

GOVERNANCE**Education through Radio in Odisha**

Recently, the state government of Odisha has decided to reach out to children in remote areas through the radio as online classes fail to reach most students due to poor mobile connectivity.

Key Points**Education Through Radio:**

- The state's School and Mass Education Department has launched classroom teaching through All India Radio.
- Students from Class I to VIII can learn their lessons through 15-minutes of teaching by experienced teachers through radio.
- It has been highlighted that a student can cover six pages of his textbook within 15 minutes of a radio programme.
- Although teaching through radio would not be effective as it could have been in a physical classroom, the dire situation has forced the administration to try different methods for reaching students.

Other Initiatives:

- Students have been provided with textbooks even though schools in Odisha have been closed since 17th March 2020.
- Three hours of classroom instruction are also available through Doordarshan.
- Since considerable time has been lost due to the closure of schools, school syllabus has been reduced by 30%.
- Reasons for the Move:
 - The schools could not be opened due to Covid-19 pandemic so the education department tried to reach students with online classes, mostly through smartphones.
 - However, out of the 60 lakh students, hardly 22 lakhs were being reached during the lockdowns.
 - The situation worsened when the lockdown was lifted and parents started going to their workplaces taking the only smartphone in the family with them.
 - It led to a further drop of 6 to 7 lakh students attending virtual classes.
 - Those who have a sufficient number of smart devices for students, suffer due to poor network coverage.

Other Nationwide Initiatives for Education

- ❖ Centre's announcement to start the 2020-21 academic year virtually.
- ❖ Plans to distribute laptops or tablets to 40% of all college and university students over the next five years and to equip all government schools with Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- ❖ Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) mobile app has been offered to the states as a platform to provide content in local languages.
- ❖ The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has deployed its SWAYAM Prabha portal which has lectures on direct-to-home (DTH) and online, to help students.
- ❖ Different e-learning techniques through virtual platforms like YouTube, Zoom app and Google Classroom are being used by some institutions.
- ❖ **PRAGYATA** guidelines on digital education.

INTERNAL SECURITY**Defence Acquisition Procedure 2020**

Recently, a new Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) (erstwhile Defence Procurement Procedure or DPP), 2020 was released by the Ministry of Defence (MoD).

Key Points

- **About:** The DAP contains policies and procedures for procurement and acquisition from the capital budget of the MoD in order to modernise the Armed Forces including the Coast Guard.
- **Background:** The first Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) was promulgated in 2002.
- A committee under the chairmanship of Director General (Acquisition) was constituted to review the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2016.
- DPP 2016 was released replacing the DPP 2013 based on the recommendations of **Dhirendra Singh committee**.
- It focussed on indigenously designed, developed and manufactured weapon systems.
- It was facing several issues like lack of transparency (leading to Rafale Scam), inconvenient offset regulations etc.

- **Objective:** Turning India into a global manufacturing hub.
- Aligned with the vision of the Government of Atmanirbhar Bharat and empowering Indian domestic industry through Make in India initiative.

Salient Features:

For Ease of Doing Business:

- **Time Bound Defence Procurement Process and Faster Decision Making:** By setting up a Project Management Unit to support contract management and to streamline the Acquisition process.
- **Revised Offset Guidelines:** Preference will be given to manufacture of complete defence products over components and various multipliers have been added to give incentivisation in discharge of offsets.
- Further, there will be no offset clause in government-to-government, single vendor and Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA).
- Offsets are a portion of a contracted price with a foreign supplier that must be re-invested in the Indian defence sector, or against which the government can purchase technology.
- Multipliers are credit values earned on offset transactions. A multiplier of 3 means a foreign company can claim credits upto three times of its actual offset investment.
- The offset policy for defence deals was adopted in 2005 for all defence capital imports above Rs. 300 crore under which the foreign vendor is required to invest at least 30% of the value of the contract in India.
- Offset clause was hindering the transfer of technology, according to a recent CAG report.
- Rationalization of Procedures for Trials and Testing: Scope of trials will be restricted to physical evaluation of core operational parameters.

To Develop India into Global Manufacturing Hub:

- **FDI in Defence Manufacturing:** Provisions have been incorporated like a new category 'Buy (Global – Manufacture in India)', to encourage foreign companies to set up manufacturing through its subsidiary in India.
- **To promote Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat initiatives:**
- **Reservation in Categories for Indian Vendors:** Some categories like Buy (Indian Indigenously Designed Developed and Manufactured -IDDM), Production Agency in Design & Development etc. will be exclusively reserved for Indian Vendors and FDI of more than 49% is not allowed.
- **Ban on Import of Certain Items:** With a view to promote domestic and indigenous industry, the MoD will notify a list of weapons/platforms banned for import.
- **Indigenisation of Imported Spares:** Steps to promote manufacturing of parts in India have been taken. This includes establishment of co-production facilities through Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) achieving 'Import Substitution' and reducing Life Cycle Cost.
- **Overall Enhancement in Indigenous Content (IC):** This has been done in all the categories, for products like softwares etc, as follows:

Other Features

- **Cost Cutting :** Leasing has been introduced as a new category for acquisition in addition to the existing 'Buy' and 'Make' categories so that periodical rental payments are made instead of huge capital investment.
- This will be useful for military equipment not used in actual warfare like transport fleets, trainers, simulators, among others.

Other Related Initiatives:

- Recently, the Ministry of Defence has formulated a Draft Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy 2020 (DPEPP 2020).
- Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) has been operationalised to provide necessary incubation and infrastructure support to the startups in the defence area.
- iDEX would be further scaled up to engage with 300 more startups and develop 60 new technologies/products during the next five years.
- Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti was launched to promote a greater culture of innovation and technology development and file a higher number of patents in Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Ordnance Factory Board (OFB).
- It would be scaled up for promoting the creation of Intellectual Property in the sector and its commercial utilisation.

Way Forward

- Self-reliance in defence manufacturing is a crucial component of effective defence capability and to maintain national sovereignty and achieve military superiority. The DAP 2020 not only protects the

interests of domestic manufacturers by indigenization of technology, but also provides impetus to foreign investment in the country.

- Given the key geostrategic challenges, emanating from the threat of two-front war (against China and Pakistan combinedly), India needs to carry out much-needed defence reforms. DAP 2020 is the one of the many needed defence reforms. Chandrayaan-3, which will comprise a lander and a rover.

ENVIRONMENT AND DIVERSITY

Climate Change and Forest Fire

- Scientists note that human-induced climate change promotes the conditions on which wildfires depend.

Key Points

- **Wildfire:** Also called forest, bush or vegetation fire, can be described as any uncontrolled and non-prescribed combustion or burning of plants in a natural setting such as a forest, grassland, brush land or tundra, which consumes the natural fuels and spreads based on environmental conditions (e.g., wind, topography).
- Wildfires can be incited by human actions, such as land clearing, extreme drought or in rare cases by lightning.
- There are three conditions that need to be present in order for a wildfire to burn: fuel, oxygen, and a heat source.
- **Human-induced Climate Change:** Increases in greenhouse gases resulting from human activities have led to a net effect of warming of the climate system leading to direct impacts including increased air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice and rising global average sea level. The increases in greenhouse gases can be attributed to fossil fuel use, land-use change, etc.

Concerns:

- Forest fires have become an issue of global concern. In many countries, wildfires are burning larger areas, and fire seasons are growing longer due to global warming.
- Australia recently battled its largest bushfire on record, while parts of the Arctic, the Amazon and central Asia have also experienced unusually severe fires.
- Wildfires in Western USA (California) are another example.
- Globally, forest fires release billions of tons of CO₂ into the atmosphere, while hundreds of thousands of people are believed to die due to illnesses caused by exposure to smoke from forest fires and other landscape fires.

Factors:

Fire Weather:

- Climate change increases the frequency and severity of fire weather around the world.
- Increased fire weather from climate change amplifies fire risk where fuels remain available.
- Fire weather is a combination of conditions that set the stage for the rapid spread of wildfires.
 - High temperature
 - Low Relative humidity
 - Strong sustained winds (> 20 mph) carry oxygen and spread flames.
- Poor land and forest management also contributes to the wildfires, however, it does not alone account for the recent increases in the extent and severity of the wildfires globally.
- **Factors Identified by the IPCC:** The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), published in 2013, identified a few factors that could influence the way wildfires play out. These include:
 - Global increase in average temperatures.
 - Global increases in the frequency, intensity and extent of heatwaves (breaching of historically extreme temperature thresholds).
 - Regional increases in the frequency, duration and intensity of droughts.

Indian Scenario

Forest Fire & Monitoring:

- A joint study report of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF&CC) and World Bank titled "Strengthening Forest Fire Management in India" released in June 2018 revealed that in the year 2000, 20 districts, representing 3% of India's land area and 16% of forest cover accounted for 44% of all fire detections.
- The upgraded version of the Forest Fire Alert System (FAST 3.0) was released in January, 2019 with a separate activity of monitoring large forest fires.

Forest Cover of States & UTs under different fire prone classes:

- Extremely Fire Prone: Mizoram > Tripura
- Very Highly Fire Prone: Mizoram > Manipur
- Highly Fire Prone: Nagaland > Manipur
- Moderately Fire Prone: Punjab > Nagaland
- It is seen that most of the fire prone forest areas are found in the north-eastern region and the central part of the country.

India's Initiative to Tackle Forest Fire:

- National Action Plan on Forest Fires, 2018
- MoEF&CC, has come up with the National Action Plan on Forest Fires, 2018 to revamp forest fire management in the country.
- Objectives: Informing, Enabling and Empowering forest fringe communities and Incentivizing them to work in tandem with the State Forest Departments (SFDs).
- The plan proposes nine strategies to address the issue, including establishment of a "Centre of Excellence on Forest Fire Management" at Forest Survey of India (FSI).

Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme:

- The Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPM) is the only centrally funded program specifically dedicated to assist the states in dealing with forest fires.
- The FPM replaced the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) in 2017.
- Funds allocated under the FPM are according to a center-state cost-sharing formula, with a 90:10 ratio of central to state funding in the Northeast and Western Himalayan regions and a 60:40 ratio for all other states.
- It also provides the states the flexibility to direct a portion of the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and Mission for Green India (GIM) funding toward forest fire work.

Way Forward

- Climate change is the reality, so are the increased severe forest fires. Management of forest fire needs to be tackled at various levels.
- First, at local or regional level by minimising the accidental chances of man-made fires.
- At national level it requires a specific approach to manage resources like Land and Forest to reduce the chance of such fires. Also, the need to handle climate change must be a part of policy making and implementation.
- At global level a sincere effort to reduce the impact of climate change along with reduction in factors causing climate change should be a united priority of all nations. Only then the link between climate change and forest fires can be weakened. the Arctic.

INDIAN HISTORY

Birth Anniversary of Bhagat Singh

28th September is the birth anniversary of revolutionary freedom fighter Bhagat Singh.

Key Points

- Born in 1907 in Lyallpur district (now in Pakistan), Bhagat Singh grew up in a Sikh family deeply involved in political activities.
- He belonged to a generation that was to intervene between two decisive phases of the Indian national movement - the phase of the 'Extremism' of Lal-Bal-Pal and the Gandhian phase of nonviolent mass action.
- In 1923, Bhagat Singh joined the National College, Lahore which was founded and managed by Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhai Parmanand.
- The College was set up as an alternative to the institutions run by the Government, bringing to the field of education the idea of Swadeshi.
- In 1924 in Kanpur, he became a member of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), started by Sachindranath Sanyal a year earlier. The main organiser of the Association was Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh became very close to him.
- It was as a member of the HRA that Bhagat Singh began to take seriously the philosophy of the Bomb.
- Armed revolution was understood to be the only weapon with which to fight British imperialism.
- In 1928, HRA was renamed from Hindustan Republican Association to Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA).
- In 1925, Bhagat Singh returned to Lahore and within the next year he and his colleagues started a militant youth organisation called **the Naujawan Bharat Sabha**.

- In April 1926, Bhagat Singh established contact with Sohan Singh Josh and through him the 'Kirti Kisan Party' which brought out the monthly magazine Kirti in Punjabi.
- For the next year Bhagat Singh worked with Josh and joined the editorial board of Kirti.
- In 1927, he was first arrested on charges of association with the Kakori Case accused for an article written under the pseudonym Vidrohi (Rebel).
- To take revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh and his associates plotted the assassination of James A. Scott, the Superintendent of Police. However, the revolutionaries mistakenly killed J.P. Saunders. The incident is famously known as Lahore Conspiracy case (1929).
- In 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai had led a procession to protest against the arrival of the Simon Commission. The police resorted to a brutal lathi charge, in which Lala Lajpat Rai was severely injured and later succumbed to his injuries.
- Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw a bomb on 8 April, 1929 in the Central Legislative Assembly, in protest against the passing of two repressive bills, the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Bill.
- The aim, as their leaflet explained, was not to kill but to make the deaf hear, and to remind the foreign government of its callous exploitation.
- Both Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt surrendered thereafter and faced trial so they could further promote their cause. They were awarded life imprisonment for this incident.
- However, Bhagat Singh was re-arrested for the murder of J.P. Saunders and bomb manufacturing in the Lahore Conspiracy case. He was found guilty in this case and was hanged on 23rd March, 1931 in Lahore along with Sukhdev and Rajguru.
- Every year, March 23 is observed as **Martyrs' Day** as a tribute to freedom fighters Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Armenia-Azerbaijan Conflict

Recently, territorial dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh region has re-erupted with heavy clashes.

Armenia and Azerbaijan are part of Transcaucasia or South Caucasus (geographical region in the vicinity of the southern Caucasus Mountains on the border of Eastern Europe and Western Asia consisting of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan).

Recently, **territorial dispute between Armenia and Azerbaijan** over the **Nagorno-Karabakh region** has re-erupted with heavy clashes.

- Armenia and Azerbaijan are part of **Transcaucasia or South Caucasus** (geographical region in the vicinity of the southern Caucasus Mountains on the border of Eastern Europe and Western Asia consisting of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan).



Key Points

Reasons for Dispute:

- **Territorial:** Nagorno-Karabakh region has 95% of the population as ethnically Armenian and is controlled by them but it is internationally recognised as part of Azerbaijan.
- **Religious:** Armenia is Christian majority, while Azerbaijan is Muslim majority country.
- **Domestic Politics:** The leaders of both the nations have fueled the issue time and again for their vested political interests.

History of Dispute:

- 1920: Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region was established within Azerbaijan by the then Soviet Union.
- 1988: Nagorno-Karabakh legislature passed a resolution to join Armenia despite the region's legal location within Azerbaijan's borders.
- 1991 : The autonomous region officially declared that it would not join either of the countries after a referendum which was boycotted by Azerbaijan. War erupted between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the region, leaving roughly tens of thousands of casualties and hundreds of thousands of refugees.
- 1994: Russia mediated a cease-fire which has remained in place since.
- 2016: In April 2016, the region was particularly tense because of violent fighting between the two countries, which was known as the Four Day War.
- Apart from this, intermittent ceasefire violations between Azerbaijani and Armenian troops have caused hundreds of deaths in the past decade.

Impact:

- **Destabilize the Region:** Renewed tensions threaten to reignite a military conflict between the countries and destabilize the South Caucasus region. This may cause social unrest in the region which is already suffering from the Covid-19 pandemic.
- **Civilian Casualties:** In this disputed region, there are hundreds of civilian settlements, residents of which would be directly impacted and potentially displaced if any large-scale war were to break out between the two countries
- **Economic Impact:** This could also disrupt oil and gas exports from the region, since Azerbaijan, is a significant oil and gas exporter to Europe and Central Asia. This may even lead to higher oil prices globally.
- **International Involvement:** Russia has closer ties with Armenia while Turkey and USA support Azerbaijan, and Iran has a large Azeri minority, which could escalate a crisis and entangle actors involved. Any military escalation would draw regional powers like Turkey and Russia more deeply into the conflict.
- Russia, Israel and many other countries have been supplying Arms to both the countries despite the arms embargo by the United Nations.

Effect on India

- **India- Armenia:** In recent years, Indian-Armenian bilateral cooperation has seen rapid growth.
- The then Vice-President of India visited Yerevan (Armenia) in 2017.
- Armenia bought the India SWATHI military radar system in March 2020.
- Many Indian students study in Armenian medical Universities and in recent years Armenia has witnessed an increasing flow of Indian labour migrants.
- For Armenia, close relations with India are vitally important as India provides a counter balance to the rival strategic axis between Azerbaijan, Pakistan and Turkey.
- **India-Azerbaijan:** India is part of the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), a multimodal network of ship, rail, and road route for moving freight between India, Iran, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Central Asia and Europe.
- Azerbaijan is a dialogue partner of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), which India is a member of.
- In 2018, the then Indian External affairs minister had visited Baku (Azerbaijan), the first-ever bilateral visit of an Indian External Affairs Minister to Azerbaijan.
- India's ONGC-Videsh is an investor in Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli (ACG) oil fields and Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline.
- However, Azerbaijan supports Pakistan's position on the Kashmir issue.

Pakistan Angle:

- India has supported Armenia while Azerbaijan has been supported by Pakistan. Pakistan was the second country to recognize Azerbaijan's independence after Turkey. Also, Pakistan is the only country that does not recognize Armenia as an independent state and fully supports Azerbaijan's position.

China Angle:

- China has grown increasingly active in the caucasian region, conducting a number of programs and signing economic, political and military agreements with Armenia. Armenia has also agreed to participate in the Chinese Belt and Road project.
- However, China is an ally of its rival Azerbaijan and Armenia is also aware of its support to Pakistan.

Way Forward

- The conflict between the two countries has reached alarming levels and the international mediators should intervene immediately and push sides for substantive negotiations to prevent any further escalations.
- Growing Pakistan- China-Turkey's influence in the south caucasus region is a source of concern for India. It is important for it to strengthen its ties with both the countries in line continuing its non-aligned stance, and call for peace in the region.

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR PRELIM

Bharati Script

Bharati script is designed to be a common script that can express all the major Indian languages.

- Script refers to a set of letters used for writing a particular language. E.g. Devanagari, Roman, etc.

Key Points

- Developed By: Srinivasa Chakravathy's team at IIT Madras.

Features:

- Bharati is a simple and unified script which can be used to write most major Indian languages.
- It is designed using simplest shapes, often borrowing simple characters from various Indian languages/scripts and English.
- Scripts supported are: Hindi/Marathi (Devanagari), Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi (Gurmukhi), Bengali, Oriya, Kannada and Malayalam.

Use of Technology:

- Optical Character Recognition: The Team has developed a method for reading documents in Bharati script using a multi-lingual Optical Character Recognition (OCR) scheme.
- OCR is a system that provides a full alphanumeric recognition of printed or handwritten characters at electronic speed by simply scanning the form.
- Finger-spelling Method: It can be used to generate a sign language for hearing-impaired persons.
- **Related Applications/Tools:** Bharati Handwriting Keyboard and Bharati Transliterator.
- Transliteration changes the letters from one alphabet or language into the corresponding, similar-sounding characters of another alphabet.
- It is different from translation which allows words in one language to be understood by those who speak another language. Essentially, translation of a foreign word involves interpreting its meaning.
- Transliteration, on the other hand, makes a language a little more accessible to people who are unfamiliar with that language's alphabet. Transliteration focuses more on pronunciation than meaning, which is especially useful when discussing foreign people, places, and cultures.

Significance:

- It is in line with '**One Nation, One Script**'.
- The Roman script is used as a common script for many European languages (English, French, German, Italian etc.), which facilitates communication across nations that speak and write those languages. Likewise, a common (Bharati) script for the entire country is hoped to bring down many communication barriers in India.
- It can help the next generation of Indians to easily read in Indian languages.
- It is an ideal script for languages like Konkani or Tulu that don't have their own script.
- It can serve as a writing system for the innumerable tribal languages of India, and languages of the NorthEast.
- It can act as a link script for migrant Indians who move out of their native state for work
- It can connect the millions of Non Resident Indian (NRI) children back to Indian literature.

- It can lead to a new system of Braille (for blind persons) for Indian languages and even a fingerspelling system for the hearing-impaired.
- It can shorten the duration of adult literacy programs from 6 months to a few weeks, as the script is easy to learn.

DAILY ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Qns. Mathura School was a great centre of art and sculptures during the early historic period. How did it differ from the Gandhara school.(150 words)

Ans.

The first century CE onwards, Gandhara (now in Pakistan) and Mathura in northern India emerged as important centres of art production.

Buddha in the symbolic form got a human form in Mathura and Gandhara. The sculptural tradition in Gandhara had the confluence of Bactria, Parthia and the local Gandhara tradition.

The local sculptural tradition at Mathura became so strong that the tradition spread to other parts of northern India.

The best example in this regard is the stupa sculptures found at Sanghol in the Punjab.

The Buddha image at Mathura is modelled on the lines of earlier Yaksha images whereas in Gandhara it has Hellenistic features.

Difference between Mathura and Gandhara school of art

Area: The Gandhara school of art mostly flourished in areas of Afghanistan and present North-west India whereas Mathura school of art developed and flourished in Mathura and areas of Uttar Pradesh.

Time period: The Gandhara school of art flourished from first century BC to fifth century AD whereas the Mathura school of art originated in the first century BC and flourished till twelfth century AD.

External influence: Gandhara school of art was influenced by Greek and possibly Macedonians whereas Mathura school of art was purely indigenous with no external influence.

Religious influence: Gandhara school of art was influenced by Buddhism while Mathura school of art was influenced by Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.

Material used: Gandhara school of art used bluish Grey and grey sandstone whereas Mathura school of art used spotted red sandstone.

Expression: The expression of calmness is the centre point of attraction of Gandhara Buddha whereas Mathura Buddha is delighted in mood, seated in Padmasana and right hand in Abhaya Mudra and left hand on left thigh showing masculinity.

Halo: The Halo around the head of Buddha was not decorated generally in Gandhara school of art while it was largely decorated in Mathura school of art.

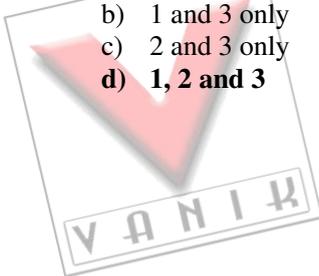
Conclusion

- The other two famous schools were Amaravati School and Sarnath School of art. All these art schools were mostly inspired by religion and have left behind a rich heritage.
- The Art of India constitutes a unique chapter in the history of human endeavour. It unveils the deepest recesses of the human mind and offers a mirror to the Indian soul. The spiritual and religious dimensions of India's creative genius has found full and perfect expression in the myriad aesthetic creations.

DAILY QUIZ

1. The 'Nagorno-Karabakh' region recently seen in the news, is a disputed territory between which two countries?
 - a) Israel and Palestine
 - b) India and China
 - c) China and Bhutan
 - d) **Armenia and Azerbaijan**
2. Consider the following statements regarding Red Sandalwood:
 1. Red sandalwood is endemic to western Himalayas in India.
 2. They usually grow under cool temperate climates.
 3. It is known for its rich hue and therapeutic properties.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) **3 only**
d) 1, 2 and 3
3. With which of the following incidents Bhagat Singh was/were associated?
1. Lahore Conspiracy case
2. Protest against Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Bill
3. Revenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) **1, 2 and 3**
4. Which of the following are full members of MERCOSUR bloc?
1. Argentina
2. Brazil
3. Venezuela
Select 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
5. Which of the following initiatives are dedicated to improve education in India:
1. DIKSHA mobile app
2. SWAYAM Prabha
3. PRAGYATA guidelines
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) **1, 2 and 3**



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