

July 27, 2018

Q.1) Consider the following statements about 'Privilege Motion'

1. It is a notice moved in the form of a motion against those being held guilty of breach of privilege by a Minister Only
2. It can be moved in Lok Sabha Only

Select the correct statements

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

What is a privilege motion? Who can move it? How?

- Parliamentary privileges are certain rights and immunities enjoyed by members of Parliament, individually and collectively, so that they can "effectively discharge their functions".
- When any of these rights and immunities are disregarded, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable under law of Parliament.
- A notice is moved in the form of a motion by any member of either House against those being held guilty of breach of privilege.
- Each House also claims the right to punish as contempt actions which, while not breach of any specific privilege, are offences against its authority and dignity.

What are the rules governing privilege?

- Rule No 222 in Chapter 20 of the Lok Sabha Rule Book and correspondingly Rule 187 in Chapter 16 of the Rajya Sabha rulebook governs privilege.
- It says that a member may, with the consent of the Speaker or the Chairperson, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a committee thereof.
- The rules however mandate that any notice should be relating to an incident of recent occurrence and should need the intervention of the House. Notices have to be given before 10 am to the Speaker or the Chairperson.

What is the role of the Speaker/Rajya Sabha Chair?

- The Speaker/RS chairperson is the first level of scrutiny of a privilege motion.

IASbaba's Daily Quiz

July 27, 2018

- The Speaker/Chair can decide on the privilege motion himself or herself or refer it to the privileges committee of Parliament. If the Speaker/Chair gives consent under Rule 222, the member concerned is given an opportunity to make a short statement.

What is the privileges committee?

- In the Lok Sabha, the Speaker nominates a committee of privileges consisting of 15 members as per respective party strengths.
- A report is then presented to the House for its consideration. The Speaker may permit a half-hour debate while considering the report.
- The Speaker may then pass final orders or direct that the report be tabled before the House. A resolution may then be moved relating to the breach of privilege that has to be unanimously passed.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/congress-privilege-motion-under-speaker-sumitra-mahajans-lens/articleshow/65142094.cms>

Q.2) 'National Achievement Survey (NAS)' is conducted by

- a) NCERT
- b) Pratham NGO
- c) NITI Aayog
- d) None of the above

Q.2) Solution (a)

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=181119>

Q.3) Consider the following statements about 'Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme'

1. It is under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development
2. It is aimed at empowering rural women through community participation

Select the correct statements

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

July 27, 2018

Q.3) Solution (c)

Mahila Shakti Kendra to empower rural women through community participation. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels, and at the National level (domain based knowledge support) and State level (State Resource Centre for Women) technical support to the respective governments on issues related to women is provided.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/govt-approves-new-scheme-to-empower-rural-women/articleshow/65153291.cms>

Q.4) Consider the following statements about 'Banka Unnayan programme'

1. It is an interactive online and offline study method
2. The Banka Unnayan experiment is replicated in schools across as many villages in the country under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)

Select the correct code:

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

The Banka Unnayan experiment of offline and online education through interactive concept videos, real-time doubt-clearing, examination and digital report card generation will be implemented for classes IX to XII in about 5,000 schools across as many villages in the country under Central government's flagship scheme, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA).

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/banka-unnayan-among-three-finalists-in-commonwealth-awards-in-innovation-category-5276444/>

Q.5) ATMA Scheme is concerned with

- a) Agriculture
- b) Textiles
- c) Primary Education
- d) Rescuing Missing Children

Q.5) Solution (a)

What is ATMA?

- In order to address the key constraints faced by extension system in the country with respect to reducing capacity of public extension services, its lack of decentralized and demand driven focus, the Innovations in Technology Dissemination component of National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) was implemented in seven States in the country namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Maharashtra and Punjab through four project districts in each State.
- This component aimed at pilot testing new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination at district level and below in order to move towards an integrated extension delivery.
- The project process involved adopting bottom up planning procedures for setting the research and extension agency in order to make the technology dissemination farmer driven and farmer accountable.
- The extension delivery was oriented towards group approach catering to the location specific requirement of the farmers.
- Gender concerns have been given adequate emphasis under the project. It functions as a registered society at District level and serves as a focal point for integrating research and extension activities and helps in decentralizing the management of agricultural technology transfer.

The objectives of ATMA are

- To strengthen research – extension – farmer linkages
- To provide an effective mechanism for co-ordination and management of activities of different agencies involved in technology adaption / validation and dissemination at the district level and below.
- To increase the quality and type of technologies being disseminated.
- To move towards shared ownership of the agricultural technology system by key shareholders.
- To develop new partnerships with the private institutions including NGOs.

Salient Features of ATMA:

- Creating Farmer Advisory Committee to improve feedback.
- Using NGOs to organize farmers.
- Encouraging private sector involvement in technology transfer.
- Validation and refining technologies through research units in the district.
- Bottom up planning procedure.
- Increased use of Information Technology

IASbaba's Daily Quiz

July 27, 2018

- In-service training to increase staff competence.
- Developing new Public-Private partnerships.
- Formation and strengthening of farmer's interest group

