

## (SOLUTION) Online Prelims TEST - 28 (SUBJECT WISE)

### 46 Correct Answer : B

#### Answer Justification :

**Justification:** The ADMM-Plus is a platform for ASEAN and its eight Dialogue Partners, namely Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, ROK, Russian Federation and the United States, to strengthen security and defence cooperation for peace, stability, and development in the region. The Inaugural ADMM-Plus was convened in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, on 12 October 2010.

The objectives of the ADMM-Plus, are as follows:

- To benefit ASEAN member countries in building capacity to address shared security challenges, while cognisant of the differing capacities of various ASEAN countries;
- To promote mutual trust and confidence between defence establishments through greater dialogue and transparency;
- To enhance regional peace and stability through cooperation in defence and security, in view of the transnational security challenges the region faces;
- To contribute to the realisation of an ASEAN Security Community which, as stipulated in the Bali Concord II, embodies ASEAN's aspiration to achieve peace, stability, democracy and prosperity in the region where ASEAN member countries live at peace with one another and with the world at large;
- To facilitate the implementation of the Vientiane Action Programme, which calls for ASEAN to build a peaceful, secure and prosperous ASEAN, and to adopt greater outward-looking external relation strategies with our friends and Dialogue Partners.

The ADMM-Plus currently focuses on seven areas of practical cooperation, namely maritime security, counter-terrorism, humanitarian assistance and disaster management, peacekeeping operations, military medicine, humanitarian mine action and cyber security. Experts Working Groups (EWGs) have been established to facilitate cooperation in these areas.

**Q Source:** <https://asean.org/asean-political-security-community/asean-defence-ministers-meeting-admm/>

### 47 Correct Answer : D

#### Answer Justification :

**Justification:** Rights specific to this convention include the rights to accessibility including the information technology, the rights to live independently and be included in the community (Article 19), to personal mobility (article 20), habilitation and rehabilitation (Article 26), and to participation in political and public life, and cultural life, recreation and sport (Articles 29 and 30).

**Learning:** Articles 33–39 govern reporting and monitoring of the convention by national human rights institutions (Article 33) and Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Article 34).

**Q Source:** <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>

### 48 Correct Answer : C

#### Answer Justification :

**Justification:** The term Gram Sabha is defined in the Constitution of India under Article 243(b). Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayati Raj system and by far the largest. It is a permanent body. The power to annul a decision of the Gram Sabha rests with the Gram Sabha only.

Composition:

1. Persons, those who are above 18 years of age.
2. Living in the village.
3. Whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

Powers and functions: Constitution mentions that Gram Sabha exercises such powers and performs such functions at the village level as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide

**Learning:** Important and specific functions of Gram Sabha:

1. To help implementation of the development programmes and schemes of the Panchayat.
2. To identify beneficiaries for different programmes and schemes. However, if the Gram Sabha fails to identify such beneficiaries within a reasonable time, the Gram Panchayat shall identify the beneficiaries.
3. To solicit support — in cash or kind or both and voluntary labour — from the public for community welfare programmes.
4. To support the programmes of mass education and family welfare.
5. To promote unity and harmony among all sections of the society in the village.
6. To seek clarification from the Mukhiya, Up-Mukhiya and other members of the Gram Panchayat about any particular activity, scheme, income and expenditure.
7. To discuss and recommend appropriate action with regard to reports of the Vigilance Committee.
8. Other related matters brought to the notice of the Gram Sabha.
9. To consider levy of taxes, rates, rents & fees & enhancement of rates thereof.
10. To consider all such matters as may be referred by the Gram Panchayat for its decision.

**Q Source:** Basics: Polity