

## IASbaba's Daily Quiz

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November 29, 2017

**Q.1) The government-appointed committee released a white paper as part of its work to prepare a data protection framework. The committee is headed by**

- a) BN Srikrishna
- b) Ratan Watal
- c) Rajiv Kumar
- d) Arvind Panagariya

**Q.1) Solution (a)**

The Justice BN Srikrishna Committee, set up by the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology on July 31, tasked with writing a draft data protection law, published a white paper on data protection framework in India, asking for stakeholders' feedback by December 31.

**The seven key principles mentioned on which such a framework could be based upon in the country include:**

- technology agnostic law;
- be applicable to the private sector and the government, maybe with different obligations though;
- informed and meaningful consent;
- minimal and necessary data processing;
- data controller must be accountable for any processing;
- establishing a high-powered statutory authority for enforcement, supported by a decentralised enforcement mechanism; and
- penalties for wrongful data processing to ensure deterrence.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/data-protection-framework-srikrishna-committee-suggests-7-key-principles-setting-up-of-authority-4957720/>

**Q.2) Consider the following statements**

1. Ranthambore National Park is one of the Project Tiger reserves
2. The Ranthambore Fort was built by a ruler of the Chauhan dynasty around the mid-10th century

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

### Q.2) Solution (c)

#### The Ranthambore Fort

- This fort lies within the Ranthambore National Park, near the town of Sawai Madhopur. The fort was built by a ruler of the Chauhan dynasty around the mid-10th century. Like the other forts, it is built on a hill and is surrounded by forests.
- The Ranthambore Fort bears testament to the bravery of Hammir Dev of the Chauhan dynasty. The remains of the palace of Hammir are among the oldest surviving structures of an Indian palace.

#### Ranthambore National Park

- It was declared one of the Project Tiger reserves in 1973. Ranthambore became a national park in 1980.
- In 1984, the adjacent forests were declared the Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary, and in 1991 the tiger reserve was enlarged to include the Sawai Man Singh and Keladevi sanctuaries.
- Ranthambore wildlife sanctuary is known for its Bengal tigers, and is one of the best places in India to see these animals in their natural jungle habitat.
- The park's deciduous forests are characteristic examples of the type of jungle found in Central India. Other fauna include the Indian leopard, nilgai, wild boar, sambar, striped hyena, sloth bear, southern plains gray langur, rhesus macaque, mugger crocodile and chital.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/rajasthan-seeks-nod-to-bring-tigers-from-other-states/article20931993.ece>

### Q.3) Consider the following statements about Minimum Age Convention, 1973

1. It is adopted by the International Labour Organization
2. India is yet to ratify the convention
3. It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed

Select the correct statement

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- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

### Q.3) Solution (c)

India has ratified the **Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)** and **Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)** of the International Labour Organization (ILO)

#### Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

- This fundamental convention sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions).
- It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed.

#### Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

- This fundamental convention defines as a "child" a person under 18 years of age.
- It requires ratifying states to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; child prostitution and pornography; using children for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.
- The convention requires ratifying states to provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration.
- It also requires states to ensure access to free basic education and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training for children removed from the worst forms of child labour.

#### Child Labour

Child labour is work carried out to the detriment and endangerment of a child, in violation of international law and national legislation. It either deprives children of schooling or requires them to assume the dual burden of schooling and work. Child labour to be eliminated is a subset of children in employment. It includes:

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- All “unconditional” worst forms of child labour, such as slavery or practices similar to slavery, the use of a child for prostitution or for illicit activities;
- Work done by children under the minimum legal age for that type of work, as defined by national legislation in accordance with international standards.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/childhood-foregone/article21011313.ece>

### Q.4) Formal sources of credit do not include

1. Banks
2. Cooperatives
3. Employers
4. Money lenders

Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 3 and 4
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 2, 3 and 4
- d) 3 and 4

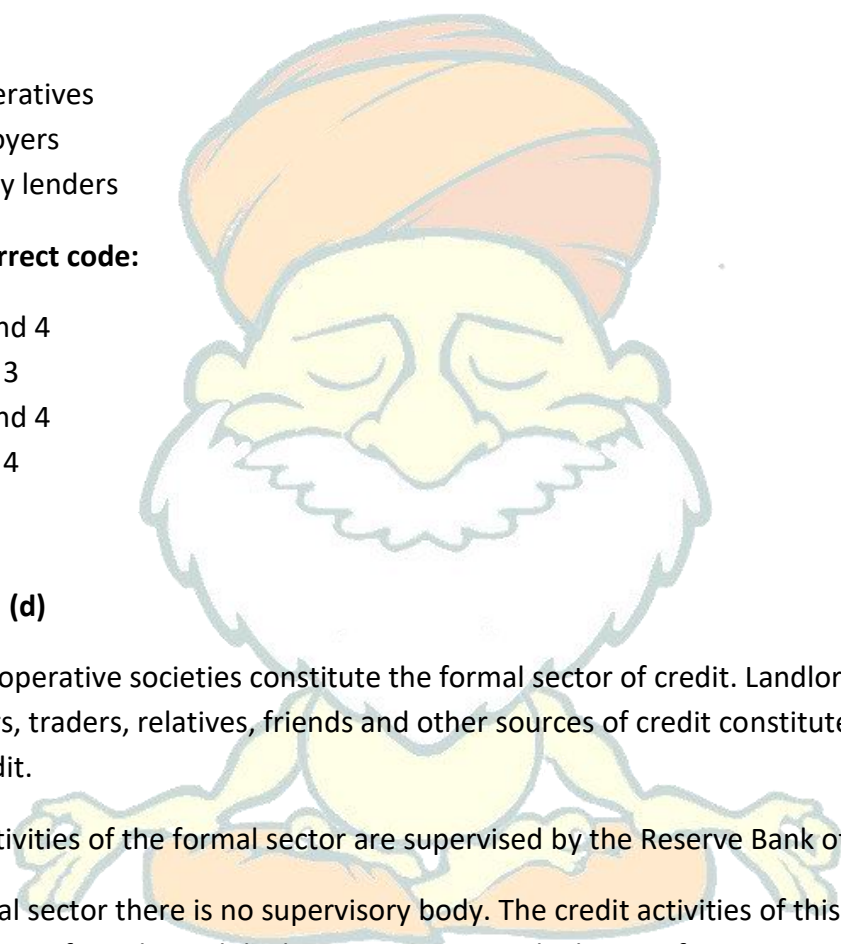
### Q.4) Solution (d)

Banks and cooperative societies constitute the formal sector of credit. Landlords, moneylenders, traders, relatives, friends and other sources of credit constitute the informal sector of credit.

The credit activities of the formal sector are supervised by the Reserve Bank of India.

In the informal sector there is no supervisory body. The credit activities of this sector are only driven by profit with much higher interest rate. A high rate of interest means that a borrower spends more money to repay the loan and is left with less money for himself. This also leads to a debt trap.

The rich at present have more access to cheaper credit from the formal sector, while the poor still have to depend on loans at higher rates of interest from the informal sector. Cheaper credit is essential for development in a country. The formal sector offers more affordable credit and so it must increase its lending to more and more people, especially in the rural areas.



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Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-opinion/dont-criminalise-usury/article20946391.ece>

### Q.5) Consider the following statements

1. Members of parliament other than ministers are called private members and bills presented by them are known as private member's bills.
2. Private members bill can be initiated only in the Lok Sabha

### Select the correct statement

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

### Q.5) Solution (a)

A member of the Lok Sabha other than those part of the Union Council of Ministers is treated as a Private Member for introduction of any legislation. A private member desirous of introducing a legislation can do so on a day dedicated to such business. But any legislation seeking to amend the constitution has to be approved by the standing committee on Private Members bills.

It can be initiated in both the houses.

Out of 14 private members' bills enacted so far since the commencement of Parliament in 1952, five were introduced in the Rajya Sabha and became law of the land. These are: The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance, Second Amendment) Bill, 1954; the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1956; the Indian Marine Insurance Bill, 1959; the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill, 1959; and the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/delhi-pollution-smog-air-quality-my-right-to-clean-air-4939180/>