



**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
Institute for IAS Examination

# The Analyst

**CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout**

**29th March 2025**



# Myanmar Earthquake



**CONTEXT:** Myanmar struck by powerful earthquake.

## How Earthquakes Occur?

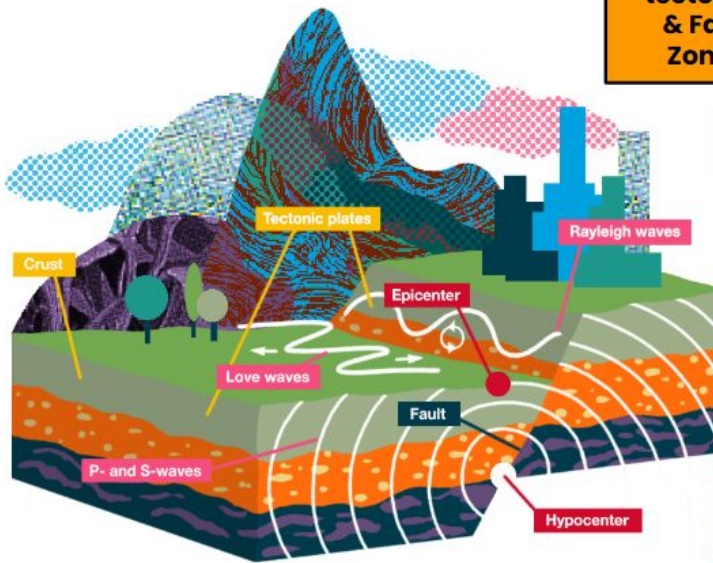
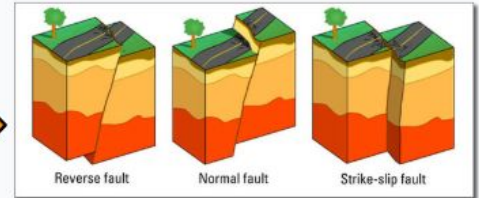


Plate tectonics & Fault Zones



Volcanic activity

Human Induced Earthquakes

### How Energy Propagates?

- Primary Waves
- Secondary Waves
- Love Waves
- Rayleigh Waves

## Earthquakes based on the *depth of focus*

Depth (km)  
0-70



Shallow - Focus

- 'Crustal earthquake'
- Outer crustal layer
- Energy: 70-85%
- Relatively greater damage

70-300



Intermediate - Focus

- Energy: 12-15%

>300



Deep - Focus

- 'Intraplate earthquake'
- Deep subduction zones
- Energy: 3-5%





# Myanmar Earthquake

**CONTEXT:** Myanmar struck by powerful earthquake.

**Seismic Zone Map of India: -2002**

About 59 percent of the land area of India is liable to seismic hazard damage

| Zone     | Intensity   |
|----------|---|
| Zone V   | Very High Risk Zone Area liable to shaking Intensity IX (and above) |
| Zone IV  | High Risk Zone Intensity VIII                                       |
| Zone III | Moderate Risk Zone Intensity VII                                    |
| Zone II  | Low Risk Zone VI (and lower)  |

**Bureau of Indian Standards**

Zone II 40.95  
Zone III 30.79  
Zone IV 17.49  
Zone V 10.79

LEGEND  
Zone II (Blue)  
Zone III (Yellow)  
Zone IV (Orange)  
Zone V (Red)

- Indian => Eurasian Plate
- Fewer @ Cent Himalayas
  - Future?
- Magnitude: 8+
  - Shillong, 1897 (8.7)
  - Assam, 1950 (8.6)
  - Bihar, 1934 (8.3)

- Rocks are extensions of the Himalayan ranges

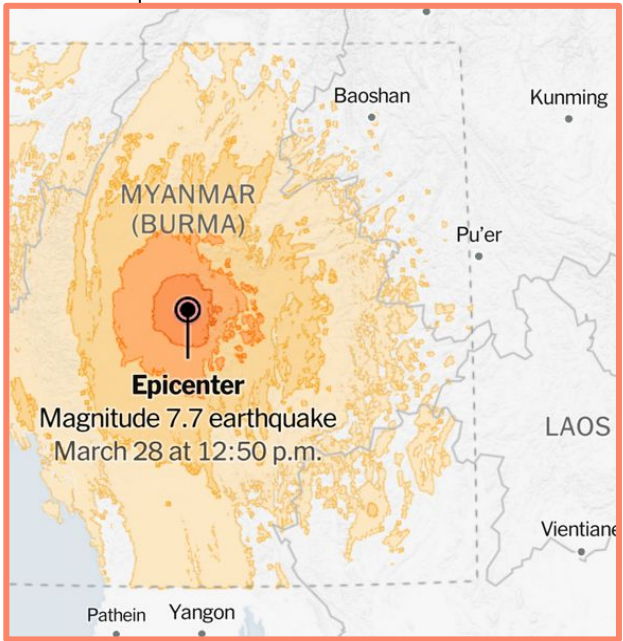
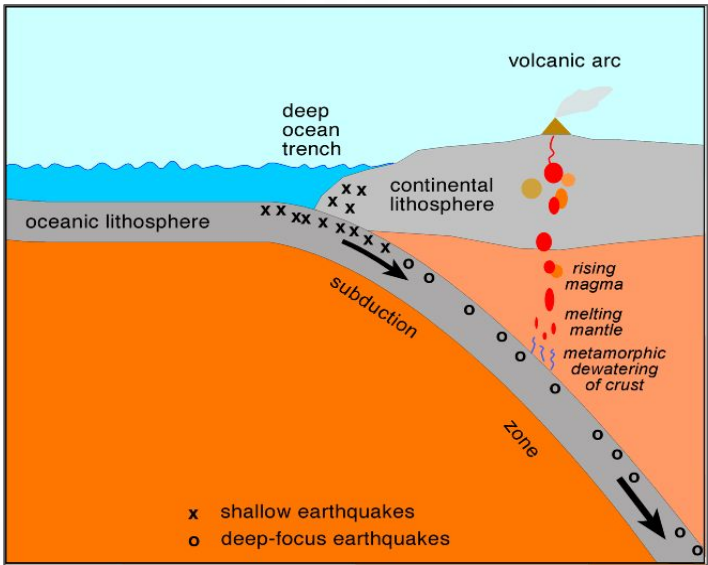
**Reasons for susceptibility:**

- Intra plate faults
- Internal deformation of Indian Plate

**Sites of seismicity:**

- Kachchh
- Narmada-Son
- Godavari rifts
- Aravalli-Delhi Fold Belt

*Bhadrachalam, 1969*  
*Broach, 1970*



**Impacts of Earthquake**

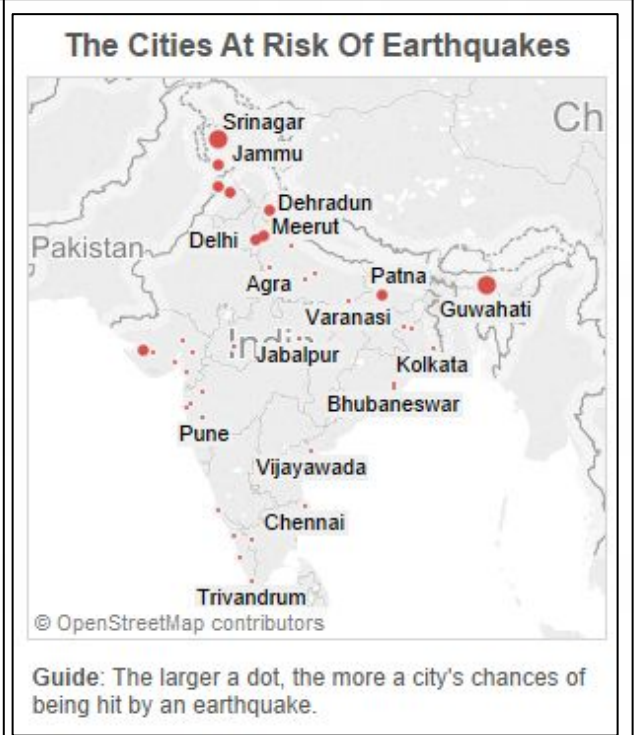
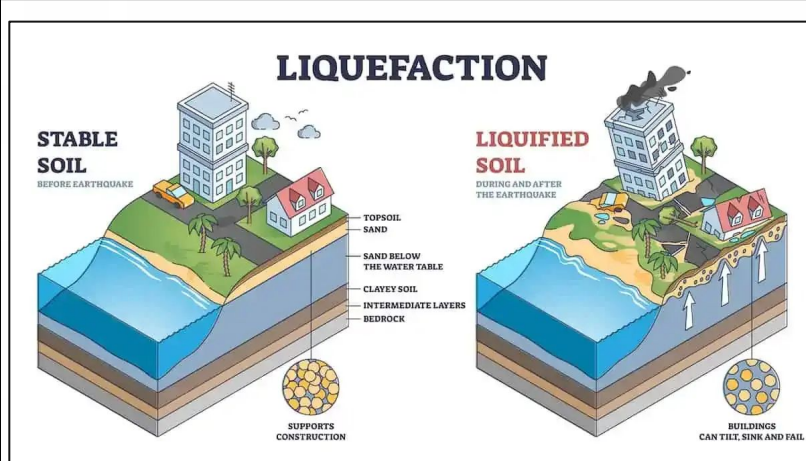
- Structural damage
- Surface Rupture & Ground Displacement
- Tsunamis
- Liquefaction of soil
- Fires
- Livelihood disruption



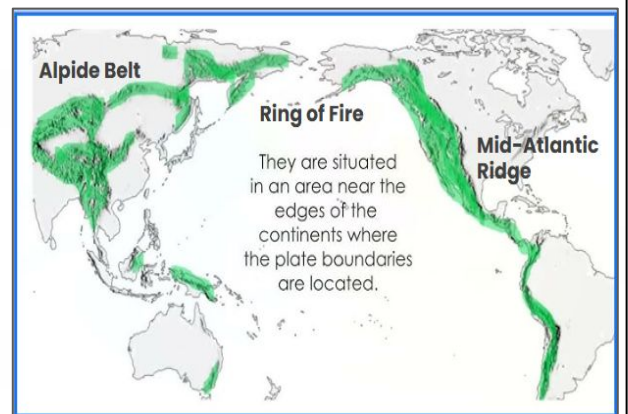
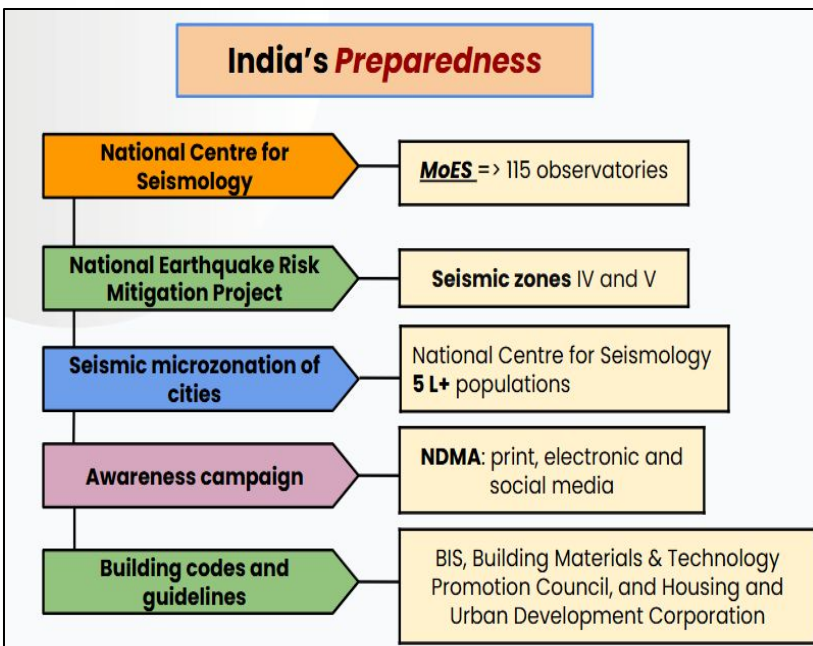
# Myanmar Earthquake



**CONTEXT:** Myanmar struck by powerful earthquake.



| Challenges                    | Mitigation Strategies  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Lapse in building regulations | Building codes   |
| Unplanned urbanisation        | Land use planning  |
| Rise in Tourism               | Disaster preparedness  |
| High Seismic Activity         | Assessment of high-risk cities   |
| Awareness and Preparedness    | Technology   |
| Lack of Financial Resources   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japan's J-Alert</li> <li>AI/ML</li> </ul> |





**CONTEXT:** Myanmar struck by powerful earthquake.



### Before

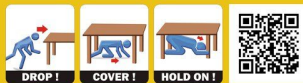
- Consult a structural engineer to make your house earthquake resistant;
- Repair deep plaster cracks on walls and ceilings;
- Fasten shelves securely to walls; place heavy / large objects on lower shelves;
- Have an emergency kit ready;
- Develop an emergency communication plan for family;
- Learn the technique of 'Drop — Cover — Hold'.

### During

- Stay Calm and Do Not Panic;
- DROP under a table; COVER your head with one hand and HOLD the table till the tremors last;
- Run outside as soon as the tremors stop — DO NOT use lift;
- When outside move away from buildings, trees, walls and poles;
- When inside a vehicle — pull over in an open place and remain inside; avoid bridges.

### After

- Avoid entering damaged buildings;
- If trapped in rubble:
  - Do not light a matchstick;
  - Cover your mouth with a cloth;
  - Tap on a pipe or wall;
  - Sound a whistle;
  - Shout only as a last resort.
- Use stairs and NOT lifts or elevators.



**Be smart  
Be prepared**

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Government of India

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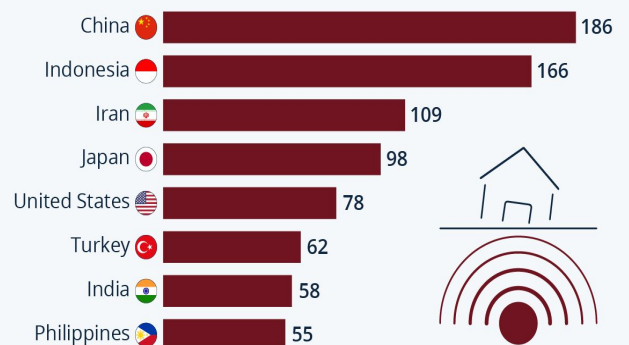
## UPSC PYQ (M)

**Question 1:** Discuss about the vulnerability of India to earthquake-related hazards. Give examples including the salient features of major disasters caused by earthquakes in different parts of India during the last three decades. **(UPSC Mains 2021)**

**Question 2:** The frequency of earthquakes appears to have increased in the Indian subcontinent. However, India's preparedness for mitigating their impact has significant gaps. Discuss various aspects. **(UPSC Mains 2015)**

## The Countries Hit by the Most Earthquakes

Countries with the highest number of major earthquakes between 1990 and 2024



As of Jan. 2, 2024, Earthquakes with at least \$1M in damages, 10 deaths, a magnitude of 7.5 or a tsunami (one criteria min.)  
Source: NOAA



statista

### MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

**Earthquakes are natural phenomena and cannot be prevented. Explain how they occur. Also comment on India's strategies in this regard.**

**(15 Marks, 250 words)**



# India's geopolitical vision

**CONTEXT:** In a 'Trumpian' world, India must not treat economic development and geopolitics as mutually exclusive.

## India's Geopolitical Vision: Why Economic Growth and Global Leadership Must Go Hand-in-Hand

- World's **fifth-largest** economy
- Yet cautious in **global geopolitics**
- 'India must *not exclusively* focus on growth'

Global power shifts demand **proactive diplomacy**

Role of **credibility** in conflicts

Economic ambitions need **stronger clout**

## India's Current Approach: **Reticence** in Global Conflicts?

Economic Prioritization & Fear(?)

**Bilateral Relations First** (over global leadership)

"Let Others Handle It" **Mentality**

**Strategic neutrality** ('non-involvement is the safest policy')

**OTHERS:** "It's more accurate to describe India's approach as:

- Pragmatic.
- Independent.
- Focused on dialogue.
- And driven by national interests"

India has a **history of taking decisive geopolitical actions** when needed

**Korean War (1950-1953) & Suez Crisis (1956)**

**Bangladesh Liberation War (1971)**

**Operation Cactus (1988)**

**Sri Lanka (2009)**

**Anti-Piracy Operations**

**But today?**

- Ukraine
- Gaza
- South China Sea

## **Risks of Staying Passive**

▲ **Rise of Alternative Mediators** – Turkey/Saudi Arabia

▲ **U.S.** U.S. and parts of Europe are **shifting to the right**

▲ **U.S.-China "Deal" Risk** – India could be sidelined

▲ **Quad's Relevance at Stake** – India may face **greater Chinese pressure.**

▲ **Learning from past** – India left out of Troika Plus talks on Afghanistan





# India's geopolitical vision

**CONTEXT:** In a 'Trumpian' world, India must not treat economic development and geopolitics as mutually exclusive.

## What India Must Do: *The Case for a More Active India*

### A. Global Expectations Risen World expects India to

- Mediate in conflicts
- Lead in forums
- Counterbalance China's influence in Asia
- **Putin's recent praise of PM Modi** shows India's potential role as a peacemaker

### B. Geopolitics = Economic Strength

- **Trump 2.0's worldview:** "Geopolitical clout matters."
- **China's dominance in trade** = India must **strengthen alliances** beyond economics

### C. Multi-Alignment Isn't Enough

**India NOW:** Friendship with all, enemies with none

**BUT,** multi-alignment must be **strategic**

- India **skipped RCEP** trade pact

**SOLUTION:** **Balance economic ties with active diplomacy** in regions like Europe, Africa, and Indo-Pacific

## Other Strategic Policy Shifts needed

- **Regional Strategies** (SCO + C.Asia)
- **Europe** is under **geopolitical pressure**
- **Quad** and **Beyond**
- **Bilateral Trade** Agreements
- **Internal Reforms**

## The Path Forward

'India must act as a swing power'

Conclusion

Balancing **economic pragmatism** with **military preparedness**

| Scenario                                | Risk for India                  | Mitigation Strategy                         |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| U.S. sanctions on India for Russia ties | Defense supply chain disruption | Stockpile spares, diversify suppliers       |
| China-Russia military alliance          | Two-front threat (LAC + Arctic) | Strengthen Quad, EU partnerships            |
| U.S.-China détente (deal)               | India sidelined in Indo-Pacific | Build independent naval power (INS Vikrant) |

Diplomatic Tightrope

## MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

**"In a 'Trumpian' world, let us not treat economic development and geopolitics as mutually exclusive." Analyse the statement. (15 Marks, 250 words)**

## "Strategic autonomy with leverage."

- **With the U.S.** → **Tech & defense cooperation** but avoid Cold War 2.0 traps.
- **With Russia** → **Energy & arms trade** but reduce long-term dependency.
- **With China** → **Economic de-risking** while keeping dialogue open



# Judges' assets

**SYLLABUS : Prelims:** Indian Polity & Governance **GS 2 :** Structure, organization and functioning of the Judiciary  
**Newspaper** The Indian Express **Page Number** 22

## Norms Surrounding Disclosure of Judges' Assets in India

### Should Judges Disclose Their Assets?

- **Judges vs. Other Public Servants**
  - MPs, Ministers, Bureaucrats

### Current Rules for Judges

#### Supreme Court's Voluntary System

- **1997 Resolution** by CJI JS Verma
- **2009 "Voluntary"** Move: upload declarations on its **website**
  - Only **28/33** sitting judges
- **2019 RTI Ruling:** SC said judges' assets aren't "personal info"

#### High Courts

- **Only 97/770 (13%) @7 HCs**
- Most HCs **Reject RTIs**
  - **Uttarakhand HC (2012)**

## Norms Surrounding Disclosure of Judges' Assets in WORLD

| Country | Judicial Asset Disclosure  |
|---------|--|
| USA     | Federal judges <b>must file public reports</b> (since 1978).             |
| UK      | Senior judges disclose <b>gifts &amp; hospitality</b> (not full assets). |
| Brazil  | <b>Full public disclosure</b> for all judges.                            |
| India   | <b>Voluntary, opaque system</b>  |

## Other details of the article

### Unlike many public servants

Public servants, unlike judges, are often mandated to declare their assets, and this information is often easily accessible to ordinary citizens.

The passage of the **RTI Act in 2005**, which seeks to promote transparency and accountability in the working of the government, has played a key role in this regard.

For instance, the RTI Act has **pushed government officials to annually declare their assets** to their respective cadre controlling authorities. In the majority of cases, these are **available in the public domain**.

Several states, such as **Gujarat, Kerala, and Madhya Pradesh**, have strict provisions to ensure state-level bureaucrats declare their **assets**. These too can be often found in the public domain, or can be accessed through RTI applications.

*The Indian Express* had earlier filed an RTI application requesting information regarding the assets and liabilities of the judges of the Allahabad High Court. The court **rejected** the request, saying that such information fell outside the ambit of the RTI Act.

This newspaper received similar responses to its RTI applications from a number of **other High Courts, including the Rajasthan, Bombay, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gauhati, and Sikkim HCs**.

In view of this situation, Parliament's Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, and Law and Justice had recommended in 2023 that legislation should be introduced to ensure the mandatory disclosure of assets and liabilities of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. But there has been no progress on the recommendation yet.





# Judges' assets

**SYLLABUS : Prelims** : Indian Polity & Governance **GS 2** : Structure, organization and functioning of the Judiciary  
**Newspaper** The Indian Express **Page Number** 22

| HC                           | Total judges at present | Assets in Public domain | For others what website states |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Delhi High Court             | 39                      | 11                      | "File not uploaded"            |
| Punjab and Haryana           | 55                      | 31                      | No mention                     |
| Himachal Pradesh             | 12                      | 10                      | No mention                     |
| Chhattisgarh                 | 17                      | 2                       | No mention                     |
| Karnataka                    | 50                      | 2                       | No mention                     |
| Kerala                       | 39                      | 37                      | No mention                     |
| Madras                       | 62                      | 5                       | No mention                     |
| Rajasthan HC                 | 33                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Calcutta                     | 44                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Gauhati                      | 24                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Gujarat                      | 29                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh | 15                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Jharkhand                    | 18                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Allahabad                    | 84                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Andhra Pradesh               | 26                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Bombay                       | 66                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Madhya Pradesh               | 34                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Manipur                      | 4                       | None                    | No mention                     |
| Meghalaya                    | 3                       | None                    | No mention                     |
| Orissa                       | 20                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Patna                        | 33                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Sikkim                       | 3                       | None                    | No mention                     |
| Telangana                    | 27                      | None                    | No mention                     |
| Tripura                      | 5                       | None                    | No mention                     |
| Uttarakhand                  | 7                       | None                    | No mention                     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                 | <b>749</b>              | <b>98</b>               |                                |

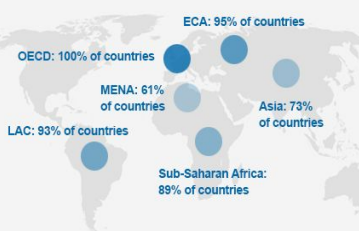
Total number of judges includes chief justices of respective high courts as well as additional judges. (Source: Websites of all 25 High Courts and Department of Justice, as on Sept 18, 2024)

**Information on the interests and assets of public officials is part of good governance and anti-corruption**

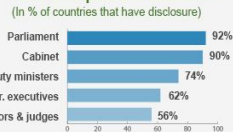


**How many countries have financial disclosure legislation?**

161 countries have adopted laws on financial disclosure with the goal to prevent, detect and prosecute the misbehavior and corruption of public officials. Although the rules are on the books, many practitioners still struggle how to implement them.



**Who is required to disclose?**



**How to disclose?**



The new guide **Getting the Full Picture on Public Officials: A How-To Guide for Effective Financial Disclosure** provides timely and practical guidance to practitioners.

**Declaration of assets by judges**

**2007-2008/09** » Quest for openness & transparency

In 2007, RTI activist **Subhash Agarwal** sought whether judges declared assets (as per the 1997 resolution). **PIO denied request**

**Agarwal moved Central Information Commission (CIC)** in 2009 that asked the SC PIO to furnish the information. **It held CJI's office within the transparency law's ambit.** SC moved Delhi HC against CIC's order saying the 1997 resolution was voluntary



**Impact | Aug 2009: Bringing chief justices under RTI**

Justice Ravindra Bhat, Delhi HC, upheld CIC's order; held that CJI is a 'public authority' under RTI; SC challenged this in HC

Justice **A P Shah**, on the bench, said: "Democracy expects openness and openness is the concomitant of free society"

► In 2010, division bench held SC bound by 1997 resolution, and CJI's office within RTI ambit. **Chief Jus-**

► Before this, in Aug 2009, SC adopted resolution to disclose personal assets, place details on website



29th March 2025

**SYLLABUS : Prelims:** Indian Polity & Governance **GS 2 :** Structure, organization and functioning of the Judiciary

**Newspaper :** The Hindu **Page Number :** 10

## UPSC PYQ (P) 2022

Consider the following statements:

1. Pursuant to the report of H.N. Sanyal Committee, the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 was passed.
2. The Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court and the High Courts to punish for contempt of themselves.
3. The Constitution of India defines Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt.
4. In India, the Parliament is vested with the powers to make laws on Contempt of Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

## Contempt of Courts Act of 1971

(H.N. Sanyal Committee)

Actions that **disrespect** or **disobey** a court's authority, **undermining its dignity and functionality**

| Article        | Key Provision                        | Scope   |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Article 129    | Supreme Court as a "Court of Record" | Grants SC power to punish for contempt of itself or subordinate courts.               |
| Article 142(2) | Enforcement of SC Decrees/Orders     | Allows SC to issue orders for doing "complete justice," enforceable nationwide.       |
| Article 215    | High Courts as "Courts of Record"    | Grants HCs power to punish for contempt of themselves (similar to SC under Art. 129). |

**Civil Contempt:** Wilful disobedience (judgment, decree, etc.)

### Criminal Contempt

Publication (whether by words, spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise)

- Scandalises
- Lower the authority
- Prejudices, or interferes
- Interferes/ obstructs administration of justice

**Punishment** (<6m; ₹2000; apology)  
HCs for **Sub.Courts Contempt**

## Details of the article

More than 1,800 contempt cases are pending in the Supreme Court while another 1.43 lakh cases are pending in the High Courts, Law Minister Arjun Ram Meghwal told the Lok Sabha in a written reply on Friday.

"The reasons for non-compliance with the orders in contempt cases pending before the Supreme Court and various High Courts are not available with the government," Mr. Meghwal said.

"As far as the Government of India is concerned, the responsibility of implementation of court orders rests with the respective administrative Ministries," he added.





# Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2024



**SYLLABUS : Prelims :** Current events of National & International importance **GS 3 :** Infrastructure: Ports  
**Newspaper :** The Indian Express **Page Number :** 11

## Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2024

| Aspect                     | Old Act (1925)                     | New Bill (2024)  |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Legal Language</b>      | Complex, colonial-era phrasing     | Simplified, business-friendly  |
| <b>Government Powers</b>   | Limited flexibility                | Allows Centre to <b>amend rules</b> as needed                        |
| <b>Global Compliance</b>   | Based on 1924 Hague Rules          | Retains Hague Rules but <b>streamlines implementation</b>            |
| <b>Stakeholder Clarity</b> | Ambiguities in carrier liabilities | Clearer <b>rights, duties, and liabilities</b> for shippers/carriers |

### What is a **"Bill of Lading"**?

- **Legal document by shipping co to cargo owner**
  - Type, quantity, and condition of goods.
  - Origin and destination details.
  - Terms of transport (liabilities, insurance, etc.)

REPLACING A 100-year-old law, Lok Sabha Friday passed the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2024, which Union Minister Sarbananda Sonowal said simplifies maritime regulations.



## Key details

The Ports, Shipping & Waterways minister told the House during the debate on the Bill that it aims to provide clear responsibilities, liabilities, rights and immunities for carriers in the shipping industry.

"We have taken all stakeholders on board and our main intention is to make the law simpler and better understood,"

Sonowal said. "The Act is applicable when ships are carrying goods from an Indian port to foreign port or from an Indian port to any other Indian port, thereby covering international carriers of goods from India as well as domestic carriers of goods by sea."

Flagging concerns over the powers granted to the Union government, Congress MP Vijay Vasanth called for better protection for shippers and consignees and pointed out that the Bill does not adequately address risks related to discrepancies in weight declarations.

### Other Benefits

- ✓ **Faster Dispute Resolution**
- ✓ **Lower Compliance Burden**
- ✓ **Global Trade Confidence**
- ✓ **Modernized Logistics**

### Other Criticisms

- △ **Implementation Delays**
- △ **Carrier vs. Shipper Conflicts**
- △ Bills of lading still **largely paper-based**






29th March 2025

**SYLLABUS : Prelims :** Economic & Social Development **GS 3 :** Changes in industrial policy

**Newspaper :** The Indian Express **Page Number :** 01



## Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme

- Cabinet approves Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme with a funding of Rs.22,919 crore
- Scheme to help in developing a robust ecosystem by attracting large investments (global/domestic)

**Benefits**

- To attract Investment of Rs.59,350 crore resulting in production of Rs. 4,56,500 crore worth of products
- To generate direct employment of 91,600 persons and many indirect jobs during its tenure

**Incentive Structure**

- Financial support based on turnover
- Target:** 91,600 direct jobs

**Production & Investment Targets:** ₹4.56 lakh crore + ₹59,350 crore in investments

**Focus on "Bare Components"**

- Circuit boards, lithium-ion batteries, hardware enclosures.**
- Sub-assemblies (display controllers, camera modules)**

**Capital Goods Boost**

- Supports **machinery** used to **manufacture components**
- Existing hubs:** Coimbatore, Bengaluru, Pune, Rajkot, Vadodara

Cabinet Decision: 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2025

### How is This Different from Previous Schemes?

| Feature                  | Earlier PLI Schemes                   | New Component Scheme                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Incentive Basis</b>   | Incremental production (output-based) | <b>Turnover &amp; Employment &amp; Capital expenditure</b> |
| <b>Focus</b>             | Finished goods (phones, IT hardware)  | <b>Components &amp; sub-assemblies</b>                     |
| <b>Duration</b>          | 4-5 years                             | <b>6 years</b>   |
| <b>Investment Target</b> | Varies by sector                      | <b>₹59,350 crore</b>                                       |

According to the assessment, which *The Indian Express* reported last August, the government has identified three key challenges in terms of electronic components manufacturing. First, the current lack of domestic scale in the country. Second, a high investment to turnover ratio -- in terms of finished products such as smartphones, which is what India is currently focusing on, every rupee of investment can bring it around Rs 20. However, in the case of electronic components, every rupee of investment will bring around Rs 2-4. Third, India has high domestic demand, because of which a large chunk of components are being imported: electronics is the second largest import commodity after oil, accounting for nearly

### Other details

The components incentive scheme is a crucial next step as the PLI scheme for smartphone manufacturing is nearing its sunset. Despite getting companies like Apple and Samsung to localise some of their overall assembly in India, the domestic value addition has been relatively low -- around 15-20 per cent -- with the government hoping to raise it to at least 30-40 per cent.

The assessment acknowledged that while the PLI scheme for smartphones has resulted in a near tapering of imports of finished products, import of key components and sub-assemblies, including integrated circuits, increased from \$29 billion in FY21 to \$46.5 billion in FY23.

In an internal assessment carried out by the IT Ministry last year, the government had identified a "huge" demand-supply gap in the electronic components sector -- to the tune of \$100 billion for domestic consumption alone, and \$140 billion if India wants to export some components. That would be almost 10 times of India's current domestic capacity. In 2022-23, the country's electronic components production stood at \$10.75 billion, accounting for only about 10 per cent of total electronics production.

### UPSC PYQ (P) 2023

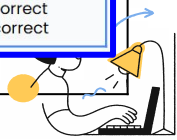
Consider the following statements:

**Statement-I :** India accounts for 3.2% of global export of goods.

**Statement-II :** Many local companies and some foreign companies operating in India have taken advantage of India's 'Production-linked Incentive' scheme.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct





29th March 2025

**SYLLABUS : Prelims :** Economic & Social Development **GS 3 :** Indian Economy and issues

**Newspaper :** The Indian Express **Page Number :** 19

## What is the Core Sector?

- **8 key infrastructure industries**
- **Index of Eight Core Industries** (OEA, DPIIT, MoC&I)
  - Petroleum Refinery Products (28.04%) > Electricity (19.85%) > Steel (17.92%) > Coal (10.33%) > Crude Oil (8.98%) > Natural Gas (6.88%) > Cement (5.37%) > Fertiliser (2.63%).
- **Index of Industrial Production**
  - **Released monthly** by the NSO
    - **Base year** for IIP: 2011-12.
  - **Components of IIP**
    - **Mining** (weightage of 10.93%)
    - **Manufacturing** (weightage of 77.45%)
    - **Electricity** (weightage of 11.62%)
- **IoECI** = 40.27% of IIP

## UPSC PYQ (P) 2015

In the 'Index of Eight Core Industries', which one of the following is given the highest weight?

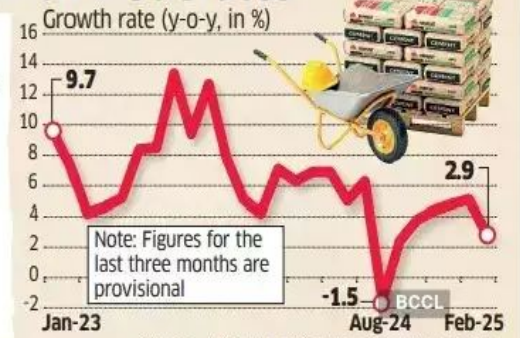
- (a) Coal production
- (b) Electricity generation
- (c) Fertilizer production
- (d) Steel production

## Infra Growth Moderates

Cement recorded the highest increase in output among the eight sectors

**SLOWDOWN IN CORE SECTOR GROWTH**

Fertiliser growth highest since April 2023



**Q1. Consider the following types of seismic waves:**

1. Primary waves
2. Secondary waves
3. Love waves
4. Rayleigh waves

**Which of the waves given above are classified as Surface waves?**

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

**Answer: c**

**Q2. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, was enacted to define and limit the powers of courts related to contempt.
2. The H.N. Sanyal Committee was set up in 1991 to review the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 provisions.
3. The Act distinguishes between civil and criminal contempt.

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

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

**Answer: b**

**Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:**

1. The PLI Scheme was introduced to promote domestic manufacturing and reduce import dependence.
2. The scheme provides incentives based only on increased turnover of the company.
3. The PLI Scheme is implemented solely by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoC&I).

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Answer: a**

**Q4. Which of the following represents the correct decreasing order of components based on their weightage in the Index of Eight Core Industries?**

- a) Coal > Crude Oil > Natural Gas > Cement >
- b) Crude Oil > Coal > Natural Gas > Cement
- c) Coal > Cement > Crude Oil > Natural Gas
- d) Crude Oil > Natural Gas > Coal > Cement

**Answer: a**

**Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2024:**

1. The new Bill retains the 1924 Hague Rules but streamlines their implementation.
2. The new Bill introduces clearer rights, duties, and liabilities for shippers and carriers.

**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: c**







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## **Institute for IAS Examination**

A unit of Vajiram & Ravi IAS Study Centre LLP

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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](http://www.vajiramandravi.com)