



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

10th September 2025



Why is Kathmandu Burning?

10th September 2025

CONTEXT: Gen Z Protests are being witnessed at Nepal.

Background:

- **Some Facebook pages**, including one called **Next Generation Nepal**, began to post on the grim political situation in Nepal and the massive corruption in high places.
- No specific individuals appeared to be promoting the posts, but it was clear that *most of them belonged to a generation that was **born between 1996 and 2012**, the cohort known as "Generation Z", or 'Gen Z'.*
- **Issues Highlighted:**
 - *corrupt political system: immunity that politicians enjoy from investigation or accountability.*
 - *social inequality and the lack of job opportunities.*
- **Government response:** *banned 26 social media platforms, including prominent ones like Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, X, and YouTube, for failing to register with the authorities by a certain deadline.*
- **Present situation:** PM K P Sharma Oli resigned, and President Ram Chandra Poudel was at an undisclosed location under the protection of the Army.

Brief History of Political instability in Nepal:

POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN NEPAL

K P Sharma Oli became PM on July 15, 2024, and resigned on Tuesday. Nepal has had 14 governments since 2008, not one of which has completed a full five-year term.

UNTIL 1951, Nepal was ruled by monarchs from various dynasties, including the Ranas, who had a system of hereditary PMs. The Ranas were ousted in 1951, and a parliamentary democracy was established.

IN 1961, King Mahendra banned political parties and returned to a centralised system of government known as "Panchayat", which consolidated his power.

IN 1990, some parties launched a campaign, popularly known as the "People's Movement", to restore multi-party democracy. King Birendra lifted the ban on political parties and ended the "Panchayat" system.

IN 1996, the Maoists launched a violent bid to replace the royal parliamentary system with a people's republic. More than 17,000 people were killed in the decade-long civil war that followed.

IN 2008, the monarchy was abolished, and Nepal became a federal democratic republic. The Maoist leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' became PM in August that year.

IN 2015, Nepal adopted a new constitution. Oli became PM for the first time in October that year, but had to leave the post in 2016. He became PM again in 2018, 2021, and 2024.

REUTERS

India-Nepal Relations: Convergences:

- **Historical Ties:**
 - **Buddhism** with Buddha's **birthplace Lumbini** located in present day Nepal.
 - Roti-Beti ka Rishta
 - **Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950:** reciprocal treatment of Indian and Nepali citizens in the two countries, in *residence, property, business and movement.*



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CONTEXT: Gen Z Protests are being witnessed at Nepal.

- **Geo-Strategic significance of Nepal:**
 - acts as buffer states against any possible aggression from China.
- **Trade and Economy:**
 - India is the largest trading partner of Nepal and the highest source of FDI.
- **Connectivity:**
 - laying an electric rail track linking Kathmandu with Raxaul in India.



- **Power sector & energy:**
 - **2019:** South Asia's first cross-border petroleum products pipeline, connected Motihari in India to Amlekhgunj in Nepal.
- **Defence Cooperation:**
 - *Recruitment of Nepalese soldiers in Gorkha regiments* of the Indian Army.
 - **Surya Kiran**- annual Joint military exercise conducted alternatively in the two countries.
- **Multilateral Cooperation:**
 - **BBIN** (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal), **BIMSTEC**, **SAARC** & International Solar Alliance.
- **Disaster Management:**
 - Following the **2015 earthquake in Nepal**, New Delhi was the *first responder* as it carried out **Operation Maitri** in the region.
 - India supplied **Covishield to Nepal** under its **Vaccine Maitri** Initiative.

Divergences:

- **Territorial Disputes:**
 - Kathmandu published a **new political map in 2020** that showed three Indian territories - **Limpiyadhura, Kalapani and Lipulekh** - as part of Nepal.
- **China's Rising Footprint:**
 - Nepal a key partner in Belt and Road Initiative.
 - Gorkhas, traditionally in the Indian Army, might join China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) due to concerns over India's new Agniveer scheme.
 - undermine Nepal's distinction of a buffer state between India and China.
- **Trust Gap:**
 - **India's slow pace of project implementation** and the alleged **perception of India's interference** in Nepal's politics.
- **Treaty Concerns:** Nepal sees the **1950 INFP Treaty** as outdated and an Indian imposition.
- **Security issues:** Porous border



Why is Kathmandu Burning?



CONTEXT: Gen Z Protests are being witnessed at Nepal.

Way Ahead:

- **Sustained and open diplomatic discussions**
- **Encourage Track-II diplomacy** involving non-governmental entities, academics, and civil society.
- **Revisiting the Friendship treaty**
- **Explore and implement joint hydropower projects**
- **Policy of Non-interference in internal politics**

Mains Practice Question

"India and Nepal share deep historical, cultural, and economic ties, yet their bilateral relations often face challenges due to political, strategic, and border-related issues. Discuss the opportunities and challenges in strengthening India–Nepal relations in the present geopolitical context."

(15 Marks, 250 words)



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CONTEXT: Recently **C.P.Radhakrishnan** has been elected as Vice President of India.

- Articles 63 to 71 of the Constitution deal with the Vice President.

- Articles 63: There shall be a Vice-President of India.

Election of Vice President:

- Eligibility Criteria: Article 66 (3)**

- Must be an Indian citizen.
- Should have completed 35 years of age.
- Qualified for Rajya Sabha membership.
- Article 66(4):** Should not hold an office of profit under Union or State Government or any local authority or any public authority.
- Exception:** a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the *President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.*
- Article 66 (2):** The Vice-President **shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State**, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected Vice-President, he shall be **deemed to have vacated his seat in that House** on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President.

Comparison of Elections of the President and the Vice-President of India:

President	Vice-President
Electoral college: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Elected members of State/UT legislative Assemblies. 	Electoral college: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All MPs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (Elected + Nominated) MLAs don't participate in election of the Vice-President
The value of each vote is different in Presidential election.	The value of each vote is the same in Vice-Presidential election.
For nomination: at least 50 electors as 'Proposers' and 50 electors as 'Seconders' are required.	A candidate needs at least 20 electors as proposers and at least 20 electors as seconders for nomination.
Voting takes place at multiple locations as elected MLAs also form part of the Electoral college.	Voting takes place in the Parliament.

Value of the vote of an MLA

$$= \frac{\text{Total population of state}}{\text{Total number of elected members in the state legislative assembly}} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

Value of the vote of an MP =

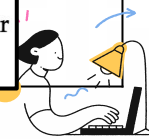
$$\frac{\text{Total value of votes of all MLAs of all states}}{\text{Total number of elected members of Parliament}}$$

67. Term of office of Vice-President

The Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that-

- a Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;
- a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People; but no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution;
- a Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.



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Role of Vice President

CONTEXT: Recently **C.P.Radhakrishnan** has been elected as Vice President of India.

65. The Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence, of President

- (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until the date on which a new President elected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy enters upon his office.
- (2) When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties.
- (3) The Vice-President shall, during, and in respect of, the period while he is so acting as, or discharging the functions of, President, have all the powers and immunities of the President and be entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

Indian v/s American VP:

- **Succession to Presidency:**
 - **American:** Succeeds to Presidency when it falls vacant, and remains President for the **Unexpired term of his predecessor**.
 - **Indian:** acts as the President *only temporarily* during a vacancy **until a new President is elected (max 6 months)**. The role is limited to exigencies.
- **Duties Beyond Constitutional Role:**
 - **American:** beyond those specified in the U.S. Constitution, are determined at the *discretion of the President*.
 - **Indian:** S/he **cannot be assigned** any additional functions by the President or Parliament.
- **Election Process:**
 - **American:** chosen along with the President by the same Electoral College, where electors cast one vote for each office.
 - **Indian:** Vice-President is elected separately by an Electoral College consisting of MPs from both Houses of Parliament.

Role as Chairman of Rajya Sabha: **Article 64** states that the VP shall be the *ex-officio* Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.

- **Procedural authority:**
 - **Maintaining Decorum:** Under Rule 256 of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, the Chairman can **suspend a member** for the remainder of the session if the member's conduct is grossly disorderly or disregards the authority of the Chair.
 - **Maintaining Quorum** - 1/10th of total no. of members
 - **Casting Vote** - (Article 100)
- **Referring bills to parliamentary committees** based on subject matter expertise.
- **Constitutional interpretation:** Rules of Procedure
- **Privilege Protection**
- **Disqualification Powers** - 10th Schedule
- **Facilitates consensus-building** on contentious issues through all-party meetings and informal consultations.



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CONTEXT: Recently **C.P.Radhakrishnan** has been elected as Vice President of India.

MAINS PYQ

"Discuss the role of the Vice –Presidents of India as the chairman of the Rajya Sabha."
(2022)

Mains Practice Question

"Compare and contrast the election procedures of the President and the Vice-President of India."

(10 Marks, 150 words)



Syllabus: G.S. 1: Urbanization – their problems and their remedies

Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No.** 9

Kerala is a tapestry of villages rippling into towns, of backwaters, and midlands and highlands woven together in a living continuum. Capital cities and hamlets bleed into each other, forming a unique “rurban” landscape. Yet beneath this tapestry lies a race against time – urbanisation accelerating faster than infrastructure and governance can keep up, while climate stress lurks in floods, landslides, coastal erosion, and unpredictable weather. In response, Kerala decided to tackle the problem head-on with the Kerala Urban Policy Commission.

What is the KUPC?

The Kerala Urban Policy Commission, (KUPC) set in motion in December 2023, was charged with designing a 25-year urban roadmap that sees cities not as concrete problems, but as organic, climate-aware ecosystems. When the KUPC handed its report to the State in March 2025, the result was not a mild adjustment – it was a structural reset. The blueprint promised nothing less than a data revolution, governance recalibration, identity revival, and finance empowerment – all tied together in one bold vision.

Why was it needed?

By late 2023, Kerala was urbanising at a pace well ahead of the national average. Estimates projected an urban population of over 80% by 2050 – a seismic shift in a region where villages and towns intermesh in a delicate mosaic. Meanwhile, climate threats were intensifying. Floods devastated Ernakulam; landslides shattered hillsides; and coastal zones reeled from sea-level pressures. The gap between crisis and planning was growing wide.

The cabinet’s December 2023 resolution to form the KUPC was a calculated break from India’s centralised, project-based urban model. It was a

political acknowledgement that Kerala needed its own compass – tailored to its place, history, and climate context. No other State had taken such a leap. Therefore, the KUPC became India’s first State-level urban commission, signalling a paradigm shift – from reactive fixes to systemic thinking.

What were the recommendations of the commission?

The commission conducted 33 deep-dive studies, covering everything from land-use patterns and water systems to finance flows and civic health. It held 53 district-level stakeholder dialogues, involving mayors, NGOs, unions, resident associations, gig workers, and panchayat members.

A 2,359-page final report, structured around 10 thematic pillars, ranging from climate readiness and finance to well-being and identity, was submitted to the State. The commission drew on

Climate and risk-aware zoning: Any kind of urban planning must reflect hazard mapping of landslides, coastal inundation, flood zones etc. Thus, planning becomes proactive, instead of being reactive.

A digital data observatory: At the Kerala Institute of Local Administration, a real-time data nerve centre could collate high-resolution Light Detection and Ranging, and ground penetrating radar, tide/water gauge, satellite and real-time weather data. Thus, every municipality gains a living intelligence feed.

Green fees and climate insurance: Projects in eco-sensitive zones could come with environmental levies (green fees) which would fund urban resilience. A parametric insurance model ensures pre-approved payouts for disaster-prone

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Syllabus: G.S. 1: Urbanization – their problems and their remedies

Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No.** 9

Municipal and pooled bonds: While Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi, and Kozhikode, being bigger cities, could issue municipal bonds, smaller towns would use pooled instruments. Bond subscriptions were even plugged into the 2024 interim Budget.

Governance overhaul: City cabinets, led by mayors, could replace bureaucratic inertia. **Specialist cells** (climate, waste, mobility, law) with dedicated municipal cadres should be formed. A “Jnanashree” program would recruit and deploy youth tech talent.

Place-based economic revival: Thrissur-Kochi is known as a FinTech hub; Thiruvananthapuram-Kollam a knowledge corridor; Kozhikode is known as the city of literature; and Palakkad and Kasaragod have been elevated to smart-industrial zones.

Commons, culture, and care: The report stressed the need to revive wetlands, reactivate waterways and preserve heritage zones. It also recommended city health councils to cater to migrants, students, gig workers.

Why is the report unique?

- **Participatory Approach:** Rather than imposing “top-down solutions,” policies were co-produced with citizens.
- **Climate resilience embedded:** every pillar integrates disaster awareness.
- **Emancipation of public finance:** municipal bonds and green levies which give local bodies fiscal agency.
- **Re-defines governance:** from passive bureaucracies to dynamic election-led city cabinets, guided by youth technocrats.
- **Data fuels policy:** closing the feedback loop between lived reality and institutional action.
- **Dismantle silos:** in planning, finance, governance and re-assemble them into a 360° urban system.



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Syllabus: G.S. 1: Art & Culture

Newspaper: Indian Express, Page No. 19

PAGE 1 ANCHOR

VIKAS PATHAK

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 9

A DIVERSE group comprising archaeologists, a cancer specialist, an aerospace engineer, and a retired government official will gather in New Delhi on the Union Ministry of Culture's invitation from September 11 to 13 to present their findings on attempts to decipher the

Harappan script, which has puzzled historians ever since the remains of the long-lost civilization were discovered in Harappa and Mohenjo Daro in the early 1920s. To date, there has been no credible breakthrough in decoding the script.

According to the programme schedule of the international conference, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will attend the conference on September 12 and Union Home Minister Amit Shah will be present the following day. Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) member

be shared soon. The IGNCA is an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Culture.

The papers that are set to be presented have varied conclusions. While a few claim that the underlying language of the script is Sanskrit, some claim it to be a Dravidian language, and some link it to specific tribal languages such as Santali and Gondi.

About Indus Script

→ Material Form:

- ◆ Indus Script inscriptions **appear on various materials**, including Seals and seal impressions, Pottery, Bronze tools, Stoneware bangles, Bones, Shells, Ivory, Steatite, bronze, and copper tablets.

→ Features:

- ◆ **Boustrophedon method:** i.e., written from *right to left on one line* and then from *left to right in the next line*.
- ◆ **Mainly pictographic:** containing 250 to 400 pictographs where each letter stands for some sound, idea, or object.
- ◆ **Inscription Length:** Typically short, with an average of five characters, the longest has 26 characters.
- ◆ **Logosyllabic:** where signs represented objects, words or homophones.

→ Challenges in Deciphering:

- ◆ **Lack of bilingual inscriptions:** Unlike the **Rosetta Stone for Egyptian hieroglyphs**, no comparable bilingual texts have been found.
- ◆ **Short inscriptions:** The brevity of inscriptions (less than 30 signs) makes it **difficult to identify recurring patterns**.
- ◆ **Unknown language:** Scholars speculate links to Dravidian, Indo-European, Austroasiatic, or even lost language families.
- ◆ **Unclear links to later Indian writing systems** (e.g., Brahmi, Devanagari) has left the Indus Valley Civilization among the least understood ancient civilizations.

→ Benefit of Deciphering:

- ◆ **Cultural Heritage:** Connection to modern Dravidian and South Asian languages and traditions.
- ◆ **Academic Impact:** Could bridge gaps in early South Asian history.
- ◆ **Historical Importance:** Can redefine understanding of early Indian civilisation and its global interactions.



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Syllabus: Prelims: Current events of International importance.
Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No.** 14

Ethiopia inaugurated the continent's largest hydroelectric project on Tuesday in what Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed called a "great achievement for all black people", but it drew a protest to the United Nations from downstream nation Egypt. The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam



Africa's pride: Abiy Ahmed at the inauguration ceremony of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) in Guba on Tuesday. AFP



About Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam

- **Location:** formerly known as the *Millennium Dam*, is situated in the **Benishangul-Gumuz region** of Ethiopia, **near the border with Sudan**.
- **River:** It is located on the **Blue Nile**, one of the main tributaries of the Nile River.
- **Construction Started:** April 2011
- **Capacity:**
 - Can hold 74 billion cubic metres of water and generate 5,150 megawatts of electricity.
 - It is the largest hydroelectric power plant in Africa.
- **Dispute:** **Egypt and Sudan fear** the massive **\$4.2bn GERD** will severely reduce the share of Nile water they receive and have repeatedly asked Ethiopia to stop filling it until they have all reached agreement on how it should work.



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Syllabus: Prelims: Current events of International importance.
Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No.** 14

About Nile River

- It is the **longest river in the world**.
- **Rises:** south of the Equator and *drains* into the *Mediterranean Sea*.
- **River basin** includes parts of Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Sudan, and the cultivated part of Egypt.
- **Two main branches**
 - Blue Nile coming from the Ethiopian and Eritrean highlands (Source of 85% of total flow).
 - White Nile, coming from the Great Lakes region.
- The *White Nile* meets the *Blue Nile* at **Khartoum**, the Sudanese capital.
- The **Blue Nile** originates from **Lake Tana** in Ethiopia.



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Syllabus: Prelims: Art & Culture
Newspaper: Indian Express, **Page No.** 19

ASSAM HAS begun its year-long birth centenary celebrations of poet, singer, composer and filmmaker Bhupen Hazarika, who was born on September 8, 1926.

In a tribute to the legendary artiste in *The Indian Express*, Prime Minister Narendra Modi wrote, "More than just a voice, he was the heartbeat of the people. Generations have grown up listening to his songs, each word resonating with themes of kindness, social justice, unity and deep-rooted belonging."

For Hazarika, who passed away in 2011, the Brahmaputra river remained an enduring metaphor. So much so that his voice has often been equated with the river, next to which he grew up, lived, and died.

About Bhupen Hazarika

Early life and musical learning:

- **Born** in unified Assam in **1926 in Sadiya**, a village next to the Brahmaputra's deepest point.
- **Credited** his understanding of music to **his mother's lullabies and the tribal music of Assam** that he grew up around. In fact one can spot the touches of the lullabies in his **film, the Dimple Kapadia-starrer Rudaali (1993)**.
- **Learned music from** Bishnu Prasad Rabha.
- **College:**
 - studied political science at **Banaras Hindu University**, where he was fascinated by the **shehnai of Ustad Bismillah Khan**.
 - **1948** - after working briefly with All India Radio
 - **PhD in Mass Communication** from Columbia University in New York.
- **Inspired by African-American musician Paul Robeson**, whose rendition of **Ol' Man River**, which highlighted the struggles of African-Americans, was later adapted into Assamese as *Bistirno Parore* (Of the Wide Shores) and Bengali version *Bistirno Duparey*.

Expansive career:

- **Directed Assamese films** - including *Shakuntala* (1961) and *Pratidhwani* (1964).
- **Composed songs for films:** *Ek Pal* (1986), followed by *Rudaali* (1993) and *Daman* (2001).
- Voice in ***Samay dheere chalo*** and the composition ***Dil hoom hoom kare*** still remain popular.
- Wrote and composed over 1,500 songs, made 14 films.
- **Edited magazines** - *Amar Pratinidhi* and *Pratidhwani*
- **Awards:**
 - **Dadasaheb Phalke** for his lifetime contribution towards Indian cinema and a **Padma Bhushan**.
 - Awarded the **Bharat Ratna (posthumously) in 2019**.
- **Headed several organisations** including the *Sangeet Natak Akademi* and *Assam Sahitya Sabha*.
- **Political career:** fought *independently* and won the state elections and was an **MLA from 1967-72**.



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Syllabus: GS Paper 2: Government policies and interventions
Newspaper: Indian Express, Page No. 10

THE ELECTION COMMISSION of India's (EC) Form 6, through which citizens apply to have their name included in the Electoral Roll, asks for applicants' Aadhaar details "for the purpose of authentication of entries". The Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of the voters' list in Bihar excluded arguably the most ubiquitous proof of identity in India from the **list of 11 documents for inclusion** into the final electoral roll. This discrepancy was not a mere oversight — it symbolised what appeared to be a fundamental shift in one of the country's most important, independent and respected institutions. On Monday, the **Supreme Court bench** comprising Justices Surya Kant and Joymala Bagchi **ordered that the EC include Aadhaar in the list**. The directive has corrected an approach, which, by all accounts, was becoming exclusionary. Moving forward, the EC must respect the spirit of the verdict as much as its letter.

In addition to its independence, the EC's credibility has been built, over decades, on the back of a simple and powerful idea: **No citizen** — rich or poor, in a high-rise in a big city or in a barely-accessible village in the Himalayas — **will be denied the right to vote**. In practice, this idea requires a **robust process and periodic revisions** to ensure accurate electoral rolls, which ensure the inclusion of every citizen and, as a **corollary, the exclusion of non-citizens**. Unfortunately, in the rushed SIR in Bihar, the focus seemed to be on the corollary rather than the fundamental principle. In the **past** — for example, **before the 2007 Uttar Pradesh Assembly elections** — such exercises were conducted through door-to-door verification of voters and over longer periods. The onus of "proving" voters' eligibility was not on the **elector but the EC**. The SIR, in effect, sought to reverse that burden. By mandating the inclusion of Aadhaar — a biometrically verified document that arguably forms the basis for India's welfare architecture — the **Court** has eased that burden, while also **making it clear that Aadhaar is not a proof of citizenship, just as many other documents in the list of 11 were not**.

About Aadhaar

- Aadhaar is a **12-digit unique** identification number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India to every individual **resident of India**.
- **Serves as proof of identity**, which is linked to the individual's *biometric and demographic information*.
- **UIDAI**: statutory authority under the *Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology*.

How does UIDAI ensure the safety and security of the Aadhaar?

- **Virtual Aadhaar**:
 - It is a **temporary**, revocable **16-digit random number** mapped with the Aadhaar number.
 - Authentication may be performed using VID in a manner similar to using Aadhaar number.
 - It is **not possible to derive Aadhaar number** from VID.



Syllabus: GS Paper 2: Government policies and interventions
Newspaper: Indian Express, **Page No.** 10



- **Masked Aadhaar:**

- Mask Aadhaar option allows you to mask your Aadhaar number in your **downloaded e-Aadhaar**.
- Masked Aadhaar number implies **replacing of first 8 digits of the Aadhaar number with some characters like "xxxx-xxxx"** while only the last 4 digits of the Aadhaar Number are visible.



- **Tokenization of Aadhaar**

- UID Token is returned as part of every authentication, which is the unique token for that Aadhaar number holder within that agency.
- It is an **alphanumeric string** meant only for system usage
- This Token will be **unique for each Aadhaar number for a particular entity**.

Q. Consider the following statements: (2018)

1. Aadhaar card can be used as a proof of citizenship or domicile.
2. Once issued, Aadhaar number cannot be deactivated or omitted by the Issuing Authority.

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



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Q1. With reference to India–Nepal relations, consider the following statements:

1. The 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Nepal provides for reciprocal rights of residence, ownership of property, employment, and movement for citizens of both countries.
2. India and Nepal share an open border, which allows nationals of both countries to move across without visa restrictions.
3. Nepal is a member of SAARC but not a member of BIMSTEC.

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

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

Answer: b

Q2. With reference to the Vice President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Vice President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, including nominated members.
2. The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
3. The Vice President holds office for a term of five years but continues until a successor assumes office.
4. The Vice President can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an effective majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: d

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA):

1. It is an autonomous trust under the Union Ministry of Culture.

2. It serves as a resource centre for the arts, encompassing written, oral, and visual traditions.
3. It is the nodal agency for the National Mission on Manuscripts.
4. It is headquartered in Bengaluru.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: b

Q4. With reference to the geography of Ethiopia, consider the following statements:

1. The Great Rift Valley passes through Ethiopia, dividing the Ethiopian Highlands.
2. Ethiopia is a landlocked country in the Horn of Africa.
3. The Blue Nile originates from Lake Tana in Ethiopia.

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

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

Answer: c

Q5. With reference to Bhupen Hazarika, consider the following statements:

1. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously.
2. He was associated with the Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA).
3. His songs often blended themes of humanity, unity, and universal brotherhood.

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: d





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