urban areas (26.9%) are fed an adequately diverse diet as compared to those in rural areas (9%).

Children and adolescents residing in urban areas also have a higher (10.6%) prevalence of iron deficiency compared to their rural counterparts (9%).

Experts say this is due to a better performance of the government's health programmes in rural areas. Children in urban areas are also overweight and obese as indicated by abdominal subscapular skinfold thickness (SFT) for their age. While 14.9% of children in the age group of 5 to 9 years in cities had higher SFT than 5.3% in rural areas, 10.4% of adolescents surveyed in urban areas in the age group of 10-19 had higher SFT than 4.5% in rural areas.

"We are aware of the need for a special focus on urban areas under the Pradhan Abhiyan (Nutrition Mission) and NITI Aayog is currently developing a strategy to deal with problems unique to children living in cities as well as factors hampering implementation of government programmes," said Kumar, Advisor, NITI Aayog told The Hindu.

Vitamin D deficiency

Wealthier households in urban areas and sedentary lifestyle of children may also be responsible for higher deficiency of Vitamin D in urban areas (55%) as compared to rural areas (45%), though the study says that 74% of children living in cities consume dairy products as compared to 38% in rural areas.

"Breastfeeding rates vary in urban areas. (26.9%) are fed an adequately diverse diet as compared to those in rural areas (9%)."

Children face rising risk of diabetes, high cholesterol

Many of them have chance of developing kidney disease and GDM (Gestational diabetes mellitus). Among girls, the highest percentage of abnormal obesity was observed in Delhi (11%) and Tamil Nadu (9%) and the lowest percentage was observed in Assam (2%).

The survey noted that over 8% of children aged 5-9 years and 6% of adolescents aged 10-15 had a high subscapular skinfold thickness (SFT) > 30.6 mm and a high waist circumference (WC) > 88 cm.

The report presents data on the shifting conditions of both undernutrition and overweight, obesity among urban children from 2015-16.

Gold standard methods

This was the largest micronutrient survey ever implemented globally and used gold standard methods to assess anaemia, micronutrient deficiencies and biomarkers of noncommunicable diseases among children for the first time in India, noted the Ministry.

Abdominal obesity among children and adolescents showed that prevalence of abdominal obesity increased with the level of mother’s schooling and household wealth.

Civillspedia Team — Powered by Shankar IAS Academy

Part A — Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B — Main Examination

PAPER III

General Studies - II: Governance, Constitution, Policy, Social Justice and International relations.

- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes: mechanisms, laws, institutions and bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS)

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare + UNICEF
- Covering children and adolescents (0-19 years)
- Measure: Malnutrition, anthropometric data, non-communicable diseases, obesity, etc
- Clinical Development Services Agency - monitoring agency

### Observations

<table>
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<th>Subject/Area</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rate of breast feeding (12-15 months)</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Children receiving frequent meals</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Diversified diet</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Iron deficiency (Children &amp; Adolescents)</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Higher SSFT for Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Vitamin 'D' Deficiency</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Zinc Deficiency</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Stunting</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>36%</td>
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*Children; a - adolescents; c*
- NITI Aayog - focussing on urban specific health problems of children
- India
  - Coexistence of obesity and undernutrition
  - Rural-Urban divide

2nd article

- Double burden
  - Malnutrition + Non-Communicable diseases
- Abdominal obesity in children and adolescents
  - Increase with
    - Level of mothers schooling
    - Household wealth

- Highest percentage
  - Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa (children)
  - Delhi, Tamil Nadu (adolescents)

- Lowest percentage
  - Bihar (children)
  - Assam (adolescents)

- Rural-Urban divide - higher prevalence in urban areas
India to work with China, Pakistan to gauge impact of climate change

A regional centre will help to better forecast impact on Hindu Kush mountains

JACOB KOSHY
NEW DELHI

To better gauge the impact of climate change on the Hindu Kush mountains, which includes the Himalayas, and spruce up data-gathering, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) will collaborate with meteorological agencies in China and Pakistan, among others, to provide climate forecast services to countries in the region. Earlier this month, the IMD organised a workshop to discuss ways to establish a regional climate centre that will provide forecasting services and climate analyses.

It will be under the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and take a few years to take shape, IMD Director-General M. Mohapatra told The Hindu.

**Natural impact** The HKH region spans Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and India among other nations.

“The Hindu-Kush-Himalayan (HKH) region is considered the Third Pole (after the North and South Poles), and has significant implications for climate. However, data-gathering here is sparse. We are discussing a system whereby countries can share data and improve forecasts and predictions. The WMO proposal was to have nodal centres in Islamabad, Delhi and Beijing,” he said.

**Largest store of snow** The HKH region spans Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

The Third Pole, which contains vast cryospheric zones, is also the world’s largest store of snow and ice outside the polar region, and the source of 10 major rivers, and, therefore, particularly sensitive to climate change. Alongside forecasting weather over long periods, the regional centres would provide data services, training and capacity-building, research and development.

The meeting in Delhi earlier this week was meant “to identify partnerships among relevant stakeholders, formulate research directions, identify user-groups and sectors and provide information on changes in hydrological extremes as part of climate change projections,” according to an official note.

**PAPER-II**

**General Studies-I**: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.

- Salient features of world’s physical geography.
- Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent): factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India).
- Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., geographical features and their location-changes in critical geographical features (including water-bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

**PAPER-III**

**General Studies-II**: Governance, Constitution, Policy, Social Justice and International relations.

- Important International institutions, agencies and fora-their structure, mandate.
• India Meteorological Department (IMD)
  ➤ to collaborate with China and Pakistan
  ➤ to understand impact of climate change in Hindu Kush Himalayan Region

• Hindu Kush - Himalayan Region:
  ➤ covers 12 countries including India
  ➤ source of 10 major rivers

• Hindu Kush - Himalayan Region
  ➤ The Third Pole
  ➤ vast cryospheric reserve - susceptible to climate change

• IMD’s proposed regional climate centre under WMO (World Meteorological Organisation)

• Advantages of proposed regional centre:
  1. Data sharing - improve forecast & predictions
  2. Training, capacity building, research and development
  3. Information on hydrological extremes
• **IMD**
  - Principal agency - matters of meteorology, seismology and allied matters
  - Under Union Ministry of Earth Sciences
  - Provide information for weather sensitive activities + warn against severe weather

• **WMO**
  - Intergovernmental organisation - 193 members
  - Originated from International Meteorological Organization
  - Specialised agency of UN for meteorology, operational hydrology

• **Hindukush-Himalaya Assessment Report**
  - More than ⅓rd of glaciers - retreat by 2100 even if rise in temperature is limited to 1.5°C
  - Impact on river flow and water availability
  - Rise in sea level
  - Impact on monsoon pattern
Salt packets should carry tobacco-style health warning: Position statement

Afsaan Yasmin

To reduce dietary salt intake, a position statement published earlier this week in the Journal of Clinical Hypertension suggests that salt sold in supermarkets for consumption and salt dispensers in restaurants should carry a front-of-pack, tobacco-style health warning.

This position statement requests that governments require health warnings on packages of sodium chloride (salt) sold for consumption and sodium dispensers. The warning label should be clearly visible and easily readable, indicating that consumption of excess sodium is a health risk and advising consumers to use less salt.

In the statement, the authors have proposed a simple warning label: “too much sodium in the diet causes high blood pressure and increases risk of stomach cancer, stroke, heart disease, and kidney disease. Limit your use.”

According to the lead author of the statement Norm Campbell, who is the former president of the World Hypertension League: “The World Health Organization established a target for countries to reduce sodium intake by 30% by 2025, and governments and the food industry have been working together to reduce salt in processed foods. However, urgent action now needs to be taken to raise consumer awareness of these dangers.”

The statement has been endorsed by several leading international health organizations such as the World Hypertension League, Resolve to Save Lives, World Health Organization, Collaborating Centre on Salt Reduction, The George Institute for Global Health, World Action on Salt and Health (WASH), Conscien Action on Salt and Health in Africa, World Hypertension League, and the British and Irish Hypertension Society.

Major goal

In India, a major goal of the National Non-communicable Disease Action Plan of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is to reduce use of salt by 30% by 2025 across India. The guidelines of the American College of Cardiology, followed by physicians worldwide, recommend not more than 1,500 mg of sodium a day, roughly 6 gms of salt.

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) does not currently require reporting of sodium content on pack. However, it has a proposal for making it mandatory for food products that are high in fat, sugar and salt content to display red-coloured coding on their labels.

FSSAI Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Poonam Kumar Agrawal said FSSAI does not have any view on this now. “Tobacco-style health warning on salt packets is a new thought and FSSAI has not deliberated on this as yet,” he said.

G.N. Marjaniath, director of the State run Sri Jayendra Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences, said reading food labels is essential to choose food with low quantities of sodium. “In this context, health warning on salt packets and salt dispensers is advisable,” he said. High blood pressure greatly increases the risk of stroke, heart attack, and kidney failure. These are all now leading causes of death and disability in India, he added.
News

- Journal of Clinical Hypertension → Salt sold in supermarket for consumptions and salt dispensers in restaurants → ‘Healthy Warning’
- Front-of-Pack
- Tobacco-style health warning

Salt/Sodium Intake

- Sodium → essential nutrient for
  - maintenance of plasma volume
  - acid-base balance
  - transmission of nerve impulses
  - normal cell function

- Excess Sodium → adverse health impacts
  - associated with Non-Communicable diseases (hypertension, CVD, & Stroke)

- How it enters the body?
  - Processed foods
    1. High in salt content
    2. Consumed frequently in large amounts
  - Added during cooking or at the table (Soy sauce, table salt, etc.)
- Sodium glutamate → Used as food additive
- Tackling High BP → intake of Potassium
  - maintains body fluid volume
  - Potassium acid, electrolyte balance
  - normal cell function
  - Reduces systolic and diastolic blood pressure

**WHO Recommendations**

- Adults → less than 2g of Sodium/day
  - = 5g of Salt/day = Under a teaspoon
- Children → adjusted downwards for 2 to 15 year old children (< 5g of salt/day only)

- Iodised salt or Salt fortified with iodine
  - healthy brain development in foetus and young children

**WHO Target**

- Based on “Global Action Plan for the Prevention and control of NCDs, 2013 - 2020”
  - Target 4
    - “A 30% relative reduction in mean population intake of salt/sodium”
Target by India


\[ \rightarrow \text{Ministry of Health and Family Welfare} \]

- To achieve a relative reduction in mean population intake of salt, with the aim of achieving recommended level of less than 5 gms per day

\[ \rightarrow \text{By 2020 - 20\% reduction} \]

\[ \rightarrow \text{By 2030 - 30\% reduction} \]
With Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal heading to Bangkok for the ministerial meeting on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership later this week, Agriculture Minister Narendra Singh Tomar has communicated to him the importance of protecting farmers' interests while negotiating the trade agreement.

“We have given our inputs to the Commerce Ministry. We have communicated that farmers' interest is our priority and that must be kept in mind,” Mr. Tomar told presspersons on Tuesday, adding that farmers should not suffer losses due to the RCEP pact. He refused to elaborate on any specific concerns that the Agriculture Ministry may have raised or specific safeguards it wants to be put in place.

The RCEP is a proposed free trade agreement among India, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the 10 member-states of the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) grouping. Negotiations have been ongoing since 2012 and India faces increasing pressure, with the pact due to be signed in mid-2020.

A political call
Ashwani Mahajan, convenor of the RSS-affiliated Swadeshi Jagran Manch, agrees that at the end of the day, it has to be a political call. "So many studies have been commissioned on the impact of RCEP, but the government has not been willing to listen," he said, adding that apart from dairy, studies showed that Indian wheat and other farm products would also be in danger from Australian imports.

Should India stay with RCEP?

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks)
- Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

General Studies- II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.
- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and or affecting India’s interests.
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India’s interests, Indian diaspora.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements regarding Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS).

1. The objective of the survey is to measure only malnutrition in rural and urban children.
2. The survey is released jointly by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and UNICEF.

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements.

1. e-Assessment Scheme of income tax department aims at faceless assessment of income tax returns.
2. The National e-Assessment Centre and Regional e-Assessment Centres as per the scheme will have all-India jurisdiction.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements regarding the Hindukush-Himalayan (HKH) region.

1. A regional climate centre for the HKH region is proposed between India, China and Myanmar.
2. The proposed regional climate centre will function under the aegis of International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD).

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements.

1. World Health Organisation recommend adults should consume less than 5 g of sodium per day.
2. India has a target to achieve a relative 20% and 30% reduction in mean population intake of salt by the year 2020 and 2030 respectively.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
Q. What is Zero Budget Natural Farming? How far it is helpful in sustaining agricultural production?

Practice Question – Prelims

Answer:
1. Option (c) – Both 1 and 2
2. Option (b) – 2 only
3. Option (d) – Neither 1 nor 2
4. Option (b) – 2 only