



Daily Current Affairs Prelims Quiz - 02-02-2021 - (Online Prelims Test)

1) Which of the following statements are correct with respect to *Pattachitra Painting*

1. It is a form of painting that is painted on a piece of cloth in states of Bengal and Odisha.
2. The Odisha version of the painting depicts Hindu mythology and specially inspired by Jagannath and Vaishnava sect.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer : c

Pattachitra Painting

- Pattachitra style of painting is one of the oldest and most popular art forms of Odisha and Bengal.
- The name Pattachitra has evolved from the Sanskrit words patta, meaning canvas, and chitra, meaning picture.
- All colours used in the Paintings are natural.
- In bengal tradition it is centred around Kalighat (in Kolkata), the theme is not much devotional.
- In odisha tradition it is centred around Puri.
- These paintings are based on Hindu mythology and specially inspired by Jagannath and Vaishnava sect.

2) Consider the following statements with respect to *Leprosy Disease*

1. It is an incurable infectious disease caused by parasites.
2. India bears more than 50% of the global caseload of the disease.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are *incorrect*?

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

Answer : a

Leprosy Disease

- Leprosy disease is chronic, curable infectious disease mainly causing skin lesions and nerve

damage.

- It is unique disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*.
- It divides only once every two weeks, which makes it difficult to link exposures to the development of disease.
- Its incubation period ranges from a few months to 20 years and more in some cases.
- Moreover, the dead bacilli often linger in tissues for years, long after an individual has completed Multi drug therapy (MDT) treatment for a recommended period.
- India is home to the highest number of new cases of leprosy in the world.
- The World Health Organization data of the last 10 years reveals that the number of new cases in India reduced to 114,451 in 2019, from 126,800 in 2010.

3) Which of the following ministry releases *Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)*?

- a. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- b. Ministry of Finance
- c. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
- d. Ministry of Labour & Employment

Answer : d

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)

- Recently, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has released the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for December 2020.
- The All-India CPI for Industrial Workers for December, 2020 decreased to 118.8 points compared to 119.9 points for November, 2020.
- The CPI tracks the change in retail prices of goods and services which households purchase for their daily consumption.
- In India, there are four consumer price index numbers, which are calculated, and these are as follows:

1. CPI for Industrial Workers (IW)
2. CPI for Agricultural Labourers (AL)
3. CPI for Rural Labourers (RL) and
4. CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME)

- The Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation collects CPI (UNME) data and compiles it.
- The remaining three are collected by the Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour.
- It is used as a tool by the central bank and government for inflation targeting and for inspecting price stability.

4) Consider the following statements with respect to *National e-Vidhan Assembly (NeVA)*

1. It is a part of digital India mission implemented by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
2. It enables automation of entire law making process, tracking of decisions and documents, sharing of information.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Answer : b

National e-Vidhan Assembly (NeVA)

- e-Vidhan is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) included in Digital India Programme and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MoPA) is the 'Nodal Ministry' for its implementation in all the States/UTs with Legislatures.
- Funding of NeVA is on the pattern of Central Sponsored Scheme i.e. 60:40; and 90:10 for North East & hilly States and 100% for UTs.
- The funding for e-Vidhan is provided by the MoPA and technical support by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
- NeVA aims to bring all the legislatures of the country together, in one platform thereby creating a massive data depository without having the complexity of multiple applications.

5) Which of the following statements are correct with respect to *Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996 (PESA)*

1. It empowers gram sabha to identify persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation program.
2. It applies to all panchayats, local bodies which are inhabited by tribal communities.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer : a

Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996 (PESA)

- PESA Act states that no state legislation shall be inconsistent with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management processes of community resources.
- This is not directory in nature but mandatory.
- Gram Sabha may pass a resolution to the effect stating that a particular law is not in consonance with customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources or any subject matter which comes within the purview of the Scheduled Areas.
- This resolution can be sent to the district development officer (DDO) who is bound to send it to the state government and the governor.
- PESA mandates the State government to take necessary action on such a resolution and communicate it to the Gram Sabha.
- Again, this is a mandatory provision and the state government is bound to reply to such a resolution.
- The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996" (PESA), extends Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions, and applies to the Fifth Schedule Areas notified under article 244(1) of the Constitution.
- At present, Fifth Schedule Areas exist in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana.