



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst



CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

21st September 2025



Instances of President's Rule in India

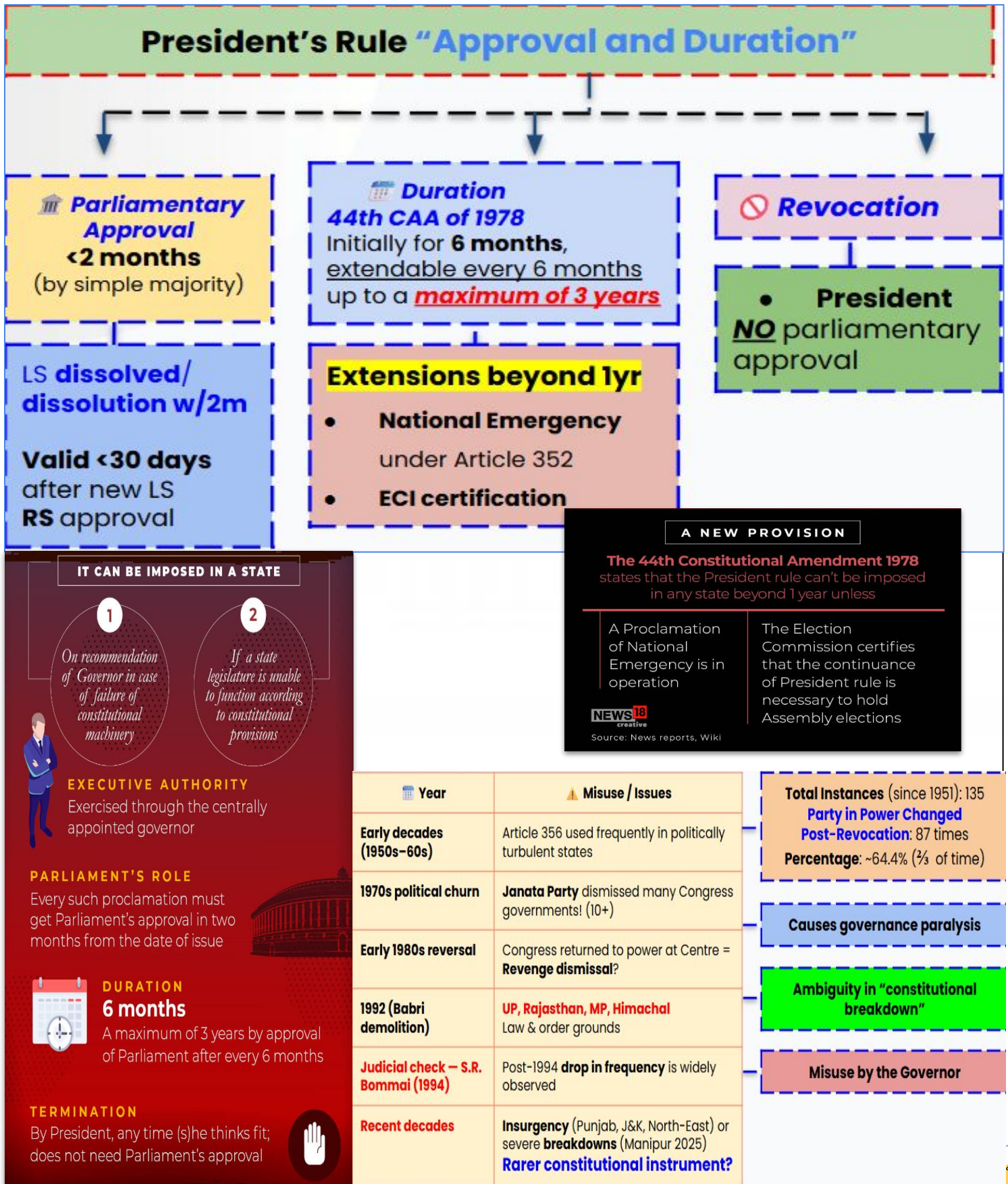
CONTEXT: This is a deep, detailed, and structured analysis of President's Rule in India.

 What is President's Rule?	Part XVIII (Articles 352 to 360)
<div data-bbox="76 562 312 1137"> <p>Article 356 of the Constitution</p> <p>"President's Rule"</p> <p>"State Emergency"</p> <p>"Constitutional Emergency"</p> </div> <div data-bbox="355 562 820 1137"> <p>President's Rule means direct central rule in a State when the State government fails to function according to constitutional norms.</p> <p>Two primary Constitutional grounds</p> <p> Who Governs the State?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor runs the State on behalf of the President The State Assembly may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissolved OR Kept under suspended animation </div>	<div data-bbox="841 539 1527 1137"> <p>A355 Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance + governance per constitutional provisions</p> <p>A356 President to assume State administration; <u>Union</u>: control over executive powers <u>Parliament</u>: exercise legislative authority</p> <p>A357 Exercise of legislative powers under proclamation issued under Article 356</p> <p>A365 President to declare governance failure if a State disregards Union directives</p> </div>
<u>Proper Use of President's Rule</u>	<u>Improper Use of President's Rule</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Hung Assembly' Majority party declines to form Govt Governor cannot find coalition Article 365 Internal subversion, where a State government deliberately acts against the Law or the Constitution. Physical breakdown i.e. the government willfully refuses to discharge its duties and provide for governance in the State. "natural disaster, epidemic, or war" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governor recommends without possibility of forming alternative Govt. Without floor test. Ruling party suffered massive defeat (1977, 80) Declared wrt maladministration or allegations of corruption or stringent financial exigencies of the State. State government not given prior warning Power is used to sort out intra-party problems of the ruling party, or for a purpose extraneous or irrelevant to the one for which it has been conferred by the Constitution.



Instances of President's Rule in India

CONTEXT: This is a deep, detailed, and structured analysis of President's Rule in India.



Instances of President's Rule in India



CONTEXT: This is a deep, detailed, and structured analysis of President's Rule in India.

S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)

Key Supreme Court Rulings

Judicial Review Allowed

President's Rule under Article 356 is **not immune from judicial scrutiny**. Courts can examine the material basis of the proclamation.

Floor Test is Mandatory

Loss of **majority must be proven on the floor of the House**, not via Governor's subjective reports.

Secularism as Basic Structure

State governments can be dismissed if they act **against secularism**, which is part of the **basic structure** of the Constitution.

Limits on Central Power

The **Centre cannot misuse** Article 356 to dismiss state governments arbitrarily.

Parliamentary Approval

Proclamation must be **approved by both Houses of Parliament within 2 months**.

Restoration Possible

If the **proclamation** is found **unconstitutional**, the dismissed government can be reinstated.

State-level picture – who's most affected?

Rank	State / UT	No. of stints	Notable facts
1	Manipur	11	Most stints ; PR imposed Feb 2025; extended Aug 13, 2025 → Feb 13, 2026.
2	Uttar Pradesh	10	Political instability & defections major reason.
3	Punjab (incl. PEPSU)	9	Long spells during militancy (1980s/90s); total days under PR ≈ 3,878.
-	Jammu & Kashmir	times ≈ (less than Manipur)	Leads in total days under PR: 4,668 days (longest cumulative duration).
-	Others	Guj, Bih, Ker, Karn, Puduc have multiple changes after PR.	



Instances of President's Rule in India

CONTEXT: This is a deep, detailed, and structured analysis of President's Rule in India.

Policy / institutional reforms

Key Recommendations

Sarkaria Commission

- As a **last resort**
- Suggest **alternate course of action**
- **Governor's report** in public; *speaking document*

Punchhi Commission

- **Localise** provisions
- Not more than **3m**

Inter-State Council (A263)

- **Proclamation** be **ratified** within **1m**
- **Special majority**

NCRWC

- Be used **sparingly**
- **SLA** not dissolved before the proclamation is approved by the Parliament

- Fix **Governor's role** legally & **procedurally**: timelines + mandatory floor test windows.
- **Statutory timeline** for floor test
- Strengthen **anti-defection & party discipline laws**
- A permanent **Parliamentary Committee on Proclamations** (*recommendations non-binding but public*).
- **Early warning & conflict resolution**
- Speedy **judicial review**

Mains Practise Question

The data shows Article 356 has been a consequential instrument in India's political history. Invocation of the same often precedes a change of government. Comment.
(15 Marks, 250 words)

UPSC PYQ (P) 2017

Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State?

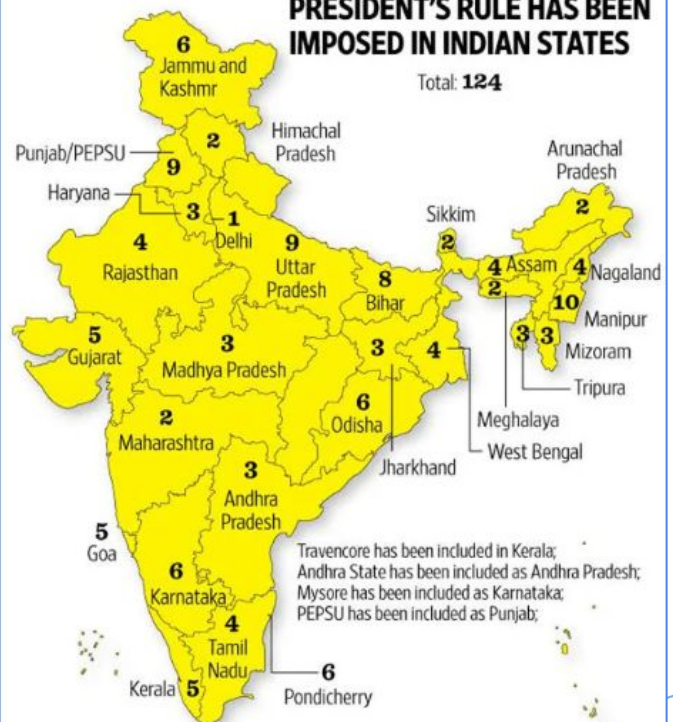
1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

NUMBER OF TIMES PRESIDENT'S RULE HAS BEEN IMPOSED IN INDIAN STATES

Total: **124**



India's Maritime Sector

CONTEXT: PM used the maritime sector to illustrate the perils of dependency and the roadmap to self-reliance.

IN Samudra se Samriddhi

1
DAY
TO GO



Prime Minister Narendra Modi

Service is the resolve,
India First the Inspiration...75 years

SAMUDRA SE SAMRIDDHI

Hon'ble Prime Minister
Shri Narendra Modi

For a big boost to India's maritime sector will
lay foundation stone and inaugurate
various projects

Jawahar Ground, Bhavnagar, Gujarat | 20th September, 2025

Maritime Mega-Projects (₹34.2k cr)

Location

Mumbai International Cruise Terminal

Indira Dock, **Mumbai**

Container Terminal & facilities

Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port,
Kolkata

Container Berth & Cargo Handling

Paradip Port, **Odisha**

Tuna Tekra Multi-Cargo Terminal

Deendayal Port, **Kandla**

Firefighting & Modern Roads

Kamarajar Port, **Ennore**

Coastal Protection (sea-walls,
revetments)

Chennai Port & Car **Nicobar**

Multi-purpose Cargo Berth & Green
Bio-Methanol Plant

Deendayal Port

Ship Repair Facilities

Patna & **Varanasi**

Gateways for India's trade (95% by volume, ~70% by value)

Key Points	Past	Present
Indian-made ships in Trade	40% (1950s)	5%
Foreign Freight Paid	\$75 bn/year (~₹6 lakh crore)	
Seafarers	<1.25 lakh (2014)	3 lakh+ (Top 3 globally)
Port Turnaround Time	~96 hours (4 days) (pre-2014)	<1 day
Port Capacity	(2014 baseline)	Doubled in 11 years

"Dependence is the Enemy":

- **Staggering Cost of Dependency**
 - Defence budget
- **Historical Critique**

Cargo Traffic at Major Ports (In Million Tonnes)



CONTEXT: PM used the maritime sector to illustrate the perils of dependency and the roadmap to self-reliance.

Why 2025 Is a Turning Point

New Laws		Key Features
Coastal Shipping Act, 2025	Boost domestic coastal trade & reduce road/rail burden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal shipping as national transport mode Simplifies permits for inter-state cargo Provides cabotage relaxation for Indian-flag ships
Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2025	Modernize carriage contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligns with Hague-Visby & Rotterdam Rules Updates liabilities of carriers & shippers Digital bills of lading recognised
Merchant Shipping Act, 2025	Replaces Merchant Shipping Act, 1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthens safety, crew welfare, pollution control Streamlines ship registration & survey norms Enables electronic certification & e-navigation



- **Efficiency Gains:** Reduced container turnaround time to 22.57 hours in FY24.
- **Fleet Expansion:** Plans to add 1,000 ships by 2047.
- **Paradip Port:** India's largest port, handling 145.38 million tonnes of cargo in FY24.
- **Investments:** \$82 billion allocated for port infrastructure by 2035.
- **Mega Ports:** VadHAVAN Port, approved at ₹76,220 crore, to boost EXIM trade.
- **Shipbuilding Growth:** ₹10,500 crore invested under SBFAP for 313 vessels.
- **Sustainability Focus:** Panch Karma Sankalp emphasizes green shipping, digitization, and smart port development.



CONTEXT: PM used the maritime sector to illustrate the perils of dependency and the roadmap to self-reliance.



Why 2025 Is a Turning Point : 1908 Act vs 2025 Bill

	1908 Act	2025 Bill
Scope	Ports & navigable rivers	Expands to aircrafts on water
Jurisdiction	Majors → Centre; Non-majors → States	Same
Statutory Bodies	None	MSDC + SMBs + DRCs
Port Management	Conservator, harbour master, health officer	Same + conservator adjudicates penalties
Tariffs	Majors → Centre; Non-majors → States	Majors → Board of Port Authority; Non-majors → SMBs
Obligations	Safety, navigation	+ Waste management, disaster plans, seafarer welfare
Pollution	No ballast/rubbish	Compliance with MARPOL + Ballast Water Convention



Other key initiatives

- **Sagarmala** Programme (\$82bn)
- **National Logistics Policy**, 2022
- **Digitalization** 
 - **One Nation One Port Process**
 - **PCS 1x (blockchain@JNPT)**
- **Ease of Doing Business Reforms**
 - **100% automatic route FDI** in shipping & shipbuilding
 - PPP model

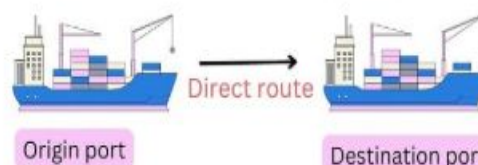
 India Today

PM unveils Vizhinjam seaport in Kerala, India's 1st transshipment hub

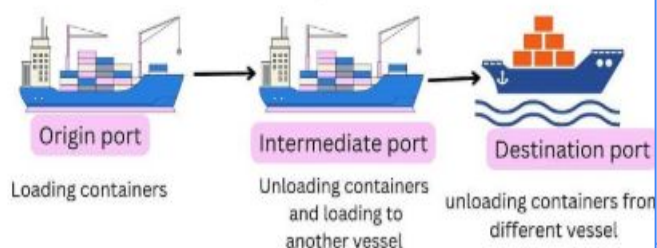
Prime Minister Narendra Modi officially inaugurated the Vizhinjam International Seaport in Kerala's Thiruvananthapuram on Friday. The seaport...

2 May 2025

Direct shipping



Transshipment

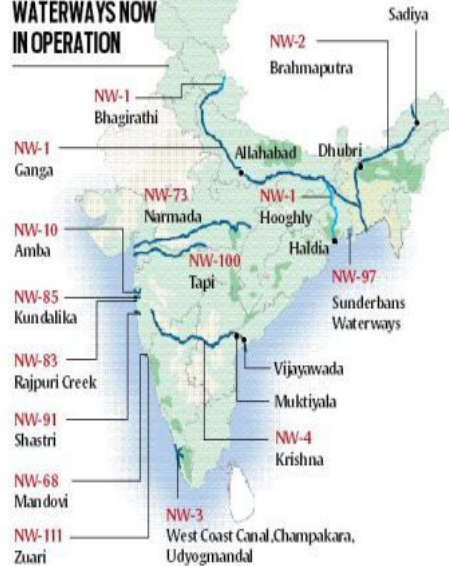


CONTEXT: PM used the maritime sector to illustrate the perils of dependency and the roadmap to self-reliance.

Other key initiatives

- **National waterways**
- **Green Port Initiatives**
 - **HaritSagar Green Port Guidelines**
 - **Green Tug Transition Programme**
 - **Green Hydrogen Hubs @Paradip, Kandla, Tuticorin**
 - **India–Singapore Green & Digital Corridor**
 - **IMO Net-Zero 2050 goals**

THE 13 NATIONAL WATERWAYS NOW IN OPERATION



THE LINKS AND THE LENGTHS

NW-1	Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly (Haldia-Allahabad)	1,620 km
NW-2	Brahmaputra river	891 km
NW-3	West Coast Canal-Champakara Canal-Udyogmandal Canal	205 km
NW-4	Krishna (Muktiyala-Vijayawada)	82 km
NW-10	Amba river	45 km
NW-83	Rajpuri Creek	31 km
NW-85	Revadanda Creek-Kundalika river	31 km
NW-91	Shastri river-Jagad Creek System	52 km
NW-68	Mandovi river (Usgaon Bridge-Marmugao Port)	41 km
NW-111	Zuari river (Sanvordem Bridge-Marmugao Port)	50 km
NW-73	Narmada river	226 km
NW-100	Tapi river	436 km
NW-97	Sunderbans Waterways	172 km

Key Issues / Challenges

Underdeveloped Inland Waterways

14,500 km navigable, **only ~3.5%** of trade movement.

Transshipment Dependence

75% of Indian cargo transshipped at **foreign ports**

Infrastructure Gaps

Deep **drafts** & **modern** equipment.

Maritime Security & Geopolitics

Delay in **Project 75-I; String of Pearls.**

Regulatory Fragmentation

Centralisation via MSDC may curb state flexibility.

Environmental Costs

Estimated compliance cost: \$87-100 million/yr by 2030

Fleet Ageing

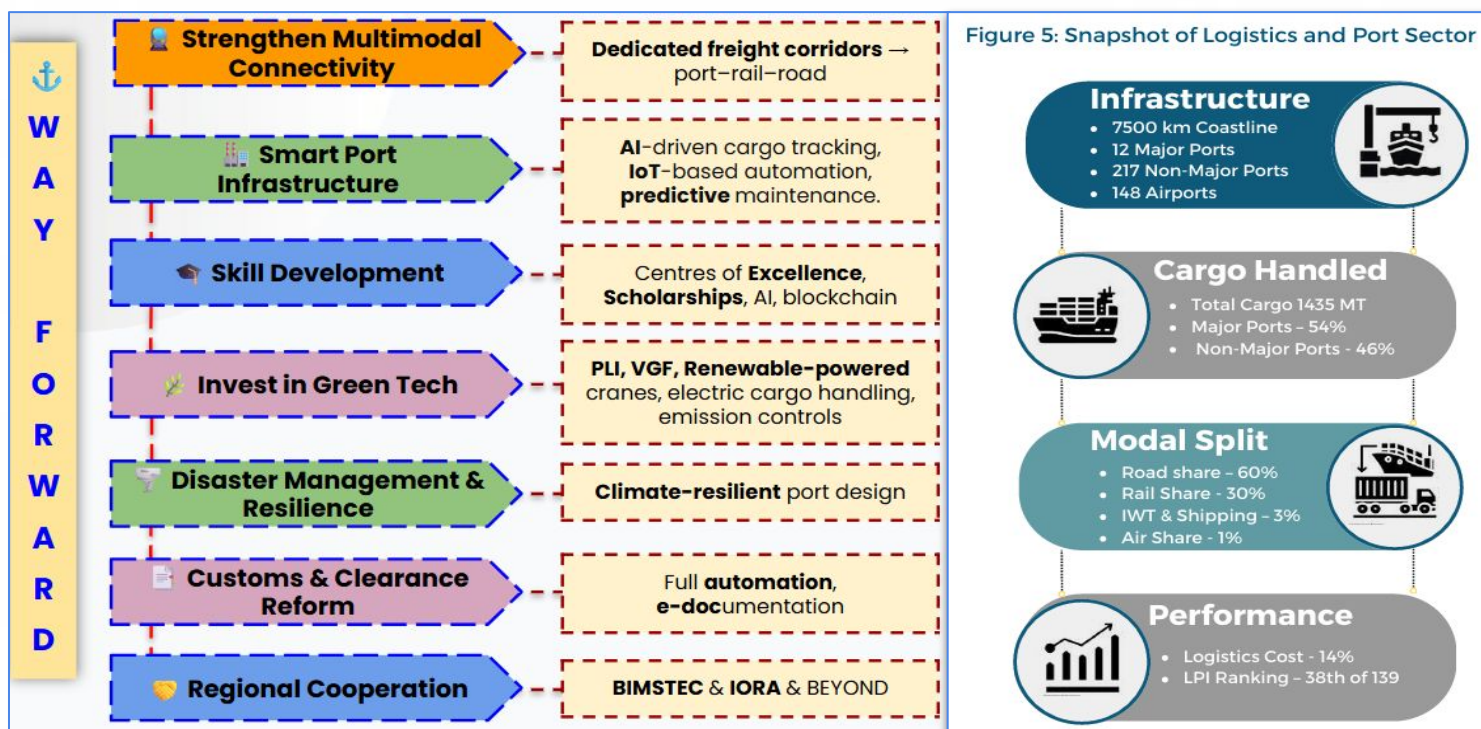
39.1% of **merchant** fleet >20 years old;
Global shipbuilding share <1%.

Skill & Gender Gap

<2% women seafarers (2021 survey); AI/IoT-trained manpower.



CONTEXT: PM used the maritime sector to illustrate the perils of dependency and the roadmap to self-reliance.



Mains Practise Question

Key Performance Indicators to Achieve Vision 2030

MIV 2030 – Key targets

	Key Performance Indicator	Current (2020)	Target (2030)
1	Major Ports with >300 MTPA cargo handling capacity	-	3
2	% of Indian cargo transshipment handled by Indian ports	25%	>75%
3	% of cargo handled at Major Ports by PPP/ other operators	51%	>85%
4	Average vessel turnaround time (containers)	25 hours	<20 hours
5	Average container dwell time	55 hours	<40 hours
6	Average ship daily output (gross tonnage)	16,500	>30,000
7	Global ranking in ship building and ship repair	20+	Top 10
8	Global ranking in ship recycling	2	1
9	Annual cruise passengers	4,68,000	>15,00,000
10	% share of Indian seafarers across globe	12%	>20%
11	% share of renewable energy at Major Ports	<10%	>60%

From chips to ships, India is steering towards Atma Nirbhar Maritime Power. Analyse the statement in the light of India's maritime sector.
(15 Marks, 250 words)



Mumbai–Ahmedabad Bullet Train Project

SYLLABUS : GS 3 : Infrastructure

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 10

What Is a Bullet Train? Basic Principle

Electric Power + Motors

HOW IT WORKS

Maglev (magnetic levitation) trains use powerful magnets to float on the guideway.

Aerodynamic Design

Dedicated Tracks

ADVANTAGES

- very quiet
- low maintenance
- high speeds

ADVANTAGES

- very quiet
- low maintenance
- high speeds

SPEED

The fastest maglev trains have operational speeds exceeding 270 mph (430 km/h)

Feature

High-Speed Rail Track

Gauge

Standard Gauge (1435 mm)

Tech

Electric Multiple Units

Curves

Very wide radius

Gradient

Gentle slopes

Fencing

Animal/human crossing

Bridges/ Tunnels

Special seismic design

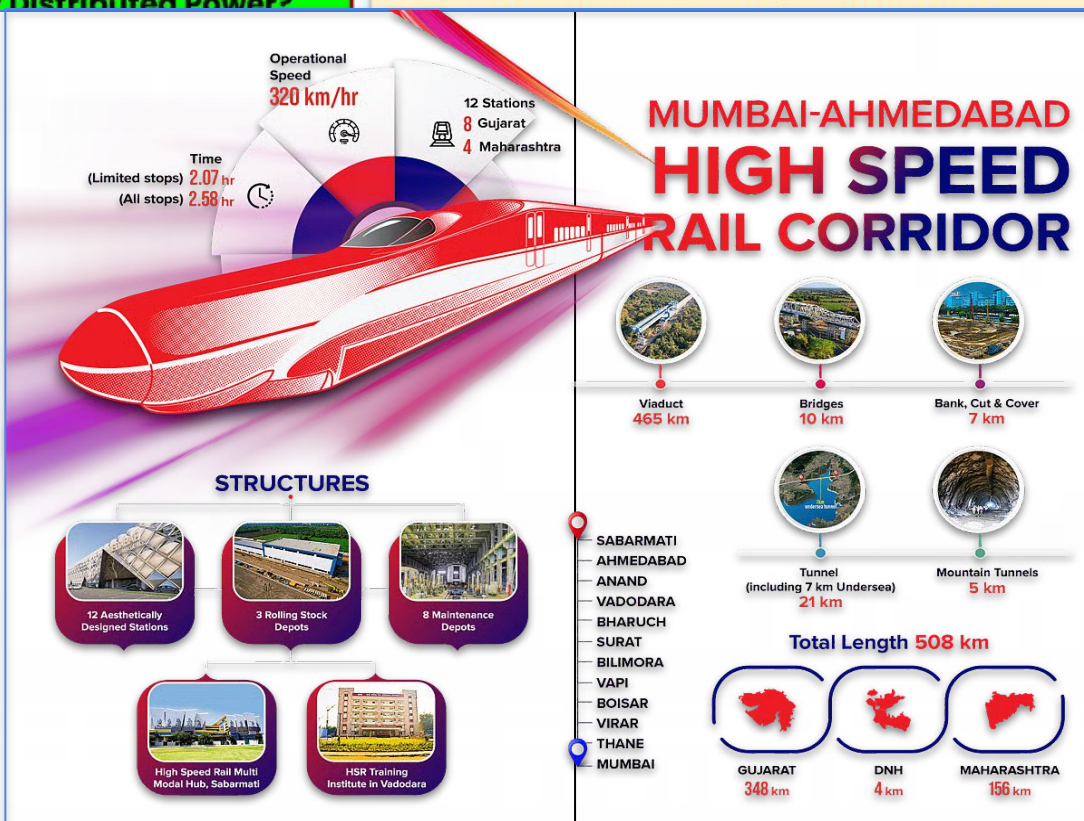
→ **India's Project** includes a **7 km undersea tunnel** at Thane Creek and **long viaducts** to avoid level crossings.

Braking System

High-speed trains use **multiple braking technologies**:

- Regenerative Brakes**
- Disc Brakes & Eddy Current Brakes**

Why Distributed Power?



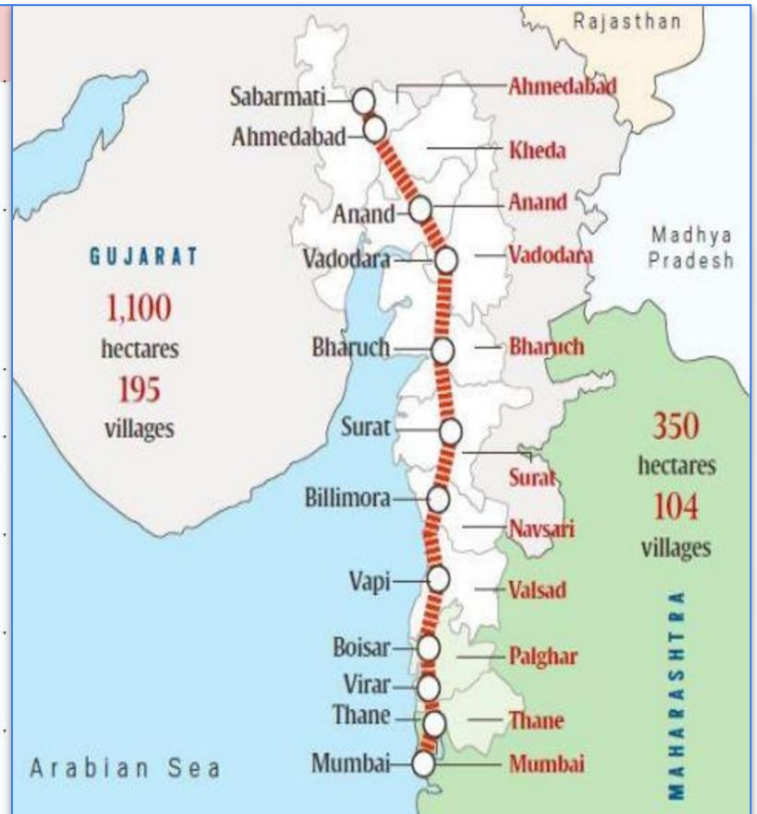
Mumbai–Ahmedabad Bullet Train Project

SYLLABUS : GS 3 : Infrastructure

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 10

Project Snapshot

Total Length of Corridor	508 km (Mumbai → Ahmedabad)
Tunnel Completed	4.88 km (Shilphata–Ghansoli), part of 21 km underground stretch
Speed	Up to 320 km/h
Travel Time	2 hrs 7 mins (vs. current 9 hrs by train/car)
Implm Agency	National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited
Technology	Japanese Shinkansen E5 Series (Bullet Train)
Estimated Cost	₹1.08 lakh crore (Japan soft loan)



Workers digging an undersea tunnel beneath the Mumbai–Thane creek, as part of the Mumbai–Ahmedabad bullet train project, connected with each other in a major breakthrough on Saturday, completing the excavation of a 4.8 km section.

While it currently takes nine hours to traverse the distance between Mumbai and Ahmedabad, the bullet train will reduce the travel time to just two hours and seven minutes, Mr. Vaishnav said.

The initial frequency of the services will be every 30 minutes during peak hour, which will be reduced to every 20 minutes, as operations stabilise in the second phase and then to every 10 minutes to meet growing traffic demands as per the future expansion plan.

H-1B Visa Reforms

SYLLABUS : GS 2 : *Indian diaspora*

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 1

H-1B at a glance — basics

US **temporary work visa** for "*specialty occupations*"

Annual numerical cap: 85,000 visas

- **Selection mechanism:** lottery, prioritise higher salaries/skills

Role in US
economy

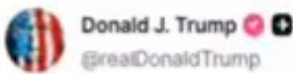
Tech + STEM roles

Bridge skill shortages

"American Dream"

Immigrant visas

IR-1 & CR-1	Conditional residence (spouses)	133,465
IR-2 & CR-2	Conditional residence (children of US citizens)	67,381
IR-3	Visa for orphans adopted by US citizens	1,292
IR-4	Visa for orphans brought to the US	566
IR-5	Visa for parents of US children (21 or older)	108,788
F1	Visa for unmarried children of US citizens	21,800
F2	Visa for spouses/children of green card holders	109,740
F3	Visa for married children of US citizens (and spouses)	22,590
F4	Visa for siblings of adult US citizens (and spouses/children)	61,368
E1	Priority worker visa	2,361
E2	Advanced college degree/exceptional ability visa	2,155
E3	Skilled/unskilled worker visa (only Australians eligible)	10,301
E4	Visa for special groups	1,734
E5	Visa for foreign nationals investing in US businesses	8,505



Today we are proud to announce THE TRUMP GOLD CARD. The Card will be available for \$1 Million Dollars for individuals, and \$2 Million Dollars for Corporations. For far too long, we have had millions of Illegal Aliens pouring into our Country, and our Immigration System was broken. It is beyond time that the American People, and American Taxpayers, are benefitting from our LEGAL Immigration System. We anticipate THE TRUMP GOLD CARD will generate well over \$100 Billion Dollars very quickly. This money will be used for reducing Taxes, Pro Growth Projects, and paying down our Debt.

Buy THE TRUMP GOLD CARD now: trumpcard.gov/



September 21, 2025
\$100,000 annual fee

"Hiring American"

By the numbers

Each year, 6,50,000 H-1B visas are available, with 20,000 more reserved for U.S. advanced degree holders. Big Tech and Indian IT giants dominate the approval list for FY25 (as on June 30).

TOP 10 BENEFICIARIES

Amazon	10,044
TCS	5,505
Microsoft	5,189
Meta	5,123
Apple	4,202
Google	4,181
Cognizant	2,493
JP Morgan Chase	2,440
Walmart	2,390
Deloitte Consulting	2,353

Other Indian IT firms

Infosys	2,004
LTIMindtree	1,807
HCL America	1,728

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

H-1B Visa Reforms



SYLLABUS : GS 2 : *Indian diaspora*

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 1

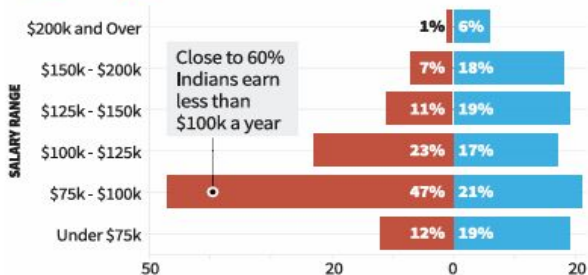
IN Why Indians Are Hit

H-1B Share (from 2015)	>70% of all approved for Ind.
Comparison	Chinese are a distant second at ~12-13%.
Salary (2023)	~70% Indians were below \$100,000.
US Median IT Salary	\$104,420

Cost of American dream

The chart shows the salary distribution (in %) for approved H-1B petitions for Indian and non-Indian workers in FY2024

Indians Non-Indians



Note: The salary figures are drawn from details submitted by employers before the beneficiary begins work under a specific H-1B approval. They reflect the proposed or offered pay as stated in the employment agreement, not wages already paid.

REASONS for Policy:

- Immigrants in US votes @14.6% in 2024
- **"Scam"** used by companies
- Depresses **wages**

Counterargument

- Shortage of top-tier STEM talent
- US technological **supremacy**

US Big Tech

that the move could offer a further boost to the growing **Global Capability Centres (GCC)** push in India, as several American companies could open such centres in the country to tap into its vast engineer base.

SYLLABUS : GS 3 : Infrastructure - Energy

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 11

UPSC PYQ (P) 2024

Consider the following materials:

1. Agricultural residues
2. Corn grain
3. Wastewater treatment sludge
4. Wood mill waste

Which of the above can be used as feedstock for producing Sustainable

Aviation Fuel?

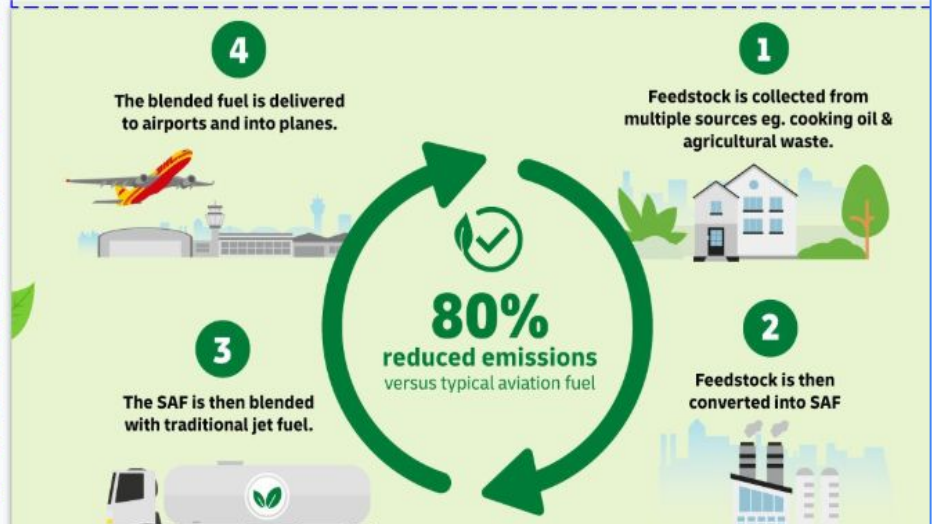
- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

The report underlines that India has the capacity to produce more than 14 - 33 million tonne (MT) per year of SAF from feedstocks such as vegetable oils, sugarcane bagasse, rice straw and municipal solid waste forming the bulk of the biogenic feedstocks.

Sustainable Aviation Fuel is made from **sustainable feedstocks** (raw materials) and is a **drop-in fuel**.

It is NOT: Biofuels from food crops that cause deforestation.

Aviation contributes ~2-3% of global CO₂ emissions



India holds immense capacity to develop a strong domestic sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) industry that is capable of fully meeting its internal demand while also having excess available for export, says a feasibility study conducted by the Centre.

The report underlines that India has the capacity to produce more than 14 - 33 million tonne (MT) per year of SAF from feed-

The report has been brought out by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, in partnership with UN aviation watchdog, International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). It is also supported by the European Union. The study is part of the ICAO ACT-SAF (Assistance, Capacity-building and Training for Sustainable Aviation Fuels) Programme.

Feedstock

Source

Vegetable oils

Jatropha, used cooking oil, non-edible oils

Sugarcane bagasse

Sugar industry residue

Rice straw

Paddy fields (Punjab, Haryana)

Municipal Solid Waste

Urban waste

Power-to-liquids

Green hydrogen + captured CO₂

Target Year	Target
2027	1%
2028	2%
2030	5%

The study calls for urgent policy measures such as the setting up of a SAF Council with high-level representatives from government departments and CEOs from relevant stakeholders to develop a vision and strategy for the domestic SAF sector.

It also presses for urgent action for a policy framework for SAF development in India to find solutions to various challenges, including high production costs.

The study recommends alcohol-to-jet (AtJ) SAF production process as the "largest opportunity for India".

Stubble burning returns again



SYLLABUS : GS 3 : Environmental pollution and degradation

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 3

Stubble (*parali*): lower part of crop after grain **harvest**

The Timing
Peaks in **October–November**



The Vicious Cycle:
Policy (**MSP** for Rice + **Free Electricity** for Irrigation)

Cold + Diwali + Delhi's geography

Why Do Farmers Burn Stubble?

Short Window
for Sowing

High Cost of
Alternatives

Combine
Harvesters

Labour
Availability

Lack of
Economic Value

FOUR-YEAR OVERVIEW OF STUBBLE BURNING CASES



YEAR	BURNING CASES
2021	92,047
2022	69,615
2023	57,242
2024	37,602

YEAR	STUBBLE-BURNING CASES
2021	92,047%
2022	69,615%
2023	57,242%
2024	37,602%

STATE-WISE ANALYSIS BREAKDOWN OF CASES BY STATE

STATE	2021	2022	2023	2024
PUNJAB	71,304	49,922	36,663	10,909
HARYANA	6,987	3,661	2,303	1,406
UTTAR PRADESH	4,242	3,017	3,996	6,142
RAJASTHAN	1,350	1,268	1,775	2,772
MADHYA PRADESH	8,160	11,737	12,500	16,360

**Environmental
Impact**

Pollutants
PM2.5, PM10, CO,
VOCs, Soot
GHGs CO₂, CH₄,
N₂O
Soil Degradation
Heat Penetration

Health Impact

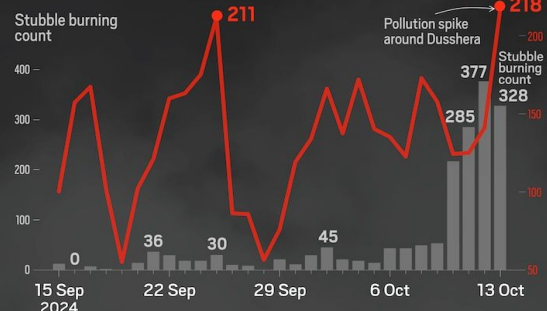
Asthma, bronchitis,
COPD
Cardiovascular
Problems
Eye Irritation & Skin
Allergies
Vulnerable Groups

Economic Impact

Health Costs
Accidents
Loss of
Biodiversity

How Stubble Burning is Choking Delhi NCR

Average AQI in Delhi NCR*



*Delhi NCR includes Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Gurugram, Noida
Note: Stubble burning counts in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh
Source: CPGB | Graphic: Dipu Rai, Mudita Singh

Stubble burning returns again

SYLLABUS : GS 3 : Environmental pollution and degradation

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 3



Government Initiatives & Solutions

		Solutions
Policy & Regulatory Measures	CAQM for NCR & Adjoining Areas Criminalization + FINES + SC/NGT Crop Residue Mgmt Scheme Awareness Campaigns	Happy Seeder (zero-till + planter) Super/Mulcher/Rotavator Paddy straw balers & collection
Biomass Power Plants	Bio-CNG, Gobar-Dhan plants under SATAT	In-situ shredding + incorporation Bio-decomposers / microbial solutions (e.g., Pusa decomposer)
Ethanol Production	2G Ethanol plants	Composting & biochar production
In-Situ Management	Happy Seeder/Zero-Tiller Super SMS PUSA Bio-Decomposer	Briquetting / biomass-to-energy Crop diversification / rotation changes

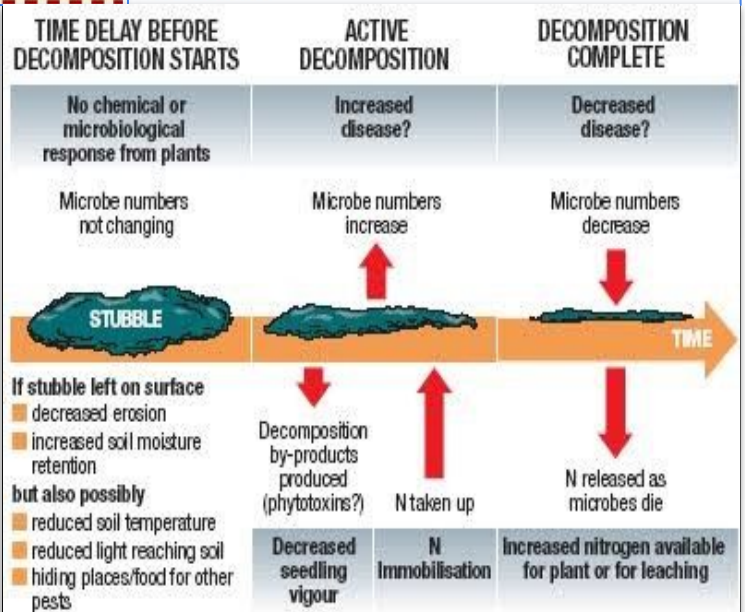
Farmers in the hotspot will be sensitised about the ill-effects of stubble burning, said a PPCB official.

Meanwhile, the State government has sanctioned 15,613 crop residue management machines so far out of 16,837 total applications received from farmers across the State, said the officials.

The State government had prepared a ₹500-crore action plan for the effective management of paddy straw to promote sustainable agricultural practices, they said.

According to Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) data, a total of 27 crop residue burning incidents took place in four districts from September 15. A maximum of 18 stubble burning incidents have been reported in Amritsar, followed by five in Tarn Taran, three in Patiala and one in Ferozepur, it said.

A fine of ₹1 lakh in the shape of environmental compensation has been imposed on farmers who set their crop residue on fire, according to the PPCB.



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS : Current events of National importance

Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 10

National Film Awards

- **Instituted:** 1954
- Directorate of Film Festivals, National Film Development bodies u/Mol&B
- **Ceremony:** President of India
- **Suspension:** 1970 (No Best Feature Film)
- **2024:** Best Choreography

- **Feature Films**
- **Non-Feature Films**
- **Best Writing** on Cinema

- **Swarna Kamal** (Golden Lotus): prestigious trophy + certificate + cash prize (major Swarna Kamal awards historically carry ₹3,00,000).
- **Rajat Kamal** (Silver Lotus): trophy + certificate + cash prize (commonly ₹2,00,000 for many Rajat Kamal categories).
- **Dadasaheb Phalke Award**

Outstanding contribution to the growth & development of Indian cinema (lifetime achievement)

- **Instituted:** 1969
 - Devika Rani
- **Posthumous** awards
- **No** record of **full suspension**

🏆 **Components of award:** Golden Lotus (Swarna Kamal) medallion, shawl, and cash prize (₹10-15L)

Official process 🗳️ (Mol&B)

- **Regional** Juries (5 panels)
- **Central** Jury

Composition: cinema, allied arts, scholarship, and humanities



Q1. Consider the following statements regarding President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution:

1. Parliamentary approval for President's Rule must be obtained within 1 month by a simple majority
2. The 44th Constitutional Amendment has limited the maximum duration of President's Rule to 6 months.
3. No parliamentary approval is required for the revocation of President's Rule.

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

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

Answer: a

Q2. India's first transshipment hub has recently been inaugurated by the Prime Minister at which of the following ports?

- a) Vizhinjam, Kerala
- b) Paradip, Odisha
- c) Kamarajar, Tamil Nadu
- d) Indira Dock, Maharashtra

Answer: a

Q3. Consider the following statements:

1. Sustainable Aviation Fuel is a biofuel from food crops that causes deforestation.
2. It leads to more than 50% reduced emissions in comparison to typical aviation fuel.

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

Q4. Consider the following Government initiatives/policies:

1. GOBARDhan
2. SATAT initiative
3. Happy Seeder & Zero Tiller
4. PUSA Bio - Decomposer

How many of the initiatives mentioned above contribute in solving the problem of stubble burning and air pollution??

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

Answer: d

Q5. Which of the following statements regarding the National Film Award is NOT correct?

- a) It was instituted in the year 1954.
- b) It is given by the Prime Minister of India.
- c) It was suspended in the year 1970.
- d) It is given for both feature & non-feature films.

Answer: b





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