



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

15th April 2025



SC Categorisation in Telangana

CONTEXT: Telangana becomes **first state** to implement SC sub-categorisation.

What is Sub-Categorisation?

Dividing **SCs, STs** and **OBCs** into **sub-groups** for **reservation benefits** to ensure **equitable distribution**.

- **Objective:** Address *intra-caste* inequalities

Why Sub-Categorisation is Needed?

Graded Inequalities

Arundhatiyars (16% SC population) held only 0-5% jobs

Dominance of Advanced Sub-Castes

Social Mobility

Prevents reservation monopolization

Year		Action	Outcome
1975	Punjab	Reserved 25% SC quota for Balmiki & Mazhbi Sikhs	Struck down by HC (2006)
2000	Andhra Pradesh	AP SC (Rationalisation) Act	SC struck it down (E.V. Chinnaiah case, 2004)
2024	SC		STRUCK DOWN BY 7-judge bench

Why sub-classification?

Here are the salient points of the Supreme Court judgment:

- Scheduled Castes are not an 'indivisible monolith' classify them, if there is a rational principle for differentiation and if the rational principle has a nexus with the purpose of sub-classification
- They are composed of heterogeneous groups of castes, races or tribes with varying degrees of backwardness
- The States can further
- States have to produce data to support their claim that a sub-class required more beneficial treatment



What is Sub-Categorisation?

E.V. Chinnaiah v. AP (2004)

- SCs are a **single homogenous group**; states **cannot sub-classify**.
- **Reason:** Violates **Article 341** (only President can modify SC/ST list).

Davinder Singh v. Punjab (2014)

- **Referred to 5-judge bench** → Later **7-judge bench** (2020).
- **Observation:** "Unequals within SCs/STs exist; states can prioritize."

Punjab v. Davinder Singh 2024

- ✓ Recognizes **intra-group disparities**
- ✓ Prevents **elite capture**
- ✓ Aligns with **social justice**

Article

Relevance

Article 14

Equality before law – Sub-classification valid if based on **empirical data**

Article 15(4)

Allows **special provisions** for backward classes (SCs/STs)

Article 16(4)

Permits **reservations in jobs** for inadequately represented groups

Article 341

President's list of SCs – Sub-classification does **not violate** it

How Telangana Has Divided SC Reservations?

Group	Reservation (%)	No. of Castes Included	Benefits who?
Group I	1%	15	Most backward (e.g., manual scavengers)
Group II	9%	18	Moderately backward
Group III	5%	26	Relatively advanced

- **Total SC quota @15%**, but **now distributed fairly**
- **Sets precedent** – (Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Bihar)



CONTEXT: Telangana becomes **first state** to implement SC sub-categorisation.

Critics' Concerns

May divide SC/ST unity

States may create vote-bank categories

Lack of reliable caste-based data

Legal Disputes

Perpetual reservations?

Way Forward

Caste census/
surveys

Usha Mehra
committee

- Clause (3) in Article 341

Finding
solutions

Clear guidelines to
avoid arbitrary
divisions

Awareness
campaigns

Phase out
reservations gradually

FIGHT OVER EQUITABLE QUOTA BENEFITS

- Madigas & Malas plan to mobilise supporters during commission visit
- Groups gather data to support their arguments

- Political parties may be asked to state their stance
- Division in SCs since MRPS launched in the 1990s
- CM Revanth supports SC sub-categorisation verdict

- Mala Mahanadu held rally against sub-categorisation
- Demanded survey of SC population before move
- Karnataka, Punjab & TN also implement sub-categorisation



65%-70% MADIGAS & 25% MALAS IN STATE

- 64L SC population in state as per Samagra Kutumba Survey
- Some sub-castes that are neither of 2 groups

- While 45 lakh are Madigas, 15 lakh are Malas
- Another 3-4L belong to other Dalit castes



STATES EXCEEDING 50% CAP

Maharashtra: After including 13% Maratha quota in jobs (it was 12% in education), the total reservations reached 75%. It is back to 62% now. This includes Centre's 10% EWS quota

Bengal: 55% after adopting Centre's 10% EWS quota (for upper castes) in 2019

Punjab: 60% after including Centre's EWS quota

Haryana: 60% after adopting 10% EWS quota

Bihar: 60%, including 10% EWS quota

Kerala: 60% in jobs; but in educational institutions it is 50%

TN: 69% after AIADMK govt brought a law in Feb this year, dividing OBC quota (total 20%) into three categories

Gujarat: 59%, after including EWS quota

MP: 50% right now. The then Kamal Nath govt had increased it to 73% but HC stayed the move

Chhattisgarh: Govt proposed to raise it from 58% to 82% in 2019 (by increasing OBC pie to 27% and including 10% EWS quota), but HC stayed the decision

Rajasthan: 64%, including 10% for EWS and 5% for MBCs, but the matter is being heard in court

Andhra Pradesh: The then Naidu govt had proposed to breach 50% ceiling by giving 5% to Kapus, but the Jagan Reddy govt overturned it

Telangana: Right now 50%, but KCR govt proposes to increase quotas for STs and Muslims by 4% and 8%, respectively

'UNEQUALS CAN'T BE TREATED EQUALLY'

> Justice B R Gavai, the lone Dalit on the 7-judge bench, said the **child of a Scheduled Caste IAS/IPS or civil service officer cannot be equated with the child of a poor SC person** studying in a gram panchayat/zila parishad school

> He said opposition to sub-classification is like the tussle in a train's general compartment. 'Firstly, persons outside...struggled to get into the general compartment. However, once

they get inside it, they make every attempt possible to prevent persons outside... from entering it'

> In her dissenting verdict, Justice Bela Trivedi said the Scheduled Castes are a 'homogeneous class', 'cannot be tinkered with by states'

> She said **states cannot enact law to provide quota or give preferential treatment** to a particular caste by sub-dividing SCs. Only Parliament can



SC Categorisation in Telangana



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UPSC PYQ (M) 2023

Consider the following statements:

Statement – I: The Supreme court of India has held in some judgements that the reservation policies made under Article 16 (4) of the constitution of India would be limited Article 335 for maintenance of efficiency of administration.

Statement – II: Article 335 of the Constitution of India defines the term 'efficiency of administration'.

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

- [A] Both statement – I and Statement – II are 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.

UPSC PYQ (M) 2018

Whether the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) can enforce the implementation of constitutional reservation for the Scheduled Castes in the religious minority institutions? Examine.

Mains Practise Question

Telangana's sub categorisation move is a bold step towards equitable reservations, ensuring real backward castes get their due. However, its success depends on fair implementation and managing opposition. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 words)



CONTEXT: Study by National Law School of India University and IIT-Madras researchers finds **farmers' diversifying act affects farm operations positively**.

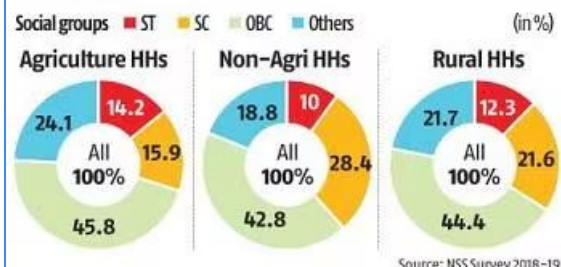
Overview of the Study

Aspect	Details
Study By	National Law School of India University & IIT-M
States Covered	Odisha, Maharashtra, Telangana, AP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, MP
Key Finding	Non-farm work improves farm labour efficiency

What is the **Rural Non-Farm Economy**?

Aspect	Details
Spatial	Activities located in rural areas but not primary agriculture .
Current Share	2/3rd of rural income now comes from non-farm activities .
Manufacturing Contribution	>50% of India's manufacturing value-added comes from rural areas.

WHO'S FARMING



PRIMARY EARNINGS



Key Sectors in RNFE

- ✓ **Agro-processing** (e.g., rice mills, dairy units)
- ✓ **Construction & Infrastructure** (roads, housing)
- ✓ **Retail & Services** (kirana stores, repair shops)
- ✓ **Tourism & Handicrafts** (rural homestays, artisanal work)

Key Findings of the Study

- **Learnings** about **farming techniques**
 - Advanced irrigation methods in Punjab
- **Seasonal** Labour Allocation
- **Financial Benefits & Risk** Diversification
- **Government Policy** Implications

Issue	Impact
Credit Constraints	Farmers lack funds to start non-farm businesses.
Skill Gaps	Limited training in non-farm trades (e.g., carpentry, retail).
Migration Risks	Unplanned migration can lead to labour shortages in villages.

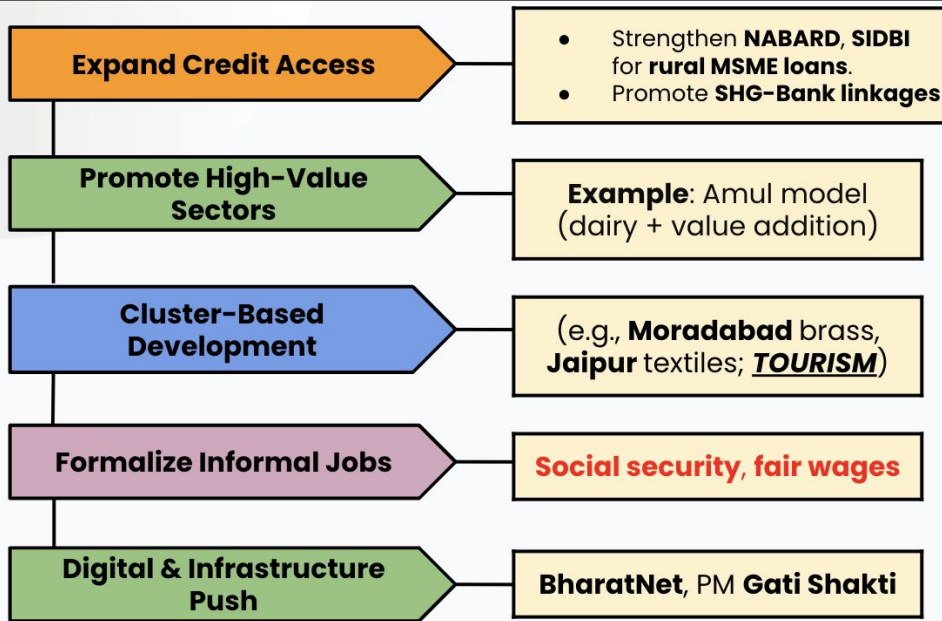
Scheme	Objective	Impact
Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM)	Skill development & micro-enterprises	7+ crore rural households benefited
PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing (PMFME)	Supports small food businesses	2 lakh units targeted
Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)	Promotes rural startups	10,000+ enterprises supported
MGNREGA	Guarantees non-farm work	25+ crore workdays/y
OTHERS	PM KISAN, PM SVANidhi, SHGs	KVIC, NSIC, SFURTI, USTAD



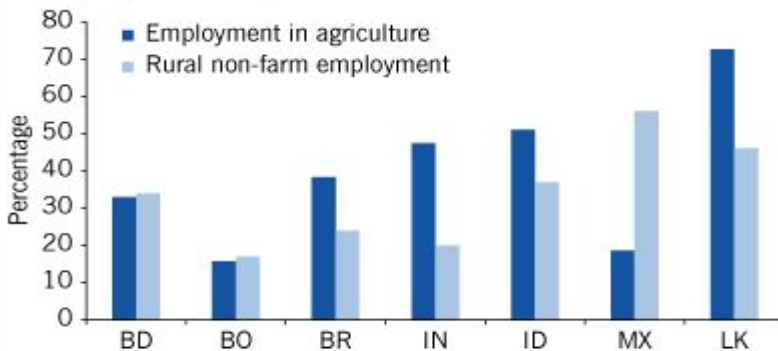
Study on non-farming activities

CONTEXT: Study by National Law School of India University and IIT-Madras researchers finds **farmers' diversifying act affects farm operations positively.**

Way forward



Employment in agriculture and rural non-farm sectors



Source: ILO. Key Indicators of the Labour Market database. Online at: <http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/research-and-databases/kilm/lang-en/index.htm>; [1].

IZA
World of Labor

Mains Practise Question

Rural Non-Farm Economy is critical for India's rural transformation, offering jobs, reducing farm distress, and curbing migration. Discuss.
(15 Marks, 250 words)



Syllabus: GS Paper 3: Money-laundering and its prevention
Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No. 14

What is Extradition?

Legal process where one country sends a fugitive (*accused/convicted*) to another country for trial or punishment

Principle	Meaning
Dual Criminality	Crime must be punishable in both countries .
Political/Military Exception	No extradition for political crimes (e.g., sedition).
Human Rights Protection	No extradition if risk of torture/death penalty .

Treaty Partners (40+)

Non-Treaty Arrangements:
Portugal, Italy
(*case-by-case basis*)

Legal Framework: Extradition Act, 1962

- Extradition Offence:**
 - Must be a crime in **India + requesting country**.
 - Listed in the **bilateral treaty** (if exists).
- Process Flow:**
 - Step 1:** Foreign govt. submits request to **MEA**.
 - Step 2:** Magistrate examines evidence → **issues arrest warrant**.
 - Step 3:** Central Govt. makes **final decision**.
- Grounds for Denial:**
 - Political offence** (e.g., anti-govt. protest).
 - Double jeopardy**
 - Human rights risks** (torture, unfair trial).

Countries India has extradition treaties with

S.No.	Country	S.No.	Country	S.No.	Country	S.No.	Country
1	Australia	13	Germany	25	Poland	36	Turkey
2	Bahrain	14	Hong Kong	26	Portugal	37	UAE
3	Bangladesh	15	Indonesia	27	Republic of Korea	38	UK
4	Belarus	16	Kuwait	28	Russia	39	Ukraine
5	Belgium	17	Malaysia	29	Saudi Arabia	40	US
6	Bhutan	18	Mauritius	30	South Africa	41	Uzbekistan
7	Brazil	19	Mexico	31	Spain	42	Vietnam
8	Bulgaria	20	Mongolia	32	Switzerland	43	Afghanistan
9	Canada	21	Nepal	33	Tajikistan	44	Azerbaijan
10	Chile	22	Netherlands	34	Thailand	45	Iran
11	Egypt	23	Oman	35	Tunisia	46	Israel
12	France	24	Philippines			47	Kazakhstan



Extradition arrangements

S.No.	Country	S.No.	Country	S.No.	Country
1	Croatia	4	Papua New Guinea	7	Singapore
2	Fiji	5	Peru	8	Sweden
3	Italy	6	Sri Lanka	9	Tanzania

Global Extradition Frameworks

UN Model Treaty (1990)

- Template** for bilateral treaties.
- Covers **serious crimes** (drugs, terrorism).

UN Convention vs. Transnational Crime (2000)

- Simplifies extradition** for **human trafficking, corruption**.
- Promotes **mutual legal assistance** (evidence sharing).



Syllabus: GS Paper 3: Money-laundering and its prevention
Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No. 14

Details

What happens next? How soon can Choksi be brought back?

India first signed an extradition treaty with **Belgium in 1901**. The treaty allows extradition on the basis of **"dual criminality"**, including for financial crimes. Dual criminality essentially means that an individual can be extradited only if her offence is punishable in both jurisdictions involved.

The treaty, however, **prohibits extradition for offences of political nature** or in cases where the individual in question can prove she is being prosecuted in the requesting country for political reasons. It also says that the **fugitive arrested shall be released if the requesting country fails to present evidence of culpability within two months**.

In **2020**, India and Belgium signed the **Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty** for better co-operation on fugitives.

Choksi's wife is a Belgian citizen — could influence legal maneuvering

Choksi is an Antiguan citizen; India lacks an extradition treaty with Antigua

Extradition from Europe tends to be prolonged due to procedural and judicial delays

back to Antigua. The **Interpol withdrew its Red Corner Notice** against Choksi in 2023 on the grounds that he was **"abducted"** for **"deportation"** to India, and there was a **"risk"** that he would not get a fair trial in the country.

His lawyers will likely use this incident to suggest that Choksi will not receive due process in India. They are likely to also raise allegations of human rights violations and poor prison conditions in the country, as well as Choksi's ill health to oppose extradition. Finally, Choksi being an Antiguan citizen could significantly complicate the legal process to bring him to India from Belgium.



November 2017

Mehul Choksi acquired Antiguan nationality, reportedly anticipating legal trouble regarding the multi-billion dollar Punjab National Bank (PNB) fraud case.

January 2018

He fled India just before the Rs 14,000-crore fraud came to light, initially travelling to the United States and later settling in Antigua.

March 2019

Choksi's nephew, Nirav Modi, co-accused in the PNB scam, was arrested in London.

March 2023

Interpol revoked the red notice against Choksi, weakening India's ability to secure his arrest internationally.

Early 2024

Choksi and his wife reportedly relocated from Antigua to Belgium, following the red notice revocation.

February 2024

Choksi's legal counsel informed a court that he was in Antwerp, Belgium, undergoing treatment for blood cancer.

March 2025

Choksi and his wife obtained F-residency cards in Belgium amid his treatment for blood cancer.

April 2025

Mehul Choksi was arrested in Belgium on India's extradition request.

TOI



Syllabus: GS Paper 3: Indian Economy
Newspaper : Indian Express, Page No. 13

Current Trends: Surging Demand & NPAs

Metric	Dec 2023	Dec 2024	Growth
Total Outstanding Loans	₹8.73 lakh cr	₹11.11 lakh cr	+27.26%
NPAs (Banks + NBFCs)	₹5,307 cr	₹6,824 cr	+28.58%

Why Gold Loans Remain Popular?

A. Cultural & Economic Factors

- **Gold = Emergency Fund:** 25% of Indian households own gold.
- **Digital Ease**

B. Gold Price Surge (2019–2025)

- ₹32,000/10gm (2019) → ₹72,000/10gm (2025)

RBI's Concerns & New Draft Guidelines

A. Problems Identified by RBI

- Gold appraised **without customer presence**.
- No check on **end-use of funds**.
- Non-transparent gold **auctions** on default.
- Loans exceeding **75% of gold value** (RBI cap).

B. RBI's Past Actions (2023)

- Banned **same-day replying** (forced full repayment first).
- Ordered banks/NBFCs to **audit gold loan processes**.

The RBI then asked banks and NBFCs to comprehensively review their policies, processes and practices on gold loans to identify gaps and initiate appropriate remedial measures in a time-bound manner. Further, the gold loan portfolio should be closely monitored, especially in the light of significant growth in the portfolio. It should also be ensured that adequate controls are in place over out-sourced activities and third-party service providers, the RBI said.

for different banks. This had led to evergreening of gold loans as borrowers extended loans indefinitely without making repayment of principal.

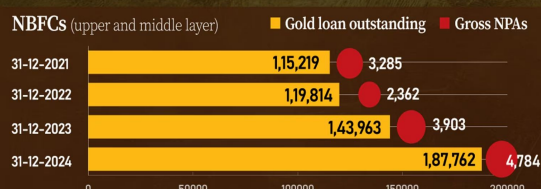
After the RBI asked lenders to tighten the gold loan processes in September last year, borrowers are now required to repay the full principal and interest on the loan if they want to repledge the gold and ask for an extension of the loan. The change has made it costlier for borrowers, as they will have to borrow again to repledge the loan and extend the loan tenure for another year.

Expected Outcomes

- ✓ **Reduce NPAs** by stricter collateral rules.
- ✓ **Curb evergreening** via repayment enforcement.
- ⚠ **May limit credit access** for low-income borrowers.

GOLD LOANS: GROSS NPAs AND LOAN OUTSTANDING

(Amount in Rs crore)



Source: RBI RTI reply

Rule	Impact
No loans against gold ETFs/mutual funds	Prevents speculative lending.
Max 75% LTV for consumption loans	Reduces default risk.
12-month cap on bullet repayment loans	Stops indefinite loan extensions.
Ownership proof mandatory	Cuts fraud (stolen gold pledges).



Syllabus: GS Paper 2: Important aspects of governance
Newspaper : The Hindu, **Page No. 6**

Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023: A Game-Changer?

- **S44(3)** DPDP Act amends Section 8(1)(j) of RTI Act
- Govt. can **now deny** any "personal information" under RTI without considering public interest.
 - **No safeguard:** not require authorities to justify withholding data

How Section 8(1)(j) Balanced Privacy & Public Interest

- **Original Provision:**
 - Allows withholding **personal information**
 - **But** mandates disclosure if **public interest overrides privacy**.
- **Example:**
 - A bureaucrat's **fake caste certificate**

What's the Way Forward?

Restore public interest override in Section 8(1)(j)

Define "Personal Information" Clearly

Exclude public servants' professional records from privacy claims

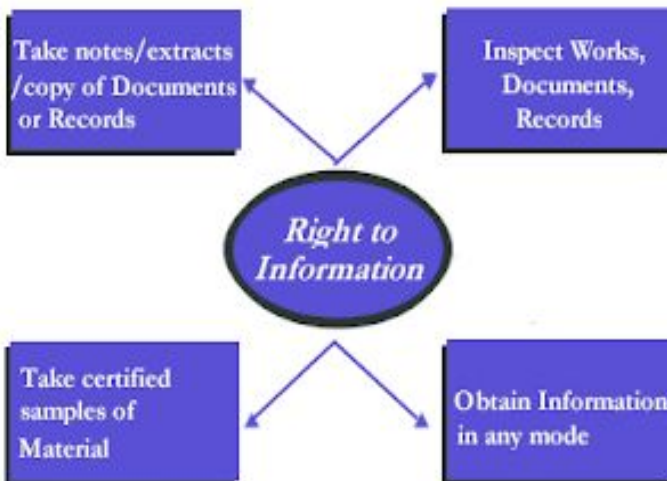
Penalize frivolous denials

Train PIOs better

Scenario	Under RTI (Before DPDP)	Under DPDP (Now)
Politician's Educational Degree	Disclosed if fake (public interest).	Can be denied as "personal" .
Bureaucrat's Corruption Case	Investigative journalists could access files.	Govt. may classify as "personal" .
Public Welfare Spending	Citizens could audit schemes (MGNREGA, PMAY).	Risk of denial if linked to officials.

Ashwini Vaishnaw (I&B Minister):

- Amendment prevents **RTI "misuse"** and aligns with **privacy rights (Puttaswamy, 2017)**.
- Assures **salaries, asset details** still accessible under **DPDP Section 3**.



UPSC PYQ (M) 2018

Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

- Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution.
- Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV.
- Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III.
- Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution.

UPSC PYQ (M) 2021

'Right to Privacy' is protected under which Article of the Constitution of India?

- Article 15
- Article 19
- Article 21
- Article 29



Syllabus: GS Paper I: Indian culture: Art Forms
Newspaper : Indian Express, **Page No. 7**

Introduction to Sattriya Dance

- **Origin:** 15th century Assam: neo-Vaishnavite movement by **Srimanta Sankardev**.
- **Place:** Sattras (Vaishnavite monasteries).
- **"Classical dance"** by **Sangeet Natak Akademi** (2000).

Component	Description
Natya	Dramatic <u>storytelling</u> (dialogue, mime).
Nritta	Pure <u>dance</u> (rhythmic movements without expressions).
Nritya	<u>Expressive dance</u> (hand gestures, facial emotions).

Why is Sattriya Unique?

- ✓ **Only classical dance** tied to monastic traditions.
- ✓ **Blends devotion, drama, and pure dance seamlessly.**

Traditional	Modern
Performed only by male monks (bhokots) .	Now performed by both men & women on stage.
Themes: Krishna-Radha, Ram-Sita .	Includes non-mythological themes .
Two streams: Bhaona (drama) & independent dances .	Expanded to contemporary interpretations .



Music Style:

- **Borgeets**
- **Lyrics:** In **Brajabuli language** (mix of Maithili & Assamese).

Instruments	Role
Khol (drum)	Main rhythm keeper.
Bahi (flute)	Melodic accompaniment.
Violin & Harmonium	Adds harmony.
Shankha (conch shell)	Used in devotional pieces.

UPSC PYQ (M) 2014

With reference to the famous Sattriya dance, consider the following statements:

1. Sattriya is a combination of music, dance and drama.
2. It is a centuries-old living tradition of Vaishnavites of Assam.
3. It is based on classical Ragas and Talas of devotional songs composed by Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- [A] 1 only
[B] 1 and 2 only
[C] 2 and 3 only
[D] 1, 2 and 3

Other details

A. Folk Dance Inspirations

- **Ojapali** (storytelling dance).
- **Devadasi** (temple dance traditions).
- **Bihu** (Assamese harvest dance).
- **Bodo tribal dances**.

B. Strict Guidelines

- **Hasta Mudras (Hand Gestures):** Follows **Natya Shastra**.
- **Footwork:** Precise rhythmic patterns.
- **Aharya (Costume & Makeup):** Traditional Assamese attire.
- **Music:** Uses **Borgeets** (Sankardev's devotional songs).

Syllabus: Prelims: Current events of National & International importance
Newspaper : The Hindu, **Page No. 12**

Archaeological Survey of India

3,696+ monuments

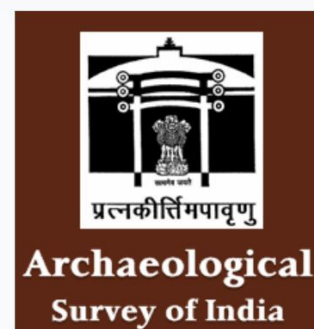
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1958)
- Amendment Act (2010)

"Indian Archaeology: A Review"

Manages 42 UNESCO World Heritage Sites

Runs 44 museums

- **Estb:** 1861 by Alexander Cunningham
- **HQ:** New Delhi.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Culture, GoI
- **Primary Role:** Protection, conservation, and research of India's **cultural heritage**



Recent Initiatives

- **Adopt a Heritage Scheme:** Corporates maintain monuments (e.g., **Red Fort – Dalmia Group**).
- **Digital Archives**
- **Indian Heritage App**

A new initiative

A nine-member team of the **Underwater Archaeology Wing of the ASI** has undertaken onshore and off-shore expeditions at **Dwarka and Beyt Dwarka** to search, document, and study submerged archaeological remains as well as ascertain the antiquity of the recovered objects through scientific analysis of sediments, archaeological and marine deposits, a senior ASI official said.

Beyt Dwarka, believed to be the **home of Lord Krishna**, is an island off the coast of Gujarat, where the **Dwarkadhish Temple** is located.

In 2007, a small area near the northern gate of the Dwarkadhish temple was chosen for the excavation. The entire excavation was conducted meticulously to document antiquity in situ. A deposit of about 10 metres having 26 layers was excavated. Antiquities recovered from this small excavation included **iron objects, beads, copper objects, rings, and on. Pottery** recovered during the excavation was also examined and studied thoroughly.



Q1. Regarding the sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in India, consider the following statements:

1. The primary objective of sub-categorisation is to ensure equitable distribution of reservation benefits among all SC communities.
2. The Supreme Court of India has ruled that States have no power to sub-classify Scheduled Castes for the purpose of reservation.
3. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 empowers the Parliament to sub-categorise SCs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: b

Q2. Regarding the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), consider the following statements:

1. It aims to organize rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and make them financially independent.
2. It is implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
3. It promotes financial inclusion and access to livelihood opportunities for the rural poor.

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

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

Answer: b

Q3. Regarding Extradition in the Indian context, consider the following statements:

1. Extradition in India is governed by the Extradition Act, 1962.
2. India can extradite a fugitive criminal only if there is a bilateral extradition treaty with the concerned country.

3. The Ministry of External Affairs is the nodal authority for processing extradition requests in India.

4. Extradition can be denied in cases involving political or military offences.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: b

Q4. Consider the following statements, regarding "Sattriya dance" :

1. It originated in the state of Assam.
2. It was introduced by the Vaishnavite saint Srimanta Sankardeva.
3. It is traditionally performed only by male monks in monasteries called 'sattras'.
4. It is one of the eight classical dance forms recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: a

Q5. Regarding the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), consider the following statements:

1. It functions under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.
2. It is responsible for the maintenance and conservation of centrally protected monuments and archaeological sites.
3. It was established during the tenure of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India.

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

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

Answer: b





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