

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG 2024 Level 1 Test 15

Number of items taken for scoring: 47

Number of items dropped: 03 (Question no. 13, 28 and 46)

Q.13, 28 and 46 have been dropped.

In Q.13 and 46 due to technical error, the options were not visible.

In Q.28 there was misprinting in the Hindi translation.

For Future Reference:

Q.13) Consider the following economic measures:

1. Establishment of Digital Bharat Nidhi
2. Allowing 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the sector
3. Launch of the Sanchar Saathi portal
4. Formation of the Bharat 6G Alliance

How many of the above measures are taken by the Government of India with the aim of promoting growth in the telecom sector?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

India's telecom sector has undergone significant transformation in recent decades. Recognizing the importance of world-class telecommunications infrastructure for economic and social development, the Government has implemented structural and procedural reforms to foster competition, reduce regulatory burdens, and safeguard consumer interests. These efforts aim to boost the IT industry and for widespread spillover benefits to other sectors of the economy.

Option 1 is correct: As per Telecommunications Act of 2023, the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) established in 2002 has become Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN). USOF was funded by a 5% Universal Service Levy on the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) of telecom operators. It aimed to provide quality and affordable mobile and digital services in rural and remote areas, ensuring equitable access to telecom networks and information.

Option 2 is correct: To encourage investment, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route permitted in Telecom Sector.

Option 3 is correct: The Sanchar Saathi portal was launched by the Government of India in 2023. It is a citizen-centric initiative designed to empower mobile subscribers, enhance security, and raise awareness. It includes various features, such as the Chakshu facility, which allows users to report suspected fraudulent communications. Based on the complaints received, appropriate actions are being taken to address the issues.

Option 4 is correct: Based on the recommendations of the Technology Innovation Group on 6G, the Bharat 6G Vision document was launched in 2023 to develop and deploy 6G network technologies in India. This

led to the formation of the Bharat 6G Mission and an Apex Council to define its phase-wise objectives. Additionally, the **Bharat 6G Alliance was established as a collaborative platform** involving public and private companies, academia, research institutions, and standards development organizations, aiming to position India as a global leader in affordable 5G, 6G, and future telecom solutions.

Source: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/eschapter/echap11.pdf>

[https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1755086#:~:text=Rationalization%20of%20Adjusted%20Gross%20Revenue,LF\)%20and%20other%20similar%20Levies.](https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1755086#:~:text=Rationalization%20of%20Adjusted%20Gross%20Revenue,LF)%20and%20other%20similar%20Levies.)

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2050737#:~:text=The%20rules%20stipulate%20that%20Ofunds,rural%2C%20remote%20and%20urban%20areas.>

Q.28) Consider the following statements:

Once the Central Government notifies a Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as a “Maharatna” company then the board of Maharatna CPSE can:

1. invest up to Rs 10,000 crore in a single project without seeking approval from the Union government.
2. raise debt from the international market without approval from the Union government.
3. incur capital expenditure on purchase of new items or for replacement without any monetary ceiling.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Union government categorises all Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) into three categories, namely Maharatna, Navratna, and Miniratna. The boards of Maharatna CPSEs have been delegated the following powers:

Statement 1 is incorrect: To make equity investment to establish financial joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries and undertake mergers & acquisitions, in India or abroad, subject to a ceiling of 15% of the net worth of the concerned CPSE, limited to Rs.5,000 crore in one project. The overall ceiling on such investments in all projects put together will not exceed 30% of the net worth of the concerned CPSE. While normally the investment would be done directly by the parent CPSE, in cases where it proposes to invest through a subsidiary into another joint venture, and also provide the additional capital for this purpose/ the above stipulations would be in the context of the parent company.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Can raise debt from the domestic capital markets and from the international market, the latter being subject to the approval of RBI/Department of Economic Affairs, as may be required, and should be obtained through the administrative Ministry.

Statement 3 is correct: Can incur capital expenditure on purchase of new items or for replacement, without any monetary ceiling.

Source: <https://www.powergrid.in/sites/default/files/inline-files/power.pdf> (page 04)

Q.28) निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

जब केंद्र सरकार किसी केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यम (CPSE) को "महारत्न" कंपनी के रूप में अधिसूचित कर देती है, तो महारत्न CPSE का बोर्ड निम्नलिखित कार्य कर सकता है:

1. केंद्र सरकार से अनुमोदन प्राप्त किए बिना किसी एक परियोजना में 10,000 करोड़ रुपये तक का निवेश किया जा सकता।
2. केंद्र सरकार की मंजूरी के बिना अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण नहीं लिया जा सकता।
3. बिना किसी मौद्रिक सीमा के नई वस्तुओं की खरीद या प्रतिस्थापन पर पूंजीगत व्यय करना।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- a) केवल 1 और 3
- b) केवल 1 और 2
- c) केवल 3
- d) 1, 2 और 3

Ans) c

Exp) विकल्प c सही उत्तर है।

केंद्र सरकार सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) को तीन श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत करती है, अर्थात् महारत्न, नवरत्न और मिनीरत्न। महारत्न सीपीएसई के बोर्ड को निम्नलिखित शक्तियाँ सौंपी गई हैं:

कथन 1 गलत है: भारत या विदेश में वित्तीय संयुक्त उद्यम और पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनियों की स्थापना करने और विलय और अधिग्रहण करने के लिए इक्विटी निवेश करना, संबंधित सीपीएसई की कुल संपत्ति के 15% की सीमा के अधीन, एक परियोजना में 5,000 करोड़ रुपये तक सीमित है। सभी परियोजनाओं में इस तरह के निवेश की कुल सीमा संबंधित सीपीएसई की कुल संपत्ति के 30% से अधिक नहीं होगी। जबकि आम तौर पर निवेश सीधे मूल सीपीएसई द्वारा किया जाएगा,

ऐसे मामलों में जहां यह एक सहायक कंपनी के माध्यम से किसी अन्य संयुक्त उद्यम में निवेश करने का प्रस्ताव करता है, और इस उद्देश्य के लिए अतिरिक्त पूंजी भी प्रदान करता है/ उपरोक्त शर्तें मूल कंपनी के संदर्भ में होंगी।

कथन 2 गलत है : घरेलू पूंजी बाजार और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण जुटाया जा सकता है, बाद वाला आरबीआई / आर्थिक मामलों के विभाग के अनुमोदन के अधीन है, जैसा कि आवश्यक हो सकता है, और प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

कथन 3 सही है : बिना किसी मौद्रिक सीमा के, नई वस्तुओं की खरीद या प्रतिस्थापन पर पूंजीगत व्यय किया जा सकता है।

Source: <https://www.powergrid.in/sites/default/files/inline-files/power.pdf> (page 04)

Q.46) Which of the following sectors is/are currently reserved exclusively for the public sector in India?

1. Atomic energy
2. Manufacture and storage of explosive materials
3. Production of defence aircraft and warships
4. Mining of major minerals

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In India, a public sector company is one in which the Union Government, State Government, or any Territorial Government holds 51% or more of the share capital. The following industries are currently reserved for the public sector:

Option 1 is correct: Atomic energy sector is reserved for the public sector. The production, separation, and enrichment of special fissionable materials and operation of atomic energy plants are controlled by the public sector, specifically by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

Option 2 is incorrect: Manufacture and storage of explosive materials is not exclusively reserved for the public sector. The production and storage of explosives are regulated, but the private sector can be involved under strict regulations.

Option 3 is incorrect: Production of defence aircraft and warships is not exclusively reserved. While a significant portion is handled by public sector enterprises like Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Mazagon Dock, private sector companies can also participate.

Option 4 is incorrect: Mining of major minerals is not exclusively reserved. The mining of certain major minerals like coal and petroleum is now open to the private sector, although the government has a major role in resource allocation.

Source: Indian Economy, Ramesh Singh, Chapter – 9, Industry and Infrastructure

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=137282>