Daily Current Affairs Prelims Quiz 24-09-2024 (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PM-JUGA)

1. It is a centrally sponsored scheme for the welfare of tribal families in tribal-majority villages and aspirational districts.
2. The Mission consists of 25 interventions which will be implemented by 17 line ministries.

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

a. 1 only

b. 2 only

c. Both 1 and 2

d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PM-JUGA)

- **Objective** – To ensure saturation coverage and implementation of central schemes aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of tribal communities.
- It is a ***centrally sponsored scheme*** for the welfare of tribal families in tribal-majority villages and aspirational districts.
- **Target coverage** – 63,000 villages across 545 districts in 30 states, benefiting approximately 5 crore tribal people.
- **Background** – The scheme builds on the learnings from the PM Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN).
- To know more about PM JANMAN click here .

India has ST population of 10.45 crore as per 2011 census and there are more than 705 tribal communities, spread across the country, living in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

- **Components of PM-JUGA:**
- **Pucca house for eligible Households with other entitlements –** Eligible ST household shall have access to pucca housing under the PMAY (Gramin) with availability of tapped water (Jal Jeevan Mission) and electricity supply (RDSS).
- **Improving Village infrastructure –** To ensuring all weather road connectivity to ST majority villages (PMGSY).
- It provides access to mobile connectivity (Bharat Net) and internet, infrastructure for improving health, nutrition, and education (NHM, Samagra Shiksha and Poshan).
- The Mission consists of 25 interventions which will be implemented by 17 line ministries.
- The Mission targets in respect of 17 Ministries are as under:

Ministry	Interventions/ (Scheme)	Beneficiary/ Intervention figure
Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	Pucca houses- (PMAY)- Gramin	20 lakhs houses
	Connecting Road – (PMGSY)	25000 km road
Ministry of Jal Shakti	Water Supply-Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	• Every eligible village • 5,000 hamlets ≤ 20HH
Ministry of Power	House Electrification- [Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)]	Every un-electrified HH and unconnected public institutions (~ 2.35 lakh)
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Off-grid Solar and New Solar Power Scheme	(Every un-electrified HH and public institutions not covered through grid.
Ministry of Health and family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units- National Health Mission	Up to1000 MMU
	Ayushman Card – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)-NHA	Every eligible HH covered under the Abhiyan
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	LPG Connections-(PM Ujjwala Yojana)	25 Lakhs HH (subject to approval of targets under original scheme and upon continuation of the scheme)
Ministry of Women and Child Development	Establishment of Anganwadi Centres- Poshan Abhiyan	8000 (2000 New Saksham AWC) & 6000 upgradation to Saksham AWC)
Ministry of Education	Construction of Hostels-Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1000 hostels
Ministry of AYUSH	Poshan Vatikas- National AYUSH Mission	700 Poshan Vatikas
Department of Telecom	Universal Service Obligation Fund/Bharat Net (DoT-MoC)	5000 Villages
Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Skill India Mission (Existing Schemes)/propose	Skilling Center in tribal districts
		1000 VDVKs, Tribal Groups etc
Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology	Digital Initiatives	As applicable
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer welfare	Promotion of sustainable agriculture – Multiple Schemes of DoAFW	FRA Patta holders (2 lakhs beneficiaries)
Department of Fisheries	Fish culture support-Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	10,000 community and 1,00,000 individual beneficiaries
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	Livestock rearing- National Livestock Mission	8500 Individual /Group beneficiaries

Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Capacity building-Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	All Gram Sabhas and concerned officers at Sub division, District and State level dealing with FRA
Ministry of Tourism	Tribal Home Stays-Swadesh Darshan	1000 Tribal Home Stays with support of upto Rs 5 lakh per unit (for new construction), upto Rs 3 lakhs (renovation) and Rs 5 lakh for village community requirement.
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)	Enhancing the scope of SCA to Tribal Development / PMAAGY by including other interventions.

2) Consider the following statements with respect to Sculptures

1. It is a functional utility that deals with dwelling places.
2. It flourished during the Vedic Period, from 1900 BC to 300 BC.
3. Gandhara art uses schist stone or stucco plaster and is characterised by fine Roman grace, drapery and the nimbus.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

    a. Only one

    b. Only two

    c. All three

    d. None of the above

Answer : a

Sculptures

- Architecture deals with dwelling places such as homes, palaces, tombs, temples, mosques, monuments and has a functional utility.
- Sculptures are more aesthetic or ritualistic and ***do not have a functional purpose***. (**Statement 1 is incorrect**)
- Sculptures typically show human, animal and plant figures or supernatural beings standing in isolation or emerging from walls.
- The most ancient sculptures we have come from the Harappan Civilization (2500-1900 BC). Notable examples include:
    - Clay figurines (often female and bejewelled)
    - Bronze works (the 10.5-cm "dancing girl")
    - Stone sculptures (the priest king made of steatite)
- **Vedic Period (1900 BC-300 BC)** – ***Notable absence of sculptural evidence***. (**Statement 2 is incorrect**).
- **Mauryan Empire (320-185 BCE)** – Introduction of royal sculptures atop pillars.
    - **Example** – Lion Capital of Ashoka.
    - It features four life-like lions and the Dharma Chakra.
    - Incorporates four animals: lion, elephant, bull and horse.
- **Early Buddhist Art (100 BC)** – Characterized by bas relief or shallow carvings.

- Found on railings of stupas (examples are Sanchi and Bharhut).
- Depicts Buddha's life symbolically and scenes of urban life.
- Shows influence of Greek and Persian artists.
- **Kushan Period (100 AD)** – Marked by 3 major schools:
    1. Gandhara Art (Swat Valley, present-day Pakistan)
    2. Mathura Art (Gangetic plains)
    3. Amaravati Art (Krishna and Godavari delta)
- Gandhara art uses schist stone or stucco plaster and is characterised by fine Roman grace, drapery and the nimbus. (**Statement 3 is correct**)
- Features of giant Yaksha and Yakshi images and introduction of early Hindu god imagery (Krishna-Vasudeva, Naga deities).
- Presents earliest Jain sculptures are found in Amaravati Art (Krishna and Godavari delta).
- Uses marble-like limestone.
- Known for extreme ornamentation and the influence spread to Sri Lanka and first sculptural representations of Buddha.

3) Consider the following statements:

1. The "protected area" also includes Marine Protected Areas, the boundaries of which will include some area of ocean.
2. Biosphere Reserves are protected areas, meant for the conservation of plants and animals.

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

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

Answer : c

Biosphere Reserves & Protected Areas

- Biosphere Reserves (BR) are protected areas that are meant for the conservation of flora, fauna, plants and animals.
- A BR tries to balance economic and social development and maintenance of associated cultural values along with the preservation of nature.

November 3 is celebrated worldwide as the International Day for Biosphere Reserves.

- The Day aims at highlighting and promoting the activities of Biosphere Reserve (BR) in order to harmonise sustainable development.
- The Day is also significant from the point that with each passing day, the need to tackle environmental issues is growing.
- BRs are *nominated by national governments* and remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the states where they are located.
- These are *designated under the Man and the Biosphere (MAB)* Programme by the Director-General of UNESCO following the decisions of the MAB International Coordinating Council (MAB ICC).
- The *MAB Programme* is an *intergovernmental scientific programme* that aims to establish a scientific basis for enhancing the relationship between people and their environments.

- Biosphere reserves are **not conventional protected areas**.
- They are places where over 275 million people live and work and these reserves exist wherever people interact with nature.
- In these biosphere reserves, people reset and reinvent their relationship with the environment in tangible ways.
- The Biosphere Reserve consists of 3 main zone:
    1. Core
    2. Buffer
    3. Transition
- **Transition area** – Is where communities foster socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable economic and human activities.
- **Buffer zones** – They surround or adjoin the core area(s).
- They are used for activities compatible with sound ecological practices that can reinforce scientific research, monitoring, training and education.
- **Core areas** – They comprise a strictly protected zone that contributes to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation
- There are 738 biosphere reserves in 134 countries, including 22 transboundary sites, according to UNESCO.
- In **India**, at present there are **18 notified biosphere reserves** spanning 60,000 sq km.
- The blue mountains of the **Nilgiris** stretching over Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala, was the *first biosphere reserve in India*.
- Further, the *largest biosphere reserve* is the **Gulf of Kachchh (Gujarat)** and the *smallest* is **Dibru-Saikhowa (Assam)**.
- Other bigger biosphere reserves are the Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu), Sunderbans (West Bengal), and Cold Desert (Himachal Pradesh).

Protected Areas

- Protected areas are those in which human occupation or at least the exploitation of resources is limited.
- There are several kinds of protected areas, which vary by level of protection depending on the enabling laws of each country or the regulations of the international organizations involved.
- Protected area include:
    1. National Parks
    2. Wildlife Sanctuaries
    3. Conservation Reserves
    4. Community Reserves
    5. Marine Protected Areas
- The term "protected area" also includes:
    - Marine Protected Areas, the boundaries of which will include some area of ocean and
    - Transboundary Protected Areas that overlap multiple countries which remove the borders inside the area for conservation and economic purposes.

Protected Areas of India (As on July, 2023)		
Legal Status of Protected Area	Nos.	Coverage % of Country
National Park	106	1.35
Wildlife Sanctuary	573	3.87
Community Reserve	220	0.04
Conservation Reserves	123	0.17
Total PAs	**1022**	**5.43**

- Protected area (PA) network in India has helped to conserve a significant part of the country's biodiversity.

4) Consider the following statements with respect to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

1. It came into existence as an Independent Ministry after the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation.
2. Monthly periodic labour force surveys (PLFS) for both rural and urban areas and Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is an initiative of it.
3. Twenty Point Programme is one of the divisions under the Programme Implementation wing.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a. Only one

b. Only two

c. All three

d. None of the above

Answer : c

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

- The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came into existence as an Independent Ministry on 15.10.1999.
- It was formed by merging the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation.
- The Ministry has **two wings**, one relating to **Statistics** and the other **Programme Implementation**.
- The *Statistics Wing* is called the **National Statistical Office(NSO)**
- NSO consists of:
  - Central Statistical Office (CSO),
  - Computer centre and
  - National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).
- The *Programme Implementation Wing* has **3 Divisions**, that include:
  1. Twenty Point Programme.
  2. Infrastructure Monitoring and Project Monitoring.
  3. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.
- Besides these two wings, there is National Statistical Commission and Indian Statistical Institute.
- **National Statistical Commission** was created through a Resolution of Government of India (MOSPI).
- **Indian Statistical Institute** is one autonomous Institute that was declared as an institute of National importance by an Act of Parliament.
- India is a subscriber to the International Monetary Funds (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and is currently fulfilling the Standards.
- The Ministry maintains an 'Advance Release Calendar' for its data categories covered under the SDDS.
- The *initiatives of MoSPI include*:
  - Monthly periodic labour force surveys (PLFS) for both rural and urban areas.
  - Weekly and monthly basis of the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE).
  - Quarterly bulletins, that provide details of labour force indicators such as:
    - Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR).

5) "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam" Application, sometimes seen in the news recently, was launched by?

a. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

b. Ministry of Communications

c. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare

d. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Answer : b

Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Application

- Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Application combines environmental responsibility with a personal touch, allowing individuals to contribute towards a greener planet.
- Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam Application was recently launched by the ***Ministry of Communications***.
- It is a unique platform where users can plant and dedicate a tree in honour of their mothers.
- This app not only allows users to contribute towards environmental sustainability but also provides a special way to celebrate their bond with their mother.
- **Key Features and Functionality of the Apps include**:
- **Simple App Launch** – Users can launch the app by tapping the icon on their device, immediately leading to the home screen with the application logo.
- **Capture and Upload Image** – The app allows users to dedicate a tree by capturing an image.
- **Tree Details** – After capturing the image, users can provide details about the tree type, location (state) and occasion for planting the tree.
- **Seamless Submission** – The app offers the flexibility to submit the image or retake it without losing the previously filled details.
- **Location and Timestamp** – The app automatically records the location, latitude, longitude and timestamp of the dedicated tree.
- **Progress Updates** – Users can update the tree's growth by uploading a new image every 30 days, allowing for continuous tracking.
- **Carbon Credit Tracking** – Users can track the carbon credits they have earned through their contributions, promoting eco-consciousness.
- **Social Media Sharing** – The app encourages sharing tree images on social media, spreading awareness and inviting others to participate in this meaningful initiative.