



**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
Institute for IAS Examination

# The Analyst

**CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout**

**24th September 2025**

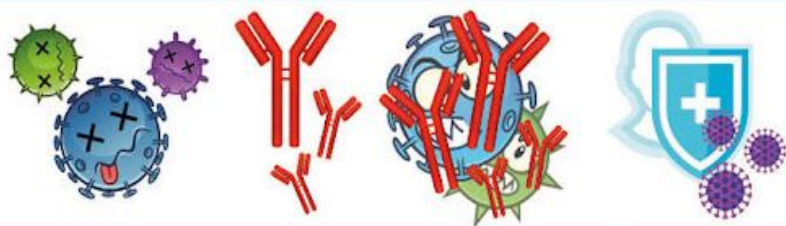


# Lessons from India's Vaccination Drive

**CONTEXT:** A write-up has appeared focusing on measures needed to improve immunization coverage.

## HISTORY OF VACCINES

### HOW VACCINES WORK



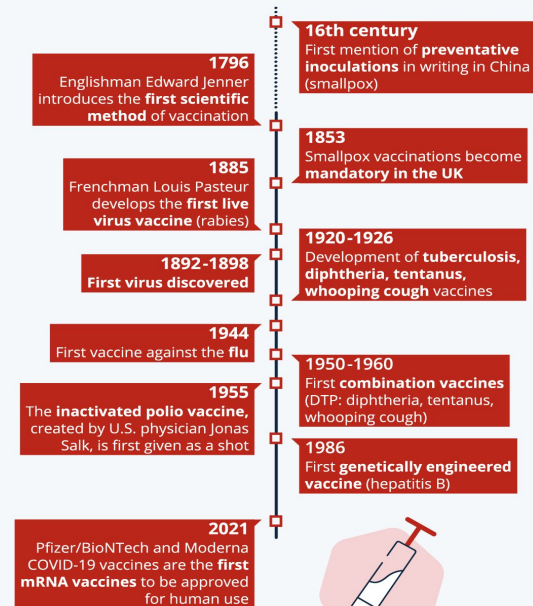
A weak or dead form of the germ is introduced

This sparks your immune response to develop antibodies that remember the germ

The antibodies fight off the germ if it invades again

### The History of Vaccines

Selection of key dates in the development of vaccines



Source: Statista research

statista

### Key Milestones in the History of Vaccination in India

Year	Event / Vaccine	Significance
1802	Smallpox vaccination begins	First vaccine introduced in India using Jenner's method; administered in Bombay and Madras.
1899	Plague Lab established	Haffkine Institute founded in Bombay; pioneered plague and cholera vaccines.
1948	BCG vaccine introduced	Tuberculosis vaccine piloted; production began in Guindy (Madras).
1978	EPI launched	WHO-backed Expanded Programme on Immunization: BCG, DPT, OPV, typhoid.
1985	UIP launched	Universal Immunization Programme: free vaccines for all infants, incl. measles.
1994	Pulse Polio campaign begins	Nationwide OPV campaign to eradicate polio.
2011	Last polio case reported	India's final wild polio case recorded on 13 Jan 2011 in West Bengal.

# Lessons from India's Vaccination Drive

**CONTEXT:** A write-up has appeared focusing on measures needed to improve immunization coverage.

## Key Milestones in the History of Vaccination in India

Year	Event / Vaccine	Significance
2016	Rotavirus vaccine added to UIP	To combat diarrheal diseases in children.
2017	MR & PCV vaccines introduced	Measles-Rubella and Pneumococcal vaccines launched in phases.
2021	COVID-19 vaccination begins	Mass rollout of Covishield and Covaxin under world's largest vaccine campaign.
2023	iNOVACC approved	World's first intranasal COVID vaccine by Bharat Biotech.

## Challenges in India's Immunization Efforts

- **Disrupted Supply Chains During COVID-19 :** 2020–2021 lockdowns, drop in routine immunization sessions.
- **Vaccine Hesitancy & Misinformation :** Misinformation during CoVID
- **Geographic & Population Barriers :** NFHS-5 (2019–21), full immunization coverage –**Nagaland (57%)** and **Arunachal Pradesh (65%)**.
- **Shortage of Trained Health Workforce :** ASHA and ANM
- **Low Awareness & Cultural Resistance :** religious and social misconceptions.
- **Data Gaps & Tracking Limitations :** Before **CoWIN** and **U-WIN**, mostly paper-based, leading to missed doses and duplication.



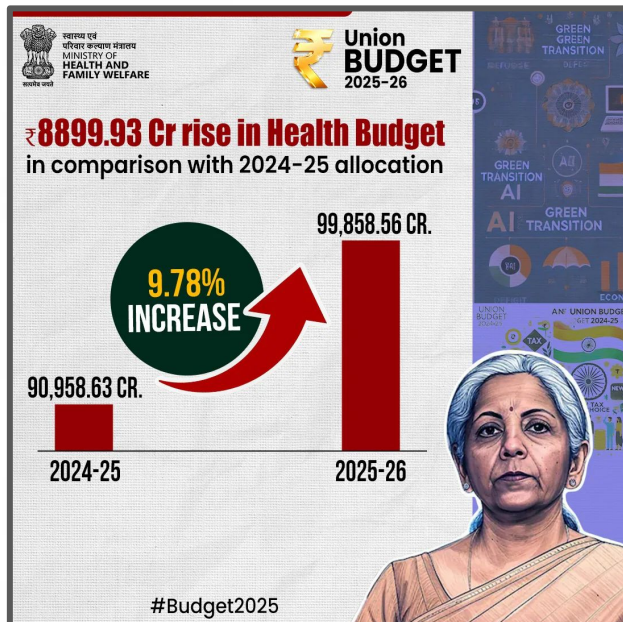
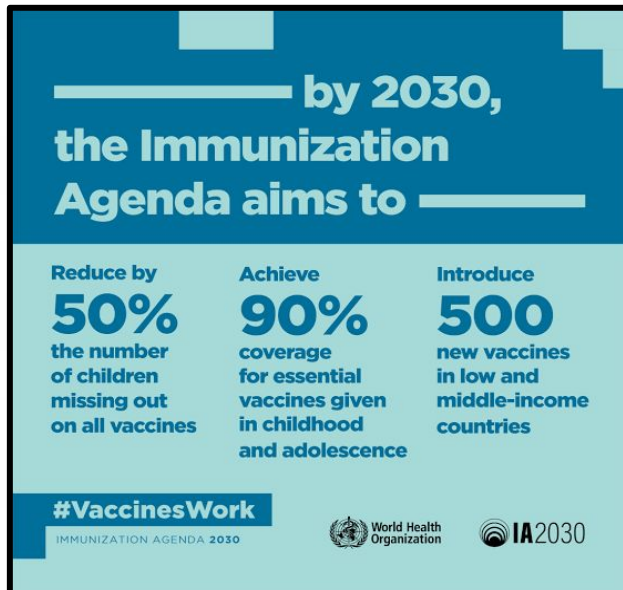


24th September 2025

**CONTEXT:** A write-up has appeared focusing on measures needed to improve immunization coverage.

## Measures to Address the Underlying Challenges

- **Supply & Cold Chain :**  
Expansion- cold storage points, digital cold chain monitoring, vaccine wastage.
- **Vaccine Hesitancy :** Campaigns local leaders, and religious influencers.
- **Reaching Remote Areas :**  
tailored micro-planning and decentralized outreach.
- **Healthcare Workforce :**  
incentives for frontline workers.
- **Community Awareness :** School drives, folk media, and door-to-door outreach by ASHAs.
- **Digital Tracking :**  
privacy-compliant digital registries.



## Mains Practise Question

What were the major obstacles to India's vaccination efforts ? Suggest some measures to overcome vaccine hesitancy and improve immunization coverage (10 Marks, 150 words)



24th September 2025

**CONTEXT:** Recently, several countries including the UK, Canada, Australia, Portugal, France, and others officially recognized Palestine as a state.

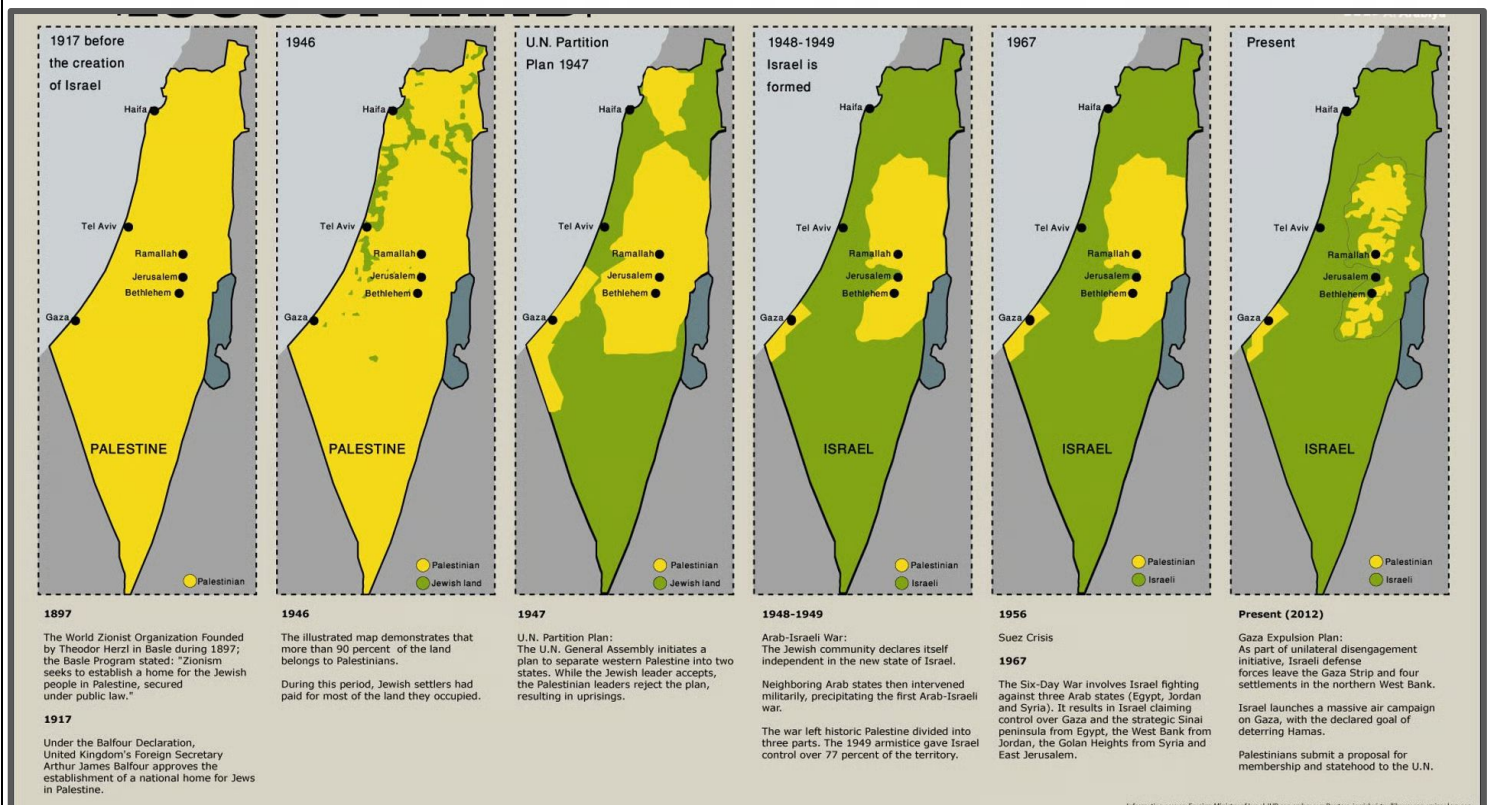
## Legal Criteria for Statehood

### Current Status of Palestine

- **Palestinian Authority** administers parts of:
  - West Bank
  - East Jerusalem
  - (Previously) Gaza Strip
- Recognition improves **diplomatic status**, but:
  - Full **sovereign control** is lacking.
  - Israel controls borders, security, and key infrastructure.

## The Montevideo Convention on Rights and Duties of States (1933).

- The Montevideo Convention provides that the state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications:
  - 1) a permanent **population**,
  - 2) a defined **territory**,
  - 3) a **government** that is capable of maintaining effective control over the corresponding territory, and
  - 4) the ability to conduct international relations with other states.





24th September 2025

**CONTEXT:** Recently, several countries including the UK, Canada, Australia, Portugal, France, and others officially recognized Palestine as a state.

## Impact on Israel and Palestine

### Global Image and Legitimacy

- Recognition challenges **Israel's international legitimacy**.
- Reinforces view of Israel as a **military occupation power**.

### No Strategic Shift

- Recognition doesn't weaken Israel's:
  - Military capacity
  - Political control
  - Administrative hold over Palestinian territories

### Symbolic Win, Practical Limits : 139/193

#### True statehood:

- **Blocked by Israeli occupation**
- **Protected by U.S. support**



## India's Stand on the Israel-Palestine Conflict

### Early Support for Palestine:

- Opposed the 1947 UN Partition Plan, echoing its own anti-colonial stance.
- Recognised Israel in 1950.
- First non-Arab country to recognise the **PLO** as the sole representative of Palestinians.
- Among the first to recognise **Palestinian statehood** in 1988.

### Shift to Dehyphenated Policy:

- Initially pro-Palestine for decades.
- Now balances ties with both **Israel and Palestine** independently.
- Relationship with Israel- grown stronger (strategic and defence cooperation).

### Current Position:

- Supports a **Two-State Solution**.
- Advocates peaceful coexistence and **right to self-determination** for both sides.



# Recognising the Palestinian State

**CONTEXT:** Recently, several countries including the UK, Canada, Australia, Portugal, France, and others officially recognized Palestine as a state.

## What is Two State Solution?

- **Two independent states:** Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace.
- **Mutual recognition:** Israel recognizes Palestine; Palestine accepts Israel's right to exist.
- **Capital:** East Jerusalem becomes the capital of Palestine.
- **Global support:** Seen by the UN and others as the most viable path to lasting peace.



### Prelims 2018

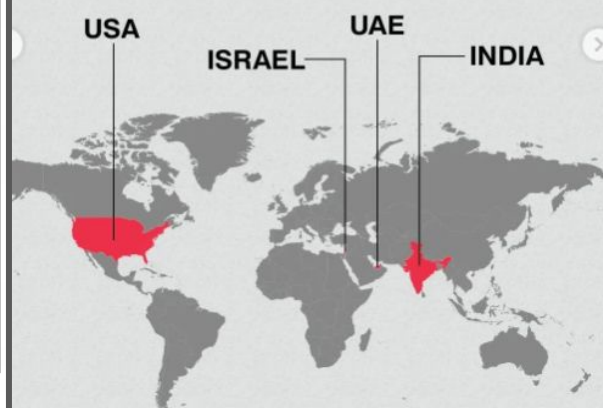
24. The term "two-state solution" is sometimes mentioned in the news in the context of the affairs of
- (a) China
  - (b) Israel
  - (c) Iraq
  - (d) Yemen

## Evolution of India Israel Relations

- **Diplomatic Relations :** recognized Israel in 1950; full diplomatic ties from January 1992.
- **Economic Ties :** Bilateral trade USD 6.53 billion (FY 2023-24); India's trade surplus.
- **Innovation & Technology :** India-Israel Industrial R&D and Innovation Fund (I4F) 2023-2027; joint research & tech development.
- **Regional Cooperation :** I2U2 Partnership (India, Israel, UAE, US); first summit 2022; regional collaboration.
- **Defense Cooperation :** India: major importer (~40% of Israel's arms exports). Barak-8 missile co-development; regular port calls at Haifa.
- **Cultural Exchange :** Cultural programs, health cooperation, MoUs on agriculture & water management.

We are all familiar with the QUAD grouping (a strategic group comprising US, India, Japan and Australia) which is a strong response to the aggressive Chinese regime and shares a common objective of a free and open Indo-Pacific, but now there is a new grouping that has formed namely I2U2.

**The I2U2 grouping comprises India, Israel, USA and UAE and is also referred as West Asian QUAD.**



# Recognising the Palestinian State

**CONTEXT:** Recently, several countries including the UK, Canada, Australia, Portugal, France, and others officially recognized Palestine as a state.

## The Path Ahead

### Need for Peaceful Resolution

- Global push for diplomatic solution
- Balanced ties with Israel and Arab nations essential

### Abraham Accords as Model

- Normalization with UAE, Bahrain, Sudan, Morocco
- Proof of peaceful coexistence

### India's Strategic Stand

- Dehyphenated policy: ties with Israel & Palestine
- Supports Two-State Solution, mutual recognition
- Emphasizes peace, coexistence, self-determination

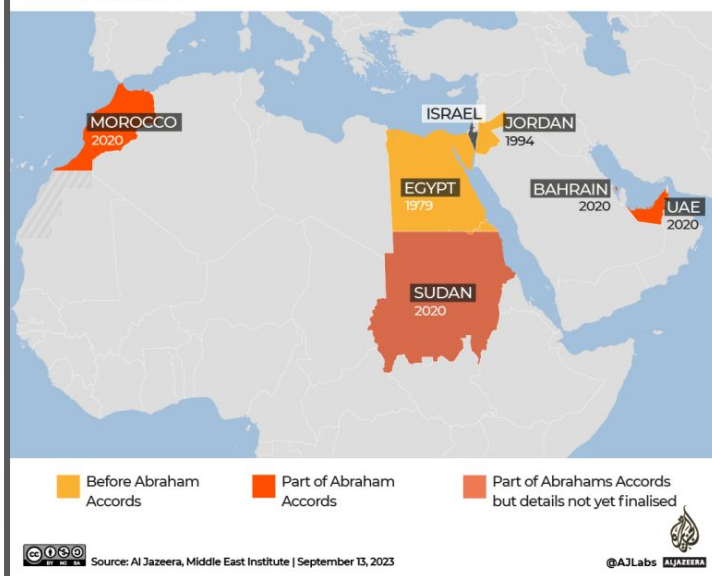
### India in Global Forums

- UNSC (2021–22), UNHRC (2022–24) membership
- Neutral mediator potential
- Promote dialogue, security, cooperation in West Asia

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

#### Arab countries with diplomatic ties to Israel

Only five Arab states - Egypt, Jordan, UAE, Bahrain and Morocco - have diplomatic relations with Israel.



## Mains Practise Question

*Discuss India's evolving relationship with Israel and Palestine, highlighting its strategic approach in the Middle East. Suggest measures for the peaceful resolution of the Israel-Palestine conflict. (10 Marks, 150 words)*





24th September 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS 3: Agricultural Resources, Cropping Patterns**  
**Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 13**

India has all the ingredients to become the superpower of the tea industry, according to the Executive Director of the International Tea Committee, James Suranga Perera.

Mr. Perera, who spoke recently at the India International Tea Convention in Kochi, told *The Hindu* that India was the second-largest producer and consumer of tea and the third-largest exporter. Of the total global tea output of 7.074 billion kg and consumption of 6.97 billion kg in 2024, India produced 1.303 billion kg and consumed 1.22 billion kg.

## Largest exporter

On exports, Kenya, which is the largest exporter of tea, ships almost the entire quantity it produces and China, the second-largest exporter, consumes locally a substantial volume of the tea it produces. Sri Lanka shipped 245 million kg worth \$1.4 billion.

However, India exported 255 million kg worth almost \$800 million. Hence, India should focus on qual-

ity to get better realisation and explore newer markets such as South America and Africa, Mr. Perera said.

## Per capita consumption

On the domestic front, Indian consumers are increasingly willing to pay more for quality. While India's per capita consumption is 840 gm a year, Turkey's per capita consumption of 3 kg a year is the highest globally.

If the Indian per capita consumption can touch even one kg, it will consume the entire quantity that it produces. "So, the scope is definitely there (for the Indian tea sector)," he said.

## Sources of Questions for Prelims

## PRELIMS 2020



Fig 3.11: Cotton Cultivation

and Mexico.

**Cotton:** Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows best on black and alluvial soils. China, USA, India,

Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt are the leading producers of cotton. It is one of the main raw materials for the cotton textile industry.

Q87. "The crop is subtropical in nature. A hard frost is injurious to it. It requires at least 210 frost – free days and 50 to 100 centimeters of rainfall for its growth. A light well-drained soil capable of retaining moisture is ideally suited for the cultivation of the crop." Which one of the following is that crop?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Jute
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Tea



24th September 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS 3: Agricultural Resources, Cropping Patterns**  
**Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 13**

## Prelims Pointers

### UPSC CSE Prelims PYQ 2022

- **Temperature:** 28–32°C
- **Climate:** Warm, moist, frost-free with frequent, evenly distributed showers
- **Rainfall:** Over 150 cm annually
- **Water:** Standing water is harmful
- **Humidity:** High (>80%) with heavy rainfall
- **Soil:** Well-drained laterite soil, rich in organic content (humus)
- **Crop Type:** Year-round, tropical & subtropical crop
- **Industry:** Plantation crop; labour-intensive
- **Chemical Content:** Rich in caffeine and tannin
- **Farming Method:** Terrace farming
- **Major Cultivation Areas:** Assam > West Bengal > Tamil Nadu
- **Other Major Producer:** Kenya

79. With reference to the "Tea Board" in India, consider the following statements :

1. The Tea Board is a statutory body.
2. It is a regulatory body attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
3. The Tea Board's Head Office is situated in Bengaluru.
4. The Board has overseas offices at Dubai and Moscow.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

## Commodity Boards in India

Board	Headquarters	Formation Year	Governing Act
Tea Board	Kolkata, WB	1953	Tea Act, 1953
Coffee Board	Bengaluru, KA	1942	Coffee Act, 1942
Rubber Board	Kottayam, KL	1947	Rubber Act, 1947
Spices Board	Kochi, KL	1987	Spices Board Act, 1986
Tobacco Board	Guntur, AP	1975	Tobacco Board Act, 1975





# Rupee hits a Record Low

24th September 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS 3: Trade, Growth and Development**  
**Newspaper : The Indian Express, Page No : 15**

THE INDIAN rupee plunged to a record low of 88.75 against the US dollar on Tuesday amid worries over US administration's decision to hike H-1B visa fee for new applications and continued outflow by foreign portfolio investors.

The domestic currency slipped 44 paise to close at 88.75, compared to previous close of 88.31. It touched a record low of 88.80 during intraday trades.

Last week, US President Donald Trump announced a sharp increase in the H-1B visa application fee from \$1,000 to \$1,00,000 per applicant. The revised fee is applicable only to new applications. The move is likely to result in a slowdown in remittance growth and curtail service



File

exports to the US, analysts said.

"USDINR is trading at 88.75, marking yet another record high as concerns over potential H1B visa changes and trade tensions weigh on sentiment," said Anindya Banerjee, head commodity and currency, Kotak Securities. The Reserve Bank seems comfortable letting the market set prices more freely, he said. "This is attributed to a persistent bearish bet by the traders, driven by external worries and a continued outflow of foreign funds," said Dilip Parmar, research analyst, HDFC Securities.

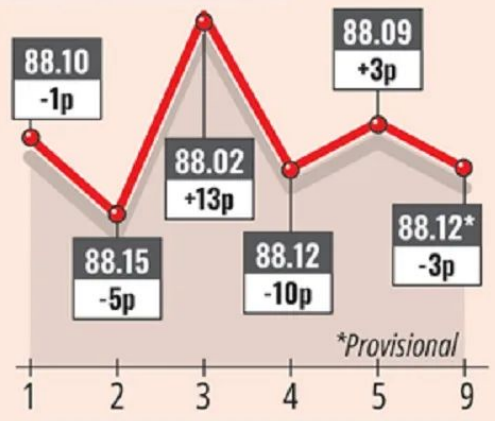
FULL REPORT ON

[www.indianexpress.com](http://www.indianexpress.com)

## Rupee vs Dollar



₹ per US \$



September 2025

(Inverted scale)

KBK InfoGraphics

### Structural Causes of Rupee Depreciation

- **Widening Trade Deficit**  
(India-China trade gap at \$99.2 billion in 2024-25)
- **Heavy Dependence on Energy Imports**  
(85% crude oil import reliance)
- **Limited Export Diversification**  
(<1% share in global electronics exports despite 4% demand share)
- **Capital Outflows Amid Global Rate Hikes**  
(Major outflows during US Fed hikes in 2022-23)
- **Low Export Competitiveness and Weak GVC Integration**

### Macroeconomic Implications of Rupee Depreciation

- **Imported Inflation Surge**  
(Higher prices for crude oil, fertilizers, edible oils)
- **Increased Fiscal Deficit Pressure**  
(More spending on subsidies and reduced welfare funds)
- **Rising External Debt Servicing Costs**  
(India's external debt at \$717.9 billion in Dec 2024)
- **Forex Reserve Depletion Due to RBI Intervention**
- **Decline in Investor Confidence and Market Volatility**





24th September 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS 2:** Judiciary, Executive, Fundamental Rights  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu **Page No : 06**

**W**hen the Supreme Court of India upheld the validity of criminal defamation in *Subramanian Swamy* (2016), reasoning that reputation is part of the right to life, it may not have anticipated the difficulties of this position. On September 22, during criminal defamation proceedings against the Foundation for Independent Journalism, Justice M.M. Sundresh of the Court voiced his unease at the growing use of criminal defamation proceedings by private individuals and political actors as an insurance against criticism and as a means of retribution. His observation echoes a broader judicial anxiety expressed in recent proceedings against Rahul Gandhi, Shashi Tharoor and other public figures: that the law is being misused. Criminal defamation proposes imprisonment for speech that injures reputation, a remedy disproportionate to the harm caused. Unlike physical harm, reputational injury can be addressed adequately by monetary damages or injunctions. While protecting dignity may justify strong safeguards, protecting reputation seldom warrants criminal punishment. Since 2016, criminal defamation has become a tool of intimidation. Editors of *The Hindu* faced such cases under the Jayalithaa government, and Mr. Gandhi over remarks about political leaders, with trial courts issuing summons that required the Court's intervention. The tendency of the lower judiciary to issue summons without weighing the threshold of defamatory speech has aggravated the problem.

The law has also become an instrument of propaganda: criminal complainants have weaponised statements taken out of context or distorted in circulation, which the law has compounded by attaching the threat of jail time to contested interpretations. In this way, criminal defamation has fostered opportunistic litigation. For example, *Subramanian Swamy versus Sonia Gandhi and Mr. Gandhi* (2012-14) entangled rivals in a punishing process rather than seeking timely resolution, while suits filed by Nitin Gadkari and Arun Jaitley against Arvind Kejriwal and AAP leaders kept the Delhi government from performing its duties. For journalists in towns, criminal defamation complaints from local politicians or business interests create the risk of arrest and onerous travel to distant courts, fostering self-censorship. Instead, those genuinely aggrieved can approach civil courts for damages, injunctions or retractions, which address the harm of reputational injury and strike a balance between free expression and protecting reputation. Importantly, civil proceedings also reduce the scope for misuse by the powerful to silence criticism. Many countries, including the U.K., have abolished criminal defamation because such laws are incompatible with democratic debate. It is time for India to follow suit.

## WHAT IS DEFAMATION?

- Defamation means harming someone's reputation by making a false and derogatory statement against him/her without any lawful justification. It can be by spoken words (slander) or written words (libel)
- To constitute defamation, publication of the alleged statement is must. A single statement can give rise to both civil and criminal defamation
- Criminal defamation is codified in the Indian Penal Code Section 499 and punishment of up to two years in jail is prescribed in Section 500 IPC
- Intention to harm reputation is must for an act to qualify as criminal defamation
- Even truth is not a complete defence. It is imperative to prove that the alleged defamatory statement was made for public good



# Penalty in Proportion

24th September 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS 2:** Bilateral Groupings & Agreements, Effect of Policies & Politics of Countries on India's Interests

**Newspaper :** The Indian Express, **Page No : 01**

## Prelims Pointers

- **Civil defamation** can be libel (through writing) or slander (spoken word), based on tort law (law imposing civil liability).
  - Punishable with **financial compensation**, damages are computed based on probabilities.
- **In criminal cases**, defamation must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.
- **Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code (criminal defamation) says:**
  - "Whoever, by words or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm the reputation of such person, is said to defame that person."
  - **Criminal defamation can attract a jail term up to two years**, with or without fine (Section 500 IPC).



24th September 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS 1:** Indian Art Forms

**Newspaper :** The Indian Express, **Page No : 5**

A 45-YEAR-OLD professor from Ashoka University in Haryana's Sonapat was booked for allegedly stealing a replica of the famous Mohenjodaro 'Dancing Girl' from the National Museum in Lutyens' Delhi, police said.

In a statement, the university said it will conduct a probe into the matter. "The incident that happened at the National Museum on Saturday was brought to our attention. The university will conduct an inquiry to examine the matter."

The 4,500-year-old bronze figurine of the 'Dancing Girl' was excavated in 1926. Just 10.5 cm in height, the figurine is dark and completely in the nude with the exception of multiple bangles and a necklace.

## Prelims Pointers

- **Indus Civilization:** 3300–1300 BC, Mature Phase–2600–1900 BC
- **Discovered:** 1924
- **Comparable to:** Mesopotamia, Egypt
- **Major sites:** Harappa, Mohenjodaro
- **Excavations:** post-1924
- **Dancing Girl:** found 1926, Ernest Mackay, Mohenjodaro citadel

- Bronze artefact.
- Crafted using **Lost Wax Technique**.
- Symbolizes Harappan artistic skill and cultural richness.
- Realistic details praised by historian A.L. Basham.
- Kept in **India's National Museum** despite Mohenjodaro being in Pakistan.

### Lost Wax Technique:

- Wax model covered in mold; wax melted out.
- Molten metal poured into cavity; mold removed after cooling.
- Enables precise, detailed metal castings.
- Modern tech like 3D printing improves the process.





24th September 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS 1: Indian Art Forms**

**Newspaper : The Indian Express, Page No : 5**

## Prelims Pointers

Site	Excavated by	Location	Important Findings
Harappa	Daya Ram Sahni in 1921	Bank of river Ravi in Montgomery district of Punjab (Pakistan)	- Sandstone statues of Human anatomy- Granaries- Bullock carts
Mohenjo-Daro	R.D. Banerjee in 1922	Bank of river Indus in Larkana district of Punjab (Pakistan)	- Great bath- Granary- Bronze dancing girl- Seal of Pasupati- Steatite statue of beard man- A piece of woven cotton
Sutkagendor	Stein in 1929	In southwestern Balochistan province, Pakistan on Dast river	- A trade point between Harappa and Babylon
Chanhudaro	N.G. Majumdar in 1931	Sindh on the Indus river	- Bead makers shop- Footprint of a dog chasing a cat
Dholavira	R.S. Bisht in 1985	Gujarat in Rann of Kachchh	- Water harnessing system- Water reservoir

## Prelims Pointers



24th September 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS 1:** Indian Art Forms

**Newspaper :** The Indian Express, **Page No : 5**

## UPSC CSE Prelims PYQs

### Prelims 2025

72. The famous female figurine known as 'Dancing Girl', found at Mohenjo-daro, is made of

- (a) carnelian
- (b) clay
- (c) bronze
- (d) gold

### Prelims 2021

32. Which one of the following ancient towns is well-known for its elaborate system of water harvesting and management by building a series of dams and channelizing water into connected reservoirs?

- (a) Dholavira
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Rakhigarhi
- (d) Ropar

### Prelims 2019

7. Which one of the following is **not** a Harappan site?

- (a) Chanhudaro
- (b) Kot Diji
- (c) Sohgauna
- (d) Desalpur





24th September 2025

**SYLLABUS: GS 3: Defence**

**Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 10**

The Army, Navy, and Air Force will conduct a joint exercise in the first week of October to test drones and counter-drone systems.

Named "Cold Start", the exercise is likely to be held in Madhya Pradesh. Officials described it as the biggest such drill to be conducted since Operation Sindoor, aimed at assessing the effectiveness and shortcomings of the current air defence capabilities.

Confirming the development, a senior official said the exercise would focus on evaluating operational readiness against evolving aerial threats.

Industry partners, research and development agencies, academia, and other stakeholders too will participate in the exercise.

Speaking at a conference on "Counter UAVs & air defence systems - the future of modern warfare" organised by the PHD

Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) in New Delhi, the Chief of Integrated Defence Staff, Air Marshal Ashutosh Dixit, who was the chief guest at the event, made a pointed reference to Pakistan.

"They too are working to become like India, so we must always stay a step ahead. Our counter-drone and GPS jamming systems performed effectively during Operation Sindoor, ensuring no damage from adversary drones. But the adversary has also learned our capabilities. Next time, we have to be ahead and much better," he said.

## Prelims Pointers

### Different types of drones



#### SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE: DRONES (ISR DRONES)

These drones are primarily used for surveillance, and reconnaissance purposes.

India currently has: 

TAPAS-BH-201 (Tactical Advanced Platform for Aerial Surveillance)

Rustom (developed by DRDO)

Heron (Israel)



#### ARMED/COMBAT DRONES (UCAVs)

Unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAVs) are capable of launching missiles or dropping bombs.

India has: 

DRDO's Ghatak (under development)

Heron TP (from Israel)



#### LOITERING MUNITIONS

These drones are designed to loiter over a target area and strike when a target is identified.

India has: 

Nagastra (made by Solar Industries and ZMotion)

Warmate (Polish origin)



#### COMMERCIAL/MODIFIED CIVILIAN DRONES

Off the shelf drones, often modified for illegal cross-border activities



#### SWARM DRONES

Multiple drones operate in coordination to overwhelm enemy defenses, DRDO and private firms are working on swarm drone technology





24th September 2025

**Q1. Regarding the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) of India, consider the following statements:**

1. It provides free immunisation against 12 vaccine-preventable diseases.
2. Nationally, vaccines are provided against 11 diseases, including Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Rubella, Hepatitis A, Typhoid & HIV.
3. Sub-nationally, the vaccine against Japanese Encephalitis is provided only in endemic districts.

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

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

**Answer: b**

**Q2. Which of the following conditions is/are required for tea cultivation in India?**

1. A warm, moist, and frost-free climate with frequent and evenly distributed rainfall.
2. Annual rainfall requirement of less than 150 cm.
3. Well-drained laterite soils rich in organic matter (humus).

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

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

**Answer: d**

**Q3. Structural causes for depreciation of the Indian Rupee include which of the following?**

1. Shrinking trade deficit
2. Heavy dependence on energy imports
3. Over diversification of exports

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

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

**Answer: c**

**Q4. Match the following Indus Valley sites with their excavators:**

Site	Excavated by
A. Harappa	1. N.G. Majumdar (1931)
B. Mohenjo-Daro	2. R.S. Bisht (1985)
C. Chanhudaro	3. R.D. Banerjee (1922)
D. Dholavira	4. Daya Ram Sahni (1921)

**Select the correct match using the codes given below.**

- a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
- b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- d) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

**Answer: a**

**Q5. Consider the following pairs:**

Drone Category	Examples
A. Surveillance & Reconnaissance	1. TAPAS-BH-201, Rustom, Heron
B. Combat Drones	2. Nagastra, Warmate
C. Loitering Munitions	3. Ghatak, Heron TP

**How many pairs given above is/are correctly matched?**

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

**Answer: a**





# **VAJIRAM & RAVI**

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