

(SOLUTION) Online Prelims TEST - 11 (SUBJECT WISE)

38 Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Both the statements are correct.

The **Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)** is an intergovernmental body with **over 180 members**, within the framework of the Joint Food Standards Programme established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), with the purpose of protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade.

It was **established in 1960's**.

The **Codex Alimentarius is recognized by the World Trade Organization** as an international reference point for the resolution of disputes concerning food safety and consumer protection.

39 Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

Both the statements are incorrect.

The **World Food Programme (WFP)** is the food-assistance branch of the **United Nations** and the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and promoting food security.

It is a **member of the United Nations Development Group** and part of its executive committee. It has **headquarters in Rome** and from more than 80 country offices around the world.

WFP works to help people who cannot produce or obtain enough food for themselves and their families.

The State of the World's Forests published by Food and Agriculture organization and it reports on the status of forests, recent major policy and institutional developments and key issues concerning the forest sector.

40 Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer of fisheries. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Distribution of Fish Production in India

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. AP | 2. WB | 3. Gujarat |
| 4. Kerala | 5. Tamil Nadu | 6. Maharashtra |

It is estimated that about **75% of the marine fish landings** are in the west coast and only **25% is contributed by east coast**. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

41 Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

The **Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs** chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the continuation of **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** as **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR)** for three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20.

The financial allocation of the scheme will be Rs. 15,722 crore with the objective of making farming as a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agribusiness entrepreneurship.

It will incentivize states to increase allocations for agriculture and allied sectors and help in creation of post-harvest infrastructure and promotion of private investment in the farm sector across the country

- **RKVY-RAFTAAR sub-schemes**
- **Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI).**
- **Crop Diversification Program (CDP). Reclamation of Problem Soil (RPS).**
- **Foot & Mouth Disease – Control Program (FMDCP).**
- **Saffron Mission.**
- **Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)**

<http://vikaspedia.in/agriculture/policies-and-schemes/cropsrelated/rashtriya-krishi-vikas-yojana-1/rashtriya-krishi-vikas-yojana>

42 Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

Both the statements are incorrect.

Commercial banks are the largest institutional lenders for agriculture sector in India.

Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) is a **saving instrument (But not tax saving instrument)** launched by the Government for individual savers, wherein invested money doubled during the maturity period.

This savings scheme was first launched by the Government on 1 April, 1988 and was distributed through post offices. It was discontinued in 2011 and later reintroduced in 2014.

The maturity period of the scheme is **around 100 months** and the money invested doubled on maturity. However, **KVP is not a tax saving instrument as it does not offer any income tax exemption.**