

GOVERNANCE

Emigration Bill 2021

Recently, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) invited public inputs to the Emigration Bill 2021. The Bill presents a long overdue opportunity to reform the recruitment process for nationals seeking employment abroad.

Key Points

Key Features of the Bill:

- The Bill intends to replace the Emigration Act of 1983.
- The Bill envisages comprehensive emigration management, institutes regulatory mechanisms governing overseas employment of Indian nationals and establishes a framework for protection and promotion of welfare of emigrants.
- The bill proposes a three-tier institutional framework:
 1. It launches a new emigration policy division in (MEA) which will be referred to as the Central Emigration Management Authority.
 2. It proposes a Bureau of Emigration Policy and Planning, and a Bureau of Emigration Administration shall handle day-to-day operational matters and oversee the welfare of emigrants.
 3. It proposes nodal agencies under a Chief Emigration Officer to ensure the welfare and protection of the emigrants.
- It permits government authorities to punish workers by cancelling or suspending their passports and imposing fines up to Rs 50,000 for violating any of the Bill's provisions. When enforced, it can be used as a tool to crackdown on workers who migrate through unregistered brokers or via irregular arrangements such as on tourist visas.
- The proposed legislation will also maintain registration of human resources agencies, validity and renewal and cancellation of a certificate. Besides, authorities will be empowered to have certain powers of the civil court.

Need for the Bill:

- Labour migration is governed by the Emigration Act, 1983 which sets up a mechanism for hiring through government-certified recruiting agents - individuals or public or private agencies.
- 1. It outlines obligations for agents to conduct due diligence of prospective employers, sets up a cap on service fees, and establishes a government review of worker travel and employment documents (known as emigration clearances).
- 2. The Emigration Act, 1983 enacted in the specific context of large-scale emigration to the Gulf, falls short in addressing the wide geo-economic, geo-political and geo-strategic impact that emigration has today.
- For years, independent investigations into migrant worker conditions have underlined serious exploitative practices which include:
 1. Large recruitment charges,
 2. Contract substitution,
 3. Deception,
 4. Retention of passports,
 5. Non-payment or underpayment of wages,
 6. Poor living conditions,
 7. Discrimination and other forms of ill-treatment.
- For instance, in recent months, media reports have highlighted how the majority of migrant worker deaths in the Arab Gulf States/West Asia are attributed to heart attacks and respiratory failures, whose causes are unexplained and poorly understood.

Associated Issues:

- Lacks a Human Rights Framework: The bill is criticised to be lacking a human rights framework aimed at securing the rights of migrants and their families. For example:
 1. The penal provisions under the law, criminalizes the choices migrant workers make either because they are unaware of the law, under the influence of their recruiters, or simply desperate to find a decent job.
 2. Further, migrants in an irregular situation who fear that they could be fined or have their passports revoked, are also less likely to make complaints or pursue remedies for abuses faced.
- Not in Sync With International Standards: The Bill permits manpower agencies to charge workers' service fees, and even allows agents to set their own limits.
 1. However, International labour standards and the International Labour organization (ILO) general principles recognise that it is employers, not workers who should bear recruitment payments.

2. Worker-paid recruitment fees eat into their savings, force them to take high-interest loans, leave workers in situations of debt bondage — a form of forced labour.
- **Scant Gender Dimensions:** This Bill does not also adequately reflect the gender dimensions of labour migration. Women have limited agency in recruitment compared to their counterparts and are more likely to be employed in marginalised and informal sectors and/or isolated occupations in which labour, physical, psychological, and sexual abuse are common.

Way Forward

- India needs to formulate migration centric policies, strategies, and institutional mechanisms in order to ensure inclusive growth and development and reduce distress induced migration.
- This will increase India's prospects for poverty reduction and achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

ECONOMY

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment Bill), 2021

Recently, the government introduced the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment Bill), 2021 in the Lok Sabha. The Bill is set to replace the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Amendment Ordinance 2021 promulgated in April 2021.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

- It is a reform enacted in 2016. It amalgamates various laws relating to the insolvency resolution of business firms.
- It lays down clear-cut and faster insolvency proceedings to help creditors, such as banks, recover dues and prevent bad loans, a key drag on the economy.

Key Words

- **Insolvency:** It is a situation where individuals or companies are unable to repay their outstanding debt.
- **Bankruptcy:** It is a situation whereby a court of competent jurisdiction has declared a person or other entity insolvent, having passed appropriate orders to resolve it and protect the rights of the creditors. It is a legal declaration of one's inability to pay off debts.

Key Points

Major Provisions:

- **Distressed Corporate Debtors (CDs)** are permitted to initiate a PIRP with the approval of two-thirds of their creditors to resolve their outstanding debt under the new mechanism. A corporate debtor is a corporate person who owes debt to any other person.
- The PIRP also allows for a Swiss challenge to the resolution plan submitted by a CD in case operational creditors are not paid 100 % of their outstanding dues. A Swiss Challenge is a method of bidding, often used in public projects, in which an interested party initiates a proposal for a contract or the bid for a project.

About PIRP:

- A pre-pack is the resolution of the debt of a distressed company through an agreement between secured creditors and investors instead of a public bidding process. This system of insolvency proceedings has become an increasingly popular mechanism for insolvency resolution in the UK and Europe over the past decade.
- Pre-packs are largely aimed at providing MSMEs with an opportunity to restructure their liabilities and start with a clean slate while still providing adequate protections so that the system is not misused by firms to avoid making payments to creditors.
- Unlike in the case of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP), debtors remain in control of their distressed firm during the PIRP.
- Under the pre-pack system, financial creditors will agree to terms with a potential investor and seek approval of the resolution plan from the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

Need of Pre-Packs:

- CIRP is a time taking resolution. At the end of December 2020, over 86% of the 1717 ongoing insolvency resolution proceedings had crossed the 270-day threshold.
- 1. Under the IBC, stakeholders are required to complete the CIRP within 330 days of the initiation of insolvency proceedings.
- 2. One of the key reasons behind delays in the CIRPs are prolonged litigations by erstwhile promoters and potential bidders.

Key Features of Pre-Packs:

- **Insolvency Practitioner :** Pre-Pack usually requires services of an insolvency practitioner to assist the stakeholders in the conduct of the process. The extent of authority of the practitioner varies across jurisdictions.

- **Consensual Process** : It envisages a consensual process - prior understanding among or approval by stakeholders about the course of action to address stress of a CD, before invoking the formal part of the process.
- **No requirement of Court Approval** : It does not always require approval of a court. Wherever it requires approval, the courts often get guided by commercial wisdom of the parties. Outcome of the pre-pack process, where approved by the court, is binding on all stakeholders.

Benefits of pre-packs:

- **Quick resolution** : It is limited to a maximum of 120 days with only 90 days available to the stakeholders to bring the resolution plan to the NCLT. Besides offering a way for MSMEs to restructure their debts, the pre-pack scheme could also reduce the burden on benches of the NCLT by offering a faster resolution mechanism than ordinary CIRPs.
- **Minimises Disruptions to the Business** : Existing management retains control in the case of pre-packs rather than resolution professionals in CIRP, hence avoids the cost of disruption of business and continues to retain employees, suppliers, customers, and investors.
- **Addresses the entire liability side** : PIRP will help CD to enter into consensual restructuring with lenders and address the entire liability side of the company.

Challenges of PIRP:

- **Raising additional capital** : Initially CDs may not raise additional capital or debt from Investors or Banks, because of the risk involved in recovering the money being provided by these Investors and lenders.
- **Small timeline** : Resolution Plan under PIRP is 90 days with an additional 30 days to AA (Adjudicating Authority) for support of the scheme. It is challenging for CoC (Committee of Creditors) members to decide on the Base resolution Plan within this short period without any broad parameters on which the Resolution Plan be approved.

Way Forward

While the PIRP is a timely effort to protect viable MSMEs, it is likely that operationalising it only for MSMEs now may just be the first step towards a sound Pre-pack and will lead to a much wider coverage in the future which, like the IBC, is expected to evolve with time and jurisprudence.

The government should consider setting up specific benches of the NCLT to deal with pre-pack resolution plans to ensure that they are implemented in a time-bound manner.

2. Tackling the Menace of Black Money

Recently, the Union Minister of State for Finance has stated in Lok Sabha that the government's black money law has helped detect several instances where Indians have been found stashing undisclosed income overseas.

Key Points

Black Money:

- There is no official definition of black money in economic theory, with several different terms such as parallel economy, black money, black incomes, unaccounted economy, illegal economy and irregular economy all being used more or less synonymously.
- The simplest definition of black money could possibly be money that is hidden from tax authorities.
- It can come from two broad categories:
 1. **Illegal Activity** : Money that is earned through illegal activity is obviously not reported to the tax authorities, and so is black.
 2. **Legal but Unreported Activity** : The second category comprises income from legal activity that is not reported to the tax authorities.

Impacts:

- **Loss of Revenue:**
 1. Black money eats up a part of the tax and, thus, the government's deficit increases.
 2. The government has to balance this deficit by increasing taxes, decreasing subsidies and increasing borrowings.
 3. Borrowing leads to a further increase in the government's debt due to interest burden. If the government is unable to balance the deficit, it has to decrease spending, which affects development.
- **Money Circulation:**
 1. People generally tend to keep black money in the form of gold, immovable property and other secret manners.
 2. Such money does not become part of the main economy and, therefore, remains generally out of circulation.
 3. The black money keeps circulating among the wealthy and creates more opportunities for them.

- **Higher Inflation:**

1. The infusion of unaccounted black money in the economy leads to higher inflation, which obviously hits the poor the most.
2. It also increases the disparity between the rich and the poor.

Government's Initiatives:

- **Legislative Action:**

1. The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018
2. The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017
3. The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016
4. The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015
5. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

- **International Cooperation:**

1. **Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs):** India is proactively engaging with foreign governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions.
2. **Automatic Exchange of Information :** India has been a leading force in the efforts to forge a multilateral regime for proactive sharing of financial information known as Automatic Exchange of Information which will greatly assist the global efforts to combat tax evasion. The Automatic Exchange of Information based on Common Reporting Standard has commenced from 2017 enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents in other countries.
3. **Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act of USA :** India has entered into an information sharing agreement with the USA under the act.

Way Forward

Since, black money menace is still untamed, therefore a lot more needs to be done to tackle it. Some of the strengthening steps that can be taken are:

- **Appropriate legislative framework related to:** Public Procurement, Prevention of Bribery of foreign officials, citizens grievance redressal, whistleblower protection, UID Aadhar.
- **Setting up and strengthening institutions dealing with illicit money:** Directorate of Criminal Investigation Cell for Exchange of Information, Income Tax Overseas Units- ITOUTs at Mauritius and Singapore have been very useful, Strengthening the Foreign TAX, Tax Research and Investigation Division of the CBDT.
- **Electoral Reforms:** Elections are one of the biggest channels to utilize the black money. Appropriate reforms to reduce money power in elections.
- **Imparting skills to personnel for effective action:** Both domestic and international training pertaining to the concerned area. For instance, the Financial Intelligence Unit-India makes proactive efforts to regularly upgrade the skills of its employees by providing them opportunities for training on anti-money laundering, terrorist financing, and related economic issues.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Exercise Cutlass Express

Recently, Indian Naval Ship Talwar participated in a multinational training exercise Cutlass Express 2021, being conducted along the East Coast of Africa.

Key Points

About Exercise Cutlass Express:

- The exercise is an annual maritime exercise conducted to promote national and regional maritime security in East Africa and the Western Indian Ocean.
- The 2021 edition of the exercise involves participation of 12 Eastern African countries, US, UK, India and various international organisations like International Maritime Organisation (IMO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Interpol, European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR), Critical Maritime Routes Indian Ocean (CRIMARIO).
- The exercise is designed to assess and improve combined maritime law enforcement capacity, promote national and regional security and increase interoperability between the regional navies.
- India's Information Fusion Centre – Indian Ocean Region (IFC-IOR) is also participating in the exercise. India's participation is in accordance with India's stated policy towards maritime cooperation in the Indian Ocean region and vision SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region).

Significance of Western Indian Ocean:

- The Western Indian Ocean is where the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea meet. It connects North America, Europe and Asia, and as such is of global strategic importance.

- The Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region comprises 10 countries: Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius, and the French overseas territory of Réunion.
- Its rich natural resource profile has pushed global players to view the region with increasing interest in recent years.
- India's compulsions for energy security and its dependence on overseas resources has been the biggest pull drawing it closer to the region.

Nature of Inter-regional Cooperation in WIO region:

- **Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security (MASE):** The MASE Programme was adopted in 2010 in Mauritius, and is jointly run by the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The programme's primary objective is to strengthen the maritime security capacity of Eastern and Southern Africa and the WIO region in order to implement the Regional Strategy and Action Plan against Piracy. Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) is a part of it.
- **Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC):** It provides a framework for capacity building in the WIO region and Gulf of Aden in order to counter the threat of piracy. This is the first such code to be operational in the Western Indian Ocean waters. The code was signed in January 2009.
- **Jeddah amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC+):** It was made in 2017 to cover other illicit maritime activities, including human trafficking and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to build national and regional capacity to address wider maritime security issues, as a basis for sustainable development of the maritime sector. India has joined the Djibouti Code/Jeddah amendment.
- **Indian Ocean Commission:** The IOC is an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1982 comprises five small-island states in the Western Indian Ocean: the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion (a French department), and Seychelles. India has been accepted as an observer of the IOC.
- **Indian Ocean Rim Association:** It was established in 1997 and is a regional forum that seeks to build and expand understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation through a consensus-based, evolutionary and non-intrusive approach. IORA has 22 member states, including Australia, Bangladesh, Comoros, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, UAE, and Yemen. Its Secretariat is based in Cyber City, Ebene, Mauritius.

INS Talwar

- **INS Talwar** is the lead ship of the Talwar-class frigates or Krivak class stealth ships of the Indian Navy.
- **New Frigates:** The Krivak class stealth ships are being built with technology transfer from Russia by Goa Shipyard Ltd. (GSL) under 'Make in India'. Engines for the ships are supplied by Ukraine.
 1. In October 2016, India and Russia signed an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) for four Krivak or Talwar stealth frigates.
 2. The first two frigates will be built in Yantar Shipyard, in Kaliningrad, Russia. The following two will be built in GSL.
- **Existing Frigates:** The navy already operates six Krivak III frigates.
 1. The new Krivak frigates that joined the fleet between April 2012 and June 2013 are INS Teg, Tarkash and Trikand.
 2. The first three that joined the fleet between June 2003 and April 2004, are INS Talwar, INS Trishul, INS Tabar.
- **Use:** They are primarily used to accomplish a wide variety of naval missions such as finding and eliminating enemy submarines and large surface ships.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Science & Technology

Recently, the US started surveillance on people travelling from Nigeria, who may have had contact with the individuals infected with Monkeypox.

Key Points

About:

- It is a viral zoonotic disease (transmission from animals to humans) and is identified as a pox-like disease among monkeys hence it is named Monkeypox. It is endemic to Nigeria.
- It is caused by monkeypox virus, a member of the Orthopoxvirus genus in the family Poxviridae.

- The natural host of the virus remains undefined. But the disease has been reported in many animals. Animals known to be sources of Monkeypox virus include monkeys and apes, a variety of rodents (including rats, mice, squirrels and prairie dogs) and rabbits.

Outbreaks:

- It was first reported in 1958, in monkeys in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and in humans in 1970, also in the DRC.
- In 2017, Nigeria experienced the largest documented outbreak, 40 years after the last confirmed case.
- Subsequently, the disease has been reported in many West and Central African countries.

Symptoms:

- Infected people break out in a rash that looks a lot like chicken pox. But the fever, malaise, and headache from Monkeypox are usually more severe than in chicken pox infection.
- In the early stage of the disease, Monkeypox can be distinguished from smallpox because the lymph gland gets enlarged.

Transmission:

- Primary infection is through direct contact with the blood, bodily fluids, or cutaneous or mucosal lesions of an infected animal. Eating inadequately cooked meat of infected animals is also a risk factor.
- Human-to-human transmission can result from close contact with infected respiratory tract secretions, skin lesions of an infected person or objects recently contaminated by patient fluids or lesion materials.
- Transmission can also occur by inoculation or via the placenta (congenital monkeypox).

Vulnerability : It spreads rapidly and can cause one out of ten deaths if infected.

Treatment and Vaccine:

- There is no specific treatment or vaccine available for Monkeypox infection. In the past, the anti-smallpox vaccine was shown to be 85% effective in preventing Monkeypox. But the world was declared free of smallpox in 1980 so the vaccine isn't widely available anymore.
- Currently, there is no global system in place to manage the spread of Monkeypox, with each country struggling to contain any outbreak whenever it occurs.

Way Forward

- Improved surveillance and response, raise awareness of the disease and avoid contact with wild animals, especially monkeys.
- Any animals that might have come into contact with an infected animal should be quarantined, handled with standard precautions and observed for monkeypox symptoms for 30 days.
- It is important to refocus attention on other diseases. There is a drop in the number of reported cases of endemic diseases as people are not seeking care in health facilities, owing to Covid-19.

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR PRELIM

Garib Nawaz Employment Scheme

Recently, the Union Minister for Minority Affairs replied in the Parliament that a total number of 371 training centers under Gharib Nawaz Employment Scheme were opened across the country.

Key Points

About Gharib Nawaz Employment Scheme:

- It was launched by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in 2017.
- Maulana Azad Education Foundation, an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Minority Affairs, implements the Scheme.
- The main aim of this scheme is to provide short term job oriented skill development courses to minorities' youth in order to enable them for skill based employment.
- This scheme is implemented as per common norms of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSD&E) through the empanelled Program Implementation Agencies (PIAs).
- The PIA is mandated to place minimum 70% trainees out of total trained trainees.
- The monthly stipend for maximum of three months and post placement support for maximum of two months after getting employment are also being paid to the beneficiaries directly into their account.

Other Schemes for Minority Communities:

1. Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme
2. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram
3. Seekho aur Kamao
4. Usttad (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)

5. Garib Nawaz Kaushal Vikas Yojana
6. Nai Manzil (for formal skilling of school dropouts)
7. Nai Roshni (for leadership Development of Minority Women)
8. Begum Hazrat Mahal Girls scholarships

2.Kargil Vijay Diwas

The 22nd anniversary of Kargil Vijay Diwas was observed on the 26th of July 2021. The day is dedicated to the martyred soldiers of the Kargil war.

Key Points

About:

- After the Indo-Pak war of 1971, there had been many military conflicts. Both the countries conducted nuclear tests in 1998 which further escalated tensions and finally the Kargil War in 1999.
- Kargil War, also known as the Kargil conflict, was fought between May-July of 1999 in the Kargil (now a district in the UT of Ladakh) district of Jammu and Kashmir along the Line of Control (LoC) in which India got the victory.

Operation Vijay:

- In the year 1999, India and Pakistan signed the Lahore Agreement to mutually resolve the Kashmir issue in a peaceful manner.
- However, the Pakistani troops began infiltrating toward Indian side of the Line of Control (LoC) under Operation Badr, hoping to cut off Indian Troops in Siachen. Indian Army responded by launching Operation Vijay.
- On 3rd May 1999, Pakistan started this war when it had infiltrated into the high altitudes in the rocky mountainous region of Kargil with around 5000 soldiers and captured it.
- When the Indian Government got the information about it, 'Operation Vijay' was launched by the Indian army to throw back the intruders who had treacherously occupied Indian Territory.

DAILY ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Qns. While there is no dearth of tributes to India's great cultural heritage, the blunt truth is that modern India has failed to reclaim that legacy, in this context discuss the challenges in preserving Indian cultural heritage. (250 words)

Ans:

Introduction

India has a vast basket of living and diverse cultural traditions, traditional expressions, intangible cultural heritage comprising masterpieces which need institutional support and encouragement with a view to addressing areas critical for the survival and propagation of these forms of cultural heritage. Preserving our heritage is enshrined as a Fundamental Duty in our Constitution.

Body:

The term heritage has wide connotations spanning across nature, culture, food and other dimensions. Indian Art heritage primarily refers to the tangible heritage comprising of Paintings and art forms; Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites; Sculptures; Scriptures; Artefacts.

Challenges in preserving Indian cultural heritage:

- **Theft:** The incidents of thefts have been observed usually from unprotected monuments, ancient temples. The thefts cases have also been seen in the protected monuments and museums as well. It is due to negligence of security guards in museums, monuments etc.
- **Smuggling:** illicit traffic and smuggling in antiquities. Illicit traffic is motivated often by profit and sometimes by the demand for luxuries.
- **Tourism:** Unregulated tourism, tourist activities run by touts, private agents have affected the art heritage places. The Culture Ministry of India has reported that up to 24 Indian monuments have been declared "untraceable" or "missing" by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
- **Issues with security of museums:** Most of the museums are poorly guarded due to shortage of manpower leading to theft of artefacts, fire accidents etc.
- **Lack of public awareness:** This leads to poor maintenance, vandalism, spoiling the monuments artefacts. Replacing the structures or building structures close to the monuments leading to
- **Duplication:** Fakes of paintings and art forms leading to threat to livelihoods of artists.
- **Poor Maintenance:** The state of the wall paintings in Ajanta caves is continuously getting worse, which can be attributed to humidity as well as to a lack of care.
- **Encroachment of monuments:** Another miss from the ministry has been encroachments of monuments. Over 278 centrally protected monuments have been encroached upon or have illegal occupants, as per government data.

Rationale behind safeguarding the art heritage:

- Evolution of human consciousness is a continuous process: History here serves as a laboratory and the past serves as a demarcation to understand the regional laws and social structures. This understanding helps in our progress towards an ideal society.
- The art heritage is the identity and pride of our country. It is duty of every citizen to protect, preserve and perpetuate the cultural richness.
- Tourism potential for art monuments and museums is very high. Tourism generates revenue for the state as well as private artists due to the money-multiplier quality.
- Infrastructure development takes place in and around the areas. Eg. Hampi despite being a small town has excellent infrastructure.
- It creates jobs for a lot of people from art industry and tourism industry as well
- It creates a feeling of oneness and a sense of attachment by enhancing a sense of belonging to a culture or a region.
- Every historical site has an important story to tell and these stories have inspired many people to strengthen their convictions and commitment to fight injustice and oppression.

Conclusion:

It is the duty of every citizen to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture. The art and culture of our nation are a vast continuum, evolving incessantly since time immemorial. Naturally, preservation and conservation of India's rich cultural heritage and promotion of all forms of art and culture, both tangible and intangible, including monuments and archaeological sites, anthropology and ethnology, folk and tribal arts, literature and handicrafts, performing art of music-dance-drama and visual arts of paintings-sculpture-graphics is essential and assumes a lot of importance.

DAILY QUIZ

Q1. Consider the following statements about Ramappa temple:

1. The temple got its name Ramappa because of its chief sculptor Ramappa.
 2. It is composed of two similar temples side by side on a single five feet high star shaped terrace.
 3. It was built by the patronage of the Satavahana ruler Hala under the authority of his Chief Commander.
- Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. Anyone who is applying for 'Overseas Citizenship of India' (OCI) card should hold a valid Passport of another country.
 2. Individuals whose parents or grandparents hold citizenship of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh are not eligible to apply.
- Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

Q3. Consider the following statements about the 'PM CARES for Children' scheme:

1. The scheme has been launched for support and empowerment of Covid affected children.
 2. Under this scheme, children will get Rs.3,500 a month.
- Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

Q4. In the context of which of the following do you sometimes find the term 'wolf-warrior diplomacy' in the news?

- a. United States
b. Russia
c. South Korea
d. China

Q5. Which of the following is the nodal ministry for the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)?

- a. Ministry of Panchayati Raj
b. Ministry of Rural Development
c. Ministry of Jal Shakti
d. Ministry of Finance