

IASbaba 60Day Plan – 2020 Polity

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368

1. Introduction of the bill requires prior permission of the president.
2. The bill must be passed in each House by an absolute majority.
3. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, joint sitting of both houses is held.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) None of the above

Q.1) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.	The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.	Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.

Q.2) Which of the following provisions require special majority of Parliament and consent of half of the state legislatures to be amended?

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Election of the President
3. Provisions related to Supreme Court

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.2) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are among provisions in the Constitution that need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament.</p>	<p>The following provisions can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Election of the President and its manner. 2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states. 3. Supreme Court and high courts. 4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states. 5. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule. 6. Representation of states in Parliament. 7. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself). 	

Q.3) Consider the following statements

1. The state legislatures can never initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution.
2. Limitation on the power of Parliament to amend the constitution was established under Minerva Mills case.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>The power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies with the Parliament. Hence, unlike in USA, the state legislatures cannot initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution except in one case, that is, passing a resolution requesting</p>	<p>As per the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case, "Since the Constitution had conferred a limited amending power on the Parliament, the Parliament cannot under the exercise of that limited power enlarge that very power into an absolute power. Indeed, a limited amending power is one of the basic features of the Constitution and, therefore, the limitations on that power cannot be destroyed. In other</p>

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the Parliament for the creation or abolition of legislative councils in the states.

words, Parliament cannot, under article 368, expand its amending power so as to acquire for itself the right to repeal or abrogate the Constitution or to destroy its basic features. The donee of a limited power cannot by the exercise of that power convert the limited power into an unlimited one”.

Note- Kesavnanda Bharti case led to enactment of Basic structure doctrine, but limitation on amending power of Parliament was established by Minerva Mills case.

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding election of President

1. Only the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states can participate in the Electoral College.
2. When an assembly is dissolved, the members remain qualified to vote in presidential election, only if, fresh elections to the dissolved assembly cannot be held before the presidential election.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament; 2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and 3. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. 	<p>Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the presidential election.</p>

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Q.5) Consider the following statements

1. During his term of office, President is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts.
2. The President can hold office beyond his term of five years.
3. The nominated members of either House of Parliament do not participate in the impeachment of the President.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
During his term of office, President is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts.	The President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge.	The nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment of the President

Q.6) Which of the following statements are correct regarding powers of President?

1. He can declare any area as scheduled area.
2. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
3. He decides on questions as to disqualifications of members of the Parliament, in consultation with the Election Commission.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Under his executive powers, He can declare any area as scheduled area and has powers with	Under his financial powers, No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.	Under his legislative powers, He decides on questions as to disqualifications of

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respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.		members of the Parliament, in consultation with the Election Commission.
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Q.7) Absolute veto cannot be exercised in which of the following cases?

1. Private members' bill
2. Constitutional amendment bill
3. Money bill

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Usually, absolute veto is exercised in the following two cases: (a) With respect to private members' bills (ie, bills introduced by any member of Parliament who is not a minister); and (b) With respect to the government bills when the cabinet resigns (after the passage of the bills but before the assent by the President) and the new cabinet advises the President not to give his assent to such bills.	The President has no veto power in respect of a constitutional amendment bill. The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 made it obligatory for the President to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill.	The President can either give his assent to a money bill or withhold his assent to a money bill but cannot return it for the reconsideration of the Parliament. This means that in case of money bill no Suspensive Veto power is available with the President. He can exercise Absolute Veto in case of Money bills.

Q.8) The Supreme Court examined the pardoning power of the President under different cases and laid down the following principles. In this context, which of the following statements are correct?

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1. The petitioner for mercy has right to an oral hearing by the President.
2. The President can examine the evidence afresh and take a view different from the view taken by the court.
3. The President is not bound to give reasons for his order.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>The Supreme Court examined the pardoning power of the President under different cases and laid down the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The petitioner for mercy has no right to an oral hearing by the President.2. The President can examine the evidence afresh and take a view different from the view taken by the court.3. The power is to be exercised by the President on the advice of the union cabinet.4. The President is not bound to give reasons for his order.5. The President can afford relief not only from a sentence that he regards as unduly harsh but also from an evident mistake.6. There is no need for the Supreme Court to lay down specific guidelines for the exercise of power by the President.7. The exercise of power by the President is not subject to judicial review except where the presidential decision is arbitrary, irrational, mala fide or discriminatory.8. Where the earlier petition for mercy has been rejected by the President, stay cannot be obtained by filing another petition.		

Q.9) Consider the following statements

1. The President has constitutional as well as situational discretion.
2. He can act on his discretion in appointment of Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

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Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>Though the President has no constitutional discretion, he has some situational discretion. In other words, the President can act on his discretion (that is, without the advice of the ministers) under the following situations:</p> <p>(i) Appointment of Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha or when the Prime Minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor.</p> <p>(ii) Dismissal of the council of ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(iii) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha if the council of ministers has lost its majority.</p>	

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the office of Vice President

1. The Vice- President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
2. According to the Constitution, he can be impeached for the 'violation of the Constitution'.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>The Vice- President's election, like that of the President's election, is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot.</p>	<p>A formal impeachment is not required for his removal. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority (ie, a majority of the total members of the House) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But, no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days' advance notice has been given. Notably, no ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.</p>

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Q.11) 'To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India' is part of the oath of which of the following?

1. President
2. Prime Minister
3. Council of Ministers
4. Supreme Court Judge

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 2, 3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.11) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Correct	Correct
Oath of President: 1. to faithfully execute the office; 2. to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law; and 3. to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.	Oath of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers 1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India, 2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, 3. to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and 4. to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.	Oath of a judge of the Supreme Court: 1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India; 2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India; 3. to duly and faithfully and to the best of his ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of the Office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will; and 4. to uphold the Constitution and the laws.	

Q.12) Consider the following statements regarding office of Prime Minister

1. According to the constitution, a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament.
2. He holds office during the pleasure of the president, so can be dismissed by the President at any time.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
In 1997, the Supreme Court held that a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be the Prime Minister. Note- There is no such provision in the Constitution.	The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president. However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President. However, if he loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, he must resign or the President can dismiss him.

Q.13) Which of the following statements regarding functions of Prime Minister is correct?

- a) He advises the President to dismiss a minister in case of difference of opinion.
- b) He determines the salaries and allowances of ministers.
- c) He appoints the members of finance commission.
- d) He advises President for the appointment of Speaker.

Q.13) Solution (a)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers: 1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president. The President can appoint only	The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by Parliament from time to time.	He advises the president with regard to the appointment of important officials like attorney	The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after

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<p>those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.</p> <p>3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.</p> <p>4. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.</p> <p>5. He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.</p> <p>6. He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office.</p>	<p>general of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, chairman and members of the UPSC, election commissioners, chairman and members of the finance commission and so on.</p>	<p>its first sitting).</p>
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Q.14) Which of the following provision was introduced by 91st Constitutional amendment act?

- a) The President may require the council of ministers to reconsider such advice and the president shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.
- b) The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
- c) Provided for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection
- d) Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.

Q.14) Solution (b)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Forty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1978- Empowered the president to	Ninety-First Amendment Act, 2003- The total number of	Fifty-Second Amendment Act, 1985- Provided for	Sixty-First Amendment Act, 1989- Reduced the voting age from 21

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send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president.	ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (Article 75(1A)).	disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection and added a new Tenth Schedule containing the details in this regard.	years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.
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Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding union executive

1. The president cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advise of the council of ministers.
2. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
3. A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to vote and to take part in the proceedings of the other House.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.15) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
As per Supreme Court, Article 74 is mandatory and, therefore, the president cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advise of the council of ministers.	Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.	A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House also, but he can vote only in the House of which he is a member.

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Q.16) The council of ministers consists of three categories of ministers, namely, cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers. Which of the following statements regarding these are *incorrect*?

1. The ministers of state cannot get independent charge of ministries/departments.
2. The ministers of state can not attend the cabinet meetings unless specially invited.
3. Deputy ministers can become members of the cabinet.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.16) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The ministers of state can either be given independent charge of ministries/departments or can be attached to cabinet ministers.	The ministers of state are not members of the cabinet and do not attend the cabinet meetings unless specially invited when something related to their ministries/departments are considered by the cabinet.	Deputy ministers are not members of the cabinet and do not attend cabinet meetings.

Q.17) The words 'council of ministers' and 'cabinet' are often used interchangeably though there is a definite distinction between them. Which of the following statements regarding Distinction Between Council of Ministers and Cabinet are correct?

1. The Council of ministers has no collective functions as compared to cabinet which usually meets once in a week to deliberate and take decisions regarding the transaction of government business.
2. The Council of ministers supervises the implementation of its decisions by the Cabinet.
3. The Council of ministers is a wider body in terms of number of ministers as compared to the Cabinet.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Council of ministers does not meet, as a body, to transact government business. It has no collective functions.</p> <p>The cabinet meets, as a body, frequently and usually once in a week to deliberate and take decisions regarding the transaction of government business. Thus, it has collective functions.</p>	<p>The Cabinet supervises the implementation of its decisions by the council of ministers.</p>	<p>The Council of ministers is a wider body consisting of 60 to 70 ministers.</p> <p>The cabinet is a smaller body consisting of 15 to 20 ministers.</p>

Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Committees

1. These have been established under the Rules of Business.
2. In case the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.
3. Parliamentary Affairs Committee is chaired by the Finance Minister.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other</p>	<p>They are mostly headed by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Some times other Cabinet</p>	<p>Parliamentary Affairs Committee is currently chaired by the Defence</p>

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words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.	Ministers, particularly the Home Minister or the Finance Minister, also acts as their Chairman. But, in case the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.	Minister.
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Q.19) Consider the following statements regarding qualifications for office of the Attorney General of India

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the President.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Attorney General must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president.	

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Attorney General of India

1. Attorney General enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.
2. In his private legal practice, he can defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India.
3. He is a member of the Central cabinet.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Attorney General enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.	Limitations are placed on the Attorney General in order to avoid any complication and conflict of duty. One of those is, He should not defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India.	The Attorney General is not a member of the Central cabinet. There is a separate law minister in the Central cabinet to look after legal matters at the government level.

Q.21) World Digital Competitiveness Ranking is given by

- a) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- b) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- c) International Institute for Management Development (IMD)
- d) Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Q.21) Solution (c)

- **The World Digital Competitiveness Ranking** produced by the **International Institute for Management Development (IMD) World Competitiveness Center** measures the capacity and readiness of 63 economies to adopt and explore digital technologies as a key driver for economic transformation in business, government and wider society.
- India rose from 48th place in 2018 to 44th rank in 2019 as the country has improved overall in all factors - knowledge, technology and future readiness as compared to the previous year's ranking.
- The US was ranked as the world's most digitally competitive economy, followed by Singapore in the second place. Sweden was ranked third on the list, followed by Denmark and Switzerland in the 4th and 5th place, respectively.

Q.22) With reference to Niligiri Ibx, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is endemic to southern Western Ghats, found only in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
2. It is listed as endangered species under IUCN Red list.
3. Mukurthi National Park has the highest Niligiri Ibx population in wild among other national Parks.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.22) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
NilgiriTahr / Nilgiri Ibx is endemic to the Nilgiri Hills and the southern portion of the Western Ghats. Found only in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.	Listed in Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and as Endangered on IUCN Red List. It is state animal of Tamil Nadu.	An estimated 700-800 Nilgiri Tahr inhabit Eravikulam National Park (Kerala) , making it the largest wild population in the world.

Q.23) The 'Water Revolution' frequently seen in news is related with

- a) Pro democracy demonstrations in Hong Kong.
- b) Civil protests are taking place throughout Chile in response to increased cost of living.
- c) Pro-independence demonstrators in the Catalonia region of Spain.
- d) A campaign in the Australia to arrest increasing situation of water stress.

Q.23) Solution (a)

- The **pro-democracy demonstrations** that have roiled **Hong Kong in 2019** is came to be known as the **"water revolution"**

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- Demonstrators have adhered to a **“be water” strategy** - to be formless, shapeless like water which can flow or it can crash.
- The protests have at times been placid and calm, with millions of citizens flowing peacefully through the streets and then melting away. At other times, they have been whipped into a frenzy as clashes break out between riot police
- **“Umbrella revolution” of 2014** - when idealistic youth occupied parts of central Hong Kong for 79 days calling for universal suffrage in the territory.

Q.24) Shailesh Nayak Committee gave recommendations for the regulation of

- a) Crypto currencies in India
- b) The functioning of media
- c) Coastal Regulation Zones
- d) Combination drug or a fixed-dose combination (FDC)

Q.24) Solution (c)

- **Coastal regulation Zone (CRZ)** Notification of 2018 was based on the recommendations of **Shailesh Nayak committee**.
- The committee has made some recommendations that could dilute several aspects of protection to CRZ areas. For instance, It divides CRZ III (relatively undisturbed areas including rural areas) areas into densely populated rural areas and rural areas with lesser regulation through the reduction of the “no development zone” to 50 metres.

Q.25) With reference to National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) Scheme, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The scheme aims to use Artificial Intelligence to make learning more personalized and customized as per the requirements of the learner.
2. It is a Public Private Partnership scheme.
3. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) would be the implementing agency for the NEAT programme.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 only

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

Q.25) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
MHRD has announced a new National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT) to use technology for better learning outcomes in Higher Education. The scheme aims to use Artificial Intelligence to make learning more personalized and customized as per the requirements of the learner.	NEAT is a Public Private Partnership scheme . It proposes to create a National Alliance with EdTech Companies working in development of technologies in Adaptive Learning through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) would be the implementing agency for the NEAT programme.

Q.26) 'Weddell Gyre' was in news recently. Where is it located?

- a) Indian Ocean
- b) Southern Ocean
- c) Pacific Ocean
- d) Arctic Ocean

Q.26) Solution (b)

The Weddell Gyre is one of the two gyres that exist within the Southern Ocean. The gyre is formed by interactions between the Antarctic Circumpolar Current and the Antarctic Continental Shelf. The gyre is located in the Weddell Sea, and rotates clockwise. South of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC) and spreading northeast from the Antarctic Peninsula, the gyre is an extended large cyclone.

Note – Do revise the concept of gyres.

THINK!

- Andrex Project

Q.27) The 'Global Liveability Index' is released by the

- a) Economist Intelligence Unit
- b) World Economic Forum
- c) Heritage Foundation
- d) INSEAD

Q.27) Solution (a)

In India, New Delhi and Mumbai rank 118th and 119th out of 140 cities according to the Economist Intelligence Unit's Global Liveability Index 2019.

Q.28) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Central Adverse List'.

1. They are category of voters in Assam who are disenfranchised by the government on the account of their alleged lack of proper citizenship credentials.
2. They are determined by special tribunals under the Foreigners Act.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.28) Solution (d)

Adverse List

News: Union Ministry of Home Affairs has removed the names of 312 Sikhs of Indian origin from an "adverse list", and only two individuals remained on the list.

About

- During the separatist movement in the 1980s, some Sikhs left India to avoid being arrested and became foreign nationals. They were placed in the blacklist till 2016, making them ineligible to avail visa services to visit or return to India.
- The Central Adverse List was prepared by the intelligence agencies and was available with various Indian missions abroad.
- Apart from making those on the list ineligible for visas, it also hampered the chances of their family members.
- All categories of asylees who become eligible for issuance of long term Indian visa will also be eligible to apply for registration as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholder after they have applied for and held normal visas for a period of two years.

Q.29) Which of the following countries are not full members of the 'CARICOM Community'.

1. Jamaica
2. Colombia
3. Mexico

4. Venezuela

Select the correct code:

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

Q.29) Solution (b)

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM or CC) is an organisation of fifteen Caribbean nations and dependencies having primary objectives to promote economic integration and cooperation among its members, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared, and to coordinate foreign policy.

Full Members - Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Associate Members – Bermuda, British Virgin Island, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands

Observers – Aruba, Colombia, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, Venezuela

Q.30) 'Faheema Shirin v. State of Kerala' Judgement is concerned with

- a) Right to Marry
- b) Right to Internet
- c) Right to Property
- d) Right to Vote

Q.30) Solution (b)

Kerala High Court in its judgment titled Faheema Shirin RK Vs State of Kerala and others has taken a giant step forward by declaring clearly, categorically and convincingly that right to access internet is a fundamental right forming part of right to privacy under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.