

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 50 Polity

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog

1. It has been created by an executive resolution of the Government of India.
2. One of its objectives is to develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
NITI Aayog was created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet). Hence, it is also neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.	Objective of NITI Aayog includes- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

1. The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairperson and five members.
2. The chairman of the commission should be a serving or a retired chief justice of India.
3. Among members, three persons (out of which at least one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.

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.2) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a	The chairperson should be a retired chief justice of India or a judge of the	Members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or

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chairperson and five members.	Supreme Court.	retired chief justice of a high court and three persons (out of which atleast one should be a woman) having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.
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Q.3) Chairpersons from which of the following commissions serve as ex-officio members to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

1. The National Commission for SCs
2. The National Commission for Minorities
3. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
4. The National Commission for Women

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has seven ex-officio members—the chairpersons of <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Commission for Minorities,• The National Commission for SCs,• The National Commission for STs,• The National Commission for Women,• The National Commission for BCs and• The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights• The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.			

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

1. The chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.

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- The salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the chairperson or a member are determined by the Parliament.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The chairperson and members hold office for a term of three years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.	The salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the chairperson or a member are determined by the Central Government.

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC)

- An SHRC can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
- The central government may confer upon the SHRCs the functions relating to human rights being discharged by any of the union territories.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
A State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List (List-II) and the Concurrent List (List-III) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.	The central government may confer upon the State Human Rights Commissions the functions relating to human rights being discharged by the union territories, except the union territory of Delhi. The functions relating to human rights in case of union territory of Delhi are to be dealt with by the National Human Rights

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Commission.

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Information Commission (CIC)

1. Member of the Legislature of a State can be appointed as an Information Commissioner in CIC.
2. Supreme Court has no role to play when the President removes the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners (6 at present). They should be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance. They should not be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union Territory.	The President can remove the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. However, in these cases, the President has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, then the President can remove him.

Q.7) Which of the following bodies fall under the Ministry of Home Affairs?

1. Inter-State Council
2. Zonal Councils
3. National Human Rights Commission
4. National Investigation Agency

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1,2 and 4

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- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.7) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
Bodies falling under the Ministry of Home Affairs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inter-State Council• Zonal Councils• National Investigation Agency• National Human Rights Commission• National Disaster Management Authority			

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding State Information Commission

1. A State Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the State Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
2. The Governor has powers to remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner.

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 (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The State Chief Information Commissioner and a State Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.	The Governor can remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner from the office under the following circumstances: (a) if he is adjudged an insolvent; or (b) if he has been convicted of an offence which (in the opinion of the Governor) involves a moral turpitude; or (c) if he engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or (d) if he is (in the opinion of the Governor) unfit to

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	<p>continue in office due to infirmity of mind or body; or (e) if he has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his official functions.</p> <p>In addition to these, the Governor can also remove the State Chief Information Commissioner or any State Information Commissioner on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. However, in these cases, the Governor has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, then the Governor can remove him.</p>
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Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

1. CVC was established in 1964 as a statutory body for preventing corruption in the Central government.
2. Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

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
Incorrect	Correct
The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government. It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government. Thus, originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body. Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.	Its establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64).

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Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

1. The Central Government is required to consult the CVC in making rules and regulations governing the vigilance and disciplinary matters relating to the members of Central Services and All India Services.
2. The CVC has been notified as a specific authority to receive information relating to suspicious transactions under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

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 (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Central Government is required to consult the CVC in making rules and regulations governing the vigilance and disciplinary matters relating to the members of Central Services and All India Services.	The Central Vigilance Commission has been notified as a specific authority to receive information relating to suspicious transactions under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Q.11) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

1. The CBI is a statutory body established under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
2. The CBI investigates crime of corruption, economic offences, terror related crimes and serious and organized crime.

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 (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
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Incorrect	Incorrect
The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962-1964). It was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office. The CBI is not a statutory body. It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.	There is a difference between the nature of cases investigated by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the CBI. The NIA has been constituted after the Mumbai terror attack in 2008 mainly for investigation of incidents of terrorist attacks, funding of terrorism and other terror related crime, whereas the CBI investigates crime of corruption, economic offences and serious and organized crime other than terrorism.

Q.12) Consider the following statements regarding features of Lokpal in India as given under Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013)

1. Institutions which are financed fully or partly by Government and institutions aided by Government are under the jurisdiction of Lokpal.
2. The Lokpal has the power of superintendence and direction over CBI for cases referred to it by the Lokpal.

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 (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Institutions which are financed fully or partly by Government are under the jurisdiction of Lokpal, but institutions aided by Government are excluded.	The Lokpal will have the power of superintendence and direction over any investigating agency, including the CBI, for cases referred to them by the Lokpal.

Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding features of Lokpal in India as given under Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013)

1. Lokpal cannot suo motu proceed against any public servant.
2. There is a limitation period of 7 years to file complaints with the Lokpal.

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.13) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Lokpal cannot suo motu proceed against any public servant.	There is a limitation period of 7 years to file complaints with the Lokpal.

Q.14) Consider the following statements regarding National Investigation Agency (NIA)

1. The NIA was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks.
2. The jurisdiction of the NIA extends to terror attacks, cyber-terrorism, counterfeit currency notes and human trafficking.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.14) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The NIA was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, popularly known as the 26/11 incident. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in 2009 under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act). It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country.	The NIA is empowered to probe terror attacks including bomb blasts, hijacking of aircrafts and ships, attacks on nuclear installations and use of weapons of mass destruction. In 2019, the jurisdiction of the NIA was extended. Consequently, the NIA is also empowered to probe the offences relating to human trafficking, counterfeit currency or bank notes, manufacture or sale of prohibited arms, cyber-terrorism and explosive substances.

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Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

1. It works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The Home Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.
3. The functions of the NDMA include laying down policies on disaster management.

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 (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
NDMA works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.	The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NDMA.	The functions of the NDMA include laying down policies on disaster management.

Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

1. The Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner) of the district is the ex-officio chairperson of the DDMA.
2. The chief medical officer of the district is one of the ex-officio members of the DDMA.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.16) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
A DDMA consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding seven.	The chief executive officer of the DDMA, the superintendent of police and the

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The Collector (or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner) of the district is the ex-officio chairperson of the DDMA.

chief medical officer of the district are the ex-officio members of the DDMA. Not more than two other district level officers are appointed by the state government as the members of the DDMA.

Q.17) Consider the following statements regarding co-operative societies in India

1. Right to form co-operative societies is a fundamental right.
2. The audit report of the accounts of an apex co-operative society is laid before the state legislature.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<p>The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies. In this context, it made the following three changes in the constitution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19). 2. It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on promotion of cooperative societies (Article 43-B). 3. It added a new Part IX-B in the Constitution which is entitled “The Cooperative Societies” (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT). 	<p>The accounts of every co-operative society shall be audited within six months of the close of the financial year.</p> <p>The audit report of the accounts of an apex co-operative society shall be laid before the state legislature.</p>

Q.18) Consider the following regarding property of the union and the states as given under the Constitution

1. The Union or a state can acquire, hold and dispose property under the exercise of its executive power.

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- States have rights over minerals present in the territorial waters whereas in case of minerals in continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone, Union alone has the rights.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.18) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
As per Article 298, The Union or a state can acquire, hold and dispose property under the exercise of its executive power.	All lands, minerals and other things of value under the waters of the ocean within the territorial waters of India, the continental shelf of India and the exclusive economic zone of India vests in the Union. Hence, a state near the ocean cannot claim jurisdiction over these things.

Q.19) Consider the following statements

- The Constitution has specified of the castes or tribes which are to be called the SCs or the STs.
- The Constitution has defined the persons who belong to the Anglo-Indian community.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.19) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Constitution does not specify the castes or tribes which are to be called the SCs or the STs. It leaves	Unlike in the case of SCs, STs and OBCs, the Constitution has defined the persons who belong to the Anglo-Indian community.

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to the President the power to specify as to what castes or tribes in each state and union territory are to be treated as the SCs and STs.

Accordingly, 'an Anglo-Indian means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only'.

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)

1. The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.
2. The CAT is bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it. Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defence services. However, the members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.	The CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908. It is guided by the principles of natural justice. These principles keep the CAT flexible in approach.

Q.21) Which of the following is/are Correctly matched regarding Nari Shakti Puruskar awards?

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1. Rani Rudramma Devi Award - Best Panchayat /Village Community
2. Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Award - Best Urban Local body for providing services and facilities to women.
3. Mata Jijabai Award - Best State for improving Child Sex Ratio (CSR).
4. Rani Lakshmbai Award - Best Institution for R&D in the field of women empowerment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.21) Solution (a)

- From the year 2016, 20 Nari Shakti Puruskars shall be conferred every year. The awards will be conferred on 8th March on the occasion of International Women's Day (IWD) by the President of India.
- The award shall be applicable to institutions and individuals who have rendered distinguished services to the cause of women especially belonging to the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society.
- The Ministry of Women & Child Development, celebrates International Women's Day every year on 8th March as it is the nodal Ministry for the issues related to women.
- The recipients of the Puruskars shall be declared every year on 20th February and awards will be conferred on 8th March on the occasion of International Women's Day (IWD).
- The Puruskars shall not be presented posthumously.

The category of Awards shall be as follows:

- **Rani Rudramma Devi Award for Best Panchayat /Village Community which have done outstanding work for women welfare**
- **Mata Jijabai Award for Best Urban Local body for providing services and facilities to women.**
- **Kannagi Devi Award for Best State which has appreciably improved Child Sex Ratio (CSR).**

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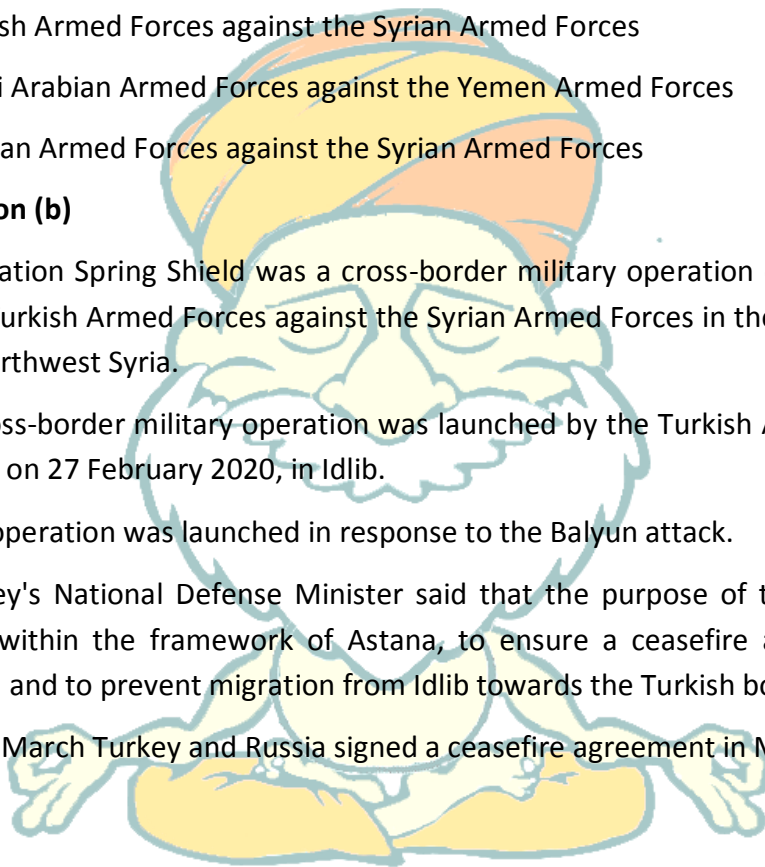
- Rani Gaidinliu Zeliang Award for Best Civil Society Organization (CSO) doing outstanding work for the welfare and well-being of women.
- **Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Award for Best Private Sector Organization/Public Sector Undertaking in promoting the well-being and welfare of women.**
- **Rani Lakshmibai Award for Best Institution for Research & Development in the field of women empowerment.**

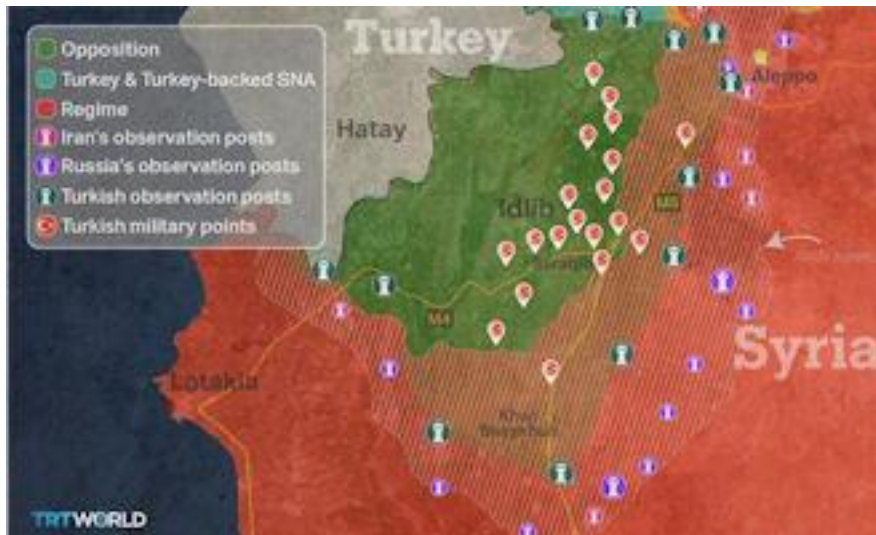
Q.22) Operation Spring Shield was a cross-border military operation conducted by

- a) Russian Armed Forces against the Turkish Armed Forces
- b) Turkish Armed Forces against the Syrian Armed Forces
- c) Saudi Arabian Armed Forces against the Yemen Armed Forces
- d) Russian Armed Forces against the Syrian Armed Forces

Q.22) Solution (b)

- Operation Spring Shield was a cross-border military operation conducted by the Turkish Armed Forces against the Syrian Armed Forces in the Idlib District of northwest Syria.
- A cross-border military operation was launched by the Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) on 27 February 2020, in Idlib.
- The operation was launched in response to the Balyun attack.
- Turkey's National Defense Minister said that the purpose of the operation was within the framework of Astana, to ensure a ceasefire agreement in Sochi and to prevent migration from Idlib towards the Turkish border.
- On 5 March Turkey and Russia signed a ceasefire agreement in Moscow.





Q.23) With reference to *Additional Tier-1 Bonds*, Consider the following statements:

1. The holders of AT-1 bonds can get their investments back by selling them in the secondary debt market unless the issuer redeems them.
2. Interest on these bonds can be paid only at the discretion of the issuing body and that too out of annual profit.
3. If the RBI feels that a bank is tottering on the brink and needs a rescue, it can simply ask the bank to cancel its outstanding AT-1 bonds without consulting its investors.

Which of the statements given above is/are Not Correct?

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

Q.23) Solution (d)

- In India, banks must maintain capital at a minimum ratio of 11.5 per cent of their risk-weighted loans. Of this, 9.5 per cent needs to be in Tier-1 capital and 2 per cent in Tier-2.
- Tier-1 capital refers to equity and other forms of permanent capital that stays with the bank, as deposits and loans flow in and out.

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- AT-1 bonds are annual coupon bearing bonds which have no fixed maturity date. The interest rate on these bonds is higher than fixed deposit rates which make them attractive investment option.
- **The holders of these bonds can get their investments back by selling them in the secondary debt market unless the issuer redeems them.**
- The issuer of these bonds does not have legal obligations to redeem them. **Interest on these bonds can be paid only at the discretion of the issuing body and that too out of annual profit.**

Unusual features of AT-1 bonds

- These bonds are perpetual and carry no maturity date. Instead, they carry call options that allow banks to redeem them after five or 10 years. But banks are not obliged to use this call option and can opt to pay only interest on these bonds for eternity.
- Banks issuing AT-1 bonds can skip interest payouts for a particular year or even reduce the bonds' face value.
- **If the RBI feels that a bank is tottering on the brink and needs a rescue, it can simply ask the bank to cancel its outstanding AT-1 bonds without consulting its investors.**

AT-1 bonds carry a face value of ₹10 lakh per bond. There are two routes through which retail folk have acquired these bonds — initial private placement offers of AT-1 bonds by banks seeking to raise money; or secondary market buys of already-traded AT-1 bonds based on recommendations from brokers.

Q.24) Consider the following statements:

1. Stock swap is the exchange of one equity-based asset for another associated with the circumstances of a merger or acquisition.
2. A stock swap occurs when shareholders ownership of the target company's shares are exchanged for shares of the acquiring company.
3. Swap ratio is the ratio at which an acquiring company will offer its own shares in exchange for the target company's shares during a merger or acquisition.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

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

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d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.24) Solution (d)

- **Stock swap is the exchange of one equity-based asset for another associated with the circumstances of a merger or acquisition.**
- **A stock swap occurs when shareholders ownership of the target company's shares are exchanged for shares of the acquiring company.**
- **Swap ratio is the ratio at which an acquiring company will offer its own shares in exchange for the target company's shares during a merger or acquisition.**
- To calculate the swap ratio, companies analyze financial ratios such as book value, earnings per share, profits after tax, and dividends paid.
- A swap ratio tells the shareholders of a target company how many shares of the acquiring company's stock they will receive for every one share of target company stock they currently own. For example, if an acquiring company offers a swap ratio of 1.5:1, it will provide 1.5 shares of its own company for every 1 share of the target company. A shareholder of the target company will end up with 50% more shares than they had before, but their new shares will be for the acquiring company and have the price of the acquiring company. Shares of the target company may cease to exist.

Q.25) The trilateral joint naval exercise “Marine Security Belt” was conducted between which of the following nations?

- a) USA, India and Thailand
- b) Iran, Russia and China
- c) India, Malaysia and Thailand
- d) Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Q.25) Solution (b)

- The trilateral joint naval exercise of Iran with two major world powers Russia and China.
- Four-day joint maritime drill by Iran, Russia, and China, codenamed "Marine Security Belt", which includes tactical exercises such as rescuing frigates under attack.

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- It began in the port city of Chabahar in southeastern Iran and is due to continue in northern parts of the Indian Ocean.
- The Sea of Oman is a particularly sensitive waterway as it connects to the Strait of Hormuz, through which about 30% of the world's crude oil passes and which in turn connects to the Persian Gulf.
- The message of this exercise is peace, friendship and lasting security through cooperation and unity

Q.26) Consider the following statements with respect to 'no-confidence motion'.

1. It is exclusively mentioned under the Article 75 of Indian Constitution.
2. J.B. Kripalani moved the first-ever no-confidence motion in 1971 against the Indira Gandhi government.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (d)

It is not mentioned in the Constitution. Such a motion is moved under Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure.

J.B. Kripalani moved the first-ever no-confidence motion in August 1963 against the Nehru government after the India-China war.

Q.27) 'Sessa Orchid Sanctuary' is located in

- a) Karnataka
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Sikkim

Q.27) Solution (b)

Sessa Orchid Sanctuary is located in Arunachal Pradesh.

Q.28) Which of the following rivers flow through Germany?

1. Danube
2. Oder
3. Elbe

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Select the correct code:

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

Q.28) Solution (d)

Danube-Oder-Elbe Canal

- The Danube-Oder-Elbe Canal intends to connect the Danube, Oder and Elbe rivers and thus provide another navigable link from the Black Sea to the North and Baltic Seas.

Danube

- It is Europe's second longest river, after the Volga.
- It is located in Central and Eastern Europe.
- Originating in Germany, the Danube flows southeast for 2,850 km, passing through or bordering Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine before draining into the Black Sea.

Elbe

- It is one of the major rivers of Central Europe.
- It rises in the Krkonoše Mountains of the northern Czech Republic before traversing much of Bohemia (western half of the Czech Republic), then Germany and flowing into the North Sea at Cuxhaven, 110 km northwest of Hamburg.

Oder

- It is a river in Central Europe and Poland's third-longest river after the Vistula and Warta.
- It rises in the Czech Republic and flows 742 kilometres through western Poland, later forming 187 kilometres of the border between Poland and Germany as part of the Oder–Neisse line.

Q.29) 'International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)' which was in news recently is associated with?

- a) NATO
- b) SCO
- c) OIC
- d) IMCTC

Q.29) Solution (a)

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The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was a NATO-led military mission in Afghanistan, established by the United Nations Security Council in December 2001 by Resolution 1386, as envisaged by the Bonn Agreement. Its main purpose was to train the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and assist Afghanistan in rebuilding key government institutions, but was also engaged in the War in Afghanistan (2001–14) against the Taliban insurgency.

Q.30) The term 'Arr-Rinam' was in news recently and is associated with which of the following communities?

- a) Galo Community
- b) Dhangar Community
- c) Mishmi Community
- d) Sentinelese Community/Tribe

Q.30) Solution (a)

Arr-Rinam is the Galo equivalent of lockdown imposed by consensus for 48 hours whenever an epidemic strikes. The Adi community inhabiting East Siang and Lower Dibang Valley districts too performed a similar ritual called Motor.

