



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

14th January 2025



Forest fires in Uttarakhand

CONTEXT: A forest fire has been raging for 5 days in the Valley of Flowers, Uttarakhand.



The Valley of Flowers



- **National Park in 1982**
- **UNESCO World Heritage Site**
- **Part of the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve**
- **Located b/w Zanskar Range and Great Himalayas**
- **Flora:** Brahmakamal, Blue Poppy, Cobra Lily
- **Fauna:** Snow Leopard, Musk Deer, Asiatic Black Bear, and Red Fox
- **Pushpawati River flows through.**

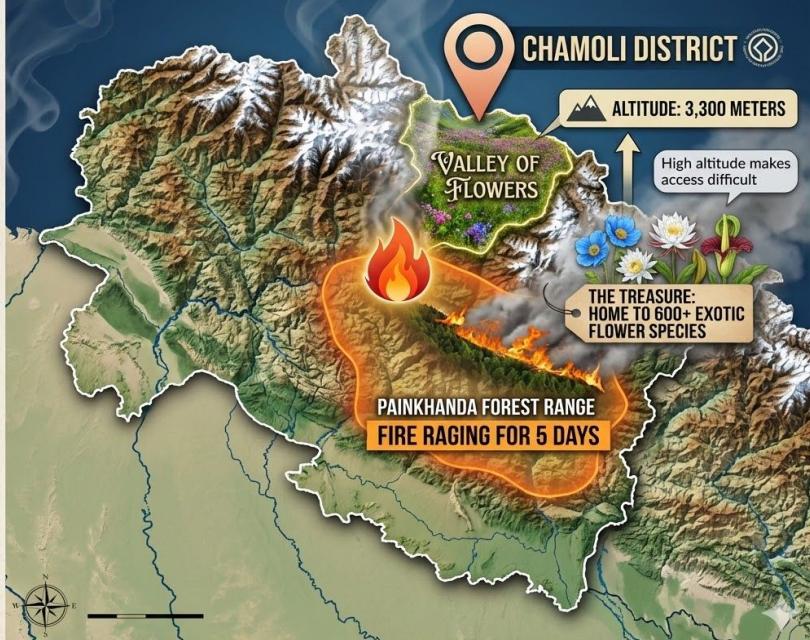
14th January 2025

CONTEXT: A forest fire has been raging for 5 days in the Valley of Flowers, Uttarakhand.

Growing Menace of Forest Fires in India

FIRE IN PARADISE: VALLEY OF FLOWERS

Where is the fire, and what is at risk?



Increase in fire incidents | **10x rise**
(20 years)

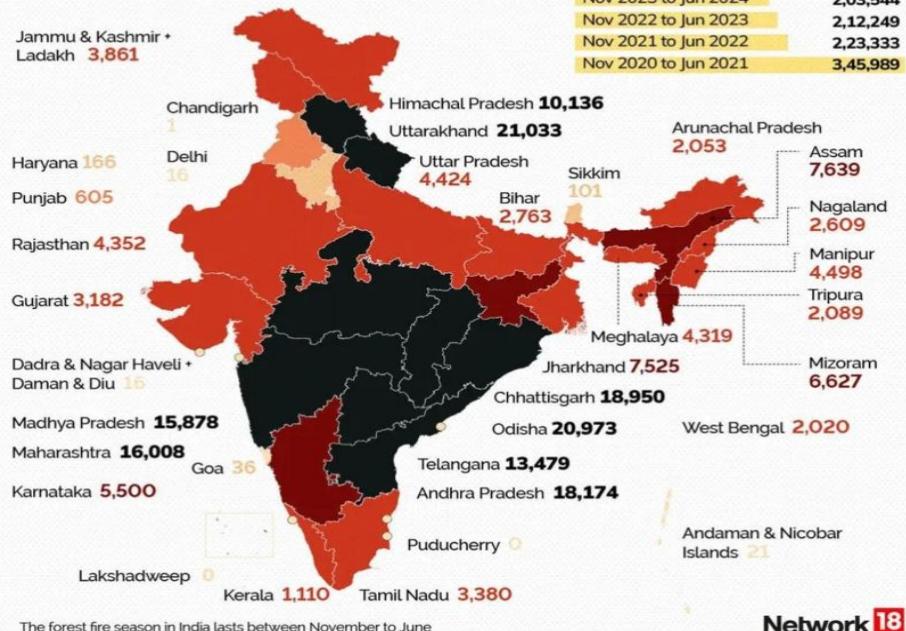
Increase in **forest cover** | Only **1.12%**

Forest area prone to fire | 36% of India's forests

Annual **economic loss** ~₹1.74 lakh crore

FOREST FIRES IN INDIA

Number of forest fire detected by Forest Survey of India using SNPP-VIIRS sensors



Forest fires in Uttarakhand

CONTEXT: A forest fire has been raging for 5 days in the Valley of Flowers, Uttarakhand.

Why are India's forests burning more?



Normally:

Forest fires in Uttarakhand occur:

February – June

Peak: May–June

But this fire happened in:

Early January

This is abnormal and dangerous

*Hills received **little or no** snowfall*

Vegetation dried early

Forest floor became flammable

THE THREE LAYERS OF FIRE

How do forest fires burn?

Layer 3: Crown Fire
CROWN FIRE
Trait: The most destructive; burns the canopy.

Layer 2: Surface Fire
SURFACE FIRE
Trait: Most common; scorches tree trunks.

Layer 1: Ground Fire
GROUND FIRE
Trait: Burns slowly, little smoke.

Forest fires in Uttarakhand

CONTEXT: A forest fire has been raging for 5 days in the Valley of Flowers, Uttarakhand.

Are all forest fires bad?

WHO STARTED THE FIRE?

Nature vs. Human Negligence

<10% NATURAL CAUSES



>90% MAN-MADE CAUSES



UPSC PYQ (P) 2019

Consider the following:

1. Carbon monoxide
2. Methane
3. Ozone
4. Sulphur dioxide

Which of the above are released into atmosphere due to the burning of crop/biomass residue?

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

UPSC PYQ (M) 2014

Most of the unusual climatic happenings are explained as an outcome of the El-Nino effect. Do you agree?



Forest fires in Uttarakhand



CONTEXT: A forest fire has been raging for 5 days in the Valley of Flowers, Uttarakhand.

CALLING THE AIR FORCE

HOW DO YOU FIGHT A FIRE AT 3,300 METERS?

>> THE PROBLEM: GROUND ACCESS IMPOSSIBLE

Altitude: 3,300m | Steep, Inaccessible Slopes

NO ACCESS ROUTES

Firefighters can't reach by foot.

>> THE SOLUTION: AERIAL INTERVENTION

INDIAN AIR FORCE (IAF) REQUESTED

Objective: Douse flames from above.

>> THE TACTIC: "BAMBI BUCKET" OPERATIONS

BAMBI BUCKET

Helicopters scoop water from nearby sources.

Precision water drops douse flames.

>> CURRENT STATUS: MISSION READY

- ✓ HELICOPTER SURVEYS CONDUCTED Terrain analyzed, hotspots identified.
- ✓ PLANS READY FOR AERIAL WATER POURING Resources allocated, operations pending launch.

MISSION STATUS: GO FOR LAUNCH | DATE: JAN 2026

#IAFRescueMission

Govt Initiatives to Control Forest Fires

Initiatives

National Action Plan on Forest Fire +
Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme

Forest Protection Division

Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectro- Radiometer @Aqua and Terra satellites

FSI Van Agni Geo-Portal

Gandhinagar Implementation Roadmap and the Gandhinagar Information Platform

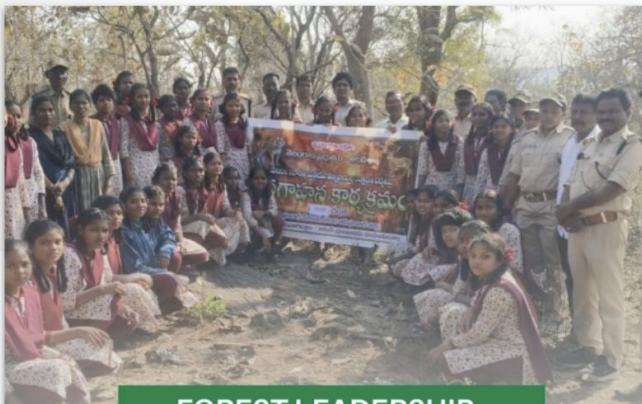


Forest fires in Uttarakhand

CONTEXT: A forest fire has been raging for 5 days in the Valley of Flowers, Uttarakhand.



How to Ensure Sustainable Forest Management?



FOREST LEADERSHIP

Forest Department Conducts Van Darshini, Van Bhojanam and Fire Awareness Drive

Success Story (Case Study): Uttarakhand's Van Panchayats reduced fire incidents significantly through community patrolling.

Community-Centric Approaches	Van Panchayats + JFMCs
"Smart" Solution	MODIS + SNPP-VIIRS + Thermal Imaging Drones
Ecological Engineering	Species to use: Sal, Mahua, Jamun Hilly Areas: broad-leaved trees like Oak and Rhododendron Mycelium Barriers & Bio-Bricks
Tribal Empowerment	Forest Rights Act, Seed Ball dispersal, Odisha's Similipal
Climate-Resilient Forestry	"No-Go" Zones  , Underground Cabling

Mains Practise Question

Despite constitutional safeguards, forest fires in India are rising. Discuss the role of community participation and technology in mitigating this disaster.

(15 Marks, 250 words)

DESTRUCTION VS. REGENERATION



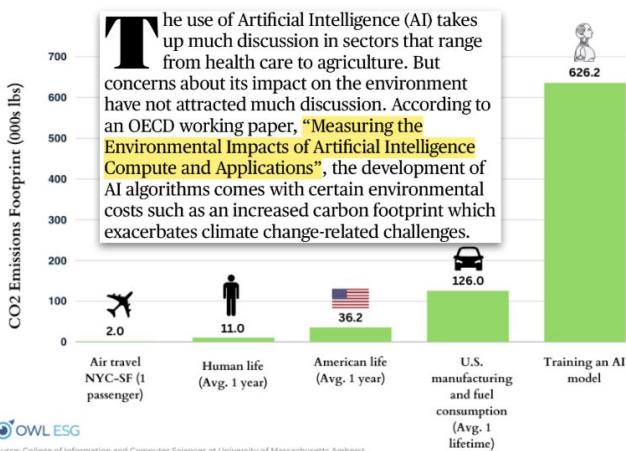
AI and Climate Change



CONTEXT: While we celebrate AI for solving problems, we rarely discuss the problem AI itself creates: Pollution.

Why does AI Pollute?

CO2 Emissions Benchmarks



PBS

The growing environmental impact of AI data centers' energy demands

The EPA has reportedly drafted a plan to eliminate all limits on greenhouse gas emissions from power plants, according to documents obtained...

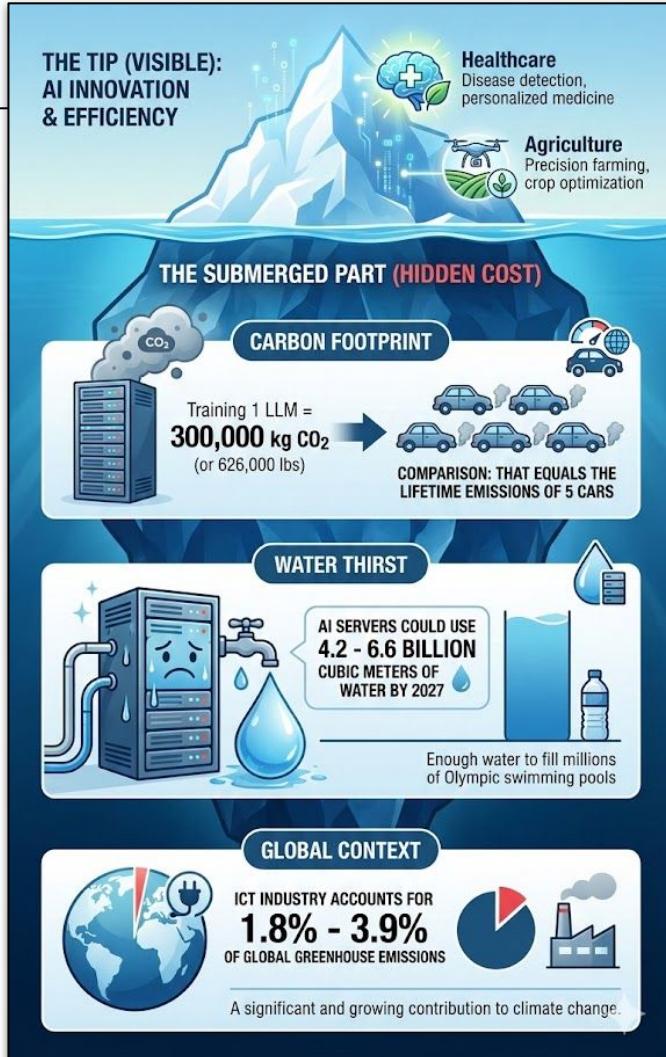
25 May 2025

How AI consumes energy

GPUs 24/7 for months

Servers' energy drain

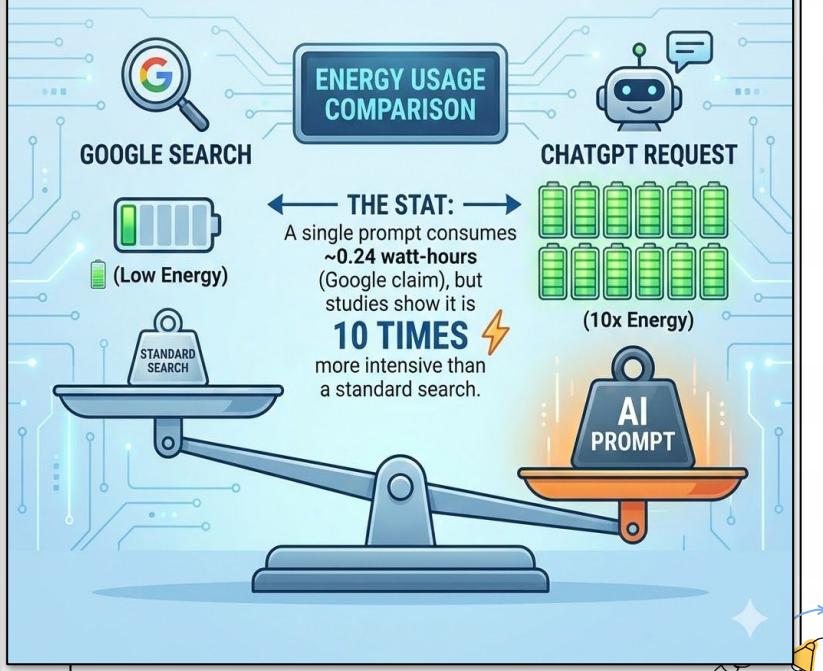
Cooling Problem



Real environmental cost of AI models

THE COST OF A QUESTION

How much energy does a single query use?



AI and Climate Change



CONTEXT: While we celebrate AI for solving problems, we rarely discuss the problem AI itself creates: Pollution.

Why Google's low energy claim is misleading

- Google (Aug 2025) claimed 1 AI prompt uses only 0.24 watt-hours

Ignores:

- Cooling systems
- Data storage
- Network infrastructure
- Model retraining

Global Response: The World vs. India

UNESCO (2021)

Issued: **Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence**

It says:

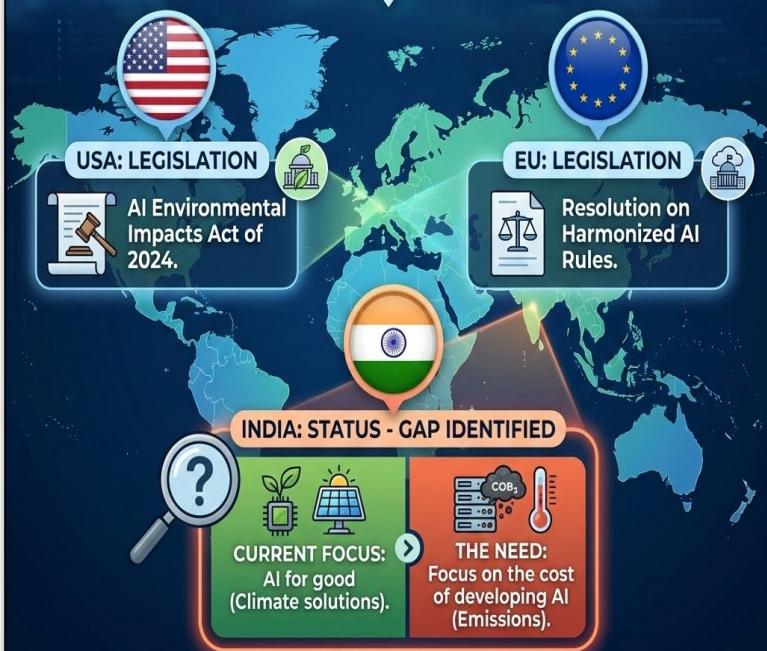
AI must account for:

- Environmental damage
- Resource depletion
- Climate impacts

Adopted by **190 countries** (non-binding).

REGULATING THE CARBON CLOUD

Who is tracking AI pollution?



Global AI Environmental Governance: A Developing Landscape

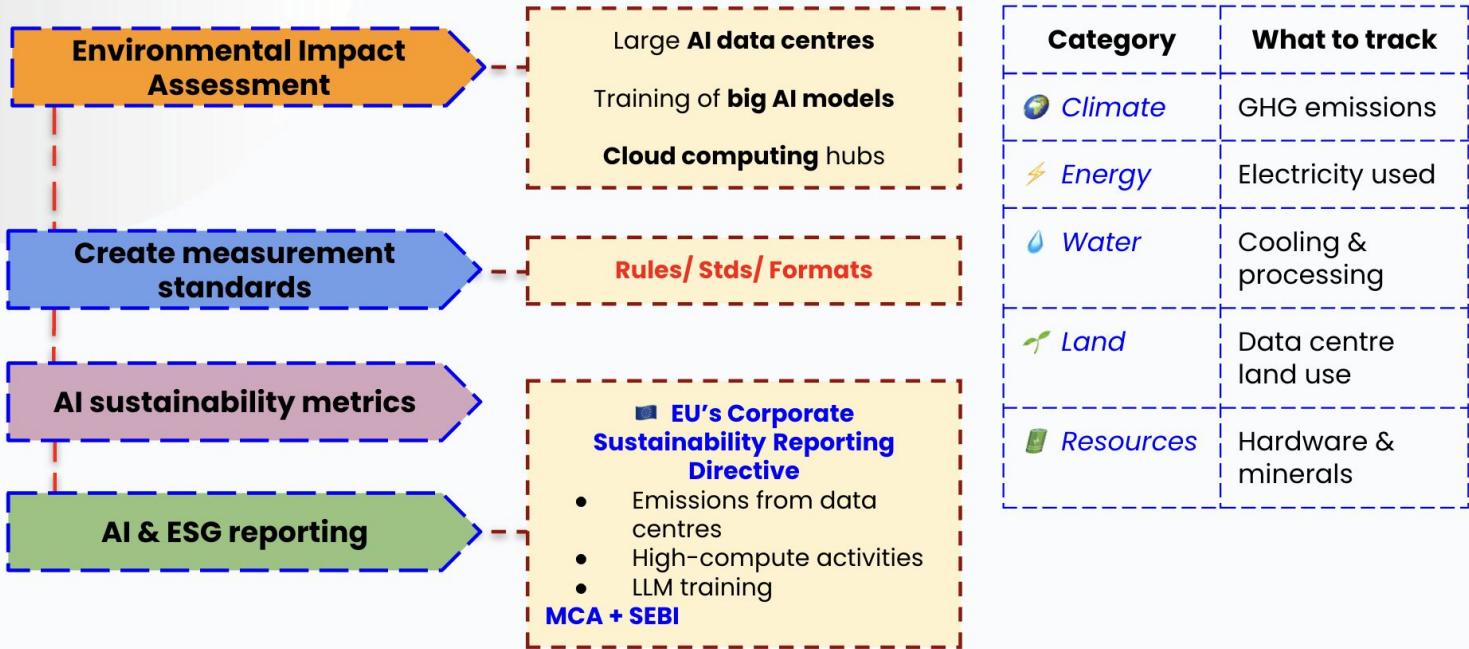


AI and Climate Change

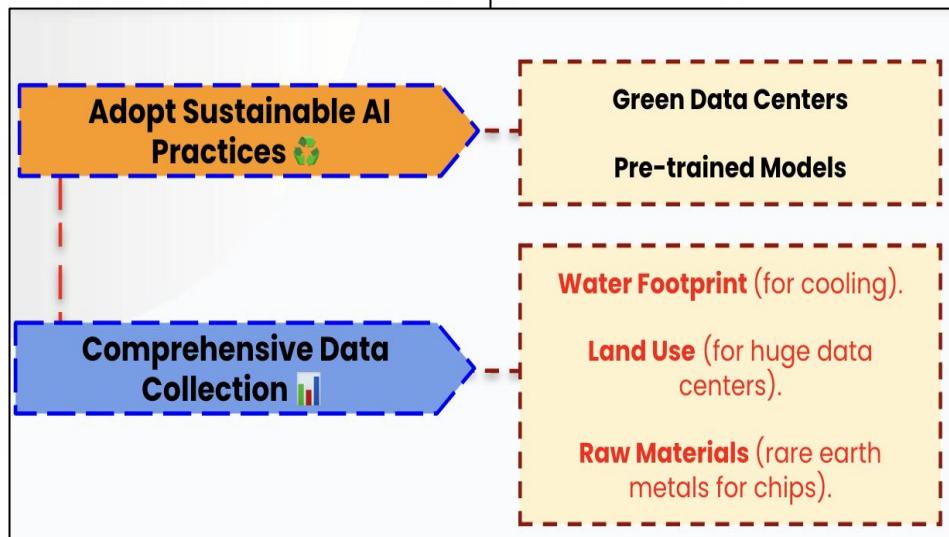


CONTEXT: While we celebrate AI for solving problems, we rarely discuss the problem AI itself creates: Pollution.

SOLUTIONS: What is missing in India?



SOLUTIONS: What is missing in India?



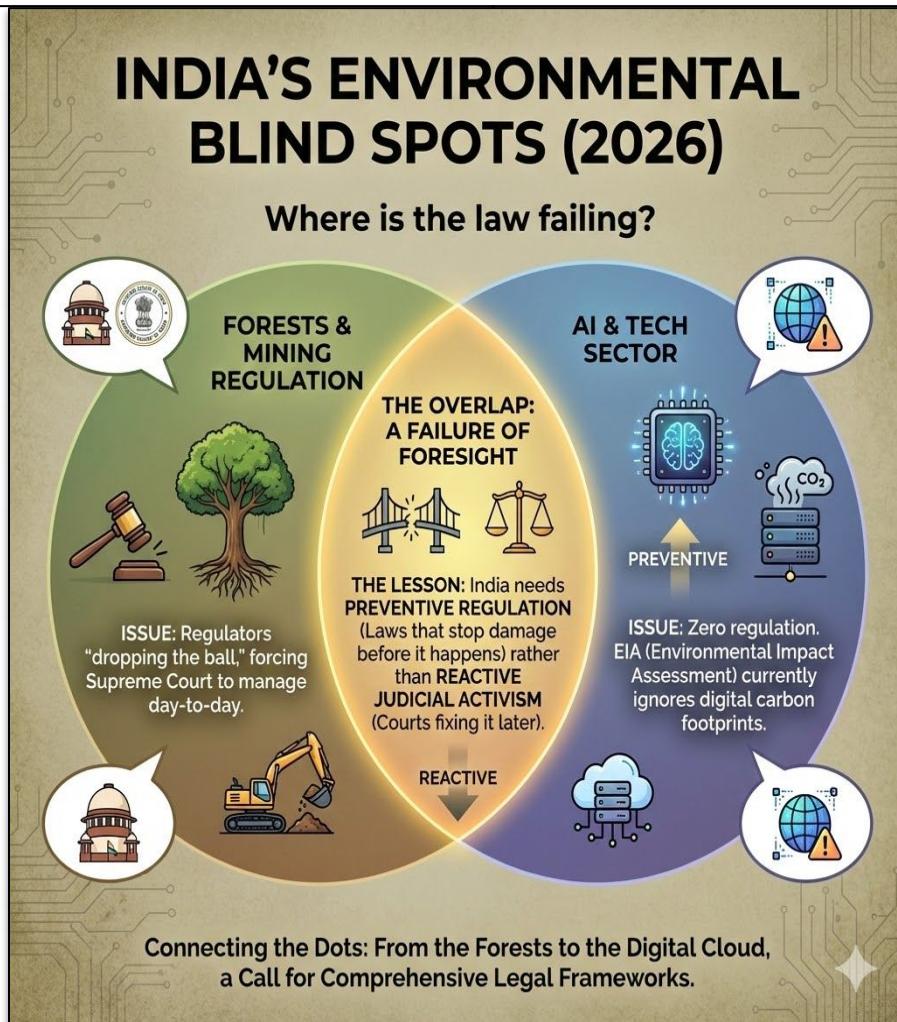
Another essential exercise is data collection which can be done by deploying sustainability metrics such as GHG emissions, energy, water and natural resources consumption that are utilised by AI algorithms. Environmental costs beyond energy, such as the impacts on freshwater and land use, could also be evaluated.



AI and Climate Change



CONTEXT: While we celebrate AI for solving problems, we rarely discuss the problem AI itself creates: Pollution.



Mains Practise Question

India must urgently integrate AI into its environmental governance. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 words)

Four phases of environmental impacts of AI data centers

1. Mining and manufacturing



2. Data center construction



3. Data center operation: electricity and water use



4. Electric waste



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Right to Education Act **GS 2:** Education
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 14th

Background – RTE Act, 2009

ALL ABOUT RTE ACT

- It guarantees free and compulsory education at a neighbourhood school to children in the age group of 6 to 14 years (Classes I to VIII). It applies to all states except J&K
- It was passed by Parliament on August 6, 2009, and came into effect on April 1, 2010
- With the passage of the Act, India became one of 135 countries in the world that make education the fundamental right of every child
- The Act also provides for 25 per cent reservation in private schools for children from economically weaker sections
- It prohibits all unrecognised schools from practice (gives them three years to meet basic standards defined under the Act), and makes provisions for no donation or capitation fees and no interview of the child or parent for admission
- It provides that no child shall be held back, expelled, or required to pass a Board examination until the completion of elementary education

1993	Unnikrishnan J.P. vs. State of Andhra Pradesh (A21)
2002	86th Amendment Act
DPSP & Duties	Article 45 Article 51A(k)
Prohibition of Malpractices	Bans capitation fees, screening procedures (interviews) for admission, physical punishment, mental harassment, and private tuition by teachers.
Norms and Standards	Pupil-Teacher Ratios (1:30) Infrastructure standards

Why is this Judgment "Transformative"?

THE CASE OF DINESH BIWAJI ASHTIKAR

WHY DID THE COURT INTERVENE?



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Right to Education Act **GS 2:** Education

Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 14th

Why is this Judgment "Transformative"?

QQ The statutory design [of the RTE Act] is normatively ambitious. It envisages elementary education for all children, across the spectrum of class, caste, gender and economic position, in a shared institutional space. It makes it possible... for the child of a multi-millionaire or even of a judge of SC to sit in the same classroom... as the child of an autorickshaw driver or a vendor

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT



That **Private Unaided Schools** must reserve **25% of seats** in Class 1 for children from **EWS and Disadvantaged Groups** (SC/ST/Socially Backward)

The Supreme Court, in a judgment on Tuesday, said that equality in society had to start in school, where the child of a multi-millionaire or a Supreme Court judge had to sit shoulder-to-shoulder with a child of an autorickshaw driver or a street vendor.

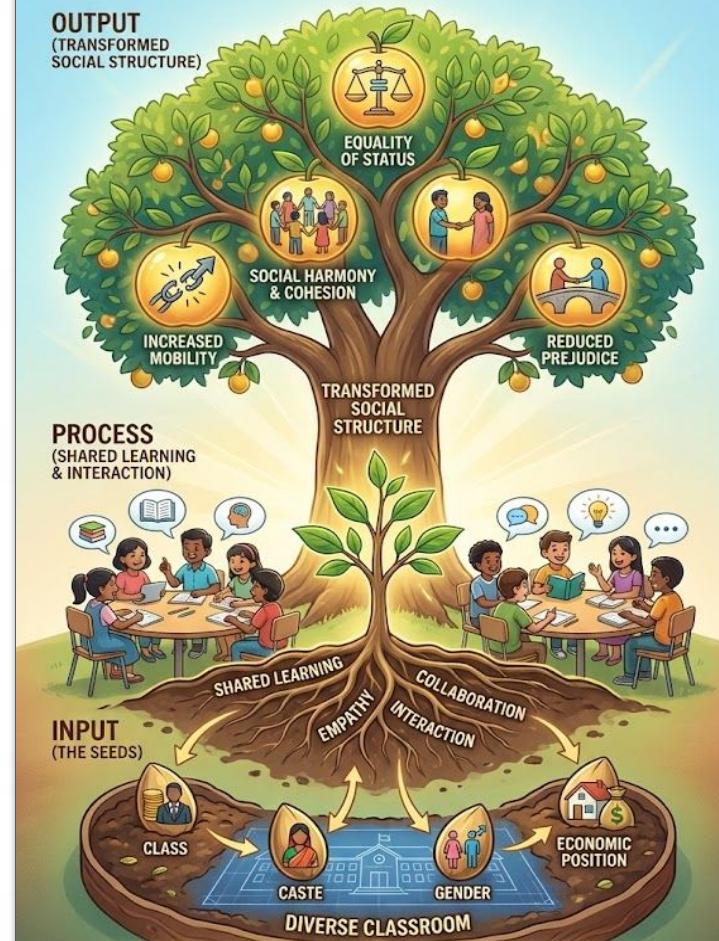
"Shared institutional space"

"The statutory design [of the RTE Act] is normatively ambitious. It envisag-

es elementary education for all children, across the spectrum of class, caste, gender and economic position, in a shared institutional space. It makes it

TRANSFORMING SOCIETY VIA CLASSROOMS

Why does mixing students matter?



KEY PHRASE
NORMATIVELY AMBITIOUS

The judge observed that educating "young India" and achieving "equality of status" demanded an earnest implementation of the constitutional right under Article 21A to free and compulsory education, followed by the statutory mandate of the 2009 Act.



SYLLABUS: Prelims General Science **GS 3:** Cyber security
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 10

What is Source Code?

What is source code?

Source code is the core repository of software programmes and their associated digital assets that drives a digital system. While some parts of the code, especially of Android phones, is open to begin with, there are significant modifications and adaptations that phone manufacturers make to that codebase. Also, each firm jealously guards the technology driving these respective changes. Source code is kept secret not just for commercial reasons, but also as a security measure. If a software system's complete inner workings are visible to a malicious attacker, then the system is at risk of being probed for weaknesses that can be exploited, and can lead to data breaches and other types of cyberattacks.



Why is this Controversial?

The newswire agency *Reuters* reported that the Indian government was contemplating a requirement for smartphone makers to disclose their source code to third party testing agencies, and make this code open for review. A further requirement the agency reported was that phone makers would have to notify the government before pushing major software updates to user devices. The Union government has downplayed the nature of these conversations, and refuted the source code demand allegation.

... BBC

Sanchar Saathi: India scraps order to pre-install state-run cyber safety app on smartphones

India scraps order to pre-install state-run cyber safety app on smartphones ... India has scrapped an order making it mandatory for smartphone...

1 month ago

01

**Third Party
Testing Agency**

02

**"Apple
Standard"**

03

**Sanchar
Saathi app**

04

**Chinese
phones**

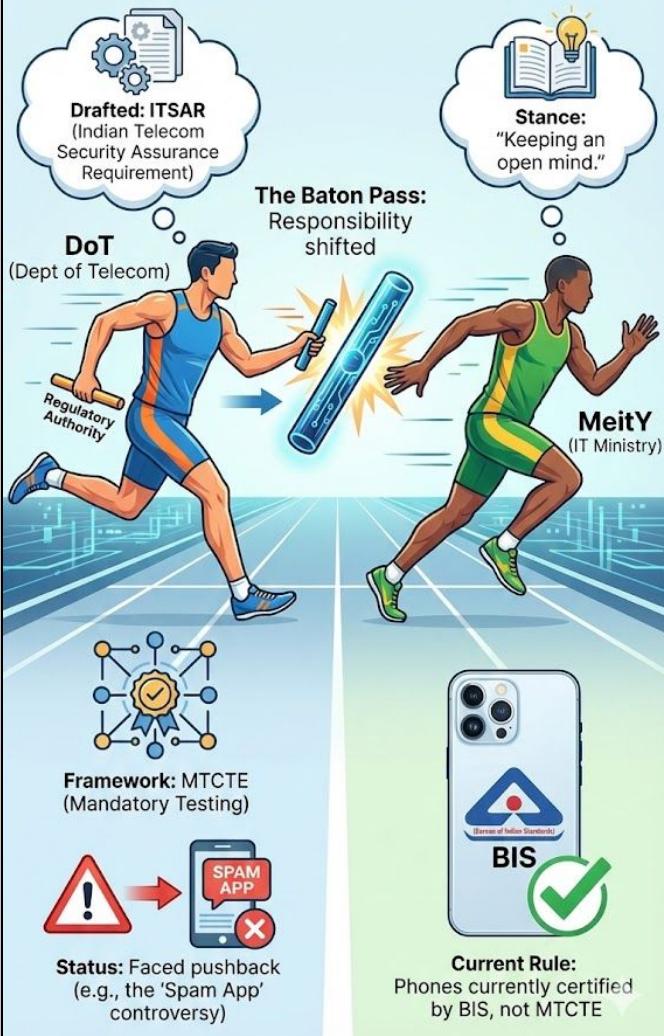


Phones' source code

SYLLABUS: Prelims General Science **GS 3:** Cyber security
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 10

Who Regulates Your Phone?

How did this proposal start?



Bureaucratic Maze: DoT vs. MeitY

"ITSAR" Document

- **National Centre for Communication Security** (under DoT) drafted in 2023
- Indian Telecom Security Assurance Requirement
- Technical standard under the **Mandatory Testing and Certification of Telecommunication Equipment** framework
- **The Problem:** demanding source code review.

Shift to MeitY

- **BIS**
- **Telecommunications Act, 2023**
- **Regulating** smartphones = **MeitY**

The MTCTE framework stems from the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2017. However, shortly after the Telecommunications Act, 2023 was passed, the DoT and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) decided that the MTCTE regime should be done away with for smartphones, which already go through a certification process for India administered by the Bureau of Indian Standards. A senior MeitY official told *The Hindu* that since the baton had now been passed to the IT Ministry, the discussions



Phones' source code

SYLLABUS: Prelims General Science **GS 3:** Cyber security
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 10



Civil Society Counter: "Where is the Transparency?"



IFF'S STATEMENT ON THE DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR SMARTPHONE "SECURITY"

The ITSARs threaten user privacy and control. Demand one year logs and prohibit jailbreaking at the level of the smartphones operation system. We request for open consultations with civil society and technical experts.

The Internet Freedom Foundation, a digital rights advocacy group, pushed back on that denial, pointing out that the meetings the government was holding were not transparently conducted, and that the ITSARs remain public.

"If the government claims these proposals do not exist, it must explain the specific documentation currently hosted on its own website and also disclose the minutes of meetings," IFF said in a statement.

"IFF asserts that "stakeholder consultation" cannot be limited to closed-door meetings with big tech giants. If the PIB's claim that "no final regulations have been framed" is true, then the government should have no hesitation in releasing the current draft of the ITSAR for public scrutiny immediately. We reassert the need for transparency and an open public consultation."

off. A press statement by MeitY stated that the IT Ministry was keeping an "open mind" and would decide on what was best for the country and for consumers. The India Cellular and Electronics Association (ICEA), which represents some smartphone firms, also downplayed the seriousness of the discussions.



Protocols for large crowds



SYLLABUS : Prelims Crowd Management **GS 2** : Governance/Law & Order **GS 3**
Disaster Management
Newspaper The Indian Express **Page Number** : 10

Stampedes

INDIA
TODAY
GROUP

Tragic Stampedes

Hathras crush among deadliest stampedes at religious gatherings

162
Naina Devi temple, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh
Aug 3, 2008

250
Chamunda Devi temple, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
Sept 30, 2008

340
Mandhardevi temple, Satara, Maharashtra
Jan 25, 2005

121
Religious congregation, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh
Jul 1, 2024

63
Ram Janki temple, Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh
Mar 4, 2010

115
Ratangarh temple, Datia, Madhya Pradesh
Oct 13, 2013

106
Sabarimala, Idukki, Kerala
Jan 14, 2011

● No. of deaths
Note: Stampedes since 2000 where more than 50 people died have been mapped
Source: Media Reports & NIDM

DIU
DATA INTELLIGENCE UNIT

What is a
Stampede
& its
causes?

IJDRR (2013): 79% (1954-2012)
@religious mass gatherings

Structural Causes

Lack of Coordination

Crowd Behaviour

Security Issues

Fire/Electricity causes

MHA's New Crowd Control Protocol



• MAJOR STAMPEDES IN 2025

30 PEOPLE were killed and 60 injured at Prayagraj's Sangam area during the Maha Kumbh's 'Amrit Snan' on January 29

18 LIVES were lost at the New Delhi Railway Station on February 15 when they were waiting to board trains to Prayagraj for the Maha Kumbh

11 PEOPLE died on June 4 when fans tried to enter the Chinnaswamy Stadium to celebrate RCB's Indian Premier League (IPL) victory the previous day

41 LIVES were lost on September 27 during a political meeting addressed by actor-turned-politician Vijay in Karur, Tamil Nadu

IN A bid to strengthen security and crisis management at events drawing large gatherings, the Union Home ministry is learnt to have instructed the police chiefs across states and Union Territories to clearly define responsibilities for event organisers and maintain detailed records of arrangements, experiences, and takeaways, The Indian Express has learnt.

"All the DGP's have been directed that special workshops should be organised by them after completion of mega events to analyse and discuss the arrangements for further improvement. Responsibilities should be explicitly assigned to avoid ambiguity during execution," an official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.



Protocols for large crowds



SYLLABUS : Prelims Crowd Management **GS 2** : Governance/Law & Order **GS 3** Disaster Management
Newspaper The Indian Express **Page Number :** 10

MHA's New Crowd Control Protocol

What must organisers submit before the event?

ORGANISER'S CONTRACT & CHECKLIST

Requirement 1: Comprehensive Plans

Crowd Control Emergency Exits Medical Aid

Requirement 2: Adherence to Timelines

No last-minute changes. Strict schedule compliance.

Requirement 3: Distinct Identification

Rule: Organisers & Volunteers must wear distinct dress codes for easy ID during a crisis.

Compliance is Mandatory for a Safe and Successful Event.

Gm

Recommendations to avoid Stampedes

Explicit Responsibility: Who Does What?

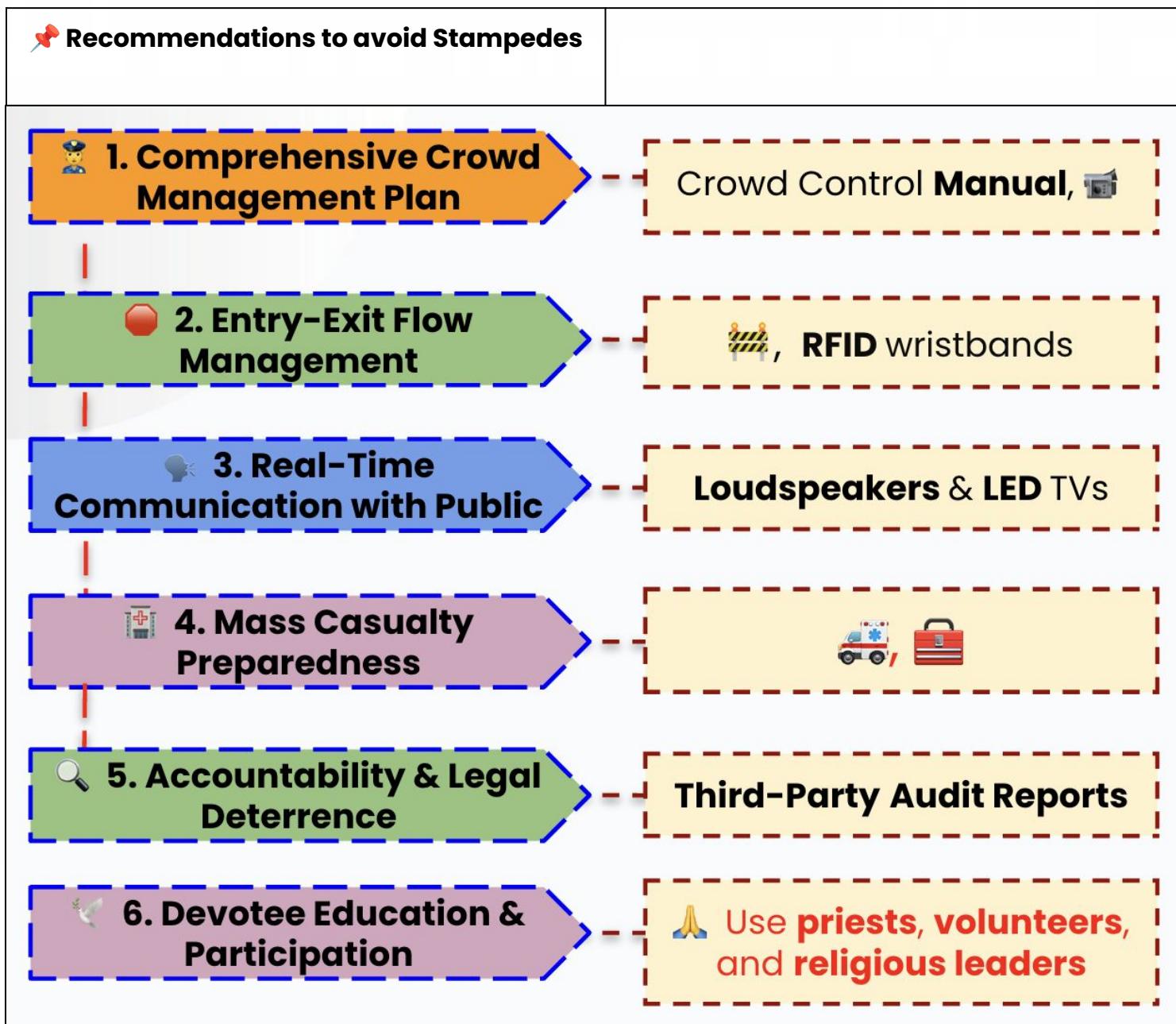
How do we avoid 'Blame Games'?



Protocols for large crowds



SYLLABUS : Prelims Crowd Management **GS 2** : Governance/Law & Order **GS 3** Disaster Management
Newspaper The Indian Express **Page Number** : 10

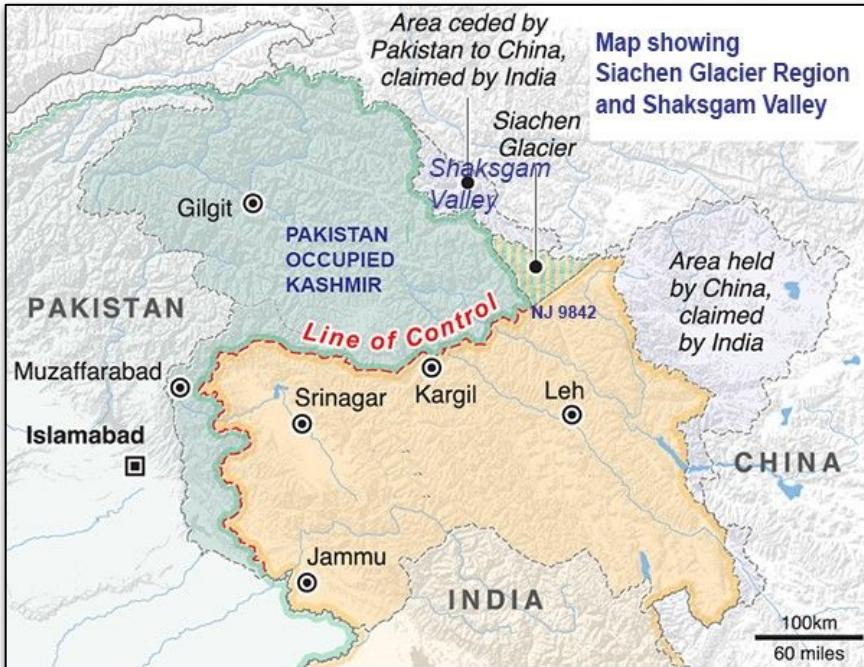


Shaksgam Valley & Indo-China angle



SYLLABUS : Prelims Mapping of Shaksgam Valley **GS 2** India & its Neighbors **GS 3** Border Management
Newspaper Indian Express **Page Number :** 23

Geography of Shaksgam Valley



tation. While India has claimed Shaksgam Valley, Pakistan exercised control over it until 1963. China, for its part, has attempted to assert itself in the larger region even earlier. In the 1950s, it built a highway connecting Tibet with Xinjiang through Aksai Chin, over India's territorial claims.

- **Trans-Karakoram Tract**
- Part of **Hunza-Gilgit** region
- **Area:** ~ 5,180 sq. km

Legally: India (Part of Ladakh UT).

De Facto Control: China (1963).

Previous Controller: Pakistan
 (Before 1963).



The Core Conflict: 1963 China-Pakistan Agreement

1950s	China had already started encroaching on Aksai Chin
1962	India-China War
1963	Pakistan, signed a boundary agreement with China

"Provisional" Clause (Article 6)

Legal loophole: agreement is **provisional**.

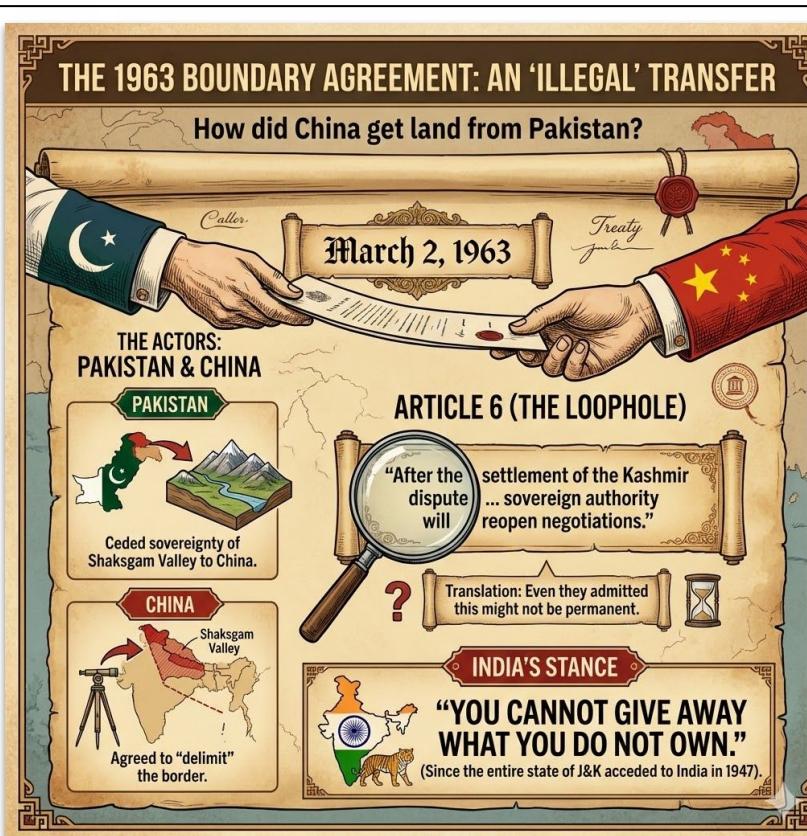
"After the settlement of the Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India, the sovereign authority concerned will reopen negotiations with the Government of the People's Republic of China... to sign a formal Boundary Treaty."



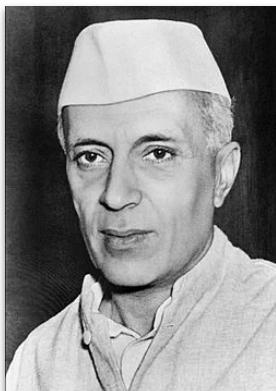
Shaksgam Valley & Indo-China angle



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Newspaper Indian Express **Page Number :** 23



India's Objections



Nehru's Stand (1963)

- **"Interference"**
- **Reflection of China's "expansionist policy"**

Current Government Stand (2022-26)

- **"Illegal and Invalid"**
- **Rejection of CPEC**



Shaksgam Valley & Indo-China angle



SYLLABUS : Prelims Mapping of Shaksgam Valley **GS 2** India & its Neighbors **GS 3** Border Management
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The Infrastructure Push: CPEC & Shaksgam

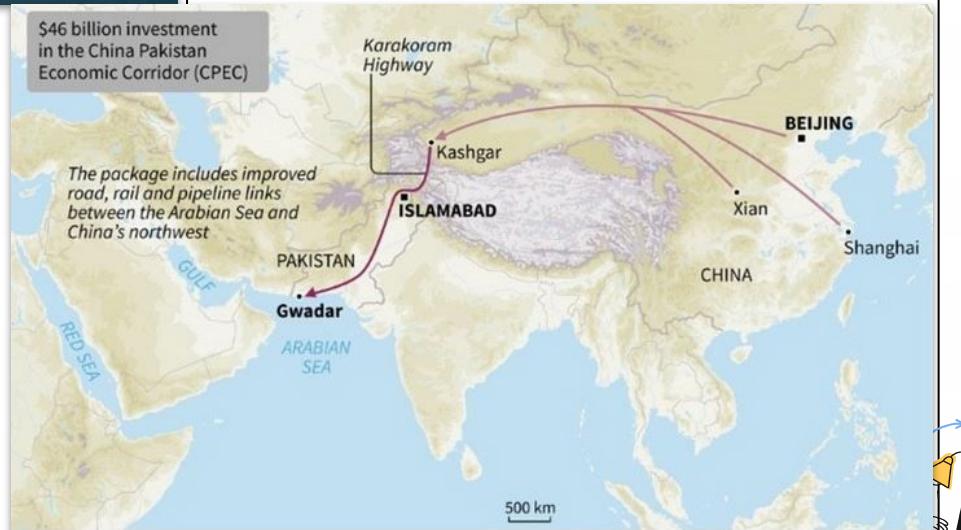
Core Question: Why is China building there now?



China's infrastructure push in Shaksgam is not just economic; it's a strategic move to **secure its key route** and create new **military pressure points** on India.

The CPEC Connection: Why Shaksgam Matters Today

- CPEC connects **Kashgar (Xinjiang, China)** to **Gwadar Port (Pakistan)** via PoK.
- **China's Goal:**
 1. Bypass the **Malacca Strait**
 2. Shorten oil import routes from the Middle East.
- China has been building infrastructure (roads, posts) in Shaksgam to secure the flank of the CPEC.



Global Aggregate Index



SYLLABUS: Prelims Bonds & Indices **GS 3** Significance of Index Inclusion
Newspaper: The Indian Express **Page Number:** 19

How Indices Help the Economy

Why does the government care?



THE BENEFIT



Government borrows money cheaply.



More money available for infrastructure/growth



Rupee gets stronger (due to dollar inflow)



What is a "Global Bond Index"?

Getting into the Club

Why isn't every country in the index?



SIZE
Is the debt market big enough?



LIQUIDITY
Can you buy/sell easily?



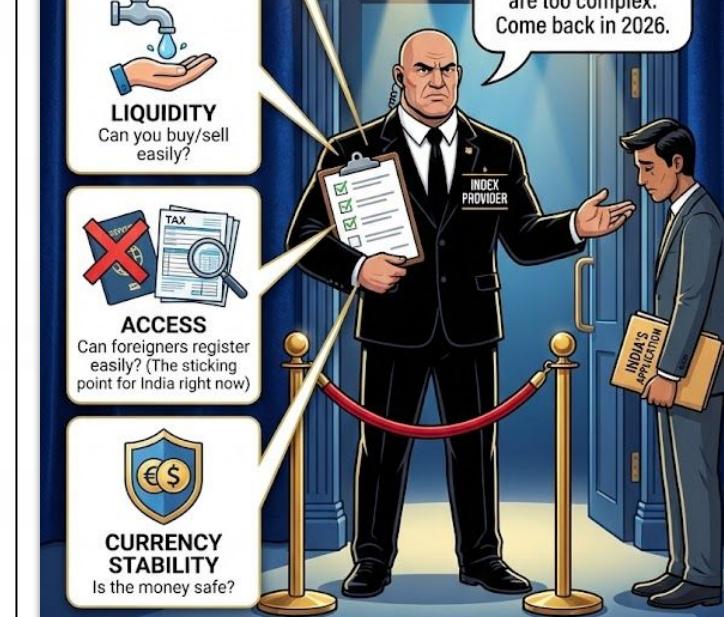
ACCESS
Can foreigners register easily? (The sticking point for India right now)



CURRENCY STABILITY
Is the money safe?

INVESTMENT GRADE GLOBAL INDEX

Sorry, your tax rules are too complex. Come back in 2026.



The Playlist

Passive Investment

Over the last couple of years, Indian government debt — bonds it issues to borrow money from the market to cover its fiscal deficit, or the difference between its income and expenditure — has been added to several bond indices.

This began with JPMorgan adding India to its emerging market index beginning June 2024. Subsequently, Bloomberg included India in its Emerging Market Local Currency Index from January 2025 and FTSE Russell to a similar one from September 2025.



Global Aggregate Index



SYLLABUS: Prelims Bonds & Indices **GS 3** Significance of Index Inclusion
Newspaper: The Indian Express **Page Number:** 19



Why was India Deferred?

3 specific Operational Hurdles

Lack of Automation

"Post-trade tax processes"
Settlement and Repatriation

Registration Hassle

IN A dampener for foreign inflows into India, Bloomberg Index Services Ltd (BISL) on Tuesday deferred the inclusion of Indian government bonds into the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index, saying it will provide another update by mid-2026.

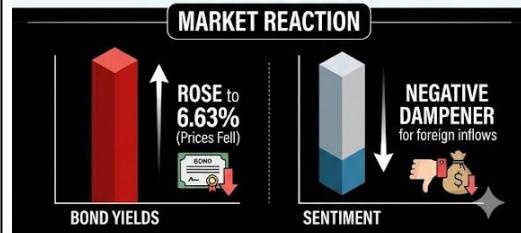
ingly, India's inclusion into the JPMorgan and Bloomberg emerging market index brought in billions of dollars of foreign money into the Indian government debt market, helping lower the interest paid by the Centre on its borrowings as demand for its bonds picked up due to these foreign buyers.

THE COST OF DELAY

Core Question: How much money was expected?



Why it matters:



Broader Economic Stress



The "Flow Problem
(Money leaving)

EQUITY: Foreigners pulled out net ₹1.66 Lakh Crore in 2025

FDI: Slightly better (\$6.2 Billion in 8 months of FY26)

Bonds: Inflows Halved. Dropped from ₹1.23 Lakh Crore (2024) to ₹55,590 Crore (2025).

The Rupee & Reserves Crunch

US Tariffs (50%) widening Trade Deficit
RBI Intervention?
Forex Reserves dropped by \$9.8 Billion in one week (Jan 2, 2026)

The "Supply Shock" in Bonds

States planning to **borrow** a record ₹5 Lakh Crore by March 2026.

Poor Monetary Policy Transmission

Daily Quiz



Q1. With reference to the Valley of Flowers, consider the following statements:

1. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and forms part of the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.
2. It is drained by the river Pushpawati, which is a tributary of the Alaknanda.
3. The Valley is situated in the state of Himachal Pradesh and is known for a high diversity of endemic alpine flora.

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 Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, consider the following statements:

1. The Act guarantees free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6–14 years.
2. It mandates a 35% reservation for children from economically weaker sections in private schools.
3. The Act prohibits the requirement of passing any board examination until the completion of elementary education.

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

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

Answer: b

Q3. The Sakshgam (Shaksgam) Valley is located in which one of the following regions?

- a) Between the Great Himalayas and the Zanskar Range in Ladakh.
- b) In the Pir Panjal Range, drained by the Jhelum River.
- c) Between the Himadri and Himachal ranges in Uttarakhand.
- d) North of the Siachen Glacier, beyond the Karakoram Range.

Answer: d

Q4. With reference to the impact of inclusion in global bond indices on an economy, consider the following statements:

1. Index-linked foreign inflows raise demand for government bonds, which can lead to a decline in borrowing costs for the government.
2. Inclusion leads to strengthening of the domestic currency by augmenting foreign exchange availability.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Q5. Which of the following statements best describes the term “source code”?

- a) A compiled set of machine-level instructions executed directly by computer hardware without human readability.
- b) The complete set of commands curated by programmers, along with associated digital assets, that form the foundational instructions of a software system.
- c) A publicly accessible software interface that allows different applications to communicate with each other.
- d) An encrypted database used primarily to store user information and system logs.

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