

HISTORY

❖ **Vaikom satyagraha**

➤ **CONTEXT: Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan and Tamil Nadu Chief Minister MK Stalin, inaugurated the centenary celebrations of the Vaikom Satyagraha on April 1.**

- On March 30, 1924, in the temple town of Vaikom in the princely state of Travancore, a non-violent agitation started, marking the beginning of “temple entry movements” across the country.
- At the time, caste discrimination and untouchability was rife across India, with some of the most rigid and dehumanising norms documented in Travancore. Lower castes like the Ezhavas and Pulayas were considered polluting and various rules were in place to distance them from upper castes. These included a prohibition, not just on temple entry, but even on walking on the roads surrounding temples.
- The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched in opposition to this. Amidst rising nationalist sentiment and agitations across the country, it foregrounded social reform. Not only that, for the first time, it brought Gandhian methods of nonviolent protest to Travancore.

➤ **The social context of Travancore at the dawn of the 20th century**

- The princely state of Travancore had a “feudal, militaristic, and ruthless system of custom-ridden government.
- While the caste system was not unique to Travancore, some of the most rigid, refined and ruthless social norms and customs were seen in Travancore. Notably, the idea of caste pollution worked not only on the basis of touch but also sight. This was documented by travellers such as Portuguese Duarte Barbosa.
- In the second half of the 19th century, a number of social and political developments would usher in social change much faster than ever before.
 - ✓ First, Christian missionaries, supported by the East India Company, had expanded their reach and many lower castes converted to Christianity to escape the clutches of an oppressive system that continued to bind them.
 - ✓ Second, with pressure from the British Resident as well as the accession to the throne of well-educated and somewhat westernised Maharaja Ayilyam Thirunal, many progressive reforms took place. Most important of these was the introduction of a modern education system with free primary education for all – even lower castes.
 - ✓ Lastly, forces of capitalism and these reforms created new social hierarchies – which were not always congruent with traditional ones. By the dawn of the 20th century, “there had begun to emerge among caste-Hindus, Christians and even avarna Hindus, especially Ezhavas, a significant educated elite.”
- While religion and custom continued to be pervasive, and was even reinforced in various instances, the absolute material and intellectual deprivations of lower castes did not continue.

➤ **The rise of the Ezhava community**

- During this time, the Ezhavas emerged as “the most educated and organised untouchable community in Travancore”, political historian Mary Elizabeth King writes in Gandhian Nonviolent Struggle and Untouchability in South India: the 1924-25 Vykam Satyagraha and Mechanisms of Change (2015). The government’s education policies were significant in this regard.
- However, although some Ezhavas successfully pursued education as a portal to advancement, overall it offered little help in obtaining jobs in the government service, because such posts were reserved for members of the upper castes. In 1918, out of 4000 jobs in the revenue department, 3800 were held by caste Hindus, a numerical minority in the population.
- Furthermore, while a small Ezhava elite had begun to emerge, ritual discrimination was still rife and in many circumstances, this overrode the material and educational progress made.
 - ✓ For instance, Aloommoovil Channar, an Ezhava, was one of the few people in Travancore to own a car in the early 20th century. Whenever the automobile reached a point in the road where the Ezhavas were not allowed to pass, Channar had to get out of his vehicle and take another route on foot, rejoining the road a later where his car, driven by a Muslim driver, would meet him.
- The continued pervasiveness of caste caused significant consternation among the Ezhava community and other such backward communities, sowing the seeds for agitations to come.

➤ **The lead up to the Vaikom Satyagraha**

- The issue of temple entry was first raised by Ezhava leader TK Madhavan in a 1917 editorial in his paper Deshabhimani. Inspired by the success of Gandhi’s Non-Cooperation Movement, by 1920, he began to advocate for more direct methods. That year, he himself went beyond the restrictive notice boards on a road near the Vaikom temple in north Travancore to make a point.
- The 1920s saw upper-caste counter-agitations across Travancore – and the Maharaja refused to institute reforms, fearing backlash from caste Hindus. While previously the British may have intervened in favour of

more liberal policies to avoid social unrest, at the time, they were too caught up dealing with the Non-Cooperation Movement. However, the lower castes found a new ally.

- According to historians till 1917, the Indian National Congress refused to take up social reform, “lest the growing political unity of Indians against the British got disrupted. But with the rise of MK Gandhi and increased activism within lower caste communities and untouchables, social reform soon found itself front and centre of Congress’s and Gandhi’s politics.
- When Gandhi came to south India in 1921, Madhavan managed to arrange a meeting with him and secured his support for a mass agitation to enter temples. Due to various reasons, it would take two more years before any concrete progress was made in the matter.
- In the 1923 Kakinada session of the INC, a resolution was passed by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee to take up anti-untouchability as a key issue. This was followed by a massive public messaging campaign and a movement to open Hindu temples and all public roads to avarnas.
- Vaikom, a small town with a revered Shiva temple, was chosen as the location for the first satyagraha. Notably, to widen the appeal of the movement, leaders including Madhavan, chose not to emphasise on the issue of temple re-entry to begin with. Rather, the movement focussed on opening up the four roads around the temple to avarnas.

➤ **The satyagraha**

- On March 30, 1924, “a Nair, an Ezhava and a Pulaya, dressed in Khaddar uniforms and garlanded, and followed by a crowd of thousands, attempted to use the roads”. They were stopped by the police and arrested, with the crowd dispersed. But this whole drama repeated itself again and again – every morning, three men of different castes would enter the ‘forbidden roads’ and court arrest – until the police stopped making arrests on April 10, barricading the whole area instead.
- Between April and September, protests reached their peak. Protestors sat in front of the barricades, undertaking rigorous fasts and singing patriotic songs. The focus of the national media was on Vaikom at this time. Leaders such as Periyar, who was arrested multiple times, and C Rajagopalachari came to Vaikom to offer support and lead the protesters. On the other hand, counter-agitations raged on and protesters were often met with violence and intimidation from conservative caste Hindus.
- In August, 1924, the Maharaja of Travancore died, following which, the young Maharani Regent, Queen Sethulakshmi Bai, released all prisoners. But when a large group of protesters marched to the royal palace in Trivandrum, she refused to allow all castes access to temples.
- In March 1925, Gandhi began his tour of Travancore and was able to iron out a compromise: three out of the four roads surrounding the temples were opened up for everyone but the fourth, eastern road, was kept reserved for brahmins. This was finally implemented in November 1925, when the government completed diversionary roads that could be used by the low castes without polluting the temple. On November 23, 1925, the last satyagrahi was recalled from Vaikom.

➤ **The legacy and the aftermath**

- That such a strong and colourful movement continued for over 600 days, non-stop, through social pressure, police crackdowns and even natural disaster – in 1924, Vaikom witnessed one of the largest floods in its recorded history – in and of itself, is admirable. Furthermore, the Vaikom satyagraha saw previously unseen unity across caste lines, which was crucial for this continued mobilisation.
- the end to the satyagraha was resulting in a compromise which many could not digest. It would lead to a rift within the Congress with Periyar famously falling out with Gandhi over the issue. While Gandhi, as always, was keen on a good compromise, for Periyar, the struggle had to be much more radical.
- Historian MR Manmathan argues in ‘Temple as the Site of Struggle: Social Reform, Religious Symbols and the Politics of Nationalism in Kerala’ (2013) that through the Vaikom Satyagraha, “the (upper caste) leadership of the Congress was able to coerce the caste-Hindus to compromise on the question of temple-entry as the only viable means to ward off religious conversion which challenged the very survival of the Hindu community”.
- In November 1936, almost a decade after the conclusion of the Satyagraha, the historic Temple Entry Proclamation was signed by the Maharaja of Travancore which removed the age-old ban on the entry of marginalised castes into the temples of Travancore. Even looking at the Vaikom satyagraha with a critical lens, this eventual outcome can be seen as a major success.
- It showed the effectiveness of Gandhian civil disobedience as a tool for protest.
- As ME King wrote, “Despite its shortcomings the Vykom satyagraha brought untouchability, unapproachability, and unseeability to the forefront of political issues in India.”

INTERNATIONAL RELATION

❖ **India Israel Relations**

➤ **CONTEXT: A Parliamentary Delegation from Israel, led by the Speaker of Knesset, H.E. Mr Amir Ohana called on President of India, Smt Droupadi Murmu at Rashtrapati Bhavan.**

➤ **Political Relations**

- India and Israel are strategic partners.
- India announced its recognition of Israel on September 17, 1950.
- Regular Embassies were opened in 1992 when full diplomatic relations were established between the two countries.
- India and Israel celebrated 30 years of the upgradation of bilateral ties to full diplomatic relations in 2022.

➤ **Economic and Commercial Relations**

- India and Israel have restarted negotiations for the Free Trade Agreement.
- From US\$ 200 million in 1992, bilateral merchandise trade stood at US\$ 7.86billion (excluding defense) during the period 2021 –2022 with the balance of trade being in India’s favor.
- India is Israel's third-largest trade partner in Asia and ninth largest globally.
- Though bilateral trade is dominated mainly by diamonds and chemicals, recent years have witnessed an increase in trade in areas such as electronic machinery and high-tech products; communications systems; medical equipment etc.
- India continues to be a 'focus' country for the Israeli Government’s increased trade efforts.
- Major exports from India to Israel include pearls and precious stones, chemical and mineral products, machinery and electrical equipment, textile and textile articles.
- Major exports from Israel to India include pearls and precious stones, chemical and mineral products, machinery and electrical equipment, base metals, defense, machinery and transport equipment.

Top 10 items of export from India to Israel

2000		2022	
Name of the commodity	Value (in \$)	Name of the commodity	Value (in \$)
Precious metals, pearls and jewellery	273 million	Mineral fuels and oils	1,627 million
Cotton	49 million	Precious metals, pearls and jewellery	1,474 million
Organic Chemicals	23 million	Electrical Machinery and Equipment	299 million
Textiles and Apparel	11 million	Organic Chemicals	174 million
Defence	8 million	Plastics	157 million
Plastics	7.6 million	Steel and Aluminium products	100 million
Edible fruits and nuts	6.6 million	Arms and Ammunitions	89 million
Man-made staple fibres	6 million	Textiles and Apparel	74 million
Electrical Machinery and Equipment	5.3 million	Nuclear reactors	56 million
Coffee, Tea, Spices	4.2 million	Pharmaceuticals	44 million

Top 10 items of import from Israel to India

2000		2022	
Name of the commodity	Value (in \$)	Name of the commodity	Value (in \$)
Precious metals, pearls and jewellery	299 million	Precious metals, pearls and jewellery	1,320 million
Fertilizers	47 million	Electrical Machinery and Equipment	685 million
Electrical Machinery and Equipment	34 million	Fertilizers	203 million
Metals and minerals	16 million	Mineral oils and fuels	179 million
Nuclear reactors	10 million	Arms and Ammunitions	100 million
Organic chemicals	5 million	Nuclear reactors	98 million
Cement and plastering materials	4.5 million	Medical Equipment	70 million
Aircraft and Spacecraft materials	2 million	Aluminium products	48 million
Pharmaceuticals	1 million	Inorganic and organic compounds	38 million
Plastics	0.8 million	Plastics	29 million

➤ **Agriculture**

- Under a comprehensive work plan for cooperation in agriculture signed in 2006, bilateral projects are implemented through MASHAV (Center for International Cooperation of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and CINADCO (Centre for International Agricultural Development Cooperation of Israel's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).
- Agricultural cooperation between the two sides is formalized through three-year action plans.
- 29 Centres of Excellence (CoEs) are fully active in twelve Indian states (Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal). The objective is to have one CoE in each Indian state.
- In India, Israel is well known as a key source of expertise in advanced agriculture and water technologies. Given Israel's impressive track record of reusing 90 percent of its wastewater, Indian authorities have partnered with Mashav, Israel's international development organisation, to combat a looming water crisis.

➤ **Defense & Security**

- A relationship of cooperation has developed to where India is now the largest consumer of Israeli military equipment—exports to India constitute 46% of Israel's total arms exports. Israel, meanwhile, is the second-largest supplier of military equipment to India after Russia, New Delhi's traditional arms provider. Their defence partnership also extends to sharing of crucial technologies by Israel for missiles, electronic warfare systems, radar systems, navigation systems, and weapon control systems designed and produced by DRDO.
- India's shift towards self-reliance in recent years has resulted in joint defence ventures being set up. The recently signed India-Israel Vision on Defence Cooperation is a step forward in this direction.
- State-of-the-art arms systems such as Barak 8 surface-to-air missiles, Skystriker drones, and Travor Assault Rifles are some of the products of the co-production and development initiative undertaken by the two countries.
- As part of regular goodwill visits of Indian ships, three Indian naval ships from the Western Fleet made a port call in Haifa in May 2017.
- India participated in the multilateral Airforce exercise BlueFlag-2021 held in October 2021 in Israel.

➤ **Innovation**

- Start-Up Nation Central and India's International Centre for Entrepreneurship and Technology (iCREATE) signed a bilateral program to accelerate innovation and tech cooperation in 2020.
- India's Defense Research and Development Organization and Israel's Directorate of Defense R&D, signed Bilateral Innovation Agreement in November 2021.

➤ **Science & Technology:** India-Israel cooperation in S&T is overseen by the Joint Committee on S&T, established under the S&T Cooperation Agreement signed in 1993.

➤ **People-to-people relations**

- The civilizational relations between the two peoples date back to more than two millennia.
- India is known in Israel as an ancient nation with strong cultural traditions and as an attractive tourist destination.
- India and Israel signed a Cultural Exchange Programme (for 2020-23) in 2020 to facilitate bilateral cultural exchanges spanning all fields of art and culture, including youth exchanges.
- There are approximately 900 Indian students studying in Israel, mostly at the doctoral and post-doctoral levels.

➤ **Indian Community**

- There are approximately 85,000 Jews of Indian-origin in Israel, who are Israeli passport holders.
- There are approximately 900 Indian students studying in Israel, mostly at the doctoral and post-doctoral levels.
- De-hyphenation at work
- India's partnership with Israel has clearly flourished once it started to actively delink the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from its relations with the two parties.
- The current government has made conscious efforts to make both relationships direct and visible, less linked to one another while ensuring that neither enjoys a veto against the other. An example of this was seen when PM Modi did not combine his 2017 visit to Israel with one to the Palestinian authority in Ramallah but chose to make a separate visit in 2018. At the same time, India has continued its principled support for a Palestinian State. It has even voted against Israel on numerous occasions.

➤ **Way Forward**

- The two countries have come a long way since the inception of formal diplomatic ties in 1992.
- A Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement that includes trade in services would give a boost to the economic relationship.

- In the water sector, India can capitalise on Israeli tech to develop a centralised platform for water solutions catering to different regions.
- In the cybersecurity domain, the focus can shift to deepening A2A collaboration through joint doctoral fellowships, while encouraging the private sector to play a more active role in the partnership.
- India can work with Israel to develop nano and radar-enabled satellite systems.
- The Abraham Accords and the new I2U2 grouping have created new opportunities for expanding the relationship at a trilateral and plurilateral level.
- Conclusion
- India-Israel relations have developed because of perceptions of shared interests and common challenges and opportunities in various areas such as geopolitics and strategy and the cultural-political sphere.
- As it enters into its fourth decade, a relationship described by former Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu as a “marriage made in heaven” seems to be getting stronger with time.

PRELIMS

1. Tajikistan and Azerbaijan declared Malaria free

➤ **CONTEXT: The World Health Organization (WHO) has certified Azerbaijan and Tajikistan as malaria-free.**

- In the latest announcement, the WHO officially declared 41 countries and one territory, including 21 countries in the European Region, malaria-free.
- Azerbaijan and Tajikistan were certified as malaria-free for eliminating the Anopheles mosquito-borne disease in their territories.
- In Tajikistan and Azerbaijan, the last cases of regional spread of Plasmodium vivax malaria were discovered in 2012 and 2014, respectively.
- Certification of malaria elimination is the official recognition by WHO of a country’s malaria-free status.
- WHO grants this certification when
- ✓ A country has proven that the chain of local transmission by Anopheles mosquitoes has been interrupted nationwide for at least the past 3 consecutive years.
- ✓ A country must also demonstrate the capacity to prevent the re-establishment of transmission.
- A fully functional surveillance and response system that can prevent re-establishment of indigenous transmission is in place.

2. Competition (Amendment) Bill

➤ **CONTEXT: The lower house of Parliament passed the Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2023 which seeks to amend the Competition Act, 2002.**

- The Bill seeks to amend the Competition Act, 2002, to regulate mergers and acquisitions based on the value of transactions.

➤ **Proposed amendments:**

- The Act prohibits any person or enterprise from entering into a combination which may cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition. Deals with transaction value of more than Rs 2,000 crore will require CCI’s approval.
- The Bill proposes to reduce the timeline for the CCI to pass an order on such transactions from 210 days to 150 days.
- For classification of combinations, the Act defines control as control over the affairs or management by one or more enterprises over another enterprise or group. The Bill modifies the definition of control as the ability to exercise material influence over the management, affairs, or strategic commercial decisions.
- The Bill expands the scope of entities that can be adjudged to be a part of anti-competitive agreements. Currently, enterprises or persons engaged in similar businesses can be held to be a part of anti-competitive agreements. The Bill expands this to also include enterprises or persons who are not engaged in similar businesses.
- The Bill provides a framework for settlement and commitment for faster resolution of investigations of anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position.
- The Bill decriminalises certain offences under the Act by changing the nature of punishment from imposition of fine to civil penalties. These offences include failure to comply with orders of the CCI and directions of the Director General related to anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position.

➤ **The Competition Act 2002**

- The Competition Act of 2002 replaced the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.
- Before the Competition Act was enacted, there were no provisions in India regulating competition or prohibiting anti-competitive agreements.
- It established the Competition Commission of India (CCI).

- The Competition Act is based on three pillars of competition law:
 - ✓ Competition Commission of India (CCI),
 - ✓ Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT)
 - ✓ the National Competition Policy (NCP).
- **Main provisions:**
 - The competition law prohibits any agreement between two or more enterprises or persons to maintain market competition and safeguard consumers' interests within India.
 - Such agreements can be vertical or horizontal.
 - ✓ Vertical agreements are those agreements between enterprises at different stages of production,
 - ✓ Horizontal agreements are those between enterprises at the same production level.
 - Anti-abuse of dominance: If any enterprise abuses its dominant position, it will be punished.
 - Anti cartels: If any agreement between enterprises or individuals hurts competition, it will be considered a criminal offence.
 - The Commission will decide on mergers and acquisitions only if it does not harm competition in the market.
 - To secure transparency and avoid any misunderstanding between enterprises or individuals, an enterprise shall inform CCI regarding their dealings that are likely to affect competition in the market before taking such action or entering into such agreement.

ANSWER WRITING

Q. In recent times, the Indian polity has witnessed a growing trend of using ordinances to bypass the legislative process. Critically analyze the impact of this trend on the governance of the country. (150 words)

Introduction

- The Constitution of India lays down the powers of the executive, legislature, and judiciary. The legislature is responsible for enacting laws, and the executive is responsible for implementing them.
- ✓ However, in recent times, the Indian polity has witnessed a growing trend of using ordinances to bypass the legislative process.
- ✓ Article 123 of the Indian Constitution grants the President the power to promulgate ordinances.
- An ordinance is a law promulgated by the President of India on the advice of the Union Cabinet, when the Parliament is not in session.
- The increasing use of ordinances undermines the role of the legislature in law-making, erodes democratic principles, and harms the accountability of the government to the people.

Body

- Reasons for the increased use of ordinances:
The Indian government has been using ordinances to bypass the legislative process for several reasons.
- Firstly, ordinances can be used to respond quickly to emergencies, such as natural disasters or security threats.
- Secondly, ordinances can be used to avoid delays in the legislative process caused by disagreements or obstructionism by the opposition parties.
- Thirdly, ordinances can be used to implement policy decisions that are controversial and may not pass in the legislature.
- Finally, ordinances can be used to bypass the scrutiny of the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament, where most of the time the government does not have a majority.

Impact on democracy and governance:

The increasing use of ordinances has several negative impacts on democracy and governance in India.

- Firstly, it undermines the role of the legislature in law-making. Ordinances are meant to be temporary measures and should be ratified by the Parliament within six weeks of the reassembly of the Parliament.
- However, the government has been using ordinances as a regular method of law-making, bypassing the legislature altogether.
- This undermines the principle of separation of powers and weakens the accountability of the government to the people.
- Secondly, the increasing use of ordinances erodes democratic principles.
- The Constitution of India envisages a system of checks and balances, where the executive, legislature, and judiciary have separate powers, and no single entity can dominate the other.
- The increasing use of ordinances undermines this principle and concentrates power in the hands of the executive.
- Thirdly, the increasing use of ordinances harms the accountability of the government to the people.

- Ordinances are promulgated without the scrutiny and debate of the legislature, which is the forum where elected representatives of the people can question and hold the government accountable.
- The bypassing of the legislature through ordinances erodes the trust of the people in the democratic process and makes the government less accountable to the people.

Conclusion

- The increasing use of ordinances to bypass the legislative process is a worrying trend in the Indian polity. Ordinances are meant to be temporary measures to respond to emergencies, but the government has been using them as a regular method of law-making.
- This undermines the role of the legislature in law-making, erodes democratic principles, and harms the accountability of the government to the people. The government should use ordinances sparingly and only in cases of emergencies and should rely on the legislative process to enact laws that reflect the will of the people.

MCQs

1. With reference to the Competition Commission of India, consider the following statements:
 1. It has the power to regulate its own procedures.
 2. It has the power to impose monetary penalties upon violation of the Competition Act, 2002.
 3. It has the power to pass an interim order for any act where there has been abuse of position by dominant parties which adversely affects the competition in the market.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements

1. Azerbaijan and Tajikistan were certified as malaria-free for eliminating the Anopheles mosquito-borne disease in their territories
2. The only criteria for declare malaria free is that if a country has proven that the chain of local transmission by Anopheles mosquitoes has been interrupted nationwide for at least the past 3 consecutive years

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

3. With reference to the GSAT 7B satellites, consider the following statements:

1. GSAT 7 satellites are advanced satellites developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to meet the communication needs of the defence services.
2. It is the country's first military satellite.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. 'Lynx- U2 system' seen in news recently is related to which of the following

- a) Ranging and detection
- b) Missile defence
- c) Gunfire control**
- d) Bomb detection

5. Consider the following statements about 'Corporate Debt Market Development Fund'

1. The proposed CDMDF will have an initial corpus of Rs 30,000 crore contributed by mutual funds.
2. This fund, which will be set up in the form of an Alternative Investment Fund
3. This fund is guaranteed by the National Credit Guarantee Trust Company (NCGTC) and the facility will be managed by National Stock Exchange

Select the correct statement/s using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only**
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 3 only

6. Which of the following deficits are related Twin deficit situation?
1. Fiscal deficit
 2. Current Account Deficit
 3. Revenue deficit

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

7. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Thanjavur paintings, which was in new recently?
1. It is the native art form of Tamil Nadu.
 2. The theme of Thanjavur Painting of Hindu Gods and Goddesses.
 3. It is famous for its gold coating.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 only
- d) **None of the above**

8. Kirit Parikh Committee recently seen in news is associated with which of the following?

- a) **Gas Pricing**
- b) Electric Vehicle Charging Station
- c) Digital Currency
- d) Deep Sea Mining

9. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has initiated 'Captive Employment' under which of the following scheme?

- a) **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kaushalya Yojana**
- b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Scheme
- c) Deen-Dayal Upadhyaya Natinal Rural Livelihood Mission
- d) PM KUSUM Scheme

10. Consider the following statements with reference to the latest guidelines issued by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In):

1. Data centres and service providers shall compulsorily report cyber security breaches within 24 hours.
2. Virtual Private Network providers shall retain user data for at least five years and share records with authorities when required.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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