



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

29th November 2024



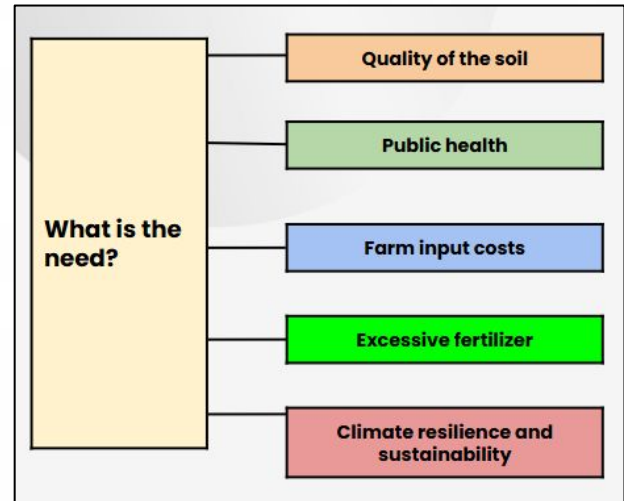
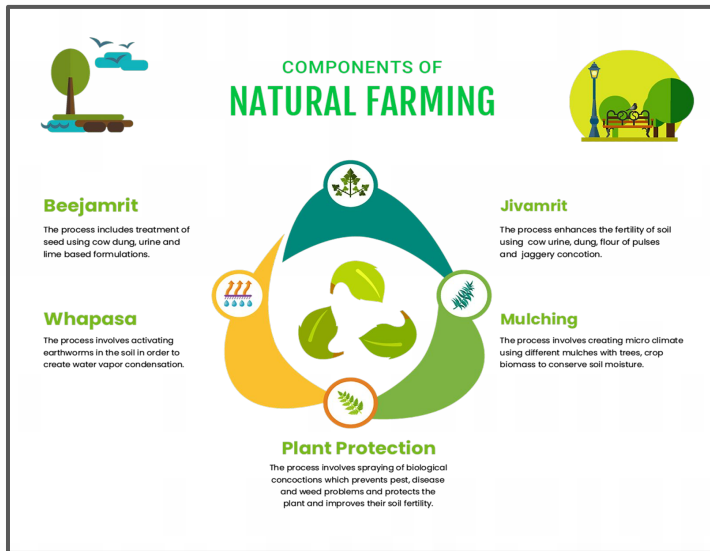
National mission on Natural Farming

29th November 2024

CONTEXT: The NMNF mission aims to bring an additional 7.5 lakh hectares of area under natural farming.

Concept

- “Natural Farming is a chemical-free traditional farming method. It is considered as an agroecology based diversified farming system which integrates crops, trees and livestock with functional biodiversity” – **Niti Ayog**



What are the highlights of the mission?

- Natural farming among one-crore farmers
- Cluster based approach
- Bio Input Resource Centres
- Model Demonstrations Farms
- Certification and Market Access

Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati (BPKP)

Why in news? From 2020 to 2023, the government will adopt Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati (BPKP) as a sub-scheme of the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) It is a detailed component of the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture project, Soil Health Management (SHM), which was launched in 2015.

About BPKP The program focuses on eliminating all synthetic chemical inputs and promoting on-farm biomass recycling.

Biomass Mulching Applying protective covering on the ground around plants, such as bark chips, straw, or plastic sheeting, to reduce weed development, preserve soil moisture, or avoid root freezing.

The Scheme Envisages

- Certified organic farming is used to promote commercial organic production.
- The food will be free of pesticide residues.
- It will increase farmer income and provide dealers with a potential market.

Visit Studyiq.com for Download The APP



Centrally-sponsored scheme under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

To promote **natural farming** in mission mode

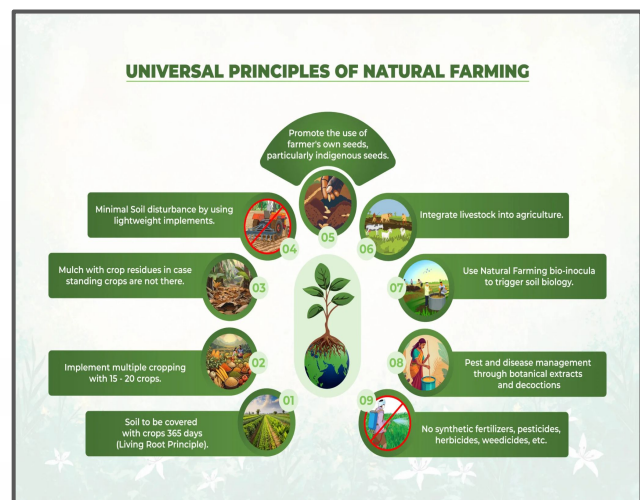
Total outlay: **₹2,481 crore** (till FY 2025-26)

10,000 need-based **Bio-input Resource Centres** to be set-up

Around **2,000 NF* Model Demonstration Farms** to be established

30,000 **Krishi Sakhis/CRPs*** to be deployed

Principles of Natural Farming



Problems faced by modern farmers in agriculture

- Climate change
- Labor shortages
- Managing supply chain
- Water scarcity
- Pests and diseases
- Consumer demands
- Market volatility
- Managing soil health



CONTEXT: The NMNF mission aims to bring an additional 7.5 lakh hectares of area under natural farming.

Is Natural farming same as the Organic farming?

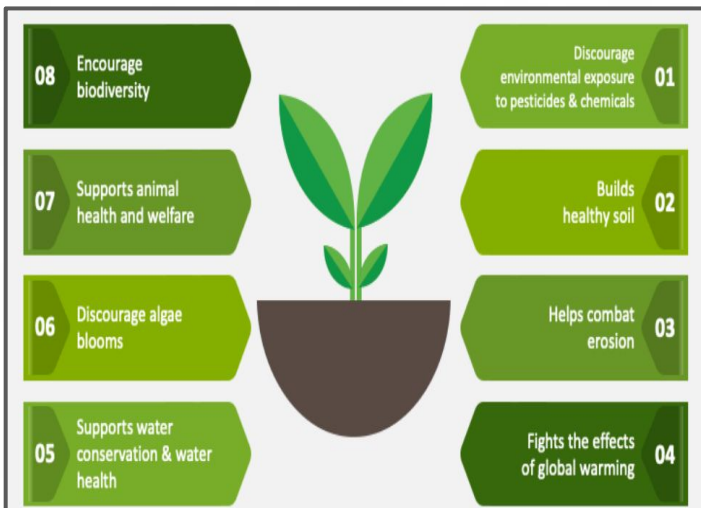
Organic Farming	Natural Farming
Organic fertilizers and manures like compost, vermin-compost and cow dung manure are used and added to farmlands from external sources.	In natural farming, neither chemical nor organic fertilizers are added to the soil. In fact, no external nutrient sources added to soil.
Organic farming is still expensive due to the requirement of bulk manures, and it has an ecological impact.	It is an extremely low-cost farming method, completely moulding with local on biodiversity surrounding environments.
In organic farming the manures and composts are to be incorporated into the soil for their proper decomposition and this requires more effort and cost.	In natural farming, decomposition of organic matter by microbes and earthworms is encouraged right on the soil surface itself, which gradually adds nutrition in the soil, over the years.
Organic farming has a slight adverse effect on the surrounding environment as it involves intervening with the natural processes.	Natural farming practice does not have any effect on the surrounding environment and it confirms with local processes of biodiversity.
Guidelines & regulations to be followed for certification purpose.	Less regulated.

Benefits

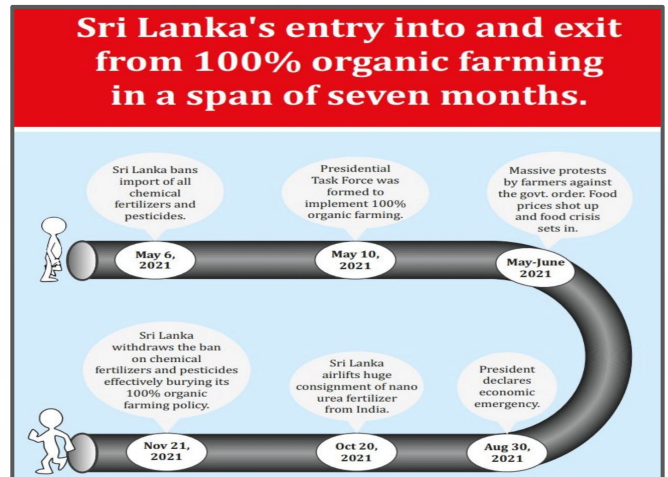
- Environment Sustainability
- Climate Change Resilience
- Healthier Food
- Economic Benefits

Challenges

- Local Systems
- Labour Intensive
- Initial Low yields
- Market Demand

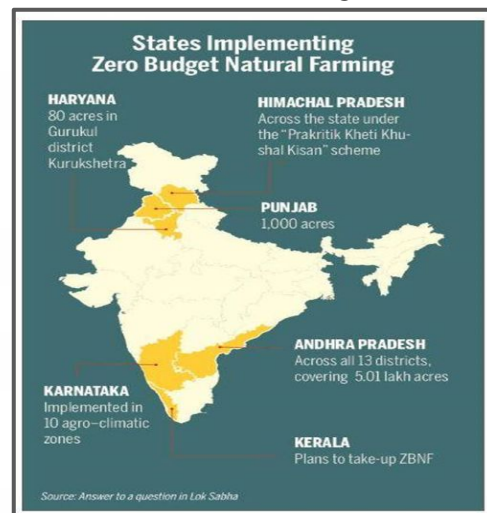


Case study : Curious Case of Sri Lanka



Government Schemes:

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
- Soil Health Card Scheme
- National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- National Organic Farming Research Institute (NOFRI)
- States Practicing



MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION:

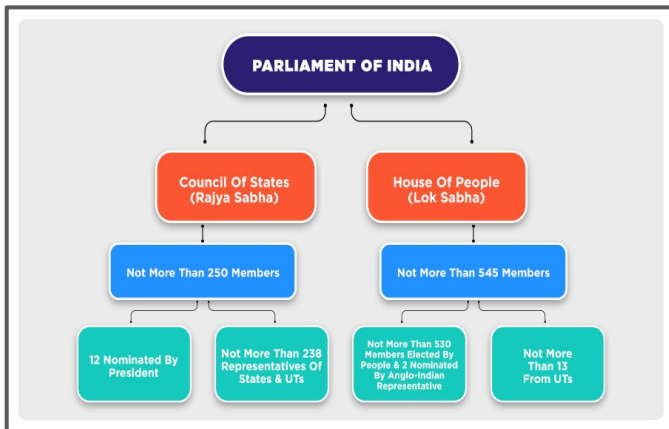
What are the present challenges before crop diversification? How do Natural Farming provide an opportunity for sustainable and climate resilient agriculture?



29th November 2024

CONTEXT: Representatives of political parties are utilising Parliament more to showcase political spectacle than to use it as a forum for serious legislative functioning.

Structure of the Parliament of India



Role and the significance of the Parliament

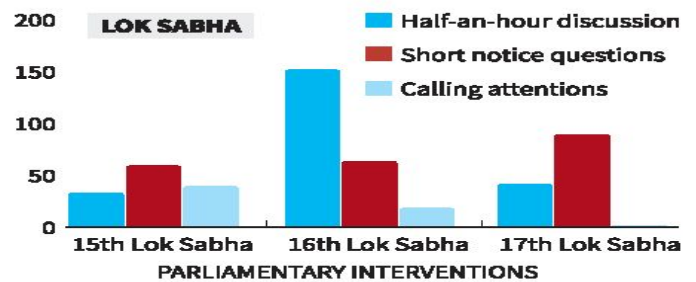
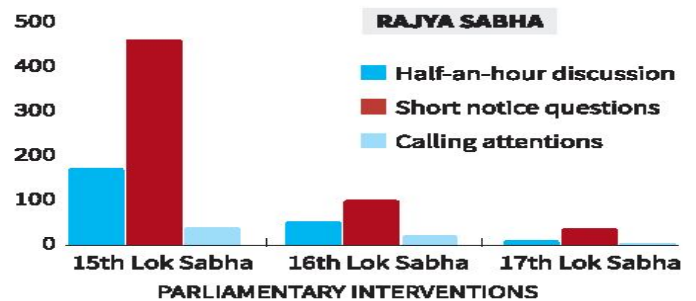
- Debating Function (Art. 107-108)
- Legislative functions (Art. 245-255)
- Enforcing accountability of Executive (Art. 75 (3))
- Financial functions (Art. 112)
- International Standing: Art. 246 and 253
- Representative

Reasons behind the increasing disruptions:

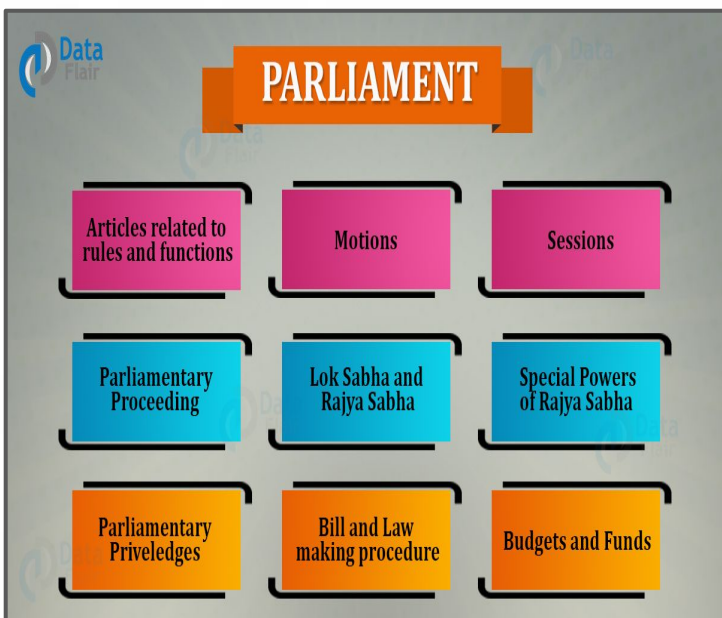
- The limited efficacy of the rules and disciplinary powers of speakers.
- More heterogeneous composition
- Coalition government
- Live parliamentary proceedings
- Acceptance that disruptions were part of India's political culture

Trends of parliamentary interventions filed in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

The Lok Sabha has seen a decrease in the filing of Calling Attention motions, while the Rajya Sabha has seen a decreased filing of all parliamentary interventions



SOURCE: LOK SABHA AND RAJYA SABHA STATISTICAL STATEMENTS



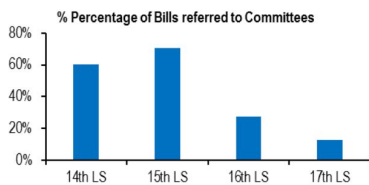
29th November 2024

CONTEXT: Representatives of political parties are utilising Parliament more to showcase political spectacle than to use it as a forum for serious legislative functioning.

ISSUES

- Frequent Adjournment of Parliament sessions
- Lack of Parliamentary Debate
- Reduced working hours/days of Parliament
- Resort to money bill route
- Party supporting wrong doing of members

Fewer Bills being referred to Standing Committees

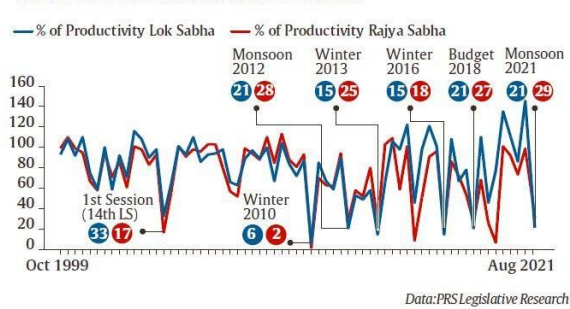


Fast track

Only 10% of the Bills have been referred to a committee in the 17th Lok Sabha so far, much lower than the last three terms, according to PRS legislative research



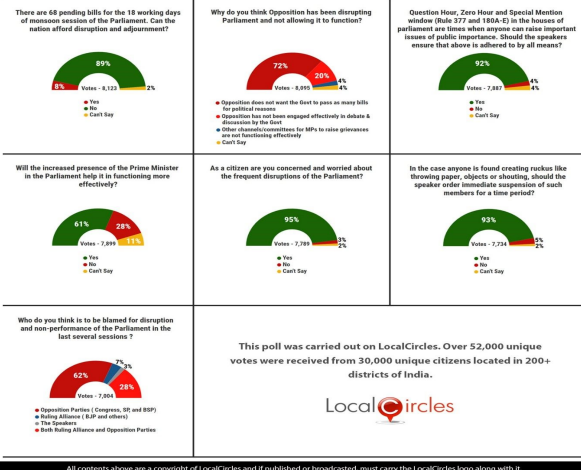
THE LOWS IN HOUSE PRODUCTIVITY



Consequences

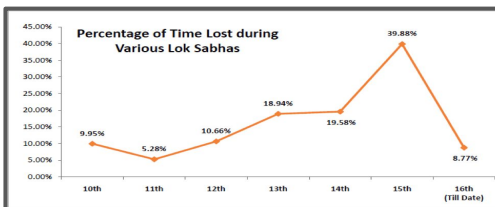
- Financial Loss
- Resort to Ordinances
- Erosion of credibility
- Discussions withheld
- Accountability of government is not duly enforced.

Majority citizens concerned about Parliament disruptions, want Government and Opposition to ensure it functions!



Improving the Parliamentary functioning

- Give MPs more teeth in questioning the government
- Former CJ: legal community and lawyers
- Mandatory to refer bills to the parliamentary committees
- Appropriate action against unruly members
- Review of Anti-Defection law
- Legislative Impact Assessment
- Shadow cabinet



Best Practice: UK Model

- 20 out of 100 days
- The main opposition party gets 17 days
- Decisions Not binding on the government
- Constitutional convention to respond
- Canada

MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

Role of Parliament is to deliberate and discuss but in recent times increasing disruption has become a roadblock in parliamentary functioning. Comment.



Wikipedia and ANI's suit

29th November 2024

SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2 Media; Social Media
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 12

single-judge Bench subsequently directed Wikimedia on August 20 to disclose the administrators' details.

What is Wikipedia?

Wikipedia is a community-driven encyclopaedia freely available on the Internet. Volunteers from around the world work together to populate and maintain it.

While not all pages on Wikipedia are of equal quality, it has acquired a reputation of being reliable because its editors include field experts and the platform allows anyone to communicate their knowledge freely as long as they abide by the guidelines.

How is Wikipedia populated?

Following the single-judge Bench's direction to reveal the identities of the three 'administrators', Wikimedia, which hosts Wikipedia, filed an appeal before the Division Bench. Through a consent order, the court directed Wikimedia to submit the subscriber information of these individuals in sealed covers.

According to the suit filed by ANI, some of the statements on its Wikipedia page are defamatory. For example: "The news

Second, pages on controversial topics are often extensively edited for propriety. Any member of the Wikipedia community can ask for a page's status to be protected, and the editors may subsequently place the page in a state of 'extended confirmed protection' or 'full protection'. Once a page is placed in 'extended confirmed protection', only editors whose accounts have the 'Extended Confirmed Users' badge can edit it. For pages under full protection, only 'administrators' can make changes.

Wikimedia plays no role in the selection of 'Extended Confirmed Users' or 'administrators'. Any editor who has a sufficiently long-standing account and a minimum number of edits to their name can apply to become an administrator, and community members elect them.

Finally, Wikimedia is not involved in these elections.

What effect will loss of safe-harbour status have?

In sum, Wikipedia has acquired its reputation for reliability through its democratic architecture, its support for editors to anonymously edit articles without fear of retaliation or consequences, and by enforcing a policy of desisting from generating first-hand knowledge.

Any intervention from the judiciary or legislature to force the disclosure of editor information – including those designated with administrator status – is bound to hamper the platform's reputation. Future editors may not be able to operate in confidence: they could be moved by the threat of reprisals from affected parties and/or uncertainty over how Indian courts might interpret the particulars of Wikipedia's setup.

"have collectively tarnished the reputation of the plaintiff by publishing false, misleading and defamatory content on the ANI page, and discredit the plaintiffs impeccable professional standing."

When editors associated with ANI attempted to edit the allegedly defamatory statements, other (independent) editors reversed or modified them. ANI has contended that Wikimedia, through the 'administrators', has "actively participated in removing any edits that sought to reverse the false and misleading content framed against the Plaintiffs".

Wikipedia later changed the page's status to 'extended confirmed protection', which prevented ANI-associated editors from further changing those statements. ANI has alleged that this implies Wikimedia violated the obligations of an intermediary under the safe-harbour

provisions of the Information Technology Act 2000 and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules 2021.

Will Wikimedia lose safe-harbour protection?

Wikimedia Foundation Inc., a non-profit organisation based in the U.S. that's been impleaded as the first defendant, does not play a role in determining the contents on Wikipedia. Its role is limited to providing the technical infrastructure to run the platform and ensure editors don't face technical hurdles as they create new pages, all while abiding by guidelines developed by the community.

These guidelines specifically remind editors Wikipedia is an encyclopaedia and that therefore all statements on any page need to be backed by reliable, verifiable sources. Most of the allegedly defamatory statements on ANI's Wikipedia page also have references to reliable sources. Original research is not allowed on

Safe Harbour Provisions (IT Act, 2000)

Legal Framework:

- Governed under **Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.**
- Protects intermediaries like social media platforms, search engines, and online marketplaces from being held liable for third-party content.

Conditions for Protection:

- Intermediaries must not initiate or modify content.
- They must act to remove unlawful content upon receiving legal notice.
- Compliance with IT rules (e.g., **IT Rules, 2021**) is mandatory.

Significance:

- Ensures free operation of internet services.
- Balances innovation with accountability.

Challenges:

- Ambiguity in defining intermediary responsibilities.
- Conflicts between freedom of expression and regulatory compliance.

SYLLABUS: GS 2: Judiciary

Newspaper: Indian Express Page Number: 8

THE SUPREME Court Collegium Thursday recommended the elevation of Delhi High Court Chief Justice Manmohan as a judge of the apex court.

The Supreme Court, which has a sanctioned strength of 34, is currently working with 32 judges. The five-judge Collegium is headed by Chief Justice of India Sanjiv Khanna

Constitutional Provisions for Judicial appointments

Article 124

Supreme Court judges should be appointed by the President after consultation with such judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court as the President may deem necessary. The CJI is to be consulted in all appointments except his or her own.

Article 217

High Court judges should be appointed by the President after consultation with the CJI and the Governor of the state. The Chief Justice of the High Court concerned too should be consulted.

What is the collegium system in the Indian judiciary?

- The Collegium system: **appointment and transfer** of judges in the Supreme Court and High Court.
- It is not rooted in the Constitution.
- CJI, along with four senior-most Supreme Court judges, recommends the appointment and transfer of judges.
- The government can also raise objections but if the Collegium reiterates the same names, the **government is bound by it.**

A JURY OF JUDGES

WHAT IS THE COLLEGIUM SYSTEM?

- A forum which decides on **appointments, transfers (A/Ts) of judges.**
- Comprised of Chief Justice of India, 4 Supreme Court Judges
- President merely **approves CJI's choice**
- Born from 'Three Judges Cases' which gave **primacy to CJI's call on A/Ts**
- Judiciary gets **greater say than Executive on A/Ts**

CRITICISMS

- **Administrative burden** of checking professional background data
- **Closed-door affair, lacks transparency**
- **Exclusivity** sidelines talented junior judges, advocates

SOME OF THE CHANGES SOUGHT:

- **CJI cannot make unilateral choice**
- **Consulted judges' views need to be in writing**
- **Non-compliance must make CJI choice non-binding**
- **Transfer of Judges reviewable only in case of non-compliance**



LAWMAKERS AND THE CONTENTIOUS LAW

THE TWO SYSTEMS AT LOGGERHEADS

Here's a look at the Collegium and the NJAC systems and a comparison between the two in relation to the powers vested with them and their functioning

COLLEGIUM SYSTEM

Original provision
Under Article 124(2) and Article 217(1) of the Constitution, SC/HC judges have to be appointed by the President after "consultation" with the CJI. Govt was not bound by the CJI's recommendation.

Judicial takeover
In 1993, SC introduced the collegium system taking over primacy in appointments of SC&HC judges.

CJI's primacy
In 1998, a nine-judge Constitution bench ruled that "consultation" must be effective and the CJI's opinion shall have primacy

Composition
Under the collegium system, a panel of top five SC judges appointed judges in secrecy

Veto power
Government could return collegium's recommendation. But if a recommendation was sent again, government was bound by it.

NJAC SYSTEM

Constitutional amendment
NJAC was established by the Constitution (99th Amendment) Act, 2014, giving some say to executive in judges' appointment

NJAC Act
Parliament also passed the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014 to regulate procedure to be followed by NJAC that replaced collegium system

Implementation
The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act and NJAC came into force from April 13, 2015. But it could not take off as the CJI refused to join until petitions against the new system were decided

Composition
CJI, 2 seniormost SC judges, Union law minister, and two eminent persons

Veto power
NJAC not to recommend person if any two members did not agree.



SYLLABUS: GS 2, 3 Paper: IR, Economy
Newspaper: Indian Express **Page Number:** 17

licts. Trade experts highlight Trump's disregard for multilateral organisations like the WTO, pointing to deeper confrontations ahead. The WTO was originally formed to foster cooperation among nations, with economic theories suggesting that countries integrated through trade are less likely to engage in military conflict due to mutual economic reliance.

India in a Relatively Better Position

As Trump's primary target appears to be China which has a much higher trade surplus than the US, India is relatively insulated from Trump's tariff war, primarily because India is less export-oriented than many other Asian economies, as per Fitch Ratings. However, if the global growth shrinks, it would also impact India's goods and services exports, especially to the US, its largest trade partner.

impact emerging markets, including India.

Notably, the US remains India's largest trade partner, with bilateral trade surpassing \$120 billion in FY24, slightly outpacing India's trade with China. Unlike China, India's trade balance with the US is favourable, making the relationship a vital source of foreign exchange. Over the past decade, India's reliance on the US market has grown, with the US now accounting for 18 per cent of India's exports, up from 10 per cent in 2010-11. India's export portfolio to the US is diverse, spanning textiles, electronics, and engineering goods.

has made his intentions clear, threatening steep tariff hikes of up to 25 per cent on the United States' top three trade partners—Mexico, Canada, and China—on his first day in office.

While Mexico and China have hinted at potential retaliation, Canada has already begun negotiating. However, as the world's largest economy, once a champion of free trade, turns protectionist, the risk of a global economic slowdown is increasing. Fears of trade conflict are mounting, particularly as the World Trade Organization (WTO) remains paralysed due to the breakdown of its dispute resolution mechanism.

A report by S&P Global, released on Tuesday, indicated that China's growth could slow to 4 per cent by 2025 due to US tariffs weakening exports and investment. Conversely, India is expected to maintain a robust expansion rate of nearly 7 per cent, taking the "global growth baton."

The policies aimed at further stimulating an already robust economy could result in higher inflation, elevated interest rates, and a stronger dollar.

These effects may tighten financial conditions in the US and

Similarly, Mexican President Claudia Sheinbaum warned of potential retaliation should Trump proceed with a 25 per cent across-the-board tariff. Sheinbaum noted the move could result in the loss of 400,000 US jobs and increased costs for American consumers, particularly in sectors like automotive manufacturing, which is central to Mexico's economy and heavily reliant on exports to the US.

Prelims Booster:

The U.S.-India Trade Relationship

Top traded commodity types between India and the United States in 2023 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Exports from India to the U.S.



Exports from the U.S. to India



Total export value
 India → US: 75.8
 US → India: 40.1

Source: UN Comtrade



TRUMP WIN AND LIKELY INDIA IMPACT

Donald Trump's return as US President impacts varied on India-US trade ties, workforce demand, and energy sectors:



TRADE

■ After China, if Trump decides to act against imports from India, it will hurt exports. During campaign, he referred to India as a "very big abuser" of trade ties.
 ■ In his earlier term, Washington took certain measures negatively impacting India's exports. More protectionism could be negative for India.
 ■ India's exports to the US in 2023-24 were \$77.5 billion, with trade in New Delhi's favour.



OIL

■ Trump policies can exert downward pressure on oil prices. Higher tariffs on China could impact global oil demand. Trump's push for raising US oil output and exports could add to global supply.
 ■ US is India's 5th largest oil supplier. Lower prices will be good for India, it being the world's third-largest consumer of crude.
 ■ Heavy reliance on oil imports makes the Indian economy vulnerable to price volatility.



IT

■ It is likely US will toughen its stance on H-1B visas. Indian IT sector is the biggest beneficiary of H-1B visas in recent years.
 ■ In Trump's first term, denial rates for H-1B visas jumped to an average of 18 per cent from 2016 to 2020, compared to just 3.2 per cent under the Joe Biden administration.
 ■ In 2023, Indians accounted for 72.3% (2.79 lakh) of the total (3.86 lakh) H-1B approvals.



US President-elect Donald Trump addresses supporters in Florida, US.

The Indian EXPRESS Thu, 07 November 2024
<https://epaper.indianexpress.com/c/76183544>

Bolstering ties | The Indo-U.S. Trade Policy Forum decides to take economic ties to the 'next high level'



MARKET ACCESS

India seeks easier market access for its mangoes, grapes and pomegranates; U.S. seeks quid pro quo for cherries, pork products and alfalfa hay



HOPE FOR IT WORKERS

India, U.S. to restart talks on agreement to help professionals in both countries move statutory social security contributions back home



ACTION PLAN

Working groups on agriculture, non-agriculture goods, services will meet frequently



POST-COVID PLAN

Both sides to work with allies to secure pharmaceutical manufacturing base



K-4 Ballistic missiles

29th November 2024

SYLLABUS : GS 3 Paper: Defence

Newspaper: Indian Express Page Number: 10

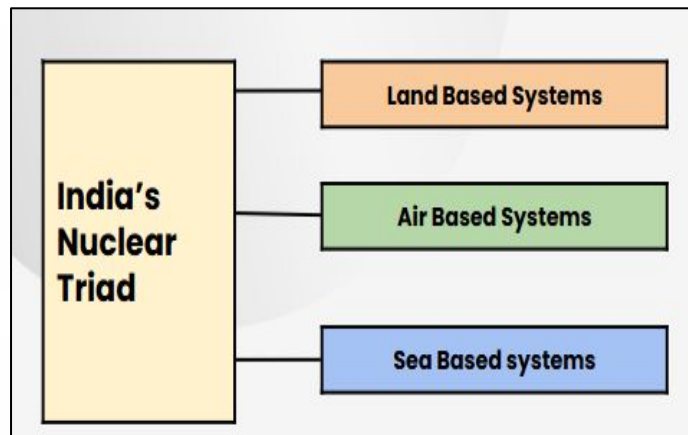
INDIA HAS tested a nuclear-capable ballistic missile with a range of around 3,500 km from a nuclear-powered submarine in the Bay of Bengal, in a major boost to its nuclear deterrence and strategic capabilities, people familiar with the matter said on Thursday.

With the test, India became part of a small group of nations having the capability to fire a nuclear missile from land, air and undersea. The K4 missile was tested from submarine INS Arighaat off the coast of Visakhapatnam on Wednesday, they said. It was the first test of the submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) from a submarine, the people said.

It has the distinction of having the indigenous systems and equipment that were conceptualised, designed, manufactured and integrated by the Indian scientists, industry and naval personnel.

Strategic Importance

The K-4 enhances India's strategic deterrence by ensuring a secure and credible second-strike capability. It complements shorter-range SLBMs like the K-15 (Sagarika) and represents a significant step toward the deployment of longer-range systems, such as the upcoming K-5 and K-6 missiles, which aim to extend India's reach even further.



INDIA'S NUCLEAR TRIAD

A Land Vector
Prithvi-II (350-km), Agni-1 (700-km), Agni-2 (2,000-km), Agni-3 (3,000-km) & Agni-5 (over 5,000-km) missiles inducted by the Strategic Forces Command

B Air Vector
Sukhoi-30MKI, Mirage-2000, Jaguar & Rafale fighters can deliver nuclear gravity bombs

C Sea Vector
> Only 1 nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), the 6,000-tonne INS Arihant, fully operational. Armed with 750-km range K-15 nuclear missiles

> 6,000-tonne INS Arighat undergoing final trials. Will be commissioned this year
> Will be followed by two 7,000-tonne SSBNs (called S-4 & S-4*) being built at Vizag. Over 13,000-tonne S-5 class SSBNs to be built later
> K-4 missiles (3,500-km range) have completed development trials
> Development of K-5 (5,000-km) and K-6 (6,000-km) SLBMs in progress



MIRV

- > All Indian nuclear-capable missiles inducted so far have **single warheads**
- > MIRV payload means a single missile capable of **carrying at least two to three nuclear warheads**, with each programmed to hit different targets in different directions
- > The targets can be a **few hundred km apart**
- > MIRV missiles can **overcome enemy defence systems** & ensure effective retaliation to a first strike
- > **US, UK & France** have submarine-launched MIRV missiles
- > **China has land-based** MIRV missiles
- > **Russia has both sea and land-based** MIRV missiles



Agni-5 Range / Over 5,000km.
Covers entire China & Asia as well as parts of Europe & Africa

The K-4 is a nuclear-capable intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM) developed by India. It is part of the K-series of submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), designed to provide a credible second-strike capability as part of India's nuclear triad. Here are key details about the K-4:

Specifications

1. **Range:** Approximately 3,500 km.
2. **Payload:** Capable of carrying a nuclear warhead weighing up to 2,000 kg.
3. **Guidance:** Features an advanced inertial navigation system (INS) for accurate targeting.
4. **Platform:** Designed to be launched from India's indigenous Arihant-class nuclear-powered submarines.
5. **Fuel Type:** Powered by a solid-fuel rocket motor, enhancing its reliability and reducing preparation time.



29th November 2024

SYLLABUS: GS 1 Paper Geophysical Phenomenon, Cyclones

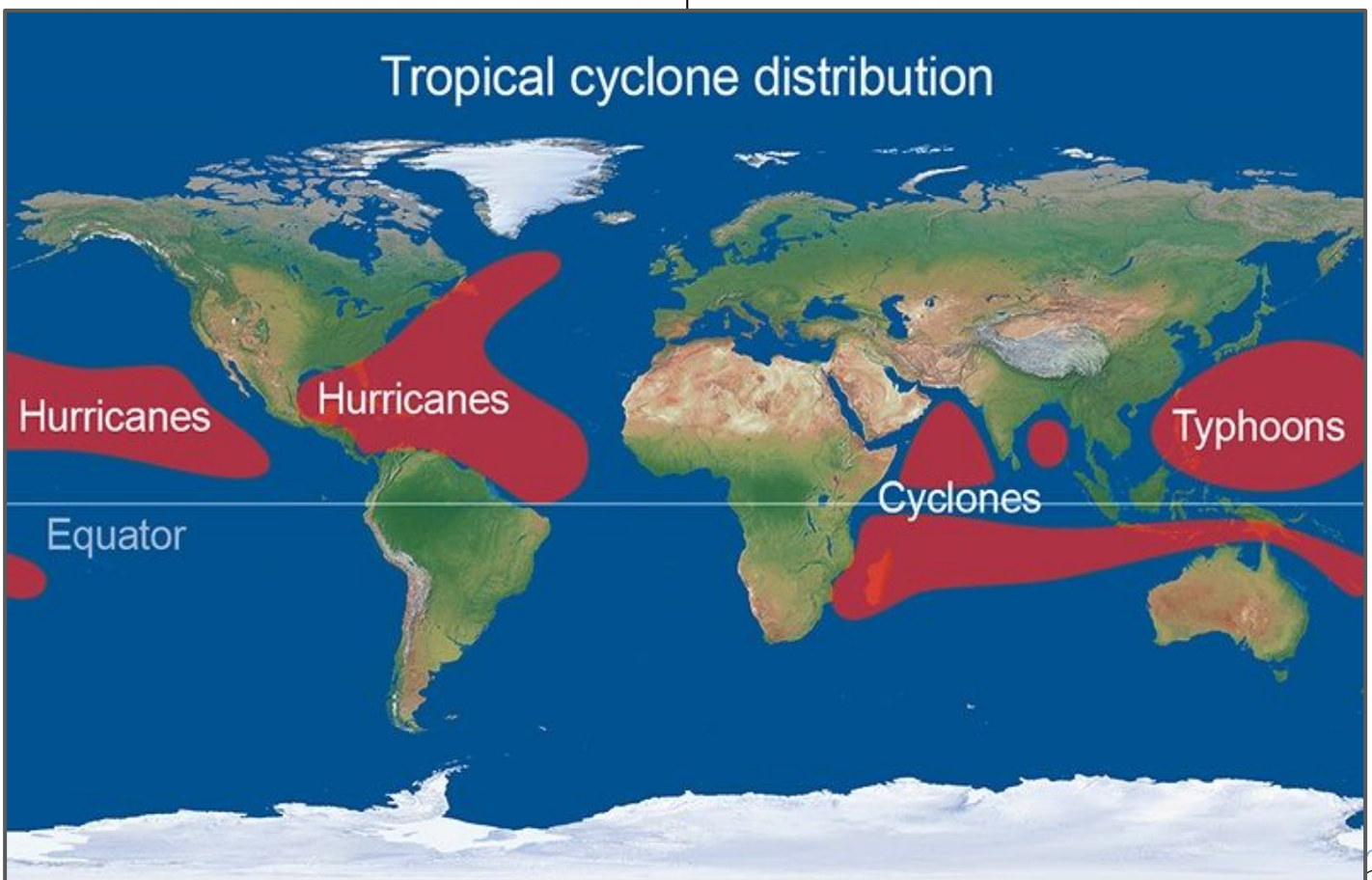
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 15

The weather system that had moved slowly since Wednesday will cross the coast between Karaikal and Mamallapuram in Tamil Nadu as a depression on Saturday morning.

It is likely to cross the coast of north Tamil Nadu and Puducherry between Karaikal and Mamallapuram on Saturday morning with a wind speed of 45-55 kmph, gusting to 65 kmph. The system that had

Cyclones are wind systems that rotate inward toward an area of low atmospheric pressure.

- **Categories:** Tropical cyclones and Temperate cyclones
- Cyclones form over warm water bodies due to the energy derived from the condensation of warm water in cumulonimbus clouds.
- Wind rotation is influenced by Coriolis force



SYLLABUS: GS1 Paper Geophysical Phenomenon, Cyclones

Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 15

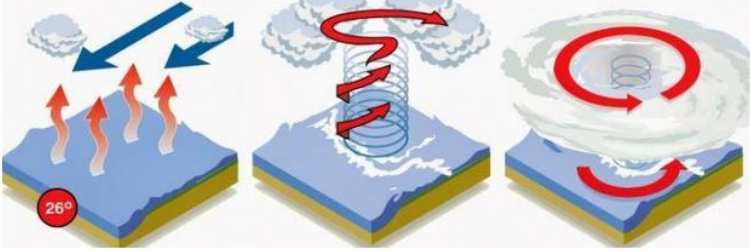
How tropical storms are formed

High humidity and ocean temperatures of over 26°C are major contributing factors

Water evaporates from the ocean surface and comes into contact with a mass of cold air, forming clouds

A column of low pressure develops at the centre. Winds form around the column

As pressure in the central column (the eye) weakens, the speed of the wind around it increases



TEMPERATE CYCLONE

They are formed due to interaction of warm and cold air masses.

Confined to 35-65 degree N-S of the equator. More pronounced in the Northern hemisphere due to greater temperature contrast owing to large expanse of landmass.

Cyclone formation by frontogenesis, on both land and sea

Velocity Typical range: 30-150 kmph. Less destruction due to winds but more due to flooding.

Shape: 'inverted V' & usually move from west to east.

Specific Conditions for Tropical cyclone formation

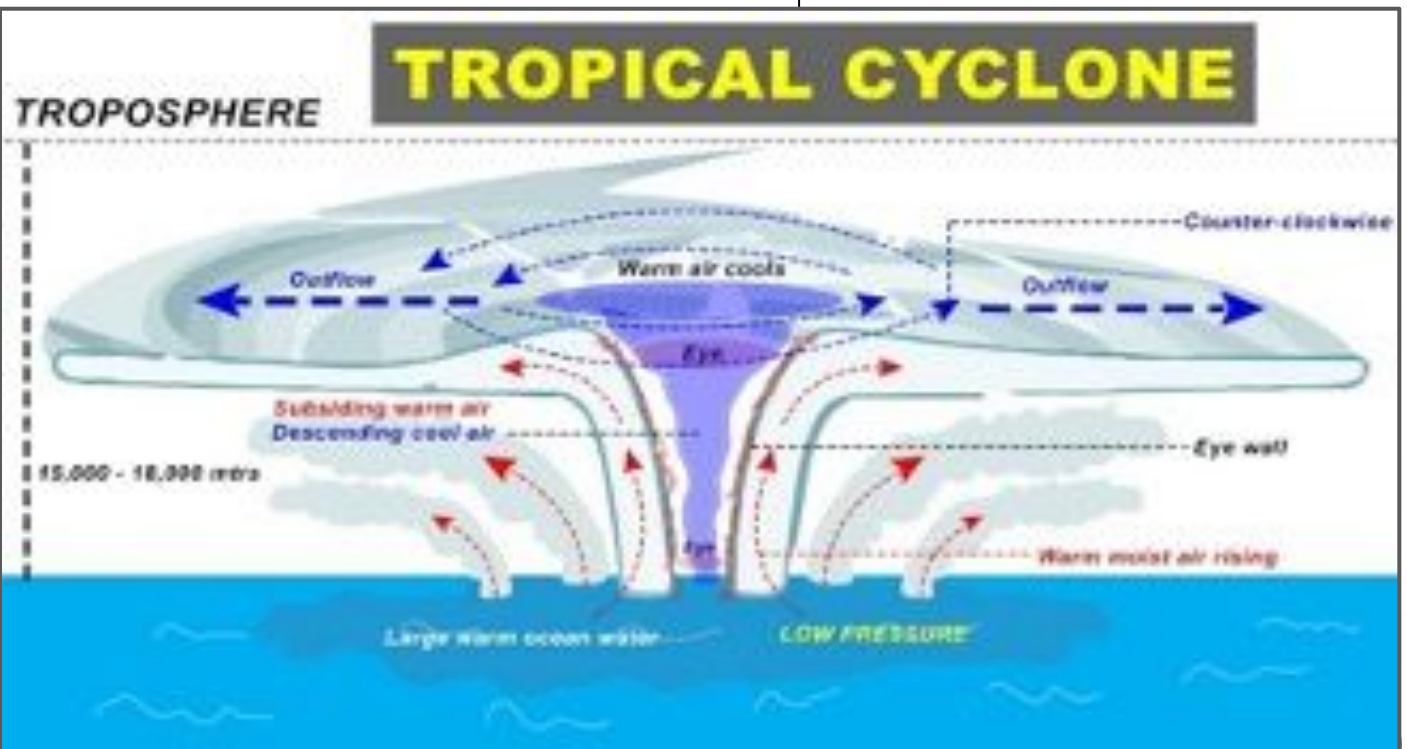
Warm sea surface (greater than 27°C)

Coriolis force

Pre-existing low-pressure systems

Small vertical wind speed differences

Upper air divergence



29th November 2024

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Natural Farming:

1. Natural Farming avoids the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
2. It promotes the use of synthetic hybrid seeds for higher yields.
3. Practices like mulching, crop rotation, and mixed cropping are commonly used in Natural Farming.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: b

Q2: Consider the following statements regarding the Parliament of India:

1. It is responsible for making laws that govern the country.
2. It ensures accountability of the executive branch through mechanisms like question hours and budget approvals.
3. It plays no role in shaping foreign policy or approving international treaties.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: a

Q3: Consider the following statements :

1. Article 124 provides for the appointment, qualifications, and tenure of the judges of the High Courts.
2. Article 217 deals with the appointment and conditions of service of the judges of the Supreme Court.

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

Answer: d

Q4: Consider the following statements regarding the K-4 missile:

1. The K-4 is an Indian submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) developed by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).
2. The missile is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

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

Answer: b

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding tropical cyclones:

1. Tropical cyclones form over warm ocean waters in the tropics.
2. Tropical cyclones rotate counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. They primarily occur in regions very close to the Equator.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: a





VAJIRAM & RAVI

Institute for IAS Examination

A unit of Vajiram & Ravi IAS Study Centre LLP

9-B, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi - 110060 • Ph.: 41007400, 41007500

New No. 62, P Block, 6th Avenue, Anna Nagar,
Chennai - 600040 • Ph.: 044-4330-2121

Visit us at : www.vajiramandravi.com