

**ECONOMICS**

**A New Palette for Creative Economy**

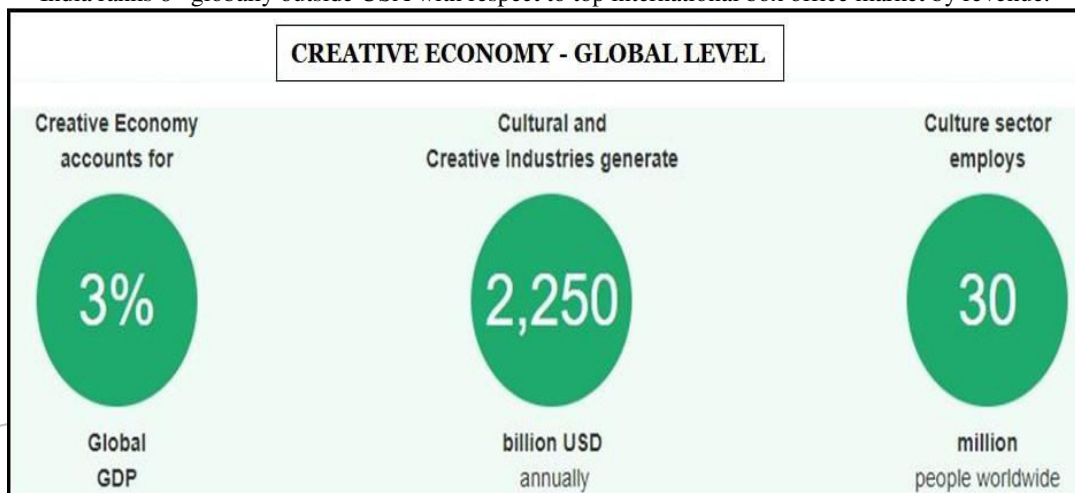
**In context:** There is a need to implement a collaborative model to meet the challenges faced by creative economy.

**What is creative economy?**

- Creative economy is an evolving concept which builds on the interplay between human creativity and ideas and intellectual property, knowledge and technology.
- Also called as Orange economy, it is a knowledge based economic activity.
- Creative industries include film, television, publishing, museums, music, arts, computer programming, crafts, architecture and design.
- They are considered as an important source of commercial and cultural value.

**What is the status of creative economy?**

- The creative economy is one of the world’s most rapidly growing sectors, contributing *3% of the global GDP*.
- According to EXIM Bank study, Creative economy in India accounts for *121 billion of exports in 2019*.
- India ranks 6<sup>th</sup> globally outside USA with respect to top international box office market by revenue.



**What is the significance of creative economy?**

- Preservation of art - Artists and artisans play a vital role in preserving traditional art forms and contribute immensely to the cultural economy.
- Creative supply chains - It will make a country or region more attractive destination for investment in film, TV series and further increase growth in supply sectors like music.
- Shared IP -It will create major revenues across multiple creative industries from Pokemon to Harry Potter.
- Creative technology -There is increasing overlap between digital and creative industries, which is further enhanced with Artificial intelligence, VFX.
- Regional development - It will likely play more important role in a greater range of regions over time.
- Policy for Skill Enhancement- There will technical skill policy development to improve the education system to support the creative economy which is increasing in demand.
- Global competitiveness - This is further promoted by increase in incentives and rewards to the countries which performs well in this industry.
- Overall development - It helps in the creation of jobs, economic growth, tourism, exports, and overall societal development.

**What are the challenges faced by the artisans in India?**

- Appointments – As there is no systematic or rotational mechanism in place for selection of artists, it creates *inequality in representation*.
- The selection process is often random or based on subjective criteria, which makes the artists unable to gain from sponsored platforms.
- Poor support-There are no serious efforts by private or public institutions to promote contemporary artists as brands.
- Crime in art world- It includes art theft, copyright infringement, forgery, fraud, and illicit trafficking.
- Lack of audit- There is no institutional infrastructure, expertise and technology to verify the original artwork. This gap leads to injustice towards genuine artists.
- Other Challenges- Unaccounted money preserved through artworks, dissemination of disinformation about cultural history, etc.

**What efforts were taken in this regard?**

- UNESCO
  - ✓ MONDIACULT 2022- It is a World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development.
  - ✓ Creative Cities Network- It is created in 2004 which covers 7 creative fields
  - ✓ In India 6 cities has been selected
  - ✓ Srinagar – Crafts and Folk art category was the last addition (2021).
- UNCTAD -United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
  - ✓ Creative Economy Program- It is initiative of UNCTAD which generates economic information through a trade lens, to understand past trends and project into the future.
  - ✓ Creative Economy Outlook 2022 - It is published by UNCTAD which provides latest data and trends on fast growing creative economy sector.
  - ✓ Bridgetown Covenant- It is the outcome of the Creative Industries and Trade Digitalization Forum and calls UNCTAD to place greater emphasis on societal and developmental benefits.
- United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)
  - ✓ UNGA recognises *2021 as International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development.*

**How to address the challenges faced by the creative economy?**

- Robust security architecture- It is possible by deploying *advanced technology for authentication* and tracking which would foster healthy creative economy.
- Regular audits- There must be regular audits of acquired artworks to enhance trust and *preserve the collection's integrity.*
- An institutional record of incoming and outgoing artworks with a verified identification mark is required.
- Enhancing India's soft power - It can be done through a *capacity-building centre* which would create an ecosystem of innovative technology-based start-ups in the arts and crafts sector.
- Fulfilling the artists' needs – Artists' needs must be bridged by training, professional development, market access, and participation in larger communities and networks.
- Use of ICT - Data analytics should be used to foster creative ecosystems that contribute to a sustainable world.
- Public-Private Partnership- PPP is required to empower artists, bridge industry gaps, and contribute to the overall development of the creative economy.

**What lies ahead for India?**

- To develop the creative economy to realize its full potential, Indian policy makers would like to
  - ✓ Increase the recognition of Indian culture globally
  - ✓ Facilitate human capital development among its youth
  - ✓ Address the bottlenecks in the intellectual property framework
  - ✓ Improve access to finance
  - ✓ Streamline the process of policy making by establishing one intermediary organization
- India must also leverage its G20 Presidency to put creative economy concretely on the global agenda.

**GOVERNMENT SCHEMES**
**1. Mission Vatsalya:**

**In context:** Mission Vatsalya, launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, ensures children's safety and security in India.

- ✓ Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CW&PC) at village level will identify the children who are eligible for support likely to be in difficult circumstances, orphans, street children etc. These children will be facilitated under the sponsorship component of Mission Vatsalya Scheme.
- ✓ Sponsorship facilities will be provided based on the recommendation of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and approval from the Sponsorship and Foster Care Approval Committee (SFCAC).

**What is Mission Vatsalya?**

- ✓ Pre-2009: Ministry of Women and Child Development implemented three schemes:
- ✓ Juvenile justice program for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with the law.
- ✓ Integrated program for street children.
- ✓ Scheme for assistance to children's homes.
- ✓ 2010: These schemes merged into the Integrated Child Protection Scheme.
- ✓ 2017: Renamed as the Child Protection Services Scheme.
- ✓ 2021-22: Reintroduced as Mission Vatsalya.

**About:**

- ✓ Umbrella scheme for child protection services in India.
- ✓ Aims to secure a healthy and happy childhood for every child in the country.
- ✓ Components of Mission Vatsalya include:
- ✓ Improving the functioning of statutory bodies.

- ✓ Strengthening service delivery structures.
- ✓ Up scaling institutional care and services.
- ✓ Encouraging non-institutional community-based care.
- ✓ Providing emergency outreach services.
- ✓ Training and capacity building.

**Objectives:**

- ✓ Ensure opportunities for children to reach their full potential and flourish in all aspects.
- ✓ Foster a sensitive, supportive, and synchronized ecosystem for child development.
- ✓ Assist states and union territories in implementing the Juvenile Justice Act, of 2015.
- ✓ Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- ✓ Modes of Non-Institutional Care for Children:

**Sponsorship:**

- ✓ Government Aided Sponsorship: Financial assistance provided through government funds.
- ✓ Private Aided Sponsorship: Financial assistance provided through private sources or individuals.

**Foster Care:**

- ✓ The responsibility of caring and rehabilitating the child is undertaken by an unrelated family.
- ✓ Financial support is provided to the foster parents for nurturing the child.

**Adoption:**

- ✓ Finding suitable families for children who are legally free for adoption.
- ✓ The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) facilitates the adoption process.

**Aftercare:**

- ✓ Financial support is provided to children leaving a Child Care Institution upon turning 18 years old.
- ✓ This support helps them reintegrate into society and become self-dependent.
- ✓ Assistance may be extended from the age of 18 years up to 21 years, with the possibility of extension up to 23 years.
- ✓ Note: Every district will have a SFCAC to implement and monitor the Sponsorship and Foster Care programme as provided under the Mission.

**What are Child Welfare Committees?**

- ✓ Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) are constituted by state governments for each district or group of districts to protect and care for children in need.
- ✓ Each CWC consists of a Chairperson and four members, including at least one woman and one expert on matters concerning children.
- ✓ The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, mandates the establishment of at least one CWC in every district.
- ✓ CWCs perform functions and roles as defined in the Juvenile Justice Act/Rules, subject to amendments.
- ✓ CWC functions as a Bench of Magistrates and has the authority to dispose of cases related to the care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of children.
- ✓ Mission Vatsalya provides infrastructure and financial support to states/UTs for setting up and ensuring the effective functioning of CWCs.

**PERSONALITIES**

**Nawab Wajid Ali Shah**

**In context:** An exhibition, a walk and a talk to be held in Kolkata will mark the bicentenary year of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the last king of Awadh.

**About Nawab Wajid Ali Shah**



- Wajid Ali Shah (30 July 1822 – 1 September 1887) was the eleventh and last King of Awadh, holding the position for 9 years, from 13 February 1847 to 11 February 1856.

- His kingdom, long protected by the East India Company (EIC), was annexed under the tenure of the **Governor-General Lord Dalhousie** on 11 February 1856 under the pretext of "maladministration" and "lawlessness".
- The Nawab was exiled to Garden Reach in Metiabruz, then a suburb of Kolkata, where he lived out the rest of his life on a pension.

#### His Contribution:

- He was a poet, playwright, dancer and great patron of the arts. He is widely credited with the revival of Kathak as a major form of classical Indian dance.
- **Contribution to Administration:**
  - ✓ He was generous, kind and compassionate towards his subjects.
  - ✓ He took keen interest in the administration of justice, introduced reforms, and reorganised the military.
- **Contributions to music:**
  - ✓ A large number of composers, including Wajid Ali Shah himself, enriched the light classical form of thumri.
  - ✓ Although Wajid Ali Shah's pen-name was "Qaisar", he used pseudonym "Akhtarpiya" for his numerous compositions. Diwan-i-Akhtar, Husn-i-Akhtar contain his ghazals.
  - ✓ He is said to have composed many new ragas and named them Jogi, Juhi, Shah-Pasand, etc.
  - ✓ The source for much information on music in Nawabi Lucknow comes from the text Ma'danul Moosiqui ('The Mine of Music') of Hakim Mohammed Karam Imam, courtier of Wajid Ali Shah.
- **Contributions to dance: Kathak**
  - ✓ Under Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, Kathak achieved greater dimensions. He gave a definite form, made it more artistic, and gave to it an aesthetic touch, he enriched it with rasa and bhava, and he added literature to it.
  - ✓ During this period, Kathak was also extensively performed by tawaifs. They frequently performed on lighter classical music such as dadra, kajri and tappa as well as thumri.
  - ✓ Wajid Ali Shah started two distinct forms one is Rahas and the other one is called Raas.
  - ✓ Rahas was a dramatic form of theatre including acting, dancing, and music while Raas was purely a religious form. Primarily Dhrupad was sung in Raas and the performance began with its singing. Raas was a circular form of dance where many gopis danced with one Krishna.
  - ✓ He himself choreographed a dance based on the moves of Kathak called, Rahas, that he danced himself with the ladies of his court.
  - ✓ It was at his reign that Lucknow Gharana came into existence. The Lucknow style of Kathak dance is characterized by graceful movements, elegance and natural poise with dance.
- **Contributions to Hindustani theatre**
  - ✓ He established the famous Parikhaana (abode of fairies) in which hundreds of beautiful and talented girls were taught music and dancing by expert-teachers engaged by the royal patron.
  - ✓ He used to organise a spectacular pageant or Mela known as Jogiashan, in which all citizens of Lucknow could participate, dressed as Yogis, irrespective of caste and creed.
  - ✓ Later, when his favourite venue, the Qaisarbagh Baradari was built, he began to stage his magnificent Rahas (a Personalised name for Rasleela) full of sensuous poetry, his own lyrical compositions and glamorous Kathak dances.
- **Contributions to literature**
- He also patronised literature and several poets and writers. Notable among them were 'Barq', 'Ahmad Mirza Sabir', 'Mufti Munshi', and 'Aamir Ahmad Amir', Irshad-us-Sultan and Hidayat-us-Sultan, Amanat the famous author of Indra Sabha and Bekhud, who wrote Jalwa-Akhatar, Hajjo Sharaf and Afsana-in-Lucknow.
- The famous poet Mirza Ghalib also received the gracious patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, who granted him a pension of Rupees five hundred per year in 1854.

#### Conclusion

- As we live in polarised times, it's inspirational to look back at personalities, especially artists, who were more liberal in their approach and had to tackle and overcome boundaries and restrictions in their own times.
- Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was definitely one such artist and personality and there's something so charming and fascinating in not only the way he made art himself, but the way in which he facilitated and paved the way for other artists around him.

#### **PRELIM FACTS**

##### **PM-MITRA Scheme**

**IN CONTEXT:** Recently, the Prime Minister of India has lauded the foundation stone laying of 2 mega textile parks in Maharashtra and Gujarat under the PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel (PM MITRA) scheme.



**About PM-MITRA:**

- ✓ It will offer the opportunity to create an Integrated Textiles Value Chain right from spinning, weaving, processing/dyeing and printing to garment manufacturing etc. at one location and will reduce the logistics cost of the Industry.
- ✓ A Special Purpose Vehicle owned by the Centre and State Government will be set up for each park which will oversee the implementation of the project.



**Funding**

- ✓ The Ministry of Textiles will provide financial support in the form of Development Capital Support up to Rs. 500 crores per park to the Park SPV.
- ✓ A Competitive Incentive Support (CIS) of up to Rs 300 crore per park to the units in PM MITRA Park shall also be provided to incentivise speedy implementation.
- ✓ State governments will provide a contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcel of at least 1000 acres of land.
- ✓ Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Textiles
- ✓ Government of India has planned to establish these parks in Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

**2. Umiam Dam**

**In Context:** Authorities recently informed that the water from Umiam Dam may be released any time in case there is further rise in water level in the reservoir above the safe level.

**About Umiam Dam:**

- ✓ **Location:**
  - The Umiam Dam, also known as the Barapani Dam, is a large reservoir located in the state of Meghalaya in northeastern India.
  - It is situated on the Umiam River, about 15 kilometres north of Shillong, the capital city of Meghalaya.
- ✓ **Purpose:** The primary purpose of the Umiam Dam is to provide hydroelectric power generation and supply drinking water to the region. It serves as a major water source for Shillong and its surrounding areas.
- ✓ **Construction:**
  - The construction of the dam began in 1964 and was completed in 1965.
  - It was built by the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) with technical assistance from the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO).
  - The dam creates a reservoir known as the Umiam Lake, which has a storage capacity of approximately 9.6 billion cubic feet of water. The lake stretches over an area of about 220 square kilometres.
  - Hydroelectric Power Generation: The Umiam Dam has a hydroelectric power station with a total installed capacity of 2x30 megawatts.

**3. Exercise Nomadic Elephant**

**In context:** A bilateral joint military exercise “NOMADIC ELEPHANT-23” is scheduled to be conducted between India and Mongolia at Ulaanbaatar from 17 to 31 July 2023.

**About Exercise Nomadic Elephant:**

- ✓ It is the 15th edition of bilateral joint military exercise.
- ✓ It is an annual training event with Mongolia which is conducted alternatively in Mongolia and India
- ✓ Soldiers of the Mongolian Armed Forces Unit 084 from and Indian Army soldiers from the JAMMU AND KASHMIR LIGHT INFANTRY Regiment will be participating in the exercise.

- ✓ The aim of this exercise is to build positive military relations, exchange best practices, develop inter-operability, bonhomie, camaraderie and friendship between the two armies.
- ✓ The primary theme of the exercise will focus on counter-terrorism operations in mountainous terrain under United Nations mandate.
- ✓ The scope of this exercise involves Platoon level Field Training Exercise (FTX).
- ✓ During the exercise, Indian and Mongolian troops will engage in various training activities designed to enhance their skills and capabilities.
- ✓ These activities include endurance training, reflex firing, room intervention, small team tactics and rock craft training. Soldiers from both sides will learn from each other's operational experience.

#### **4. Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) commission**

**In Context:** Britain formally signed the treaty to join a major Trans-Pacific Trade Pact, becoming the first new country to take part since its inception in 2018. The signing was part of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) commission meeting being held in New Zealand.

##### **About CPTPP:**

- ✓ It is a free trade agreement (FTA) between 11 nations: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam.
- ✓ It was signed in March 2018.
- ✓ It succeeded the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) after the United States withdrew from the TPP in 2017.
- ✓ All 11 countries of CPTPP are members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
- ✓ The rights and obligations under the CPTPP fall into two categories:
- ✓ Rules: for example, on how countries should make new food safety regulations or whether they can ban the transfer of data to other CPTPP member. These are the same for all CPTPP parties (including any new members that may join).
- ✓ Market access: how far each CPTPP member will cut its tariffs, open up its services markets, liberalise visa conditions for business travellers, and so on. Each member has its own schedules of commitments. In some cases, the commitments are offered to all other members, while in others, they are restricted to specific negotiating partners.

##### **What is the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)?**

- ✓ It is a forum of 21 Asia-Pacific economies established in 1989.
- ✓ Members: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; the Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; the United States of America; Vietnam.
- ✓ It seeks to promote free trade and economic cooperation throughout the Asia-Pacific region.
- ✓ The APEC Secretariat, headquartered in Singapore, provides advisory and logistic services as well as research and analysis.
- ✓ APEC decisions are reached by consensus, and commitments are made on a voluntary basis.

##### **Why is the CPTPP so important to the UK?**

- ✓ The UK government says CPTPP will cut tariffs for UK exports to Asia Pacific countries and with UK membership, the trading bloc will have a combined GDP of 12 trillion pounds and account for 15% of global trade.
- ✓ Britain is keen to deepen trade ties in the Pacific after Brexit in 2020.
- ✓ London has been pushing a "Global Britain" strategy since it gave up EU membership after nearly 50 years, leaving the bloc's single market and customs union.

#### **ANSWER WRITTING**

**Q. Owing to its long coastline and continuous increase in population in the coastal areas, the marine diversity in India is facing serious anthropogenic threats. Discuss. Suggest measures to be taken for facing these challenges.**

**Introduction:** The total length of the coastline of the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 7,516.6 km. The coastal ecosystems of India comprises of mudflats, sandy beaches, estuaries, creeks, mangroves, coral reefs, marshes, lagoons, seagrass beds, and sandy and rocky beaches. They are known for their high biological productivity, which provide a wide range of habitat for many aquatic flora and fauna. The number of species in the coastal and marine ecosystems is estimated to be more than 13,000. About 30% of country's population is supported by the Indian coastline. In spite of their ecological and economic importance and the existence of policy and regulatory frameworks, India's coastal and marine ecosystems are under increasing threat. The major drivers of change and degradation are mainly anthropogenic.

##### **Threats to marine diversity in India due to anthropogenic effects:**

- Sewage: Over 60% of urban India's sewage enters water bodies untreated. Sewage or polluting substances flow through sewage, rivers, or drainages directly into the ocean.
- Toxic Chemicals from Industries: Industrial waste which is directly discharged into the oceans, results in ocean pollution.

- **Land Runoff:** Land-based sources (such as agricultural run-off, discharge of nutrients and pesticides and untreated sewage including plastics) account for approximately 80% of marine pollution. The runoff picks up man-made, harmful contaminants that pollute the ocean, including fertilizers, petroleum, pesticides and other forms of soil contaminants.
- **Large Scale Oil Spills:** A major oil spill in Chennai took place in 2017. Pollution caused by ships, is a huge source of ocean pollution, the most devastating effect of which is oil spills. Crude oil lasts for years in the sea and is extremely toxic to marine life, it suffocates the marine animals to death. Crude oil is also extremely difficult to clean up.
- **Ocean Mining:** Ocean mining sites drilling for silver, gold, copper, cobalt, and zinc create sulphide deposits up to three and a half thousand meters down into the ocean. Noise, light pollution and sediment plumes could seriously impact species, such as whales, that use noise, echolocation or bioluminescence to communicate
- **Plastic Pollution:** Up to 15 million tons of plastic makes its way into the Indian Ocean each year. The United Nations Environment Programme estimated that every square mile of ocean contains 46,000 pieces of floating plastic. Plastics pollution has a direct and deadly effect on wildlife. Thousands of seabirds and sea turtles, seals and other marine mammals are killed each year.
- In addition to all these factors, the oceans are highly affected by carbon dioxide and climate changes, which impact primarily the ecosystems and fish communities that live in the ocean. In particular, the rising levels of CO<sub>2</sub> lead to ocean acidification.

#### Measures taken in India

- Main Acts and Rules to regulate the coastal and marine activities in India include Indian Fisheries Act 1899, and its amendments in 1920 and 1980, Indian Ports Act 1902, Merchant Shipping Act 1974, Wildlife Protection Act 1972 (amended in 1991 and then in 2002), Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Indian Coast Guard Act 1974, Marine Zones of India Act (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act 1981 and the Environment Protection Act 1986.
- India is a signatory to various International instruments and conventions related to the marine environment, notable of which are the UNCLOS, IWC, CBD, CMS, Tuna Commission, International Oceanographic Commission, Antarctica treaty etc. and therefore, has an obligation to develop proper conservation and management of the marine habitat and its management.
- The total area of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 4947 km, of which 21510 km is protected under the provisions of India's Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- The Government of India has issued a Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

#### Suggestions to protect marine and coastal biodiversity are:

- Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels
- Preparation of coastal profiles, identifying critical areas, including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management
- Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including the systematic incorporation of results in decision-making
- Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters, including likely effects of potential climate change and sea level rise, as well as contingency plans for degradation and pollution of anthropogenic origin, including spills of oil and other materials
- Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents
- Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and the marine environment are met.

**Conclusion:** Proper legislative measures, socio-economic analysis and integrated management practices of both marine and surrounding terrestrial areas are required to develop a sound marine biodiversity conservation strategy. Scientific research, awareness generation and involvement of local community should be an integral part of such strategy.

#### MCQ

1. Considered the following statement regarding PM-MITRA Scheme.
  1. A Special Purpose Vehicle owned by the Centre and State Government will be set up for each park which will oversee the implementation of the project.
  2. The Ministry of Textiles will provide financial support.
  3. (PM MITRA) scheme full form is PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

  - a) 1,2 only
  - b) 3 only
  - c) 2 only
  - d) 1,2,and 3 only**
2. Recently, Umiam Dam is in news, also known as the Barapani Dam, is a large reservoir located in which state
  - a) Meghalaya**
  - b) Manipur

- c) Assam  
d) Uttarakhand
3. Considered the following statement about Exercise Nomadic Elephant:
1. It is the 15th edition of bilateral joint military exercise held at Ulaanbaatar.
  2. It is an annual training event with Mongolia and India.
- Which of the above statement is/are correct?
- a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) **Both 1 and 2**
  - d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Considered the following statement
1. Sushruta Jayanti is celebrated every year on 15th June
  2. Sushruta, Charaka, and Vagbhata are considered to be "The Trinity" of Ayurvedic knowledge.
  3. Sushruta Samhita is divided into two part Purva Tantra and Uttara tantra .
- Which of the above statement is/are correct?
- a) 1,2 only
  - b) **2, 3 only**
  - c) 2 only
  - d) 1,2,and 3 only
5. Considered the following statement Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North eastern Region (MOVCDNER)
1. It is launched by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers
  2. It is a Sub-Mission under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).
  3. It aims to develop end to end organic value chains in North Eastern States.
- How many of the above statement is/are correct?
- a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) **Only 3**
  - d) None
6. Considered the following statement:
1. France celebrates its national day on July 14th, also known as Bastille Day.
  2. Bastille Day is popularly associated with storming of Bastille in 1789.
  3. Bastille Day is seen as the symbol of the end of monarchy.
- How many of the above statement is/are correct?
- a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) **Only 3**
  - d) None
7. Consider the following statement in the context of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships;
1. It is held annually in France.
  2. It is the only Grand Slam event that is still played on natural grass courts.
- Which of the following Statement is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
  - b) **2 only**
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. Consider the following statements regarding India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway:
1. The highway will span a distance of more than 5000 kilometers.
  2. It starts from Moreh in Manipur and passing through Myanmar before reaching Mae Sot in Thailand.
- 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
9. Consider the following statements about Nawab Wajid Ali Shah:
1. Wajid Ali Shah started two distinct forms of Qawwali i.e. Rahas and Raas.
  2. He established the famous Parikhaana (abode of fairies) in which girls were taught music and dancing by expert-teachers.
  3. The famous poet Mirza Ghalib was a contemporary of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- a) Only 1
  - b) **Only 2**
  - c) Only 3
  - d) None
10. Which among the following group of countries are part of the Indo – Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF)?
- a) Vietnam, India, Malaysia and Myanmar
  - b) **New Zealand, Philippines, India and Thailand**
  - c) Thailand, Japan, Myanmar and Vietnam
  - d) China, India, Vietnam and Thailand