

**GOVERNANCE**

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

Recently, the Union Minister of Rural Development provided information on implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), in Rajya Sabha.

**Key Points**

- ❖ Launched on: 25th December, 2000.

**Objective:** To provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road to unconnected habitations.

**Eligibility:** Unconnected habitations of designated population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern States, Himalayan States, Deserts and Tribal Areas as per 2001 census) in the core network for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural population.

An Unconnected Habitation is one with a population of designated size located at a distance of at least 500 metres or more (1.5 km of path distance in case of Hills) from an All-weather road or a connected Habitation.

**Core Network:** It is that minimal Network of roads (routes) that is essential to provide Basic access to essential social and economic services to all eligible habitations in the selected areas through at least single all-weather road connectivity.

**Latest Funding Pattern:** The fund allocation to states has been made in subsequent years commensurate with the value of projects sanctioned to states.

The Union Government bears 90% of the project cost in respect of projects sanctioned under the scheme in North-Eastern and Himalayan States, whereas for other states the Union Government bears 60% of the cost.

**Construction of Rural Roads:** The Rural Roads constructed under the PMGSY will be in accordance with the provision of the Indian Roads Congress (IRC).

IRC is the Apex Body of Highway Engineers in the country.

The IRC was set up in 1934.

**PMGSY - Phase I**

- PMGSY - Phase I was launched in December, 2000 as a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme.
- Under the scheme, 1,35,436 habitations were targeted for providing road connectivity and 3.68 lakh km. for upgradation of existing rural roads in order to ensure full farm to market connectivity.

**PMGSY - Phase II**

- The Government of India subsequently launched PMGSY-II in 2013 for upgradation of 50,000 Kms of existing rural road network to improve its overall efficiency.
- While the ongoing PMGSY - I continued, under PMGSY phase II, the roads already built for village connectivity was to be upgraded to enhance rural infrastructure.
- The cost was shared between the centre and the states/UTs.

**PMGSY - Phase III**

- Phase III was approved by the Cabinet during July 2019.

It gives priorities to facilities like:

- Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs)
- GrAMs are retail agricultural markets in close proximity to the farm gate, that promote and service a more efficient transaction of the farmers' produce.
- Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.
- Under the PMGSY-III Scheme, it is proposed to consolidate 1,25,000 Km road length in the States. The duration of the scheme is 2019-20 to 2024-25.

**Challenges:**

- Lack of dedicated funds.
- Limited involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Inadequate execution and contracting capacity.
- Less working season and difficult terrain particularly in Hill States.
- Scarcity of the construction materials.
- Security concerns particularly in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas.

**Way Forward**

- Rural Road Connectivity is a key component of Rural Development as it promotes access to economic and social services.
- Further, it helps in generating increased agricultural incomes and productive employment opportunities in India.

- In this regard, the government can consider engagement with international financial institutions to construct basic rural infrastructure.

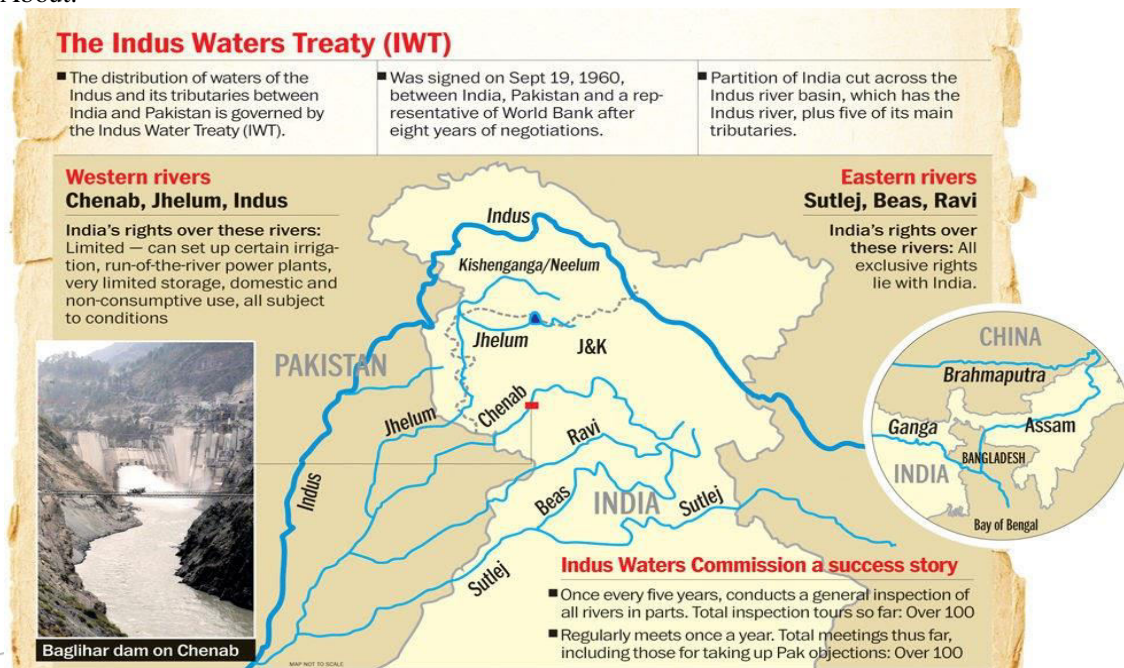
## INTERNATIONAL RELATION

### Indus water treaty

The Indus Water Treaty (IWT) between India and Pakistan marks its 60th anniversary on 19th September 2020.

### Key Points

About:



- The Indus system comprises the main Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. The basin is mainly shared by India and Pakistan with a small share for China and Afghanistan.
- With the partition of India in 1947, waters of Indus rivers system were also divided.
- The sharing formula, devised after prolonged negotiations, sliced the Indus system into two halves. The three 'western rivers' (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) went to Pakistan and the three 'eastern rivers' (Sutlej, Ravi and Beas) were portioned to India.
- India is allowed to use 20% water of the western rivers for irrigation, power generation and transport purposes.
- IWT granted 3.6 million acre-feet (MAF) of "permissible storage capacity" to India on the western rivers but due to poor water development projects, 2-3 MAF of water easily flows into Pakistan.
- It seemed equitable but India conceded 80.52% of the aggregate water flows in the Indus system to Pakistan and also gave Rs. 83 crore in pounds sterling to Pakistan to help build replacement canals from the western rivers.
- India conceded its upper riparian position on the western rivers for the complete rights on the eastern rivers.
- It was important to get the waters of the 'eastern rivers' for the Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan (starts from the Harkie Barrage, a few kilometers below the confluence of the Satluj and Beas rivers) and the Bhakra Dam (on the Sutlej River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh) without which both Punjab and Rajasthan would be left dry, severely hampering India's food production.
- The World Bank, as the third party, played a pivotal role in crafting the IWT.

### **Pakistan's Responses:**

- The Pakistan leadership considers the sharing of the waters with India an unfinished business.
- Pakistan is not comfortable with the fact that India got away with the total flow of 33 million acre-feet on the eastern rivers, while it had to share the waters of western rivers.
- Being a lower riparian state, Pakistan's scepticism of India allows it to increasingly politicise the issue. It maintains high troop levels and alertness around the canals on the eastern front, fearing that India will try to take control of the western rivers.

### Changing Perspectives in India:

- Every now and then, there is an uproar in India for abrogating the IWT as a response to Pakistan's cross-border terrorism and tenacity.
- Abrogating IWT would require a number of politico-diplomatic and hydrological factors to be determined and also a political consensus.
- Terror attacks in Indian Parliament in 2001, Mumbai in 2008, and the incidents in Uri in 2016 and Pulwama in 2019 could have prompted India, within the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, to withdraw from the IWT. However, on each occasion, India chose not to do so.
- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, an international agreement governing treaties between states that was drafted by the International Law Commission of the United Nations.
- It was adopted in 1969 and entered into force in January 1980.
- It is because India respects its signature and values trans-boundary rivers as an important connector in the region in terms of both diplomacy and economic prosperity.
- However, in light of India being hesitant to abrogate the treaty, there have been suggestions to modify it.
- Currently, with a new set of hydrological realities, advanced engineering methods in dam construction and de-siltation, there is an urgent need to modify the treaty.
- Article XII of the IWT says that it "may from time to time be modified" but carefully notes "by a duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two governments".
- Pakistan will see no merit in any modification, having already got a good deal in 1960.
- India's best option, therefore, would be to optimise the provisions of the treaty.
- On the developments on western rivers, the permissible storage capacity on the western rivers needs to be urgently utilised. Out of the total estimated capacity of 11406 MW electricity that can be harnessed from the three western rivers in Kashmir, only 3034 MW has been tapped so far, which also needs to be looked into.
- Tulbul Navigation project on Jhelum, Ratle and Bagliha hydro projects on Chenab, Bursar hydroelectric project on one of the tributaries of the Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir are few of the projects to utilise the waters of western rivers.
- Bursar, once completed, will be India's first project on the western rivers to have storage infrastructure.
- India has fast-tracked the work on Shahpur Kandi dam project, a second Sutlej-Beas link in Punjab and the Ujh Dam project in Jammu and Kashmir to fully utilise the waters of eastern rivers.

### Way Forward

- The role of India, as a responsible upper riparian abiding by the provisions of the treaty, has been remarkable but the country is under pressure to rethink the extent to which it can remain committed to the provisions, as its overall political relations with Pakistan becomes intractable.
- IWT is often cited as an example of the possibilities of peaceful coexistence that exist despite the troubled relationship between both neighbouring countries.

## ENVIRONMENT AND DIVERSITY

### Blue flag certification

On the occasion of International Coastal Clean-Up Day, for the first time eight beaches of India are recommended for the coveted International eco-label, the Blue flag certification.

#### Key Points

- ❖ The eight beaches are:
  1. Shivrajpur in Gujarat,
  2. Ghoghla in Daman & Diu,
  3. Kasarkod and Padubidri beach in Karnataka,
  4. Kappad in Kerala,
  5. Rushikonda in Andhra Pradesh,
  6. Golden beach of Odisha and
  7. Radhanagar beach in Andaman and Nicobar.

#### Blue Flag Certification:

- Blue Flag beaches are considered the cleanest beaches of the world.
- The Blue Flag is one of the world's most recognised voluntary eco-labels awarded to beaches, marinas, and sustainable boating tourism operators.



- In order to qualify for the Blue Flag, a series of stringent environmental, educational, safety, and accessibility criteria must be met and maintained.
- The Blue Flag Programme for beaches and marinas is run by the international, non-governmental, non-profit organisation FEE (the Foundation for Environmental Education).
- FEE (the Foundation for Environmental Education) was established in France in 1985.
- On the lines of Blue Flag certification, India has also launched its own eco-label BEAMS.

#### **BEAMS**

- On this occasion, India has also launched India's own eco-label BEAMS (Beach Environment & Aesthetics Management Services) under ICZM (Integrated Coastal Zone Management) project.
- This is launched by the Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM) and the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).

#### **The objectives of BEAMS program is to:**

- Abate pollution in coastal waters,
- Promote sustainable development of beach facilities,
- Protect & conserve coastal ecosystems & natural resources,
- Strive and maintain high standards of cleanliness,
- Hygiene & safety for beachgoers in accordance with coastal environment & regulations.

#### **Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan**

- Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZM) is a process for the management of the coast using an integrated approach, regarding all aspects of the coastal zone, including geographical and political boundaries, in an attempt to achieve sustainability.
- The concept of ICZM was born in 1992 during the Earth Summit of Rio de Janeiro.
- The specifics regarding ICZM is set out in the proceedings of the summit within Agenda 21.

#### **Implementation**

- It is a World Bank assisted project and is being implemented by the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC).
- The National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai, is providing scientific and technical inputs.

#### **Society of Integrated Coastal Management**

- Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM) has been established under the aegis of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
- It has a vision for a vibrant, healthy and resilient coastal and marine environment for the continuous and enhanced outflow of benefits to the country and the coastal community.
- SICOM is the national project management unit of India in strategic planning, management, execution, monitoring and successful implementation of the ICZMP-Phase-I.

#### **International Coastal Clean-Up Day**

- It has been celebrated across 100 countries since 1986.
- The day is marked each year on the third Saturday of September as an initiative of the Washington-based Ocean Conservancy, a volunteer effort for ocean health.

#### **Nandan Kanan zoological park**

Recently, death of two sloth bears have been reported from the Nandankanan Zoological Park, Bhubaneswar (Odisha).

The exact cause of deaths is not yet known. Earlier, a 28-year-old Himalayan black bear died probably due to old age as bears are known to live for about 30 years.

#### **Key Points**

##### **Nandankanan Zoological Park:**

- It is 15 kms from Odisha's capital, Bhubaneswar. It was inaugurated in 1960.
- First zoo in the country to become a member of the World Association of Zoos & Aquariums (WAZA).
- WAZA is the global alliance of regional associations, national federations, zoos and aquariums, dedicated to the care and conservation of animals and their habitats around the world.
- It is recognized as a leading zoo for the breeding of the Indian pangolin and white tiger.
- Leopards, mouse deer, lions, ratel and vultures are also bred here.

- It was the world's first captive crocodile breeding centre, where gharials were bred in captivity in 1980.
- The State Botanical Garden of Nandankanan is one of the pioneering plant conservation and nature education centres of Odisha.

**Sloth Bears:**

Scientific Name: **Melursus ursinus**



**Habitat:** Also called honey bear, Hindi bhalu, it is a forest-dwelling member of the family Ursidae (comprises 8 species of bears) that inhabits tropical or subtropical regions of India and Sri Lanka.

**Protection Status:**

- 'Vulnerable' in the IUCN Red List.
- Appendix I in CITES listing.
- Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

**Threats:** Habitat loss, poaching for body parts and are sometimes captured for use in performances or hunted because of their aggressive behavior and destruction of crops.

**Himalayan Black Bear:**

Scientific Name: **Ursus thibetensis**



**Habitat:** Also called Asiatic black bear, it inhabits mountainous and heavily forested areas across southern and eastern Asia.

**Protection Status:**

- 'Vulnerable' in the IUCN Red List.
- Appendix I in CITES listing.
- Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

**Threats:** Illegal hunting for body parts, specifically the gallbladder, paws and skiing poses the main threat, together with habitat loss caused by logging, expansion of human settlements and roads.

**INDIAN POLITY**

**Role of Parliamentary Committee**

Recently, the Government passed two agriculture Bills in Rajya Sabha. However, the Opposition protested against the fact that neither Bill had been scrutinised by a Parliamentary Committee.

## Key Points

### Parliamentary Committee:

#### Parliament scrutinises legislative proposals (Bills) in two ways:

- I. The first way is by discussing it on the floor of the two Houses. This is a legislative requirement; all Bills have to be taken up for debate.
- II. The second way is by referring a Bill to a Parliamentary Committee.

#### A Parliamentary Committee means a committee that:

- Is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker/Chairman.
- Works under the direction of the Speaker/Chairman.
- Presents its report to the House or to the Speaker/Chairman.
- Has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha.

#### Purpose of Parliamentary Committees:

- Since Parliament meets only for 70 to 80 days in a year, there is not enough time to discuss every Bill in detail on the floor of the House. Plus debate in the house is mostly political and does not go into the technical details of a legislative proposal.
- Therefore, it takes care of the legislative infirmity of debate on the floor of the House. However, referring Bills to parliamentary committees is not mandatory.

#### Types of Parliamentary Committees:

India's Parliament has multiple types of committees. They can be differentiated on the basis of their work, their membership and the length of their tenure.

However, broadly there are two types of Parliamentary Committees– Standing Committees and Ad Hoc Committees.

The Standing Committees are permanent (constituted every year or periodically) and work on a continuous basis.

#### Standing Committees can be classified into the following six categories:

1. Financial Committees
2. Departmental Standing Committees
3. Committees to Enquire
4. Committees to Scrutinise and Control
5. Committees Relating to the Day-to-Day Business of the House
6. House-Keeping Committees or Service Committees

While the Ad Hoc Committees are temporary and cease to exist on completion of the task assigned to them.

They are further subdivided into Inquiry Committees and Advisory Committees.

#### Procedure:

There are three broad paths by which a Bill can reach a Parliamentary Committee.

- The minister introducing the Bill recommends to the House that his Bill be examined by a Select Committee (Committee of one House i.e either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha) of the House or a Joint Committee of both Houses.
- The presiding officer of the House can also send a Bill to a Parliamentary Committee.
- A Bill passed by one House can be sent by the other House to its Select Committee.
- The report of the committee is of a recommendatory nature. The government can choose to accept or reject its recommendations. The Committee can also suggest its own version of the Bill.

## INDIAN ECONOMY

### FinCEN and FIU-IND

- Recently, over 2100 Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) were filed by banks with the United States Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).
- The FinCEN files identify at least USD 2 trillion in transactions between 1999 and 2017 flagged as possible evidence of money laundering or other criminal activity by compliance officers of banks and financial institutions.

## Key Points

### FinCEN:

- It was set up in 1990.
- It serves as the leading global regulator in the battle against money laundering.
- It collects and analyzes information about financial transactions in order to combat domestic and international money laundering, terrorist financing, and other financial crimes.



**Suspicious Activity Report:**

- SAR is a document filed by banks and financial institutions to report suspicious activity to the USA FinCEN.
- These are meant to red flag, within 30 days of the transaction's occurrence: criminal funds or any form of dirty money; insider trading; potential money laundering; terror financing; any transaction that raises suspicion.
- These are used to detect crime but cannot be used as direct evidence to prove legal cases.
- There are details of banking transactions that give a clear indication of round-tripping, money laundering or dealings with shell-like entities.
- FinCEN shares SARs with law-enforcement authorities including FBI, US Immigration and Customs.

**Significance:**

- The FinCEN Files highlight the dangers correspondent banking pose.
- The term correspondent bank refers to a financial institution that provides services to another one—usually in another country.
- It acts as an intermediary or agent, facilitating wire transfers, conducting business transactions, accepting deposits, and gathering documents on behalf of another bank.

**For India:**

- Individuals and companies being probed by Indian agencies in different cases are part of the SAR flagged to FinCEN.
- Like, transactions of Indian entities named in scams such as the 2G scam, the Agusta-westland scandal, etc. cases have all been listed with the FinCEN. (self-reliant farming).

**Indian Scenario**

- The Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) performs the same functions as FinCEN in the USA.
- Under the Finance Ministry, this was set up in 2004 as the nodal agency for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions.

**The agency is authorised to obtain:**

- ❖ Cash transaction reports (CTRs)
- ❖ Suspicious transaction reports (STRs)
- ❖ Cross border wire transfer reports

These reports are obtained from private and public sector banks every month.

This happens under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).

**Mandatory:** It is mandatory for banks in India to furnish a monthly CTR to the FIU on:

- All transactions over Rs. 10 lakh or its equivalent in foreign currency or a series of integrally connected transactions that add up to more than Rs. 10 lakh or its equivalent in foreign currency.

**Process:** The STRs and CTRs are analysed by FIU.

- Suspicious or doubtful transactions are shared with agencies like the Enforcement Directorate, the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Tax Authority for the purpose of launching probes to check possible instances of money laundering, tax evasion and terror financing.
- FIU's 2017-2018 annual report reveals that it had received a record number of 14 lakh STRs following demonetization which was three times the number of STRs filed in the previous year.

**Way Forward**

- SAR has in many cases of Indian entities and individuals, mentioned their financial history of alleged irregularities.
- The clear message for agencies in India is that their cases of financial fraud and corruption are being flagged by the FinCEN.
- There is a need to have regular information exchange between financial regulators to track and nullify the efforts for money laundering.

**IMPORTANT FACTS FOR PRELIM**

**Chendamangalam Saree: Kerala**

The Care 4 Chendamangalam (C4C) initiative is supporting the 2018 Kerala flood-affected weavers.

**Key Points**

- **Kerala Kasavu Sarees:** The term kasavu refers to the zari (gold thread) used in the border of the Kerala saree. The identity of the saree comes from the geographical cluster they are associated with.
- **Geographical Clusters:** The Indian government has identified three clusters in Kerala - Balaramapuram, Chendamangalam and Kuthampully - that have been given a Geographical Indication (GI) tag.

**Chendamangalam Saree:**



**Features:**

- It is recognisable by its puliyilakara border, a thin black line that runs side by side with the sari's selvedge.
- It has extra-weft chuttikara and stripes and checks of varying width.

**History:**

- It is widely believed that weaving in Chendamangalam was introduced by the Paliyam family.
- Called the Paliath Achans, the family was hereditary to the prime minister post to the Maharaja of Cochin, having been associated with Chendamangalam from the 16th century onwards.
- **Other GI Tagged Products from Kerala:** Kasaragod Sarees, Pokkali Rice, Nilambur Teak, Wayanad Robusta Coffee, Tirur Betel Leaf, etc.

**Kakatiya Dynasty**

- A temple constructed by emperor Ganapati Deva, a mighty ruler of Kakatiya dynasty, in Dharanikota (Andhra Pradesh) has been converted into an abode of local goddess Balusulamma (Goddess Durga).
- The presiding deity at this 13th-century temple was Kakati Devi, the tutelary deity of Kakatiya rulers.
- Due to ravages of time and for no upkeep, the presiding deity got damaged. The villagers of Dharanikota, who had no knowledge about the past of the temple, installed Balusulamma idol and started worshipping.

**Key Points**

- Kakatiyas is an Andhra dynasty that flourished in the 12th century CE. The Kakatiya dynasty ruled from Warangal (Telangana) from CE 1083-1323.
- They were known for the construction of a network of tanks for irrigation and drinking water and thereby gave a big boost to the overall development of the region.
- Telangana has launched a massive rejuvenation movement in the form of "Mission Kakatiya" which involves the restoration of irrigation tanks and lakes/minor irrigation sources built by the Kakatiya dynasty.
- There are hundreds of Hindu temples built under the patronage of Kakatiya kings like Ganapati Deva, Rudrama Devi and Prataparudra of Kakatiya dynasty. E.g.
- Thousand Pillar Temple or Rudreshwara Swamy Temple, Telangana. It is a star-shaped, triple shrine (Trikutalayam) dedicated to Vishnu, Shiva and Surya.
- Ramappa Temple, Warangal, Telangana.
- Golconda Fort in Hyderabad (Telangana) was also constructed by the Kakatiya rulers.
- Later, it became the capital of the Qutb Shahi kings, who ruled from CE 1518-1687.



**DAILY ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE**

**Qns. The decision to go without “Question Hour” during the Monsoon Session of Parliament has evoked serious concerns about the democratic functioning of the institution and erodes constitutional mandate of parliamentary oversight over executive action. Discuss.(250 words)**

**Ans.**

- Generally, the first hour of a parliamentary sitting is devoted to the Questions and this hour is called the Question Hour.
- The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (i.e. regular business of the House) is taken up. Under this, MPs can raise matters without any prior notice.

**Significance of the Question and Zero Hour for democracy**

- These have a special significance in the proceedings of the Parliament. Asking of questions is an inherent and unfettered parliamentary right of members.
- It is during the Question Hour that the members can ask questions on every aspect of administration and Governmental activity.
- Government policies in national as well as international spheres come into sharp focus as the members try to elicit pertinent information.
- Sometimes questions may lead to the appointment of a Commission, a Court of Enquiry or even Legislation when matters raised by Members are grave enough to agitate the public mind and are of wide public importance.

**Reason for its cancellation:** In view of the Covid-19 pandemic and a truncated Monsoon Session, Parliament has said no to Question Hour and curtailed Zero Hour. Opposition MPs have criticised the move, saying they will lose the right to question the government.

**Concerns of evoking the ‘Question Hour’ and Zero Hour**

- **Question Hour** is a device to criticise government policies and programmes, ventilate public grievances, expose the government’s lapses, extract promises from ministers, and thereby, ensure accountability and transparency in governance. The absence of ‘Question hour’ will impinge on the basic right of democracy i.e. asking the question.
- Government is duty bound to respond to questions on different issues such as its failure in handling the pandemic, the unprecedented decline in GDP and its impact on the economy, the New Education Policy, tensions at the border, rising unemployment, the miseries of migrant labour and so forth.
- By doing away with the Question Hour, the government has opted for a face-saving measure.
- Democratic rights are being denied to the elected representatives of Independent India.
- The government’s actions erode the constitutional mandate of parliamentary oversight over executive actions as envisaged under Article 75 (3) of the Indian Constitution.
- Moreover, such actions prevent the members of Parliament from carrying out their constitutional obligations of questioning, debating, discussing and scrutinising government policies and actions.
- Question and Zero Hour are the manifestation of a representative kind of democracy in operation, in the sense that representation of the people directly questions the government on matters of governance. The government is duty bound to answer the questions in the House as they relate to its people.

**Conclusion**

- If questions are not permitted in the Parliament physically, the same could be started in virtual meets. MPs could be allowed to ask the question through the digital platform.
- Various options for social distancing can be attempted like reserving each day for select ministries to prevent crowding by officials seeking to help their ministers.
- At the same time an orderly conduct can also ensure that the questions are raised with discipline and they don’t affect the safety protocol too.
- The Question hour & Zero hour acts as important tools for enabling the doctrine of checks and balance. Therefore, Parliaments should not dispense with these even at the time of war.

**DAILY QUIZ**

1. Which of following institutions are the constituents bodies of World Bank Group:
  1. The Multilateral Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
  2. Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
  3. International Monetary Fund
  4. International Development Association (IDA)
  5. International Finance Corporation (IFC)Select the correct answer using the code given below:
  - a) 2 and 3 only
  - b) 1 and 4 only
  - c) **1, 4 and 5**
  - d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
2. This dynasty ruled the Andhra region in and around the 12th century CE. Gnapati Deva, Rudrama Devi were few important rulers belonging to the dynasty. The famous Ramappa Temple was built during their reign. Recently, NITI Aayog has recognised a water management mission of the Telangana government named after this dynasty. Identify the dynasty being referred to in the above paragraph?
  - a) Vijayanagara Empire
  - b) Chalukya Chola Dynasty
  - c) **Kakatiya Dynasty**
  - d) Hoysala Empire
3. Which of the following GI Tagged Products belong to Kerala?
  1. Chendamangalam Saree
  2. Nilambur Teak
  3. Tirur Betel LeafSelect the correct answer using the code given below:
  - a) 1 and 3 only
  - b) 2 and 3 only
  - c) 1 and 2 only
  - d) **1, 2 and 3**
4. With reference to the Financial Intelligence Unit-IND, consider the following statements:
  1. It is an independent body reporting directly to the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC).
  2. It is a nodal agency for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions.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
5. Regarding Indian Parliamentary system, consider the following statements:
  1. No confidence motion can be moved in both the houses.
  2. Unlike resolution, a motion can be moved only with the approval of the presiding officer of house.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