

# VAID ICS LUCKNOW

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

03/09/2025

### ANSWER & EXPLANATION:

Qn 1:

Correct Answer: c. 2 and 3 only

#### Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect**
  - In *Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab* (1974), a **seven-judge bench** held that the Governor **must act on the aid and advice** of the Council of Ministers **except in situations where the Constitution explicitly provides discretionary powers**.
  - Hence, the Governor **cannot act independently in all matters**.
- **Statement 2 – Correct**
  - In *Rameshwar Prasad v. Union of India* (2006), related to the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly, the Supreme Court ruled that the Governor's actions are **not immune from judicial scrutiny**.
  - This ensured that the Governor remains **accountable under the rule of law**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct**
  - In the **Tamil Nadu Governor Case (April 2025)**, the **Madras High Court Division Bench** introduced two major reforms:
    1. **Three-month timeline** for the Governor to act on Bills sent by the state legislature.
    2. If no action is taken within three months, the Bill will be considered **deemed assented**.
  - This ruling sought to prevent delays and uphold the federal balance.

Qn 2:

Correct Answer: B. 1 and 2 only

## Explanation:

### Statement 1 – Correct

- **Cause of SCD:**
  - Sickle Cell Disease occurs due to a **point mutation in the beta-globin gene (HBB)** on chromosome 11.
  - This mutation causes the substitution of **valine for glutamic acid** at the 6th position of the beta-globin chain, producing **Hemoglobin S (HbS)**.
  - Under low oxygen conditions, HbS polymerizes, causing red blood cells to become rigid and sickle-shaped, leading to blockages in blood vessels and organ damage.

### Statement 2 – Correct

- **India's prevalence:**
  - India is among the **top three countries globally** (along with Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo) in terms of the **number of SCD cases**, though **Nigeria has the highest prevalence overall**.
  - In India, SCD is **most common among tribal and some scheduled caste populations**, particularly in:
    - **Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, and Gujarat.**
  - According to ICMR, some tribal belts have a **carrier (trait) frequency of up to 40%**, making it a major public health concern.

### Statement 3 – Incorrect

- **National Sickle Cell Anaemia Elimination Mission (2023):**
  - Launched by the Prime Minister in **July 2023** under the **National Health Mission (NHM)**.
  - **Goal:** Eliminate SCD as a public health problem by **2047**, not by 2030.
  - Key features:
    - **Free screening** of 7 crore people in 278 districts across 17 high-prevalence states by 2025.
    - Focus on **universal screening of pregnant women and newborns** — but **premarital testing is voluntary**, not mandatory.
  - Hence, the statement is **partly incorrect** on both the **timeline (2047 vs 2030)** and **mandatory testing** aspect.

### Qn 3:

**Correct Answer: B. 1 and 2 only**

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#### Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct**
  - Foreigners Tribunals are **quasi-judicial bodies** set up to determine whether a person is a foreigner or not.
  - They were established under **Foreigners Act, 1946**, which has been **replaced by the Foreigners (Management and Regulation) Act, 2025**.
  - These tribunals are crucial in cases related to the **National Register of Citizens (NRC)** and illegal immigration.
- **Statement 2 – Correct**
  - Historically, **Assam** was the only state where these tribunals functioned, due to its unique challenges of illegal migration from Bangladesh.
  - **Recent legal changes (2025)** have expanded their jurisdiction to **all states and union territories**, allowing the central government to set up such tribunals **anywhere in India** if needed.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect**
  - The **chairperson does NOT have to be a sitting High Court judge**.
  - In practice, the tribunals are headed by **retired judicial officers** (district judges or equivalent) or **qualified civil servants** with relevant experience.
  - This provides flexibility in appointments and helps in handling large volumes of cases efficiently.

### Qn 4:

**Correct Answer: d. 1 and 2 only**

#### Explanation

##### Statement 1 – Correct

- FAMA is indeed a **digital initiative launched by the Ministry of Culture**, Government of India.
- Its main objective is to create a **centralized database of museum collections and field-level cultural heritage assets**, making them accessible for research, tourism development, and cultural policy-making.

- It helps in **digitizing and standardizing documentation** of India's tangible cultural heritage.

**Statement 2 – Correct**

- A key feature of FAMA is the use of **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** for cataloging artifacts and **GIS technology** to geographically map cultural sites and museums.
- This allows **real-time tracking** of heritage locations and prevents duplication of records.
- For example, if a rare sculpture exists in both a museum and at its original field location, FAMA helps track its provenance and history.

**Statement 3 – Incorrect**

- Currently, FAMA is a **national initiative** and **does not directly integrate** with UNESCO's World Heritage Data System.
- However, it may **align with UNESCO standards** for digital documentation in the future, but no direct integration has been announced yet.

**Qn 5:**