

GOVERNANCE**I-STEM Enters Phase-II**

The Indian Science Technology and Engineering facilities Map (I-STEM) project has been accorded an extension for five years, until 2026 and enters its second phase with added features.

Key Points**I-STEM:****• About:**

1. I-STEM is a National Web portal for sharing R&D (Research and Development) facilities.
2. The portal facilitates researchers to access slots for the use of equipment, as well as to share the details of the outcomes, such as, patents, publications and technologies.

• Launch:

1. Launched in January 2020. It is an initiative of Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India under the aegis of Prime Minister Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC) mission.
2. **PM-STIAC:** It is an overarching Council that facilitates the Principal Scientific Adviser's Office to assess the status in specific science and technology domains, comprehend challenges in hand, formulate specific interventions, develop a futuristic roadmap and advise the Prime Minister accordingly.

• Goal:

1. The goal of I-STEM is to strengthen the R&D ecosystem of the country by connecting researchers with resources.
2. Promoting technologies and scientific equipment development indigenously, and providing necessary supplies and support to researchers by enabling them an access to existing publicly funded R&D facilities in the country through the I-STEM web portal.

- **Phase-I:** In the first phase, the portal is listed with more than 20,000 pieces of equipment from 1050 institutions across the country and has more than 20,000 Indian researchers.

Phase-II

- The portal will host indigenous technology products listed through a digital catalogue. It will also host and provide access to selected R&D (Research and Development) software required to undertake research projects by students and scientists.
- The portal will also provide a platform for the various City Knowledge and Innovation Clusters to enhance effective use of R&D infrastructure through leveraging collaboration and partnership built on a shared STI (Science Technology and Innovation) ecosystem.
- New phase will be designed as a dynamic digital platform that will provide a boost to research and innovation especially for 2 tier and 3 tier cities and also for the emerging start-up ecosystem.

ECONOMY**30 Years of Economic Liberalisation**

Recently, on the 30th anniversary of the economic liberalisation reforms, former Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh, raised concerns over the macro-economic stability of the country. According to him, the current economic crisis triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic is more challenging than during the 1991 economic crisis and the nation would need to recalibrate its priorities to ensure a dignified life for all Indians.

Key Points**1991 Crisis & Reforms:**

- **1991 Crisis:** In 1990-91, India faced a severe Balance of Payments (BOP) crisis, where its foreign exchange reserves were just adequate to finance 15 days of imports. There were many factors that led to the BOP crisis:
 1. **Fiscal Deficit:** The fiscal deficit during 1990-91 was around 8.4% of GDP.
 2. **Gulf War I:** In 1990-91, the situation was aggravated by the rise in the price of oil due to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
 3. **Rise in Prices:** The inflation rate increased from 6.7% to 16.7% due to a rapid increase in money supply and the country's economic position became worse.
- **Nature and Scope of 1991 Reforms:** In order to get out of the macro-economic crisis in 1991, India launched a New Economic Policy, which was based on LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation model.
 1. Then Finance Minister, Manmohan Singh, was the prime architect of the historic 1991 liberalisation.
 2. The broad range of reforms under the LPG model included:

- ✓ **Liberalising Industrial Policy:** Abolition of industrial license permit raj, Reduction in import tariffs, etc.
 - ✓ **Beginning of Privatisation:** Deregulation of markets, Banking reforms, etc.
 - ✓ **Globalisation:** Exchange rate correction, liberalising foreign direct investment and trade policies, Removal of mandatory convertibility cause, etc.
3. These reforms are credited and applauded for the high economic growth seen from 1991 to 2011 and substantial reduction of poverty from 2005 to 2015.

2021 Crisis:

- The World Economic Outlook Report 2021, states that the Indian economy is expected to grow by 12.5% in 2021 and 6.9% in 2022. However, the pandemic has massive unemployment in the informal sector and poverty is increasing after decades of decline.
- The social sectors of health and education have lagged behind and not kept pace with our economic progress. Too many lives and livelihoods have been lost that should not have been, during the pandemic.
- Inspector Raj is set to make a comeback through the policy for e-commerce entities.
- India is back to the old habits of borrowing excessively or extracting money (in form of dividends) from the RBI to finance the fiscal deficit.
- The migrant labour crisis has laid bare the gaps in the growth model.
- India foreign trade policy is again suspecting trade liberalisation, as India has already decided to opt-out of the 16-nation Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) trade deal.

Way Forward

The 1991 reforms helped the economy stave off a crisis and then bloom. It is time to outline a credible new reform agenda that will not just bring GDP back to pre-crisis levels, but also ensure growth rates higher than it had when it entered the pandemic.

2.UN's Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation 2021

Recently, India has scored 90.32% in United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific's (UNESCAP) Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation. This is a remarkable jump from 78.49% in 2019.

Key Points

About Survey:

- The survey is conducted every two years by UNESCAP and includes an assessment of 58 trade facilitation measures covered by the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- 58 measures include publications of existing import-export rules on the internet, risk management, advance ruling on tariff classification, pre-arrival processing, independent appeal mechanism, expedited shipments, automated customs system, among others.
- A higher score for a country helps businesses in their investment decisions.
- The UN Regional Commissions jointly conduct the UN Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation.
- The Survey currently covers 143 economies around the globe. For Asia Pacific, it is conducted by UNESCAP.

Assessment of India:

- **It pointed out India's improvement in the scores on all five key indicators.**
 1. Transparency: 100% in 2021 (from 93.33% in 2019)
 2. Formalities: 95.83% in 2021 (from 87.5% in 2019)
 3. Institutional Arrangement and Cooperation: 88.89% in 2021 (from 66.67% in 2019)
 4. Paperless Trade: 96.3% in 2021 (from 81.48% in 2019).
 5. Cross-Border Paperless Trade: 66.67% in 2021 (from 55.56% in 2019).
- **Comparison with Other Countries:**
 1. India is the best performing nation as compared to the South and South West Asia region (63.12%) and Asia Pacific region (65.85%).
 2. The overall score of India is also greater than many OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries including France, UK, Canada, Norway, Finland etc. and the overall score is greater than the average score of the EU (European Union).

Cause of Improvement:

1. The CBIC (Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs) has been at forefront of path breaking reforms under the umbrella of 'Turant' Customs to usher in a Faceless, Paperless and Contactless Customs by way of a series of reforms.

2. During the Covid-19 pandemic, Customs formations worked to expedite imports such as oxygen-related equipment, life-saving medicines, vaccines etc.

United Nations' Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

- **About:** It is a regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific region.
- **Members:** It has 53 Member States and 9 Associate Members from Asia-Pacific Region. India is also a member.
- **Established:** 1947
- **Headquarters:** Bangkok, Thailand
- **Objective:** To overcome some of the region's greatest challenges by providing results-oriented projects, technical assistance and capacity building to member States.
- **Recent report:** 'Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2021: Towards post-Covid-19 resilient economies'.

POLITY

Right to be Forgotten

Recently, a reality show contestant has approached the Delhi High Court with a plea seeking the removal of his videos, photographs and articles etc. from the internet citing his "Right to be Forgotten (RTBF)". In the plea, the petitioner also maintains that the "Right to be Forgotten" goes in sync with the "Right to Privacy", which is an integral part of Article 21 of the Constitution (Right to Life).

Key Points

About:

- **Right to be Forgotten (RTBF):** It is the right to have publicly available personal information removed from the internet, search, databases, websites or any other public platforms, once the personal information in question is no longer necessary, or relevant.
- **Origin:** The RTBF gained importance after the 2014 decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union ("CJEU") in the Google Spain case.
 1. RTBF has been recognised as a statutory right in the European Union under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
 2. It has been upheld by a number of courts in the United Kingdom, and in Europe.
- **Status in India:** In India, there is no law that specifically provides for the right to be forgotten. However, the Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 recognised this right.
 1. Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for safeguard against certain breaches in relation to data from computer systems.
 2. It contains provisions to prevent the unauthorized use of computers, computer systems and data stored therein.

Personal Data Protection Bill and RTBF:

- In December, 2019, the Personal Data Protection Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha. It aims to set out provisions meant for the protection of the personal data of individuals.
- Clause 20 under Chapter V of this draft bill titled "Rights of Data Principal" mentions the "Right to be Forgotten."
 1. It states that the "data principal (the person to whom the data is related) shall have the right to restrict or prevent the continuing disclosure of his personal data by a data fiduciary".
 2. Therefore, broadly, under the Right to be forgotten, users can de-link, limit, delete or correct the disclosure of their personal information held by data fiduciaries. A data fiduciary means any person, including the State, a company, any juristic entity or any individual who alone or in conjunction with others determines the purpose and means of processing of personal data.
- **Data Protection Authority (DPA):** Even so, the sensitivity of the personal data and information cannot be determined independently by the person concerned, but will be overseen by the Data Protection Authority (DPA).
 1. This means that while the draft bill gives some provisions under which a data principal can seek that his data be removed, his or her rights are subject to authorisation by the Adjudicating Officer who works for the DPA.
 2. While assessing the data principal's request, this officer will need to examine the sensitivity of the personal data, the scale of disclosure, degree of accessibility sought to be restricted, role of the data principal in public life and the nature of the disclosure among some other variables.

Right to Privacy and RTBF:

- The RTBF falls under the purview of an individual's right to privacy, which is governed by the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019.
- In 2017, the Right to Privacy was declared a fundamental right by the Supreme Court in its landmark Puttaswamy case verdict. The court said that, "the right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution".

Challenges

- **Conflict with Public Record:** Right to be forgotten may get into conflict with matters involving public records.
 1. For instance, judgments have always been treated as public records and fall within the definition of a public document according to Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
 2. The RTBF cannot be extended to official public records, especially judicial records as that would undermine public faith in the judicial system in the long run.
- **Individual vs Society:** Right to be forgotten creates a dilemma between the right to privacy of individuals and the right to information of society and freedom of press.

Way Forward

There must be a balance between the right to privacy and protection of personal data (Article 21) and the freedom of information of internet users (Article 19). A comprehensive data protection law must address these issues and minimize the conflict between the two fundamental rights that form the crucial part of the golden trinity (Articles 14, 19 and 21) of the Indian constitution.

BIODIVERSITY & ENVIRONMENT

G20 Energy and Climate Meet

At the recent G20 Climate Meet, India urged the group of 20 nations (G20) having per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions above the global average to bring it down to the world average, thereby vacating 'some' carbon space for developing nations. This will support the developmental aspirations of the developing nations. Presently, Italy holds the G20 Presidency and the Climate Meet is being seen as a prelude to the UN Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP 26) meeting in Glasgow, Scotland in November 2021.

G20

- The G20 is an informal group of 19 countries and the European Union, with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
- The G20 membership comprises a mix of the world's largest advanced and emerging economies, representing about two-thirds of the world's population, 85% of global gross domestic product, 80% of global investment and over 75% of global trade.
- The members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union.
- It does not have any permanent secretariat or headquarters.

Key Points

India's Stand:

- There is a need to cut absolute emissions rapidly while taking into account the Paris Agreement which emphasized on:
 1. Respective historical responsibilities,
 2. Delivery of promised climate finance and technologies at low cost keeping in perspective per capita emissions,
 3. Differences in per capita GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and
 4. The unfinished agenda for sustainable development.
- India noted the pledges made by some countries to achieve Net Zero GHG emissions or carbon Neutrality by or around mid century.
 1. However, this may not be adequate in view of fast depleting available carbon space.
 2. Keeping in view the legitimate need of developing countries to grow, it urged G20 countries to commit to bringing down per capita emissions to Global average by 2030.
 3. Carbon neutrality means having a balance between emitting carbon and absorbing carbon from the atmosphere in carbon sinks.
 4. Carbon space is the amount of carbon (or CO₂) that can be put into the atmosphere without this leading to a level of warming—or underlying concentrations of CO₂—that can be considered dangerous or otherwise undesirable.

- Stressed on Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) to combat climate change.
- Mentioned its plans of installing 450 GW (Giga Watt) of RE (Renewable Energy) by 2030, enhanced ambitions in bio-fuels, India's NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) and various other initiatives taken by India on Urban Climate Action.

Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)

- Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) is a principle within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- It acknowledges different capabilities and differing responsibilities of individual countries in addressing climate change.
- The principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility' evolved from the notion of the 'common heritage of mankind'.
- The principle of CBDR is enshrined in Earth Summit 1992, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- CBDR is based on two elements of responsibilities:
 1. One is the common responsibility of all the states to cater to the concerns of environmental protection and sustainable development.
 2. Another is of differentiated responsibility enabling the states to act, for environment protection, in their national capacity and as per their national priority.
- The principle recognizes historical differences in the contributions of developed and developing States to global environmental problems and differences in their respective economic and technical capacity to tackle these problems.

India's initiatives under Urban Climate Action:

- **Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF):** CSCAF initiative intends to inculcate a climate-sensitive approach to urban planning and development in India. To provide a clear roadmap for cities towards combating Climate Change while planning and implementing their actions, including investments.
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat is one of the eight missions under national climate change action plan and aims to make cities sustainable through improvements in energy efficiency in buildings, management of solid waste & shift to public transport.
- **Climate Practitioners India Network (CPIN):** It is first-of-its-kind network developed by Climate Centre for Cities (C-Cube) to support Cities and Practitioners across India. C-Cube wants to create a platform for Climate Practitioners across all cities in India to collaborate and contribute towards implementing Climate Actions.
- **Urban Forestry:** The government of India in 2020 launched the Nagar Van Scheme. The Nagar Van (Urban Forests) aims to develop 200 Urban Forests across the country in the next five years. Urban forestry is defined as the planting, maintenance, care and protection of tree populations in urban settings.

India led Global Collaborations to Fight Climate Change:

- International Solar Alliance
- Coalition of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

Way Forward

- **Resolving Development-Climate Change Dilemma:** The present dilemma is to decarbonise while meeting development goals of a developing country like India. Therefore, what is important is that the new investments go in the direction of decarbonising, but only after taking into account possible synergies and trade-offs with other development objectives.
- **Climate Change, a Global Collective Action Problem:** Global community should not be shifting goalposts and setting new benchmarks for global climate ambition. There is a need to recognise climate change as a global collective action problem and must be combated 'as per respective capabilities and national circumstances'.
- **Disaster Preparedness:** Disasters cannot be stopped but well-preparedness and strong climate change mitigation policies can definitely help prevent a huge amount of loss.
- **Convergent Approach:** Sustainable growth depends on timely climate action and for that to happen, policymaking needs to have a convergent approach regarding carbon emissions, atmospheric warming, melting glaciers, extreme floods and storms.

2. Gross Environment Product (GEP)

Recently, the Uttarakhand government has announced that it will initiate valuation of its natural resources in the form of 'Gross Environment Product' (GEP). It is along the lines of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

GDP gives the economic output from the consumers' side. It is the sum of private consumption, gross investment in the economy, government investment, government spending and net foreign trade (the difference between exports and imports).

Key Points

About GEP:

- It was established back in 1997 by ecological economists like Robert Costanza at the global level.
- It is an assessment system to measure ecological status.
- It is considered as the product and service value that the ecosystem provides for human welfare and economic and social sustainable development, including provisioning, regulating and cultural ecosystem services.
- Overall, GEP accounts for the economic value of the ecosystem in providing products and services, and it is one of the components of green GDP. Green GDP is an indicator of economic growth with environmental factors taken into consideration along with the standard GDP of a country. It factors biodiversity losses and costs attributed to climate change.
- The term “ecosystem services” was coined in 1981 to attract academics towards this aspect, its definition is still in the process of evolution.
- Ecosystems that can be measured include natural ecosystems such as forests, grassland, wetland, desert, freshwater and ocean, and artificial systems that are based on natural processes like farmland, pastures, aquaculture farms and urban green land, etc.

Need:

- Uttarakhand, through its biodiversity, gives services to the tune of Rs 95,112 crore per year to the nation.
- The state has over 71% area under forests.
- It is also home to the Himalayas and also is the origin point of rivers like Ganga, Yamuna and Sharada as well as home to wildlife reserves like Corbett and Rajaji Tiger Reserves.
- Uttarakhand is a state which provides a lot of environment services and in continuity as a result of which, there is a natural degradation in those services.

Significance : The value of ecosystem services is about twice as much as the global GDP. Therefore, it would help in the conservation of the environment and also help save us from the effects of climate change.

Issues:

- The decision appears to be a welcome step, but going ahead with the jargon raises serious doubts on the intent of the government. It may confuse policy makers and negate the past efforts.
- 1. The purpose of introducing GEP is not transparent.
- 2. Is it a process of simple valuation of a state's ecological wealth, or to assess what part of the GDP it contributes.
- Is it an attempt to claim a budget from the centre against ecosystem services the state provides to the rest of the country and / or a process of providing benefits to its own residents.

Way Forward

- Instead of introducing a well-defined concept of ecosystem services, planting a new term with no clear-cut narrative invites serious doubts on the intention of the government.
- So, it is important that the state should be steady in approach, focussing on Ecosystem Services, which has global acceptance and a strong knowledge base.

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR PRELIM

India's 39th World Heritage Site: Ramappa Temple

Recently, Rudreswara Temple, (also known as the Ramappa Temple) at Mulugu district, Telangana has been inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage list. Ramappa Temple was proposed by the government as its only nomination for the UNESCO World Heritage site tag for the year 2019.

Key Points

About Rudreswara (Ramappa) Temple:

- The Rudreswara temple was constructed in 1213 AD during the reign of the Kakatiya Empire by Recherla Rudra, a general of Kakatiya king Ganapati Deva.
- The presiding deity here is Ramalingeswara Swamy.
- It is also known as the Ramappa temple, after the sculptor who executed the work in the temple for 40 years.
- The temple stands on a 6 feet high star-shaped platform with walls, pillars and ceilings adorned with intricate carvings that attest to the unique skill of the Kakatiya sculptors.
- The foundation is built with the “sandbox technique”, the flooring is granite and the pillars are basalt.

- The lower part of the temple is red sandstone while the white gopuram is built with light bricks that reportedly float on water.
- An inscription dates the temple to 1135 Samvat-Saka on the eight-day of Magha (12th January, 1214).
- The distinct style of Kakatiyas for the gateways to temple complexes, unique only to this region, confirm the highly evolved proportions of aesthetics in temple and town gateways in South India.
- European merchants and travellers were mesmerized by the beauty of the temple and one such traveller had remarked that the temple was the "brightest star in the galaxy of medieval temples of the Deccan".

Sandbox Technique:

- The technique involved filling the pit — dug up for laying the foundation — with a mixture of sand-lime, jaggery (for binding) and karakkaya (black myrobalan fruit) before the buildings were constructed on these ‘sandboxes’.
- The sandbox in the foundation acts as a cushion in case of earthquakes.
- Most of the vibrations caused by earthquakes lose their strength while passing through the sand by the time they reach the actual foundation of the building.

DAILY ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

Qns. Analyze the trends of change and continuity in marriage and family system in India. How far is globalization responsible for these changes? (250 words)

Ans:

Introduction

Family system can be seen as an economic provision to satisfy needs, emotional basis, as an influential group and as an instrument of social regulation. Marriage is an institution in India. Various types of marriages are followed in our country monogamy being followed at large. As the society has advanced marriage has gone through various changes, while some things remain constant. Even values attached to it have changed tremendously.

Body

Role of Globalization in changing values of marriage and family system in India

- India is bunch of flowers consisting of various religion, languages, food, cuisine and edibles, convention, custom, music, craftsmanship and architecture and so forth, packaged into a solitary unit of patriotism and solidarity.
- The common factor of these varieties is the Indian attitude of greeting, welcoming, celebrating unitedly with immense friendship and harmony.
- This is the rich embodiment of the Indian culture that has pulled in numerous non-natives to remain back in India and blend into its interminable fragrance.
- When we analyze this rich culture with the globalization perspective, we can discover many inferences of westernization and blending of different attributes and societies into our delightfully woven cover.
- As every coin has two sides likewise globalization also has its positive and negative effects. The effects of globalization on Indian society and culture are as follows :

1. Trends in change in marriage and family system in India

- We have lost the persistence to get balanced into the joint family, assimilating the experiences of the older folks and getting the youthful ones raised under the shadow of their grandparents.
- Kids have begun treating grandparents like visitors or guests, and such upbringing of children is one of the principal reasons of expanding old-age homes, as those youngsters think about their own parents as burden in their adulthood.
- Additionally, marriages in comparison to earlier times have lost their values and morality. It is especially obvious from the expanding number of separation cases and extra-marital affairs reported every now and then.
- Marriage used to be considered as bonding of souls which will be connected even after the demise of the partners; yet today marriage resembles an expert bond or a purported pledge to share existence without bargaining their self-interests. For instance, weekend marriages or marriages of convenience as seen in working professionals, bureaucrats placed in different states or cities etc.
- Traditional ways of arranged marriages by the parents’ consent has been replaced by marriage by own liking by the partners. The sense of self factor into the Indian youth is again a result of globalization.
- A new type of relationship concepts namely live-in-relationship has emerged. Additionally, the exaggerated cases of sexual offense cases are the results of the perverted mind that are very much the values considerably alien to our mother culture.

- DINK syndrome, Double Income No Kid started in 2000's. The post-2000 economic crisis have solidified this social trend as more couples wait longer to have kids, with one in five choosing not to have them at all.
- Cohabitation, co-parenting, one-person household are rising and evolving.
- **Continuity in marriage and family system**
 - I. Even today, marriage and belief in marriage system is strong in India even though there is change in selection of partners.
 - II. Monogamy is still largely followed and divorce is still considered as abnormal situations.
 - III. Societal hierarchy is evident in caste groups, amongst individuals, and in family and kinship groups.
 - IV. Psychologically, family members typically experience intense emotional interdependence. Economic activities, too, are deeply imbedded in a social nexus. Through a multitude of kinship ties, each person is linked with kin in villages and towns near and far.
 - V. The ancient ideal of the joint family retains its power, but today actual living arrangements vary widely.
 - VI. Many Indians live in nuclear families—a couple with their unmarried children—but belong to strong networks of beneficial kinship ties.
 - VII. Family loyalty is a deeply held ideal, and family unity is emphasized, especially in distinction to those outside the kinship circle.

Conclusion

Family system and marriage values are continuously evolving and is an ongoing process. Today there is a push for same-sex marriage as well to be legally recognized. Globalisation has played a key role in this evolving nature in societal values. Good elements of modernity and tradition must be upheld and continued while regressive values can be overcome.

DAILY QUIZ

Q1. Among the following, which one is the largest exporter of steel in the world in the last five years?

- a. **China**
- b. India
- c. Russia
- d. European Union

Q2. Consider the following pairs:

1. Cultural World Heritage Site: Hill Forts of Rajasthan
2. Natural World Heritage Site: Khangchendzonga National Park
3. Mixed World Heritage Site: Keoladeo Ghana National Park

Which of the given above pairs is/are not correctly matched?

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

Q3. Which one of the following site is considered as the first world heritage site in India?

- a. **Agra Fort**
- b. Group of Monuments at Hampi
- c. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
- d. Great Living Chola Temples

Q4. "Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation" is released by which of the following?

- a. WEF
- b. ITU
- c. WTO
- d. **UNESCAP**

Q5. Shaksgam Valley is situated to the

- a. East of Aksai Chin
- b. South of Siachen Glacier
- c. **North of line of actual control**
- d. West of Srinagar