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November 30th- Daily Mcqs

1.Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 provides vaccination for which of the following diseases?

1. Tetanus
2. Meningitis
3. Rabies
4. Measles

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Answer : B

Explanation

Mission Indradhanush 2.0 is the government's flagship scheme which is **aimed at immunizing children under the age of 2 years and pregnant women.**

The program aims to escalate efforts to achieve the goal of attaining **90% national immunization coverage across India.**

The Intensified Mission Indradhanush immunization drive will consist of four rounds of immunization. The program will be completed by March 2020.

Mission Indradhanush 2.0 Highlights:

- Immunization activity will be in 4 rounds
- Enhanced immunization session with flexible timing, mobile session & mobilization by other departments
- Enhanced focus on left outs, dropouts, and resistant families & hard to reach areas
- Focus on urban, underserved population and tribal areas
- Intensified Mission Indradhanush to be conducted till March 2020

The IMI covers vaccines for

- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough
- Tetanus
- Poliomyelitis
- Tuberculosis
- Measles
- Meningitis and
- Hepatitis B

Vaccines for Japanese encephalitis and hemophilus influenza are also being provided in selected areas

2. The term 'common but differentiated responsibilities' is related to

- a) UNFCCC
- b) British Exit from EU
- c) BRICS
- d) ASEAN

Answer: A

Explanation:

Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) is a principle within the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** that acknowledges the different capabilities and differing responsibilities of individual countries in addressing **climate change**.

3. Consider the following statements regarding India's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) as part of the Paris Agreement.

1. Reduce emissions intensity of the country's GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 with respect to 2005 level.

2. Increase the share of non-fossil fuels-based electricity to 40 per cent by 2030.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer C

Explanation

- Countries across the globe adopted an historic international climate agreement at the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris in December 2015.
- In anticipation of this moment, countries publicly outlined what post-2020 climate actions they intended to take under the new international agreement, known as their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).
- In its INDC, India has pledged to improve the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 below 2005 levels.
- It has also pledged to increase the share of non-fossil fuels-based electricity to 40 per cent by 2030.
- It has agreed to enhance its forest cover which will absorb 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂, the main gas responsible for global warming) by 2030.
- **Hence both statement 1 and statement 2 are correct.**

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC)

1. IPCC aims to provide governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies

2. It is an initiative of World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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3. IPCC identifies the strength of scientific agreement in different areas and indicates where further research is needed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: C

Explanation

- Created in **1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**, the IPCC aims to provide **governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies.**
- The IPCC provides **regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change**, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.
- The IPCC is an **organization of governments that are members of the United Nations or WMO.** The IPCC currently has 195 members. Thousands of people from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC.
- For the assessment reports, IPCC scientists volunteer their time to assess the thousands of scientific papers published each year to provide a comprehensive summary of what is known about the drivers of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and how adaptation and mitigation can reduce those risks.
- An open and transparent review by experts and governments around the world is an essential part of the IPCC process, **to ensure an objective and complete assessment** and to reflect a diverse range of views and expertise.

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- **Statement 3 is correct:** Through its assessments, the IPCC identifies the strength of scientific agreement in different areas and indicates where further research is needed. The IPCC does not conduct its own research.

5. Which of the following countries does not border Israel?

- a) Syria
- b) Lebanon
- c) Jordan
- d) Iraq

Answer: D

Explanation:

