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*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram

@end of the video
Allow online meetings of House panels

You can’t shut a democracy due to the lockdown, says Congress leader Anand Sharma

Shohana K. Nair
New Delhi

Resumption of domestic flights is not enough to hold meetings of the parliamentary standing committees till Parliament, as an alternative, also arranges for members to join these meetings virtually, Congress leader and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs Anand Sharma said.

His comments came even as Parliament is preparing to resume parliamentary panel meetings, which abruptly halted during the extended COVID-19 lockdown. Two presiding officers of Parliament, Rajya Sabha Chairman M. Venkaiah Naidu and Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla, met on Saturday to review

the facilities available at the Parliament House to hold meetings while adhering to strict social distancing norms. Parliamentary Affairs Minister Prakash Javadekar, too, was present. Nine rooms in the Parliament House and Annexe building have been identified for the purpose.

Varied rules

Mr. Sharma said you can’t shut the democracy because of the lockdown. “Since the flights have started, we will convene the meeting at the earliest. The point is that there is lack of clarity on the quarantine and other measures for flyers. Therefore I see no reason that we have both the provisions, that those who are able to physically attend and those members who will be unable to travel because of restrictions should be allowed to join virtually,” he told The Hindu.

States have announced varied quarantine and self-isolation rules for arriving pas-

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)  Duration : Two hours

• Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

General Studies- II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

• Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
Parliamentary Committees

• Appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker.
• Works under the direction of the Speaker and it presents its report to the House or to the Speaker.

1. Standing Committees – Elected or appointed every year or periodically and their work goes on, more or less, on a continuous basis.
2. Ad Hoc or Temporary Committees – Cease to exist when the task assigned to them is completed.

Standing Committees

1. Financial Committees
2. Departmentally Related Standing Committees
3. Committees to Inquire
4. Committees to Scrutinize and Control
5. Committees relating to the Day-to-Day Business of the House
6. Service Committees
Departmentally related standing committees

• Based on specifically mentioned rules in the Rulebooks of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
• Specific schedules in the Rulebooks dealing with ‘Allocation of Ministries/Departments to various Departmentally related Parliamentary Standing Committees.’
• 24 Departmentally related Standing Committees.
• Each of the committee shall have a maximum of 31 members
  ✓ 10 members from the Rajya Sabha.
  ✓ 21 members from the Lok Sabha.

Example:

• The Standing Committee on Information Technology – constituted under Rule 331C of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.
  1. Ministry of Communication
     ✓ Department of Posts
     ✓ Department of Telecommunications
  2. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
  3. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Functions of a Dept. related Standing Committee:

a) to consider the Demands for Grants of the related Ministries/Departments and report thereon. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions;

b) to examine Bills, pertaining to the related Ministries/Departments, referred to the Committee by the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, and report thereon;

c) to consider the annual reports of the Ministries/Departments and report thereon; and

d) to consider national basic long term policy documents presented to the Houses, if referred to the Committee by the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, and report thereon.
T.N. has time till May 31 to decide on granting IoE status to Anna University

HRD Ministry willing to grant time to State if extension sought, says official

R. Sujatha
Chennai

The Ministry for Human Resource Development has not received any communication from Tamil Nadu on forwarding the Institution of Eminence status to Anna University, according to Union Higher Education Secretary Amit Khare.

“We are waiting for a reply from the Tamil Nadu government. In view of the COVID-19 situation, we had requested Tamil Nadu government to send its reply by May 31,” Mr. Khare told The Hindu.

When asked whether the Ministry would consider extending the deadline as the State government was still coping with COVID-19, Mr. Khare said, “We are yet to hear from the State government. If they request, we may extend time.” Responding to the political apprehension that accepting the IoE status could disrupt the reservation in admissions to the premier university, he said the State government had never raised the issue with the Ministry.

By not responding to the Ministry’s letters, the State government could lose an opportunity of helping Anna University reach greater heights, Mr. Khare said.

The HRD Ministry had written several letters to the State government on the issue. In its latest communication, it had asked the State government to respond by May 31, failing which another State would be offered the chance.

V-C met CM

Last week, Anna University Vice-Chancellor M.K. Surappa had met the Chief Minister and the group of five Ministers, constituted to examine the issue and made a presentation. Prof. Surappa said the university was financially robust and would not depend on the State to fulfill one of the conditions that the State government should share half the burden of grant of ₹500 crore.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)  Duration : Two hours

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

General Studies- II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
Institutions of Eminence (IoEs)

• A Scheme by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

• To empower the Higher Educational Institutions to become world class teaching and research institutions.


• To enable 10 public and 10 private Institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions - the Institutions of Eminence.

• Categories of applicants:
  ✓ Existing government educational institutions.
  ✓ Existing private higher educational institutions.
  ✓ Sponsoring organisations for setting up new IoEs.
Objectives:

✓ To provide for higher education leading to excellence and innovations.

✓ To ensure that the university education system would develop the capacity of the students and the researchers to compete in the global tertiary education marketplace.

✓ To pay special attention to teaching and research in unique and emerging areas of knowledge, including interdisciplinary areas.

✓ To make IoEs rated internationally for its teaching and research as a top hundred Institution in the world over time.
Benefits of Institutions of Eminence

1. Government Institutions to get additional funding up to 1000 Cr.
2. The selected Institutions under IoE shall have complete academic and administrative autonomy.
3. The Institutions of Eminence will have complete financial autonomy to spend the resources raised and allocated, subject to general conditions & restrictions of the Statutes and GFR.
4. Academic collaborations with foreign higher educational institutions (in top 500) would be exempt from government approvals.
5. Freedom to hire personnel from industry, etc, as faculty who are experts in their areas but may not have the requisite higher academic qualifications.
6. Freedom to recruit faculty from outside India (limit of 25% of its faculty strength for public institution).
7. Freedom to enter into academic collaborations with other Institutions within the country.
8. Freedom to have own transparent merit based system for admission of students.
9. Freedom to admit additionally foreign students on merit subject to a maximum of 30% of the strength of admitted domestic students.
10. Freedom to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction.
11. Freedom to determine the domestic student fees, subject to the condition that no student who gets selected admission is turned away for lack of finance. Every Institute to encourage scholarships and extension of loans facility.
12. Freedom to offer courses within a program as well as to offer degrees in newer areas, including inter-disciplinary ones, after approval of its Governing Council and conforming to the minimum prevailing standards.
13. Freedom to have the flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree, after approval of their Governing Council and conforming to the minimum prevailing standards.
14. Flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, with no UGC mandated curriculum structure.
15. Freedom to offer online courses as part of their programmes with a restriction that not more than 20% of the programme should be in online mode. Certificate courses can entirely be through online mode.
16. Students enrolment capacity to be 10,000 in 15 years. (Lower figure permitted with justification)
17. Faculty Student Ratio should be 1:20 at the time of Notification and should increase to 1:10 in five years.
18. UGC Inspection shall not apply to Institutions of Eminence.
Moving beyond geopolitics

In the post-COVID world, countries and tech giants should be obligated to share data in the larger interest of mankind.

Deeper issues arising due to the pandemic are slowly emerging as the world relaxes lockdown measures. These issues, especially those relating to the convergence of technologies such as biotechnology, genetic engineering, and information technology, will have a long-term impact on geopolitics. Underlying most geopolitical issues are technology and data, which are interdependent. National governments, policymakers, and healthcare researchers are using technology and data to plan and improve economic activities, social development, and treat deadly diseases more effectively than ever before.

Changing idea of privacy
Technology and data are now inherently geopolitical. Proper data related to the COVID-19 outbreak were not shared in time, and that is why there is so much anger towards the World Health Organization and China. The nature of technology and data has placed tech giants such as Google, Facebook, and Amazon in a commanding position. At one time, these tech giants needed the support of governments everywhere. But now, with their global reach, it is governments that are dependent on them. Access to data on a majority of the population makes these giants stronger when they enter the negotiating room with governments. The current pandemic is a great example of how people across the globe have accepted the idea of their live locations being traced and shared with governments. In India, without due to geopolitical reasons? It is the right of every human being to benefit from the collective data to which he or she contributes.

The current data system is one where the incentives align with the creation and spread of technological innovations but not their governance (think of Cambridge Analytica). Restrictions on the flow of data have increased significantly in the last 7-8 years. Across the world, data protection laws, requirements of data localisation, laws related to weakening of encryption keys and data retention requirements are by and large patchwork. These frameworks are not interoperable. They focus on protection of personal data and privacy and give little thought to the broader impact of data on mobility and social aspects. Data protection frameworks such as the General Data Protection Regulation of the EU and the CLOUD Act of the U.S. are aimed at putting users in control of their data. They have issues relating to data localisation and cross-border flow of information. These frameworks have not solved the issues of data sharing. Even the UN has not succeeded in bringing consensus in the preparation of a framework on the norms of behaviour in cyberspace. With data flow set to become more important over time, we need government regulations and standards and inter-operable frameworks to govern issues and address risks emerging from these technological innovations.

Data in the post-COVID world
The post-COVID-19 world is expected to be different. Digital equity will require frameworks relating to governance of technology and data that look beyond geopolitical considerations. We need to distinguish individual data from large global data sets. We cannot extrapolate the current human rights framework to human rights in the digital and biological domain. The current concept of

Part A—Preliminary Examination
Paper I - (200 marks) Duration: Two hours
- Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination
PAPER-II
General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society.

PAPER-IV
- Science and Technology developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.
Proper data related to the COVID-19 outbreak were not shared in time – much anger towards the World Health Organization and China.

Changes

✓ In the position of Tech giants – earlier, they were dependent on the Govts – now Govts depend on them
  • Concerns – Unfairness, acting as proxies to influence policy making.

✓ In the perception of privacy – earlier, sharing live location and movements to Govts were resisted – now, due to COVID19, it has been stated as necessity.
  • Concerns – Surveillance by state and associated abuse/misuse.

Issues in existing regional frameworks on data protection (Ex: The General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union and the CLOUD Act of the US; CLOUD – Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data Act)

- Issues on
  ✓ Data Localisation
  ✓ Data sharing
  ✓ Interoperability

- Lack of consensus at the international level on preparation of a framework on behaviour norms in cyberspace.
Requirements

- A credible international data framework to guide data flow for the welfare of mankind and society, with adequate protection to privacy and security of individuals and nations.
- Identification of an international body, to evolve global norms for data governance.
  - to establish a baseline of global norms of data governance that go beyond privacy and geopolitical considerations.
- Tremendous cooperation from all stakeholders moving beyond geopolitics.

In relation to India

- Right time for the Joint Committee on the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019, to look at the data protection framework proposed in the PDP Bill, 2019.
  - Joint Committee on the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019
    - Constituted on 11 Dec 2019
    - Committee yet to submit its report to the Parliament.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. The places Adichanallur in Tamil Nadu and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, recently seen in news, are commonly associated with

(a) Archaeological excavations and findings
(b) Earthquake Swarms
(c) Temples belonging to Carnatic Kingdom
(d) Currency Mints of Reserve Bank of India

Excavation commences at Adichanallur, Sivakalai sites

Originally scheduled for March 15, the work was delayed owing to lockdown

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The sixth phase of excavation began at Adichanallur near here, known as the ‘cradle of ancient Tamil civilisation’, on Monday.

At the same time, the maiden excavation at another archaeologically important site at Sivakalai near Eral was kicked off by the Department of Archaeology.

Although Minister for Tamil Development K. Palanirajan had announced that excavation in the archaeological sites at Adichanallur and Sivakalai, both in Thoothukudi district, would commence on March 15, it was delayed because of COVID-19 lockdown.

While excavation has been taken up at Sivakalai near Eral for the first time following repeated demands by academics and Tamil scholars after recovery of the artefacts used by ancient Tamils, drilling resumed at Adichanallur on Monday.

Excavations were taken up at Adichanallur in 1876, 1902, 1905 during the British era and in 2004 and 2005 by the Archaeological Survey of India. While the excavation commenced amidst a lot of expectations, a team of officials of the Department of Archaeology, led by Deputy Director Sivanandam, launched the work in the areas close to Sivakalai. Led by its Excavation Director M. Prabhakaran, a team of experts is engaged in excavation at Sivakalai, while J. Bhaskaran, Excavation Director, is monitoring the work at Adichanallur.

Officials said the work would go on till the onset of northeast monsoon in September. It is expected to give information about ancient civilisations in this region as a good number of burial urns and metals used by ancient Tamils were found here.
News

• Excavations in Adichanallur and Sivakalai sites of Tamil Nadu.

• Adichanallur – the ‘cradle of ancient Tamil civilisation.

• Expected to give information about ancient civilisations.

Source: NCERT – Class VI - History
Petroglyphs

- A form of rock art.
- Rock art includes pictographs (paintings on rocks) and petroglyphs.
- Images created by removing part of a rock surface by incising, picking, carving, or abrading.
- More than 1000 rock carvings were found along the Konkan coast of Maharashtra in Ratnagiri and Rajapur.

Pre-hiskey
**Practice Question – Prelims**

Q. The places Adichanallur in Tamil Nadu and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, recently seen in news, are commonly associated with

(a) Archaeological excavations and findings
(b) Earthquake Swarms
(c) Temples belonging to Carnatic Kingdom
(d) Currency Mints of Reserve Bank of India

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**UPSC Prelims Question – 2019**

Q. What is common to the places known as Aliyar, Isapur and Kangsabati?

(a) Recently discovered uranium deposits
(b) Tropical rain forests
(c) Underground cave systems
(d) Water reservoirs
Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. Purandara Dasa was a contemporary of Samudragupta of Gupta Dynasty.
2. He was a great devotee of Lord Vishnu and is considered as the father of Carnatic Music.

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
Purandara Dasa

- A great devotee of Lord Krishna; lived during the 15th and 16th centuries.

- A poet and a musician; known as the ‘Father of Carnatic Music’.
  ✓ Contributed significantly to its codification and gave it a clear format for its teaching and performance.

- Disputed birthplace– Purandharagad, Maharashtra or Malnad region of Karnataka.

- Purandara Dasa– was called Srinivasa Nayaka (Nayakas were the military chiefs during the Vijayanagara empire.)
  ✓ Disciple of the great saint Vyasaraja, who gave him the title Purandara Vittala.

- Purandara Dasa’s songs criticises the vices prevailed in the society such as casteism.

- Most of his songs were composed in simple, easy to understand Kannada.

- His works touched a variety of musical types – Kritis, Keertans, Padams and even many rare forms of music.

- Sri Tyagaraja was greatly influenced by him.
  ✓ Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri – Trinity of Carnatic Music.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. Purandara Dasa was a contemporary of Samudragupta of Gupta Dynasty.
2. He was a great devotee of Lord Vishnu and is considered as the father of Carnatic Music.

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

UPSC Prelims Question – 2019

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.
2. Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

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
Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Which of the following best describes the purpose of ‘Virtual Courts’?

(a) It aims at eliminating the presence of litigants or lawyers in the court and adjudication of the case online.

(b) It aims at adjudication of cases in the courts which has a well-developed technical infrastructure and in the presence of qualified Judges.

(c) It is a court set up in a vehicle which can move from one place to another to benefit people without incurring the expenses of travelling to courts at distant places.

(d) It is an adhoc court aims at fast tracking the long pending cases and other lower judicial cases.
e-Courts Mission Project

- A pan-India Project monitored and funded by the Department of Justice under the Ministry of Law and Justice.

- An e-court or Electronic Court - location where matters of law are adjudicated upon, in the presence of qualified Judges and which has a well-developed technical infrastructure.

- Requires an Online environment and an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled infrastructure.

Services under e-Courts

- E-Filing
- E-Pay
- Virtual Courts, etc.

Objective of e-Courts: To make legal processes easier and more user friendly.

Current status

- The Litigant may have to appear in person or through Lawyer in Court for adjudication purpose.
Virtual Courts

• Aim: To eliminate the physical presence of litigants or lawyers in the courts and adjudication of the cases online.

• Current scenario: Virtual Courts for petty offences such as traffic violations and offences which attract fine amount of less than ₹1,000.

News

• Tamil Nadu – Virtual courts.

• The system consisted of an e-challan software, payment gateway and a court software.

Advantages of virtual courts

• Burden on regular courts will be reduced.

• Judicial officers will be able to dedicate their time to core judicial work.
Q4. Which of the following Tiger Reserves are located in the State of Tamil Nadu?

1. Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve
2. Anamalai Tiger Reserve
3. Periyar Tiger Reserve
4. Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3, and 4
(d) 1, 2 and 4
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Which of the following Tiger Reserves are located in the State of Tamil Nadu?
1. Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve
2. Anamalai Tiger Reserve
3. Periyar Tiger Reserve
4. Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

Select the correct answer from the code given below:
(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3, and 4
(d) 1, 2 and 4

News

• Last Zamindar of South India passed away.
  Abolition of Zamindari System through Social Welfare Legislations

• “Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer and alienation of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization” – State List;

Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve

• Located in Tamil Nadu.
• One of the four Tiger reserves in Tamil Nadu.
• Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary was declared as the Nation’s first Tiger sanctuary in 1962.
Q5. Consider the following statements with reference to the foundational agreements signed between India and USA:

1. BECA aims to allow India to procure and transfer specialized equipment for encrypted communications.

2. COMCASA aims to allow India and US to share geospatial and satellite data such as topographical, nautical and aeronautical data.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA)

- Signed in 2002
- Objective: To enable sharing of military intelligence between the two countries and requires each country to protect the others’ classified information

Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA)

- Signed in 2016
- Objective: To give access to both countries to designated military facilities on either side for the purpose of refueling and replenishment.

Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA)

- Signed in 2018 (for a period of 10 years)
- Objective: To allow India to procure and transfer specialized equipment for encrypted communications

Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement for Geospatial Cooperation (BECA)

- Not yet signed
- When signed, BECA will allow India and US to share geospatial and satellite data such as topographical, nautical and aeronautical data with each other.
ILO urges PM not to dilute labour laws

It responds to unions’ plea for action

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has informed trade unions of India that its Director-General has expressed concern and urged Prime Minister Narendra Modi to “send a clear message” to the Central and State governments to uphold the country’s international commitments and encourage engagement in effective social dialogue”.

Wide representation
The unions that sent the representation to the ILO were the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the Centre of Indian Trade Unions, the All-India United Trade Union Centre, the Trade Union Coordinating Committee, the Self Employed Women’s Association, the All-India Central Council of Trade Unions, the Labour Progressive Federation and the United Trade Union Congress.

‘Expressed concern’
In a response to the unions on May 22, the chief of the Freedom Of Association Branch of the ILO’s International Labour Standards Department, Karen Curtis, wrote: “Please allow me to assure you that the ILO Director-General has immediately intervened, expressing his deep concern at these recent events and appealing to the Prime Minister to send a clear message to Central and State governments to uphold the country’s international commitments and encourage engagement in effective social dialogue”.

International Labour Organisation (ILO):

- Created in 1919, as a part of the Treaty of Versailles. (Source: Justic)
- One of the specialized agencies of the UN.
- Only tripartite UN agency — brings together governments, employers and workers representatives of 187 States.
- India — a founding member of the ILO and a permanent member of the ILO Governing Body since 1922.
- Sets labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

ILO Conventions are legally binding international treaties.
Conventions ➔ National Law
- India has ratified 6 of 8 ILO conventions — except conventions 87 and 98.

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<th>ILO Conventions</th>
<th>India’s status</th>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)</td>
<td>Not ratified</td>
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<tr>
<td>Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)</td>
<td>Not ratified</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and its 2014 Protocol</td>
<td>Ratified</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)</td>
<td>Ratified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)</td>
<td>Ratified</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</td>
<td>Ratified</td>
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<td>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)</td>
<td>Ratified</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)</td>
<td>Ratified</td>
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#ByDrN #GoodYield #UPSCR
The Hindu Daily News Analysis | 12th May 2020 | UPSC Current Affairs | Prelims & Mains 2020
OTHER PRACTICE QUESTIONS DISCUSSION
Q6. The Ministry of Human Resource Development launched the Institutions of Eminence (IoEs) Scheme to enable the Higher Educational Institutions become world class teaching and research institutions. Which of the following is **not** the benefit extended to an Institution of Eminence?

(a) The government institutions under IoEs will get an additional funding of up to Rs 1000 crore.

(b) Public institutions under IoEs will have the freedom to recruit faculty from outside India.

(c) Public institutions under IoEs cannot admit foreign students.

(d) UGC Inspection shall not apply to Institutions of Eminence.
Answers

1. Option ‘a’ – Archaeological excavations and findings

2. Option ‘b’ – 2 only

3. Option ‘a’ – It aims at eliminating the presence of litigants or lawyers in the court and adjudication of the case online.

4. Option ‘d’ – 1, 2 and 4

5. Option ‘c’ – Both 1 and 2

6. Option ‘c’ – Public institutions under IoEs cannot admit foreign students
Q. Why do you think the committees are considered to be useful for parliamentary work? Discuss, in this context, the role of the Departmentally Related Standing Committees. (250 words, 15 marks)
Practice Question – Mains

GS-III

Q. Data sharing has assumed significant importance in the backdrop of COVID-19 pandemic. Discuss the measures required at the international level to ensure safe and interoperable data sharing. (150 words, 10 marks)
LIKE, COMMENT & SHARE

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