

## IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 38 Polity

**Q.1) Which of the following provisions ensure independence of Supreme Court in India?**

1. Appointment of judges by President in consultation with the judiciary
2. Expenses Charged on Consolidated Fund of India
3. Judges can be removed only by the Chief Justice of India
4. Conduct of judges can be discussed only in the Parliament

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

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

**Q.1) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President (which means the cabinet) in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself (ie, judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts). This provision curtails the absolute discretion of the executive as well as ensures that the judicial appointments are not based on any political or practical considerations.	The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges and the staff as well as all the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Thus, they are non-votable by the Parliament (though they can be discussed by it).	The judges of the Supreme Court are provided with the Security of Tenure. They can be removed from office by the President only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution. This means that they do not hold their office during the pleasure of the President, though they are appointed by him. This is obvious from the fact that no judge of the Supreme Court has been removed (or impeached) so far.	The Constitution prohibits any discussion in Parliament or in a State Legislature with respect to the conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court in the discharge of their duties, except when an impeachment motion is under consideration of the Parliament.

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court**

1. The Supreme Court on any matter may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the president.
2. The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

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

**Q.2) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Constitution (Article 143) authorises the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:</p> <p>(a) On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.</p> <p>(b) On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanador other similar instruments.</p> <p>In the first case, the Supreme Court may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the president. But, in the second case, the Supreme Court 'must' tender its opinion to the president. In both the cases, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement.</p>	

**Q.3) As a Court of Record, which of the following powers have been bestowed upon the Supreme Court?**

1. The recorded judgments of Supreme Court cannot be questioned when produced before any court.
2. Supreme Court has power to punish for contempt of court

**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 (c)**

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Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<p>As a Court of Record, the Supreme Court has two powers:</p> <p>(a) The judgements, proceedings and acts of the Supreme Court are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are admitted to be of evidentiary value and cannot be questioned when produced before any court. They are recognised as legal precedents and legal references.</p> <p>(b) It has power to punish for contempt of court, either with simple imprisonment for a term up to six months or with fine up to 2,000 or with both. In 1991, the Supreme Court has ruled that it has power to punish for contempt not only of itself but also of high courts, subordinate courts and tribunals functioning in the entire country.</p>	

### Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding National Emergency

1. Proclamation of emergency can survive beyond 6 months without approval from both the houses.
2. It can be revoked by the President without Parliamentary approval.
3. It has been proclaimed only once in India, post 1975.

#### 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.4) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p>The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue. However, if the proclamation of emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of one month without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution (it can take</p>	<p>A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.</p>	<p>There has not been any emergency post 1975, not even during Kargil war.</p>

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upto 6 months), provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.		
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**Q.5) Which of the following statements regarding National Emergency are incorrect?**

1. The state governments might be suspended while emergency is in operation.
2. The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency remain in operation even after the emergency has ceased to operate.
3. During the emergency, the President can cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states without approval of Parliament.

**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 (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
During a national emergency, the executive power of the Centre extends to directing any state regarding the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised. In normal times, the Centre can give executive directions to a state only on certain specified matters. However, during a national emergency, the Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to a state on	The laws made by Parliament on the state subjects during a National Emergency become inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.	While a proclamation of national emergency is in operation, the President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Centre and the states. This means that the president can either reduce or cancel the transfer of finances from Centre to the states. Such modification continues till the end of the financial year in which the Emergency ceases to operate. Also, every such

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<p>'any' matter. Thus, the state governments are brought under the complete control of the Centre, though they are not suspended.</p>		<p>order of the President has to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.</p>
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**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding effect of National emergency on fundamental rights**

1. When a proclamation of national emergency is made, the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended.
2. Article 20 and 21 remain enforceable during emergency.
3. The legislative and executive actions taken during the emergency cannot be challenged even after the Emergency ceases to operate.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

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

**Q.6) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p>According to Article 358, when a proclamation of national emergency is made, the six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended. No separate order for their suspension is required. However, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 restricted the scope of Article 358. The six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 can be</p>	<p>After the 44th Amendment Act, the right to protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20) and the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21) remain enforceable even during emergency.</p>	<p>As per 44th amendment, only the executive action taken during emergency under concerned law is protected and legislative action is not.</p>

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suspended only when the National Emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression and not on the ground of armed rebellion.		
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### Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding President's rule

1. President's rule can be imposed when a state fails to comply with the direction from the Centre.
2. A resolution approving the proclamation of President's Rule can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority.
3. The Parliament passes the state budget during imposition of President's rule.

### Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

### Q.7) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Article 365 says that whenever a state fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction from the Centre, it will be lawful for the president to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.	Every resolution approving the proclamation of President's Rule or its continuation can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of that House present and voting.	The President either suspends or dissolves the state legislative assembly. The Parliament passes the state legislative bills and the state budget.

### Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding President's rule

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1. During imposition of the President's rule, state executive is dismissed and state legislature is either suspended or dissolved.
2. Lok Sabha should pass a resolution for revocation of the President's rule.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

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

**Q.8) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
During its operation, the state executive is dismissed and the state legislature is either suspended or dissolved. The president administers the state through the governor and the Parliament makes laws for the state.	There is no such provision. It can be revoked by the President only on his own.

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Financial Emergency**

1. It can be continued indefinitely but requires the approval of Parliament every year.
2. During its operation, the Centre acquires full control over the states in financial matters.

**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)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Once approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked. This implies two things: 1. There is no maximum period	During the operation of a financial emergency, the Centre acquires full control over the states in financial matters.

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prescribed for its operation; and  
2. Repeated parliamentary approval is not required for its continuation.

**Q.10) The Supreme Court in Bommai case (1994) enlisted the situations where the exercise of power under Article 356 could be proper or improper. Which of the following situations amount to proper imposition of President's rule in a state?**

1. Hung assembly
2. Maladministration
3. Disregard of constitutional directions given by the Central government
4. Stringent financial exigencies

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

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

**Q.10) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 3	Statement 2	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>Imposition of President's Rule in a state would be proper in the following situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Where after general elections to the assembly, no party secures a majority, that is, '<b>Hung Assembly</b>'.</li> <li>2. Where the party having a majority in the assembly declines to form a ministry and the governor cannot find a coalition ministry commanding a majority in the assembly.</li> <li>3. Where a ministry resigns after its defeat in the assembly and no other party is willing or able to form a ministry commanding a majority in the assembly.</li> <li>4. <b>Where a constitutional direction of the Central government is disregarded by the state government.</b></li> <li>5. Internal subversion where, for example, a government is deliberately</li> </ol>		<p>The imposition of President's Rule in a state would be improper under the following situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Where a ministry resigns or is dismissed on losing majority support in the assembly and the governor recommends imposition of President's Rule without probing the possibility of forming an alternative ministry.</li> <li>2. Where the governor makes his own assessment of the support of a ministry in the assembly and recommends imposition of President's Rule without allowing the ministry to prove its majority on the floor of the Assembly.</li> <li>3. Where the ruling party enjoying majority support in the assembly has suffered a massive defeat in the general elections to the Lok Sabha such as in 1977 and 1980.</li> </ol>	



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<p>acting against the Constitution and the law or is fomenting a violent revolt.</p> <p>6. Physical breakdown where the government wilfully refuses to discharge its constitutional obligations endangering the security of the state.</p>	<p>4. Internal disturbances not amounting to internal subversion or physical breakdown.</p> <p>5. <b>Maladministration</b> in the state or allegations of corruption against the ministry or <b>stringent financial exigencies of the state.</b></p> <p>6. Where the state government is not given prior warning to rectify itself except in case of extreme urgency leading to disastrous consequences.</p> <p>7. Where the power is used to sort out intra-party problems of the ruling party, or for a purpose extraneous or irrelevant to the one for which it has been conferred by the Constitution.</p>
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### Q.11) Consider the following statements regarding Supreme Court

1. It has the original, exclusive and final authority in deciding the disputes regarding the election of the President and the Vice President.
2. Its jurisdiction and powers with respect to matters in the Union list can be enlarged by the Parliament.

#### Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

### Q.11) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
It decides the disputes regarding the election of the president and the vice president. In this regard, it has the original, exclusive and final authority.	The Supreme Court's jurisdiction and powers with respect to matters in the Union list can be enlarged by the Parliament. Further, its jurisdiction and powers with respect to other matters can be enlarged by a special agreement of the Centre and the states.

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### Q.12) Consider the following statements regarding Supreme Court of India

1. Unlike Supreme Court of USA, Supreme Court in India has wide discretion to grant special leave to appeal in any matter against the judgement of any court or tribunal.
2. Unlike in USA, scope of judicial review by Supreme Court in India is very wide.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

### Q.12) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
Indian Supreme Court has a very wide discretion to grant special leave to appeal in any matter against the judgement of any court or tribunal (except military).  American Supreme Court has no such plenary power.	Indian Supreme Court's scope of judicial review is limited.  American Supreme Court's scope of judicial review is very wide.

### Q.13) According to the Indian Constitution, scope of judicial review is limited to

1. Infringement of Fundamental rights
2. Law is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it
3. Question of reasonableness, suitability or policy implications

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

### Q.13) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in the Supreme Court or in the High Courts on the following three grounds. (a) it infringes the Fundamental Rights (Part III),		

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- (b) it is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it, and  
(c) it is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

Our Supreme Court, while determining the constitutionality of a law, examines only the substantive question i.e., whether the law is within the powers of the authority concerned or not. It is not expected to go into the question of its reasonableness, suitability or policy implications.

**Q.14) In accordance with the Supreme Court guidelines, petitions belonging to which of the following categories alone can be entertained as PIL?**

1. Petitions against atrocities on women
2. Petitions pertaining to environmental pollution
3. Petitions for early hearing of cases pending in High Courts and Subordinate Courts

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

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

**Q.14) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
In 1998, the Supreme Court formulated a set of guidelines to be followed for entertaining letters or petitions received by it as PIL. These guidelines were modified in 1993 and 2003. According to them, the letters or petitions falling under the following categories alone will ordinarily be entertained as PIL: 1. Bonded labour matters 2. Neglected children 3. Non-payment of minimum wages to workers and exploitation of casual workers and complaints of violation of Labour Laws (except in individual cases) 4. Petitions from jails complaining of harassment, for pre-mature release and seeking release after having completed 14 years in jail, death in jail, transfer, release on personal bond, speedy trial as a fundamental right 5. Petitions against police for refusing to register a case, harassment by police and death in police custody		The cases falling under the following categories will not be entertained as PIL: 1. Landlord-tenant matters 2. Service matter and those pertaining to pension and gratuity 3. Complaints against Central/ State Government departments and Local Bodies except those relating to item numbers. (1)-(10) above 4. Admission to medical

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<p>6. <b>Petitions against atrocities on women</b>, in particular harassment of bride, bride-burning, rape, murder, kidnapping, etc.</p> <p>7. Petitions complaining of harassment or torture of villagers by co-villagers or by police from persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and economically backward classes</p> <p>8. <b>Petitions pertaining to environmental pollution</b>, disturbance of ecological balance, drugs, food adulteration, maintenance of heritage and culture, antiques, forest and wild life and other matters of public importance</p> <p>9. Petitions from riot-victims</p> <p>10. Family pension</p>	<p>and other educational institution</p> <p>5. <b>Petitions for early hearing of cases pending in High Courts and Subordinate Courts</b></p>
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### Q.15) Consider the following statements with respect to high courts in India

1. The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory.
2. The Parliament can exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.
3. The Parliament determines the strength of high court from time to time.

### Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

### Q.15) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.		The Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president. Accordingly, the President determines the strength of a high court from time to time depending upon its workload.

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**Q.16) Which of the following are the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution for a judge of High Court?**

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should have been an advocate of a high court for ten years.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

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

**Q.16) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court, should have the following qualifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. He should be a citizen of India.</li><li>2. (a) He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years; or (b) He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years.</li></ol> <p>From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of a high court. Moreover, unlike in the case of the Supreme Court, the Constitution makes no provision for appointment of a distinguished jurist as a judge of a high court.</p>		

**Q.17) Consider the following statements with respect to high courts in India**

1. The judges of a high court are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the chief justice of India and the chief justice of the high court.
2. The salaries of judges can be changed to their disadvantage after their appointment during financial emergency.
3. The salaries and allowances of the judges are charged on the consolidated fund of the state.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

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

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### Q.17) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The judges of a high court are appointed by the president (which means the cabinet) in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself (i.e., chief justice of India and the chief justice of the high court). This provision curtails the absolute discretion of the executive as well as ensures that the judicial appointments are not based on any political or practical considerations.	The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the Parliament. But, they cannot be changed to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency. Thus, the conditions of service of the judges of a high court remain same during their term of office.	The salaries and allowances of the judges, the salaries, allowances and pensions of the staff as well as the administrative expenses of a high court are charged on the consolidated fund of the state. Thus, they are non-votable by the state legislature (though they can be discussed by it). It should be noted here that the pension of a high court judge is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and not the state.

### Q.18) In which of the following cases, high courts enjoy original jurisdiction in India?

1. Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament
2. Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens
3. Matters of marriage and divorce

#### Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

### Q.18) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Original jurisdiction means the power of a high court to hear disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. It extends to the following: (a) Matters of admiralty, will, marriage, divorce, company laws and contempt of court. (b) Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.		

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- (c) Regarding revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.  
(d) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.  
(e) Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution to its own file.  
(f) The four high courts (i.e., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi High Courts) have original civil jurisdiction in cases of higher value.

### Q.19) Primary functions of Legal Services Authorities, established under the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) are

1. To provide free legal services to the eligible persons
2. To organize Lok Adalats
3. To organize legal awareness camps in the rural areas

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

### Q.19) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Legal Services Authorities, established under the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) discharge the following main functions on regular basis: 1. To provide free and competent legal services to the eligible persons. 2. To organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes. 3. To organize legal awareness camps in the rural areas.		

### Q.20) Which of the following statement regarding Lok Adalats is incorrect?

- a) The award by the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties.
- b) The Lok Adalat has the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court.
- c) Appeal against the award of the Lok Adalat lies in the High Court.
- d) All of the above are correct.

### Q.20) Solution (c)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
An award of a Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a	The Lok Adalat has the same powers as are	No appeal shall lie to any court against the award of

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<p>decree of a Civil Court or an order of any other court. Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be final and binding on all the parties to the dispute.</p>	<p>vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure (1908)</p>	<p>the Lok Adalat.</p>
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**Q.21) With reference to National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI), consider the following statements:**

1. The strategy aims to strengthen the ecosystem for various modes of digital financial services in all Tier-II to Tier VI centers.
2. It is released by NITI Aayog.
3. To make the Public Credit Registry fully operational by 2022 is one of the objectives of the strategy.

**Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?**

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

**Q.21) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<p>The strategy aims to strengthen the ecosystem for various modes of digital financial services in all Tier-II to Tier VI centers and to create the necessary infrastructure to move towards a less-cash society by March 2022.</p>	<p>National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI) is released by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the period 2019-2024.</p>	<p>Some of other objectives in NSFI: Every adult had access to a financial service provider through a mobile device by March 2024; Every willing and eligible adult, who has been enrolled under the PM Jan Dhan Yojana, be enrolled under an insurance scheme and a pension scheme by March 2020; <b>To make the Public Credit Registry fully operational by March 2022.</b></p>



**Q.22) The One Trillion Trees Initiative was launched recently by which of the following?**

- a) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- b) The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCCD)
- c) The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- d) World Economic Forum (WEF)

**Q.22) Solution (d)**

- The **One Trillion Trees Initiative** is launched by **World Economic Forum** in its 2020 meeting to grow, restore and conserve 1 trillion trees across the world by 2030.
- It is also aimed at uniting governments, NGOs, businesses and individuals in mass-scale nature restoration.
- The global initiative is aimed at restoring biodiversity and help fight climate change.

**Q.23) India signed the Migration and Mobility Partnership Agreement with which of the following?**

- a) Russia
- b) France
- c) Japan
- d) Canada

**Q.23) Solution (b)**

- **Migration and Mobility Partnership Agreement between India and France** aimed at enhancing people-to-people contacts, fostering Mobility of students, academics, researchers and skilled professionals between India and France
- It will also help in strengthening cooperation on issues related to irregular migration and human trafficking between the two sides.

**Q.24) Consider the following statements about TrueNat Test:**

1. It is an indigenous molecular diagnostic tool for tuberculosis diagnosis.

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2. It is a polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based test which can also detect drug resistance with the use of chips.

**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

**Q.24) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
TrueNat Test is an indigenous molecular diagnostic tool for tuberculosis diagnosis. It was developed by Goa-based Molbio Diagnostics, which WHO endorsed recently.	TrueNat is a polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-based test that, by assaying the genes present in the TB bacteria, can not only detect the presence of the bacteria <b>but can also detect drug resistance with the use of chips</b> . TrueNat test can easily and cost-effectively be done in the primary health care setup.

**Q.25) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Buddhist monastic sites</b>	<b>State</b>
1. Moghalmari	Uttar Pradesh
2. Bojjannakonda	Andhra Pradesh
3. Lingalmetta	Karnataka

**Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?**

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

**Q.25) Solution (a)**

- **Moghalmari** is a Buddhist monastic site of the early medieval period in **West Bengal's** Paschim Medinipur district.

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- **Bojjannakonda and Lingalmetta Monastries:** These are the twin rock cut Buddhist monasteries at Sankaram village in Visakhapatnam, **Andhra Pradesh**. They date back to the 3rd century BC.

**Q.26) Consider the following statements with respect to ‘Mission Innovation’.**

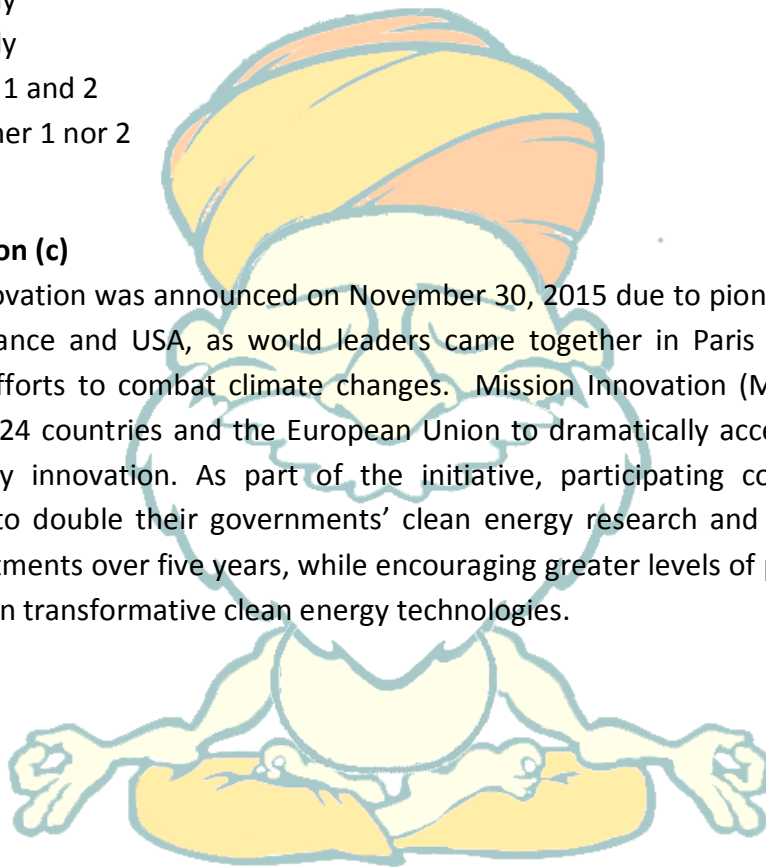
1. It is a global initiative of 24 countries and the European Union to accelerate global clean energy innovation.
2. It was launched during the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (CoP 21).


**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.26) Solution (c)**

Mission Innovation was announced on November 30, 2015 due to pioneering efforts by India, France and USA, as world leaders came together in Paris to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate changes. Mission Innovation (MI) is a global initiative of 24 countries and the European Union to dramatically accelerate global clean energy innovation. As part of the initiative, participating countries have committed to double their governments’ clean energy research and development (R&D) investments over five years, while encouraging greater levels of private sector investment in transformative clean energy technologies.





**MISSION INNOVATION**  
accelerating the clean energy revolution

**A GLOBAL INITIATIVE WORKING TO ACCELERATE CLEAN ENERGY INNOVATION**

**1 GOAL**  
To accelerate the pace of clean energy innovation to achieve performance breakthroughs and cost reductions to provide widely affordable and reliable clean energy solutions.

**25 MEMBERS**  
Launched in 2015 at COP21 in PARIS  
MI Members represent about 80% of global government investment in clean energy RD&D

**4 OBJECTIVES**

- Substantial boost in public sector investment
- Increased private sector engagement and investment
- Increasing international collaboration
- Raising awareness of the transformational potential of energy innovation

**8 INNOVATION CHALLENGES** Global collaborations to accelerate innovation in key technology areas

- IC1 Smart Grids
- IC2 Off-grid Access to Electricity
- IC3 Carbon Capture
- IC4 Sustainable Biofuels
- IC5 Converting Sunlight
- IC6 Clean Energy Materials
- IC7 Affordable Heating and Cooling of Buildings
- IC8 Renewable and Clean Hydrogen

**19 MISSION INNOVATION CHAMPIONS**  
A program for recognizing and supporting the next wave of energy technology leaders

**6 MAJOR COLLABORATORS**

- BEC Breakthrough Energy Coalition
- GCoM Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
- IEA International Energy Agency
- IRENA International Renewable Energy Agency
- WBG World Bank Group
- WEF World Economic Forum

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**Q.27) The 'Corruption Perceptions Index' is brought out by the**

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Bank
- c) Transparency International

- d) International Court of Justice

### Q.27) Solution (c)

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is an index published annually by Transparency International since 1995 which ranks countries "by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys."

### Q.28) Which of the following statements is most appropriated with respect to 'Juice Jacking'.

- a) It is a process in which transactions for various forms of cryptocurrency are verified and added to the blockchain digital ledger.
- b) It is a type of cyber-attack involving a charging port that doubles as a data connection, typically over USB.
- c) It is the act of pretending to be someone you are not online, in order to lure someone you've never met into a relationship.
- d) It is the fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information such as usernames, passwords and credit card details by disguising oneself as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication.

### Q.28) Solution (b)

Juice jacking is a type of cyber-attack involving a charging port that doubles as a data connection, typically over USB. This often involves either installing malware or surreptitiously copying sensitive data from a smart phone, tablet, or other computer device.

### Q.29) 'N Chandrasekaran Committee' was constituted to look into

- a) Artificial Intelligence
- b) 3D Printing
- c) Big Data
- d) Algorithm Trading

### Q.29) Solution (a)

N Chandrasekaran Committee. Committee constituted by Ministry of Defence to study use and application of artificial intelligence (AI) in military.

### Q.30) Consider the following statements

1. Lithium-Sulphur (Li-s) batteries store considerably more energy than the Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries.

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2. Li-S batteries are generally considered to be the successors of the Li-ion batteries because of their lower cost of production, energy efficiency and improved safety.

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.30) Solution (c)**

Theoretically, Lithium-Sulphur batteries are capable of holding up to five-times more energy than Lithium-ion ones.

Li-S batteries are generally considered to be the successors of the Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries because of their lower cost of production, energy efficiency and improved safety. Their cost of production is lower because sulfur is abundantly available.

Lithium-ion batteries require minerals such as rare earths, nickel and cobalt to produce their positive electrodes. Supply of these metals is limited, prices are rising, and their mining often has great social and environmental costs.

