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The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

14th January 2025



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 Zaskar 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.**



Forest fires in Uttarakhand

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 (20 years)	10x rise
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



TOTAL FOREST FIRES IN INDIA

Nov 2023 to Jun 2024	2,03,544
Nov 2022 to Jun 2023	2,12,249
Nov 2021 to Jun 2022	2,23,333
Nov 2020 to Jun 2021	3,45,989

Jammu & Kashmir +
Ladakh **3,861**

Chandigarh **1**

Haryana **166**

Delhi **16**

Punjab **605**

Rajasthan **4,352**

Gujarat **3,182**

Dadra & Nagar Haveli +
Daman & Diu **16**

Madhya Pradesh **15,878**

Maharashtra **16,008**

Goa **36**

Karnataka **5,500**

Lakshadweep **0**

Himachal Pradesh **10,136**

Uttarakhand **21,033**

Uttar Pradesh **4,424**

Bihar **2,763**

Sikkim **101**

Chhattisgarh **18,950**

Odisha **20,973**

Telangana **13,479**

Andhra Pradesh **18,174**

Puducherry **0**

Kerala **1,110**

Tamil Nadu **3,380**

Arunachal Pradesh **2,053**

Assam **7,639**

Nagaland **2,609**

Manipur **4,498**

Tripura **2,089**

Mizoram **6,627**

Meghalaya **4,319**

Jharkhand **7,525**

West Bengal **2,020**

Andaman & Nicobar
Islands **21**

The forest fire season in India lasts between November to June
Source: Lok Sabha Reply

Network 18
creative



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.



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



LIGHTNING STRIKES.



FRICTION:

Bamboo swaying or rolling stones causing sparks.



VOLCANIC LAVA:
(Rare).

>90% MAN-MADE CAUSES



THE MAIN CULPRITS:

Unattended campfires, discarded cigarettes, stubble burning.



INTENTIONAL:

Graziers burning grass to get fresh growth; Shifting cultivation (Jhum).



CLIMATE CHANGE:

Longer dry spells + Hotter winds
= Faster spread.

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

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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

DIFFICULT TERRAIN

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 2025

#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

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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)

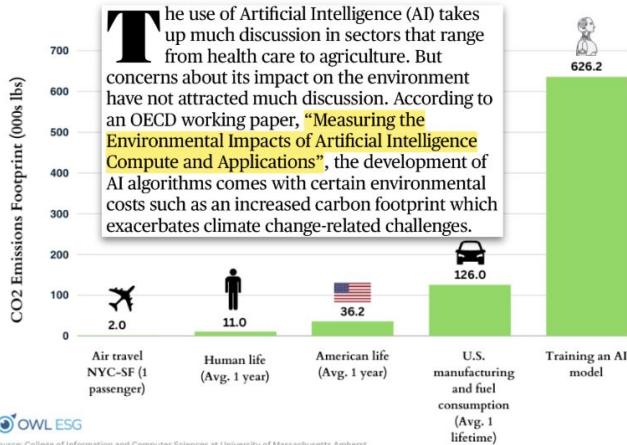
DESTRUCTION VS. REGENERATION



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

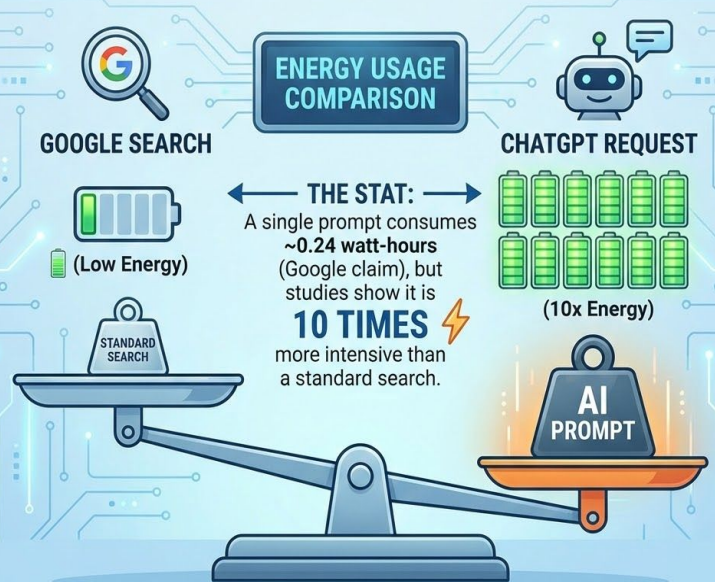
SERVICES' energy drain

Cooling Problem

Real environmental cost of AI models

THE COST OF A QUESTION

How much energy does a single query use?



THE TIP (VISIBLE):
AI INNOVATION
& EFFICIENCY

Healthcare
Disease detection,
personalized medicine

Agriculture
Precision farming,
crop optimization

THE SUBMERGED PART (HIDDEN COST)

CARBON FOOTPRINT

Training 1 LLM =
300,000 kg CO₂
(or 626,000 lbs)

COMPARISON: THAT EQUALS THE
LIFETIME EMISSIONS OF 5 CARS

WATER THIRST

AI SERVERS COULD USE
4.2 - 6.6 BILLION
CUBIC METERS OF
WATER BY 2027

Enough water to fill millions
of Olympic swimming pools

GLOBAL CONTEXT

ICT INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS FOR
1.8% - 3.9%
OF GLOBAL GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS

A significant and growing contribution to 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)

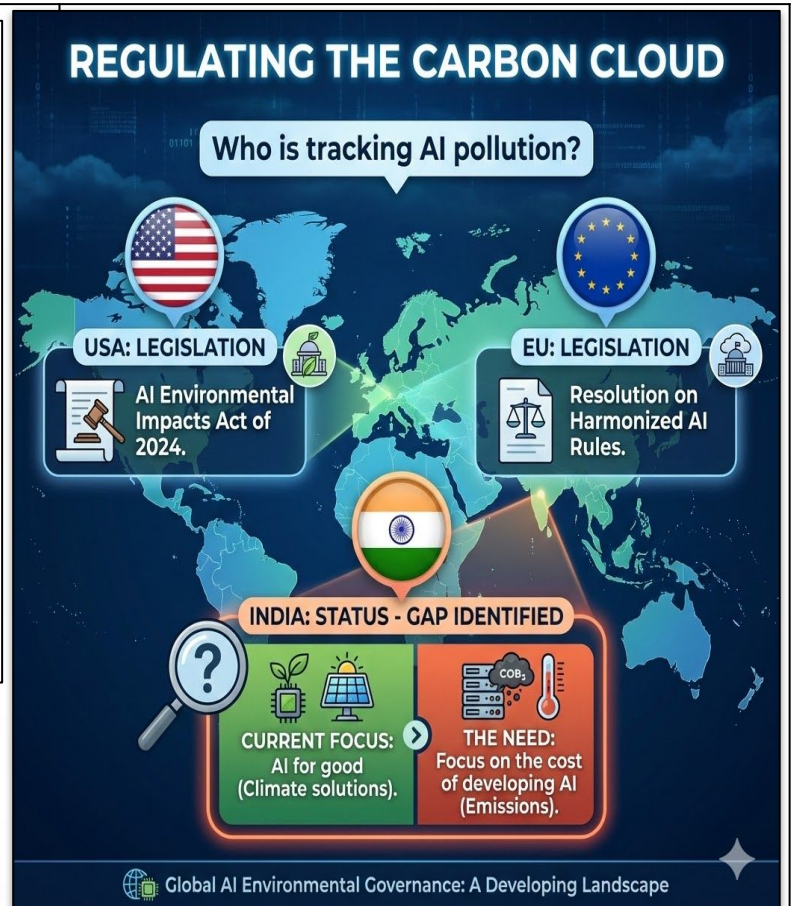
Issued: **Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence**

It says:

AI must account for:

- Environmental damage
- Resource depletion
- Climate impacts

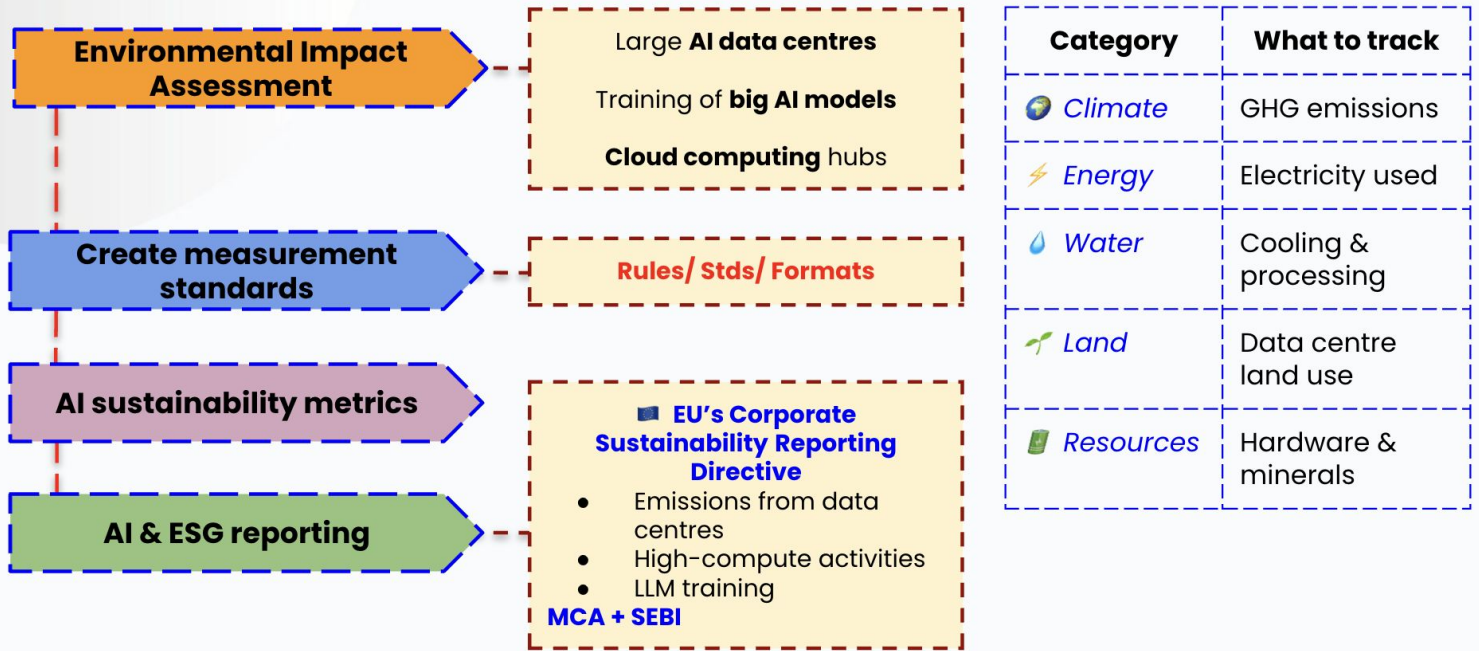
Adopted by **190 countries** (non-binding).



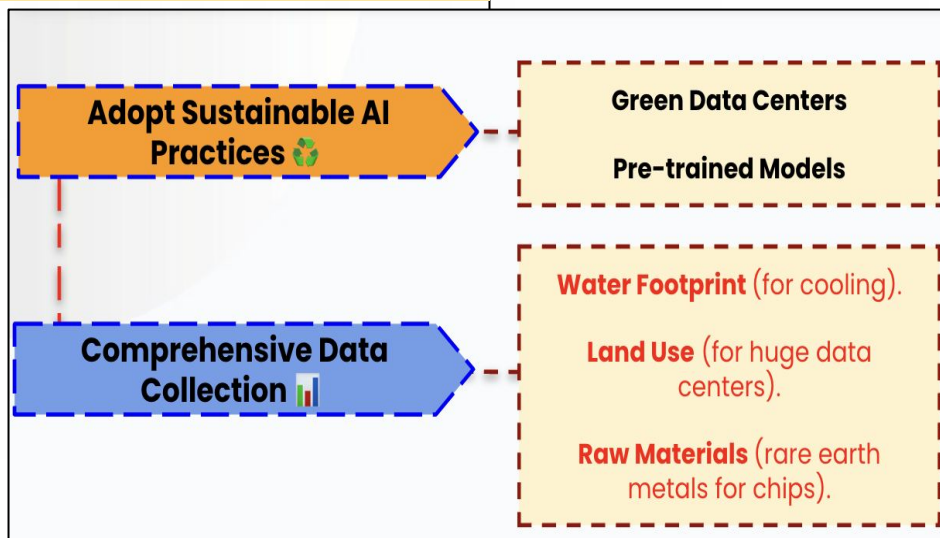
AI and Climate Change

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

SOLUTIONS: What is missing in India?



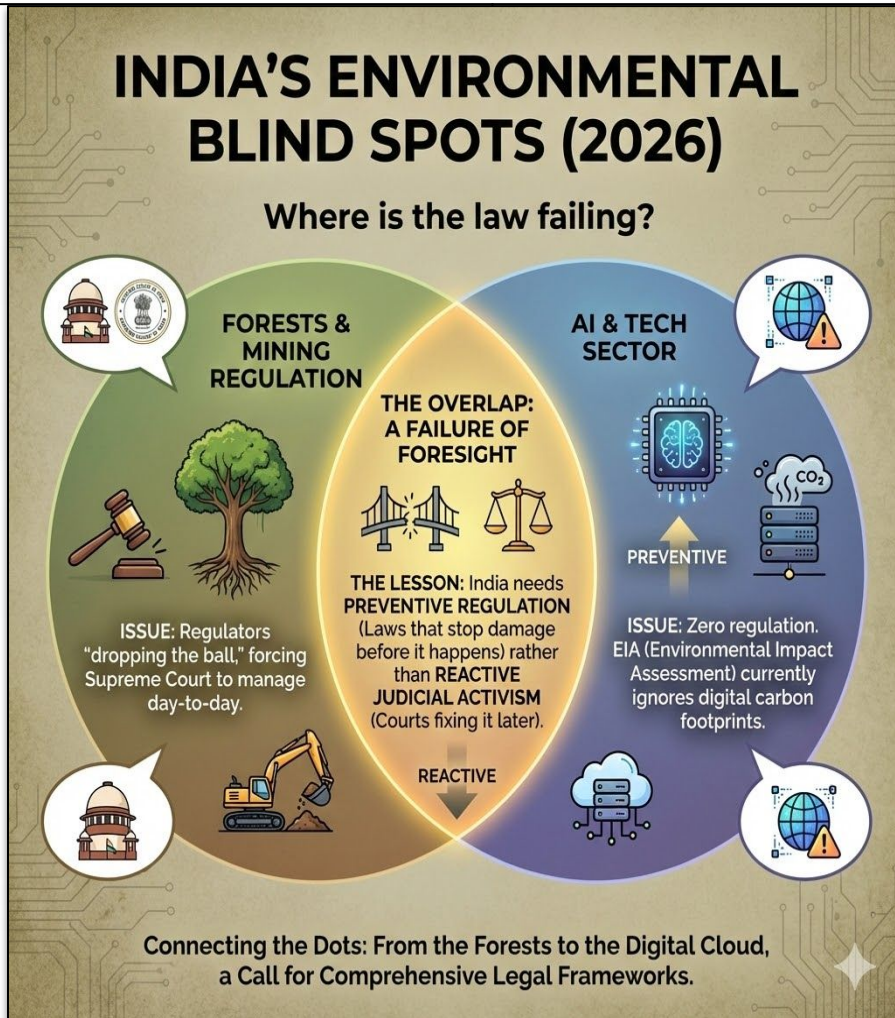
SOLUTIONS: What is missing in India?



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.



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



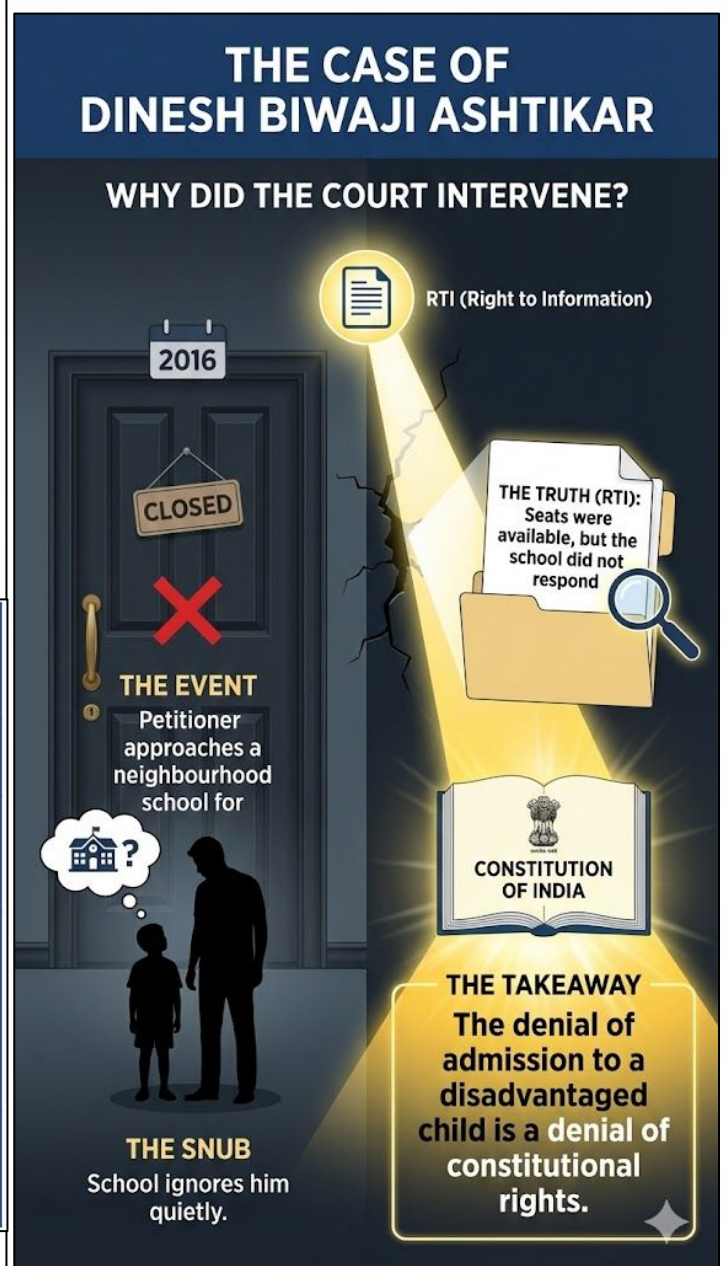
Background – RTE Act, 2009

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	<i>Unnikrishnan J.P. vs. State of Andhra Pradesh (A21)</i>
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"?



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

Why is this Judgment

"Transformative"?

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



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.

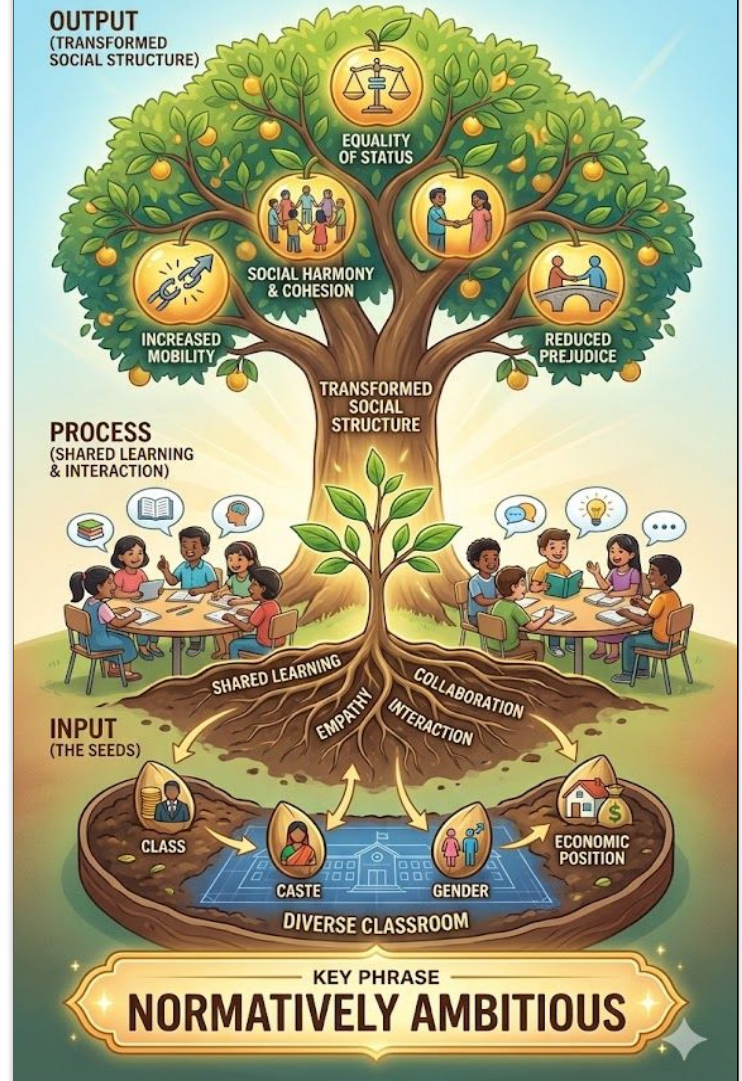
"Shared institutional space"

"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?



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.

Phones' source code

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...

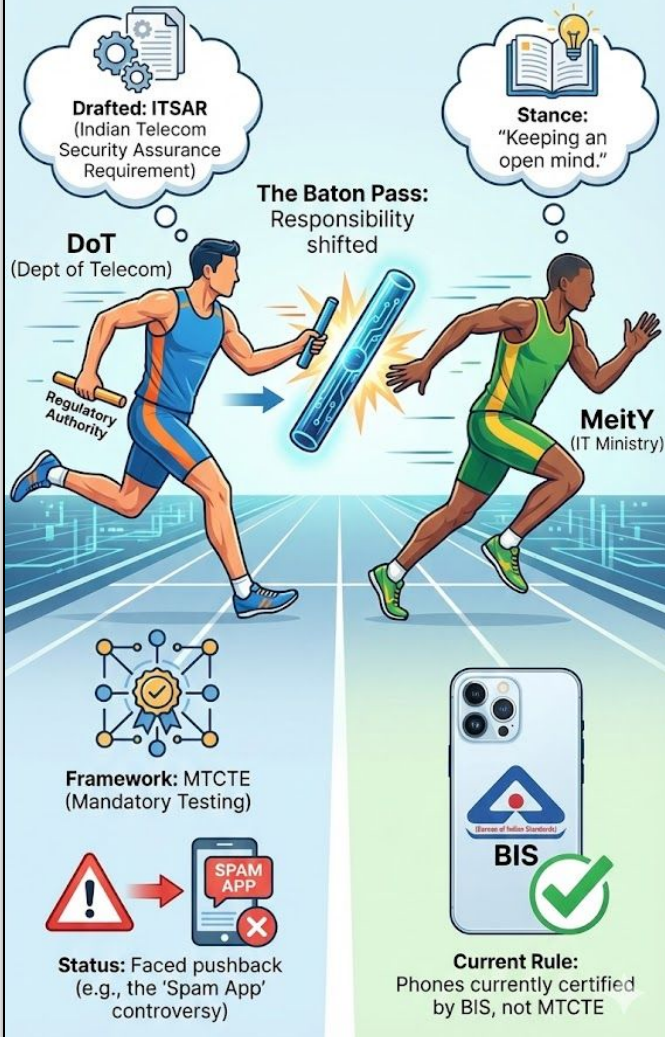
1 month ago



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**

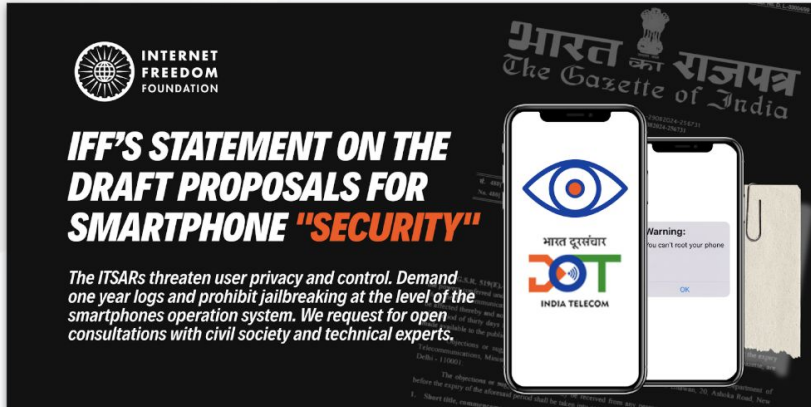
The MTCTE framework stems from the **Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2017**. However, shortly after the Telecommunications Act, 2023 was passed, the DoT and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) decided that the MTCTE regime should be done away with for smartphones, which 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



SYLLABUS : Prelims General Science **GS 3 : Cyber security**
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Civil Society Counter: "Where is the Transparency?"



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.

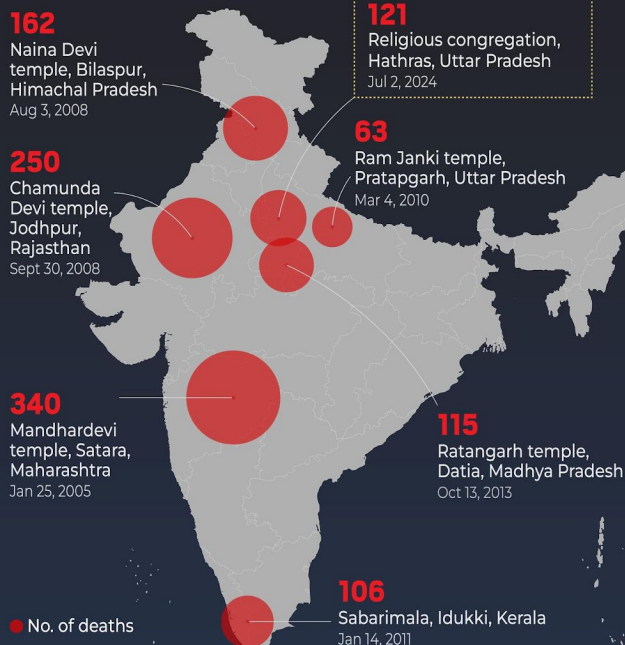


SYLLABUS : Prelims Crowd Management **GS 2 : Governance/Law & Order** **GS 3** Disaster Management
Newspaper The Indian Express **Page Number : 10**

Stampedes

Tragic Stampedes

Hathras crush among deadliest stampedes at religious gatherings



Note: Stampedes since 2000 where more than 50 people died have been mapped
Source: Media Reports & NIDM



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 DGPs 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.



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.

CRUCIAL DETAIL



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.



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**

📌 Recommendations to avoid Stampedes



1. Comprehensive Crowd Management Plan

Crowd Control **Manual**, 



2. Entry-Exit Flow Management



, **RFID** wristbands



3. Real-Time Communication with Public

Loudspeakers & LED TVs



4. Mass Casualty Preparedness



5. Accountability & Legal Deterrence

Third-Party Audit Reports



6. Devotee Education & Participation



Use **priests, volunteers,** and **religious leaders**

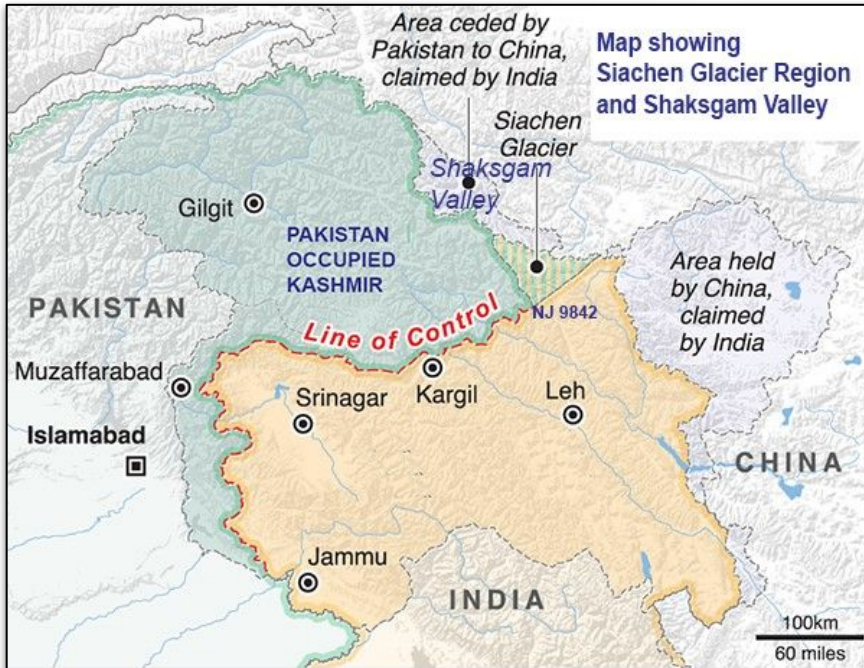


Shaksgam Valley & Indo-China angle

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."

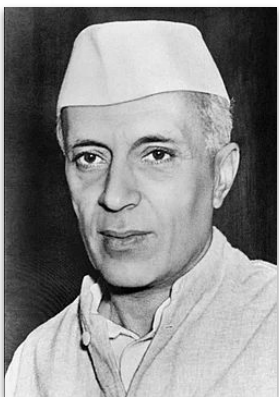


SYLLABUS : Prelims Mapping of Shaksgam Valley **GS 2** India & its Neighbors **GS 3** Border Management

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**



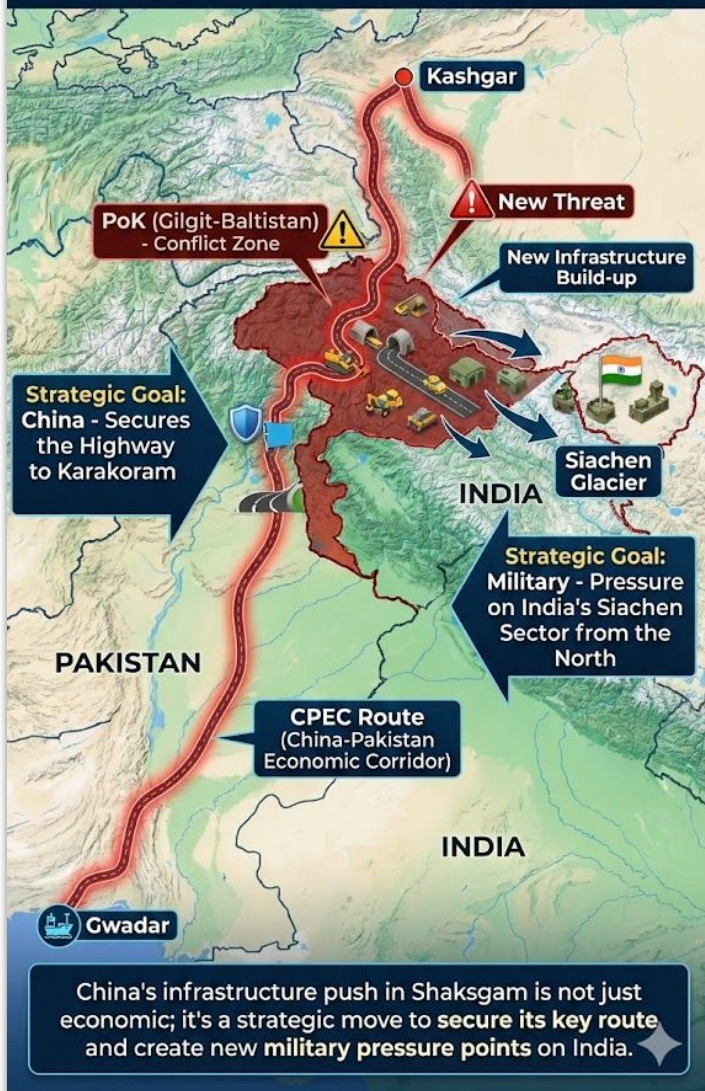
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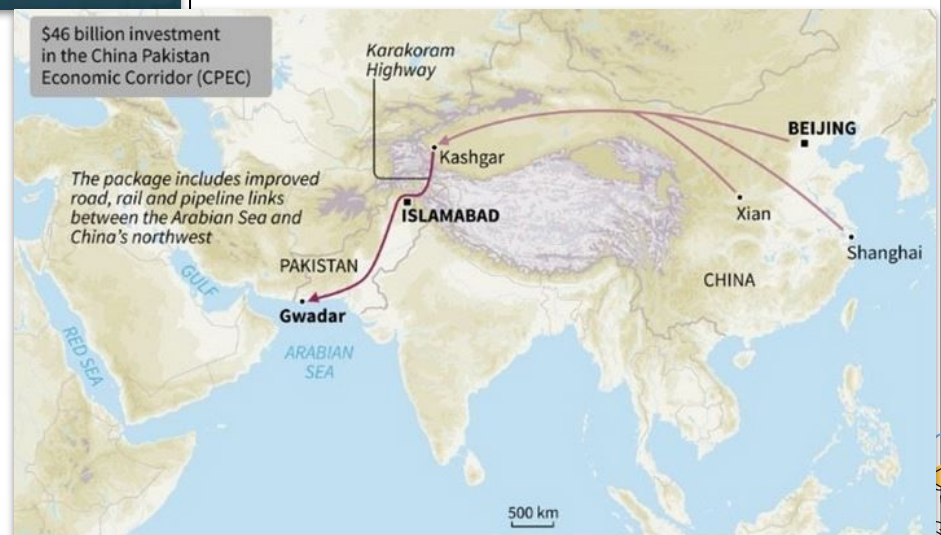
The Infrastructure Push: CPEC & Shaksgam

Core Question: Why is China building there now?



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.



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?



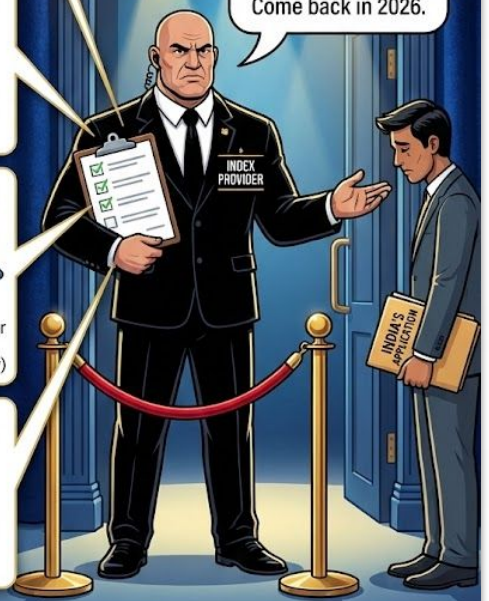
ACCESS
Can foreigners register easily? (The sticking point for India right now)



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.



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 in-
flows into India, Bloomberg
Index Services Ltd (BISL) on
Tuesday deferred the inclusion
of Indian government bonds
into the Bloomberg Global Ag-
gregate 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 govern-
ment debt market, helping
lower the interest paid by the
Centre on its borrowings as de-
mand for its bonds picked up
due to these foreign buyers.

THE COST OF DELAY

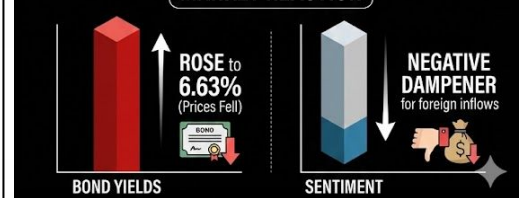
Core Question: How much money was expected?



Why it matters:



MARKET REACTION



Broader Economic Stress

THE FOREIGN INVESTMENT CHILL

Are foreigners selling India?



OVERALL TREND: A widespread foreign money freeze across key Indian markets, with notable exceptions in FDI recovery.

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**

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 Zaskar 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





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