



**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
Institute for IAS Examination

# The Analyst

**CURRENT AFFAIRS** Handout

**19th January 2026**

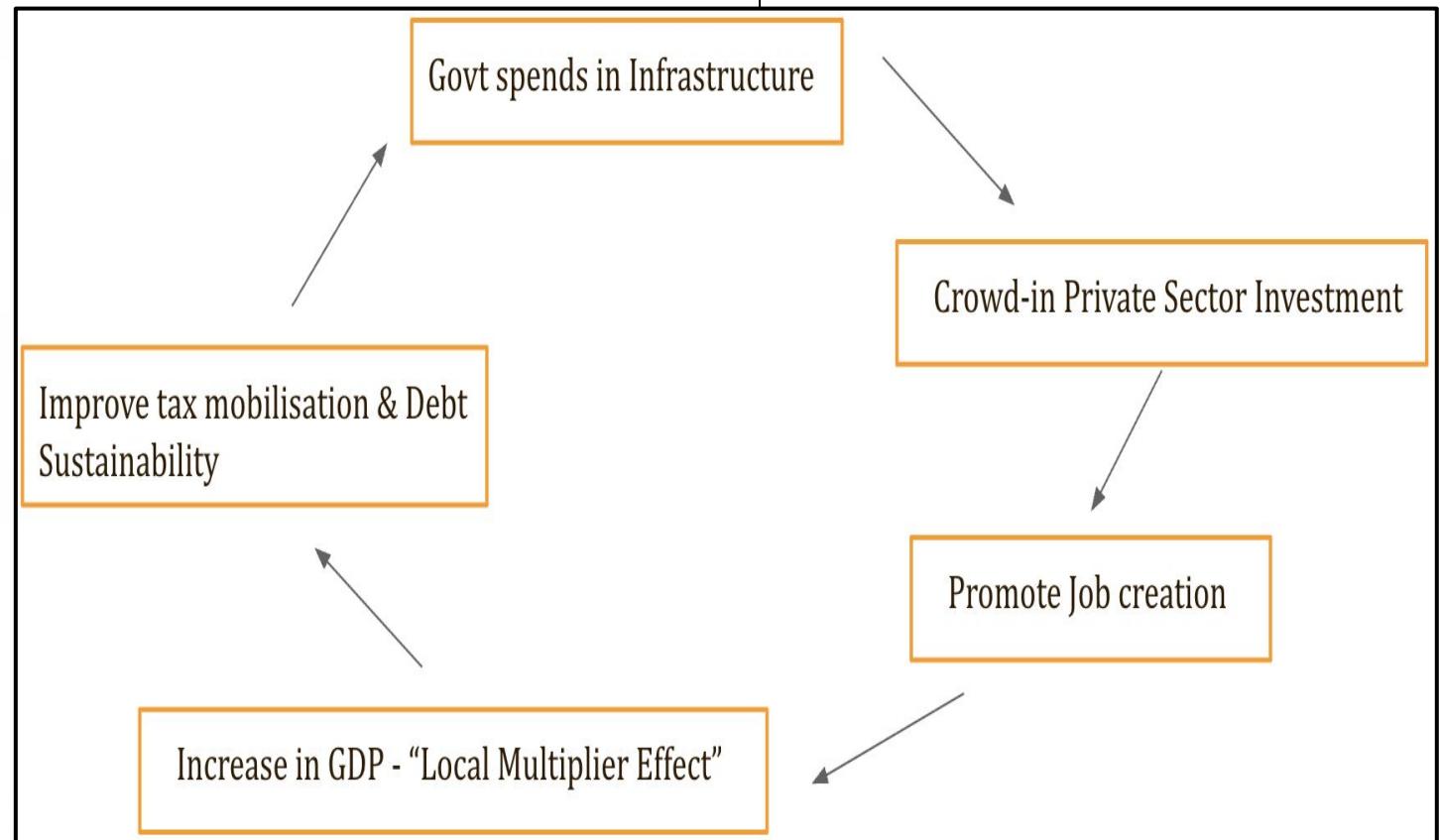


# Infrastructure Financing In India



**CONTEXT:** Delhi government has released its share of funds for the remaining three corridors of Phase IV of the Delhi Metro Rail Transit System.

## Blueprint for Amrit Kaal



## Significance of Infrastructure :

- **Reap Demographic dividend**
- **Promote Inclusive Growth:** enhance "Quality of life"
- **Address Gaps in Infra:**
  - **Railways:**
    - **1951:** 50,000 km
    - **2024:** 65,000 km
  - **Roads:** NH:
    - 2% of roads length
    - 40% of traffic
  - **Poor Modal Pattern:**
    - **Global:** Railways ( 50% ), Roads ( 25% - 30% )
- **India:** Railways ( 26% ), Roads ( 60% )
- **Disaster Resilient Infrastructure:**
  - **Climate Risk Index, 2026:** India ranked 9th
  - Learn from **Japan**



# Infrastructure Financing In India



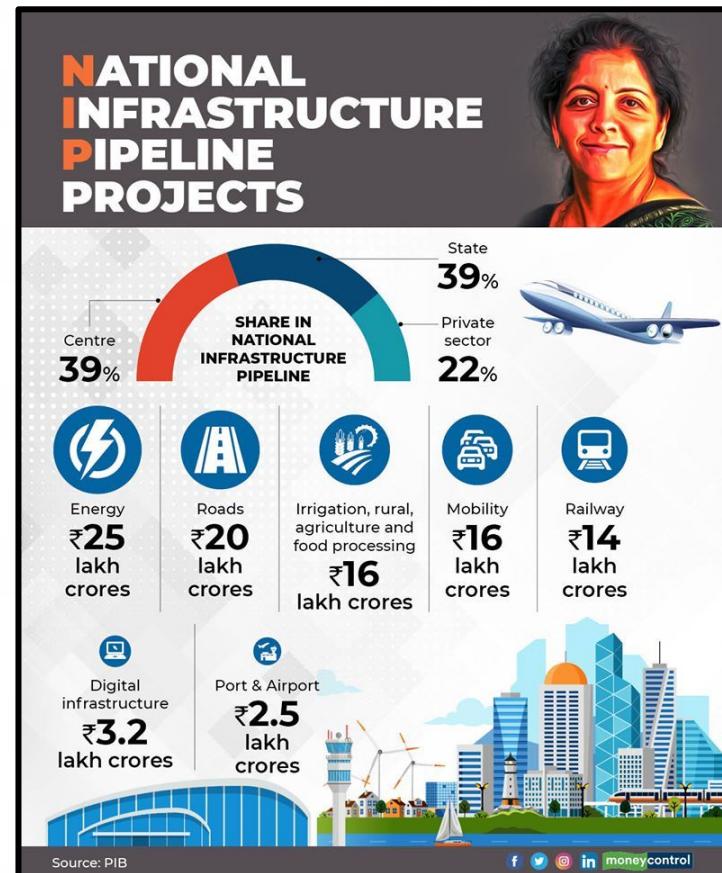
**CONTEXT:** Delhi government has released its share of funds for the remaining three corridors of Phase IV of the Delhi Metro Rail Transit System.

## Issues in Infrastructure Financing

- Government:**
  - Low tax-to-GDP ratio ( 18% of GDP )
  - Delays & Cost overruns** ( MoSPI - Rs 5 lakh Cr )
  - States: Misplaced priorities** - freebies ( **Punjab** : Debt - 46% of GSDP )
- Banks:**
  - Asset-liability mismatch & Financial repression**
- Under- developed bond Market:**
  - Corporate bonds outstanding are only 18% of GDP, compared to 80% in Korea and 36% in China.
  - Latest Economic Survey:** value of corporate bond issuances stood at ₹7.3 lakh crore from April to December 2024 but **Private placements accounted for 99.1% of total issuances** ( means these bonds are typically placed with a small set of institutional investors ).
  - Insurance and pension funds**, which are natural long-term investors, are restricted from investing in bonds rated below AA.
- Provident funds** face maturity restrictions, often limiting investments in corporate bonds beyond three years.
- Exchange - rate risk**
- Low FDI in Infrastructure**

## Initiatives:

- National Infrastructure Pipeline,2019:**
  - Rs 111 lakh Cr by 2025
- National Monetisation Pipeline:**
  - Monetisation of core assets
  - “Recycling of assets”



- Exchange - rate risk**
- Low FDI in Infrastructure**

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- **Gati Shakti**
- **NaBFID:**
  - **Established:** NaBFID Act, 2021.
  - **Regulated by:** Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as an All-India Financial Institution.
- **Viability Gap Funding**

## Mains PYQ

**Q.** "Investment in infrastructure is essential for more rapid and inclusive economic growth." Discuss in the light of India's experience. **(2021)**

**(15 Marks, 250 words)**

## Mains Practise Question

*"Infrastructure development is critical for sustaining economic growth and enhancing India's global competitiveness." Discuss the need for creating world-class infrastructure in India. Also examine the major initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address infrastructure gaps.*

**(15 Marks, 250 words)**



# India - UAE Relations

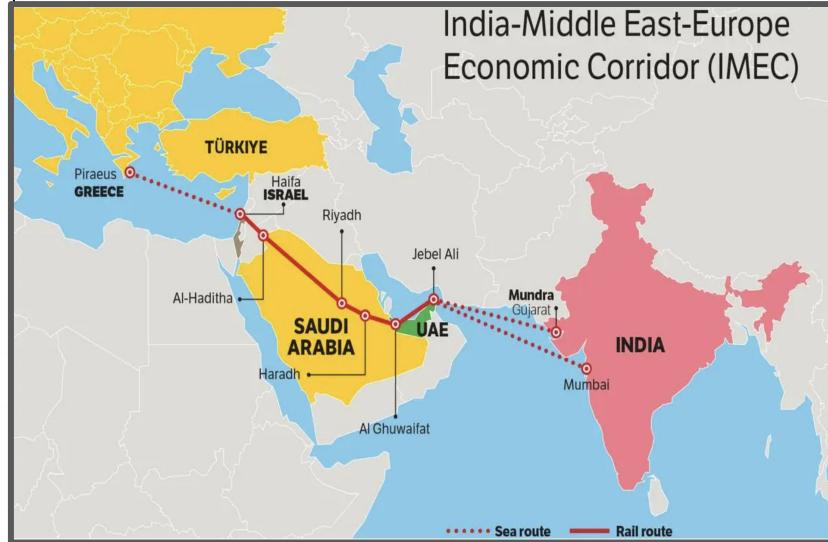
**CONTEXT:** India will host UAE President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan today.

## Significance of Bilateral Relations

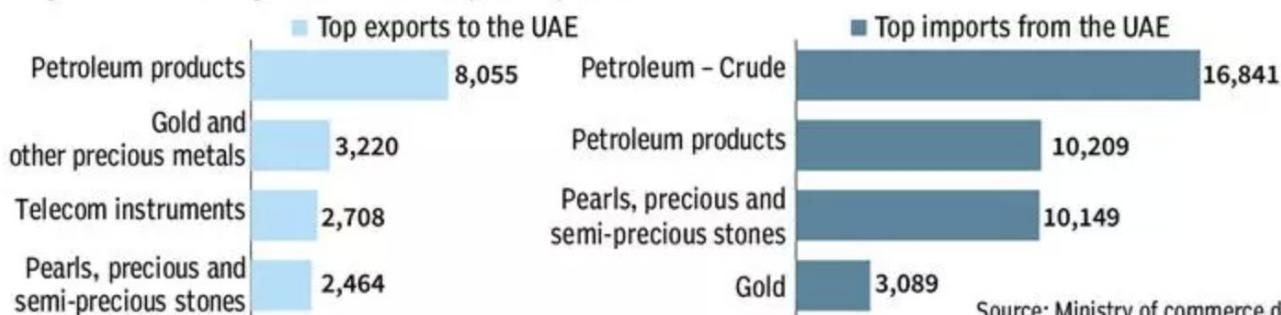
### Economic Relations:

- **Trade:** February 2022, India became the first country with which the UAE signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Driven by CEPA, bilateral trade exceeded **\$100 billion in FY 2024-25.**
- UAE India's 3rd largest trading partner & India's 2nd largest export destination after the US.
- **Robust Energy partnership:**
  - UAE is India's 4th largest source for crude oil and the 2nd largest for LNG and LPG.
  - **2024:** MoU was signed for long-term LNG supply between UAE and India.
- **Investments:** UAE is the **7th largest in the total FDI** received in India (2000- 2024).
  - UAE's Sovereign Wealth Fund, has invested in several Indian projects, including NIIF Master Fund and renewable energy.
- **Local Currency Settlement System, 2023:**
  - It will enable the use of their **local currencies (i.e. INR and United Arab Emirates dirham)** for cross-border transactions.

- **Digital Payments:** Indian tourists in the UAE and those living in the Emirates who have bank accounts in India can use the UPI network.
- **Geo-Strategic relations:**
  - India and UAE have been collaborating in **joint exercises to counter terrorism:** For ex- Desert Cyclone (Military), Zayed Talwar (Naval) and Desert Eagle (Air force).
  - **India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor** – UAE is a vital cog, that would boost connectivity and act as a credible alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative.



## Exports and imports basket (FY23) (in \$ million)



# India - UAE Relations



**CONTEXT:** India will host UAE President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan today.

## Significance of Bilateral Relations

- **Connectivity:** There is a high level of connectivity between countries, with more than **1,500 flights between the UAE and India every single week.**
- **Cooperation on Multilateral Forums:**
  - UAE supports India's bid for entry in the UNSC.
  - BRICS, I2U2 (India-Israel-UAE-USA), and the UAE-France-India trilateral.
  - UAE was a Guest Country at the G20 Summit during India's presidency.
- **People to people Relations:**
  - Over **3.5 million Indians live in the UAE**, where Indian culture, cinema, and media are well-integrated.
  - The Indian community in the UAE, contributes significantly to remittances, which **account for 19% of total remittances to India** in FY 2024.
  - **Cultural Milestone:** 'BAPS Mandir', first Hindu temple in UAE, is the largest of its kind in the Gulf region.

## Issues

- **Non Tariff Barriers:** like **mandated Halal certification**, has dampeden **Indian exports related to poultry, meat and processed food.** **Trade Imbalances:** FY 2022, the India's trade deficit with UAE reached **US\$16.78 billion.**

- **China's Cheque Book Diplomacy:** China with its deep pockets has been offering low interest loans and **crowding out Indian companies from the UAE** and Middle-east region.
- **Kafala System:** The inhumane conditions imposed by the Kafala system on immigrants engaged in blue collar jobs in the UAE is a major challenge.
  - It gives employers disproportionate **control over migrant workers' immigration and employment status.**
- **Extension of Loans to Pakistan:** The money provided by the UAE seems to be used in **endangering India's national security.**
- **Energy Pricing and OPEC Disagreements:** As an OPEC member, the UAE supports policies that may not align with India's stance.
- **Regional Conflict:** involve **Israel-Palestine-Lebanon** and indirectly involve **Iran, US and other regional countries**, are threat to the connectivity projects like IMEC.

## Way Forward

- **Transparency and predictability in the use of Non-Tariff Barriers:** There must be regular information sharing on labelling, licensing, permit requirements, import monitoring and surveillance requirements.
- **Promote Trade Diversification:** Focus on emerging sectors such as **technology, renewable energy, and pharmaceuticals** to achieve a more balanced trade relationship and harness broader economic benefits.



# India - UAE Relations



**CONTEXT:** India will host UAE President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan today.

- **Alignment with UAE's 'Vision 2021'-**
  - seeks to diversify its economy and reduce its dependency on oil.
  - India must use areas like renewable energy, start-ups, fintech to deepen its engagement with the UAE.
- **Reformation of Kafala System: For Ex-** Qatar has promised to reform the Kafala system on India's insistence.
- **Engage in proactive diplomacy** to align on common interests and ensure that geopolitical tensions do not adversely impact bilateral relations.

## **Mains Practise Question**

*"India-UAE relations have evolved from a transactional partnership to a comprehensive strategic partnership in recent years." Discuss the key areas of cooperation between India and the UAE.*

**(10 Marks, 150 words)**



# How should India Tackle Child Trafficking



**SYLLABUS:** G.S. 2: Issues related to Vulnerable sections

**Newspaper:** The Hindu **Page Number:** 08

## The story so far:

**C**hild trafficking remains a deeply disturbing reality in India. The Supreme Court in its recent decision in *K. P. Kiran Kumar versus State* has given strict guidelines to prevent such offences, and held that trafficking grossly violates children's fundamental right to life as guaranteed by the Constitution. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, in 2022, about 3,098 children below 18 years were rescued. Between April 2024 and March 2025, over 53,000 children were rescued from child labour, trafficking and kidnapping across India. However, the conviction rate for such offences between 2018 and 2022 was only 4.8%.

## Decoding the News

### Palermo Protocol, 2000:

- **UN Protocol** to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.
- **Defines child trafficking** as 'the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation.'
- The **word 'exploitation' is wide enough in its scope** and includes physical and sexual exploitation as well. It also includes any form of **slavery, servitude, or forced removal of organs**.

### What are the rights of children?

- **Articles 23 and 24** - give protection from human trafficking, begging, forced labour and employment in hazardous industries.

### Article 39:

- children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;
- children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

- **Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita: Sections 98 and 99** specifically addresses the 'selling and buying' of minors.

- **Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956:** prevention of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:**

- care, protection and rehabilitation for victims of child trafficking

- **Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013:**
  - intends to check such activities by **providing a more comprehensive definition of trafficking** by including sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, forced labour, and organ removal.
  - It will **cover trafficking irrespective of consent**.

- **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012:**

- **Defines offences** covering sexual assault, harassment and child pornography, & provides for **stringent punishments** - life imprisonment and even death penalty in extreme cases.

- It is **gender-neutral**.

- **400 fast track courts** set up exclusively for implementing the POCSO Act.

- **Target to dispose** of around 165 cases per year per court.



# How should India Tackle Child Trafficking



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- **Target to dispose** of around 165 cases per year per court.

## What has been the judicial approach?

- **Vishal Jeet versus Union of India, 1990:**
  - held that trafficking and child prostitution are serious **socio-economic problems** and hence a **preventive and humanistic approach** is essential to deal with them.
- **M. C. Mehta versus State of Tamil Nadu, 1996:** Court issued guidelines with a view to prohibiting employment of children in hazardous industries.
  - Within six months, the government must survey child labor.
  - ordering the removal of children from places like fireworks and match factories, establishing **welfare funds** (funded by employers paying ₹20,000 per child), **creating special schools for rehabilitation**, and ensuring education for children in non-hazardous jobs.
  - Limiting the number of hours that children in non-hazardous jobs can work in a day so that they can work **no more than six hours** and **receive at least two hours of education**. The employer in question is responsible for covering all educational costs.

**Bachpan Bachao Andolan versus Union of India, 2011 case:** The Supreme court issued directions to address widespread exploitation and trafficking of children:

- **prohibiting the employment of children in circuses** within two months from the date of the order in order to implement the fundamental right of the children under **Article 21A**.
- Conduct **simultaneous raids** in all the circuses.
- Rescued children be kept in the **Care and Protective Homes** till they attain the age of 18 years.
- **Frame proper scheme of rehabilitation** of rescued children from circuses.

## Way ahead:

- **Socio-economic vulnerabilities of the victims must be considered:**
  - **Factors** such as poverty, unemployment, migration, disasters and breakdown of the family system push children into vulnerability which strengthens the trafficking chain.
  - **Role of social media** – especially in terms of recruitment in the name of jobs.
- **Protect social, economic and political rights of children:** with the help of institutions built for the purpose.
- **Effective implementation:** conviction rate improves considerably so that a deterrence may be created.
- **Strong Union-State relationship** is also required because **law and order and police** are State subjects.



**SYLLABUS : Prelims : Polity**

**Newspaper The Hindu Page Number : 10**

## Krishnadas Rajagopal

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court has observed that "massification" and "privatisation" of higher education have placed India second globally in student enrolment, but the rush has left behind a trail of deaths, distress, chronic vacancies, and exploitation.

Invoking the court's plenary powers under Article 142 of the Constitution, a Bench of Justice J.B. Pardiwala and R. Mahadevan, in a 38-page order, issued a series of directions, including that vacant faculty positions in both public and private higher education institutions (HEIs) must be filled within four months.

Appointments of Vice-Chancellors and Registrars must be made within a month of the posts falling vacant, as a matter of practice.

The backlog of pending scholarship disbursements must be cleared within a period of four months by the relevant Central and State government authorities.

It said the number of incidents of students crumpling under pressure to take their own lives has reached "epidemic" proportions even as the National Education Policy, 2020 had set an ambitious target of achieving a 50% Gross Enrolment Ratio by the year 2035.

Purely quantitative ex-



SC says the student suicide rate has reached 'epidemic' proportions. FILE PHOTO

pansion without any adequate institutional support framework has left students vulnerable, as directly evidenced by the recurring instances of campus tragedies, the court noted.

Students who interacted with a Supreme Court-appointed National Task

Force (NTF) during a survey shared that "extremely rigid attendance policies, overburdening and unplanned phasing/scheduling of the academic curriculum, exam assessment methodologies, faculty shortage, non-transparent or non-existent placement processes" were stressors affecting their mental health.

Medical students spoke about exploitative academic culture coupled with on-call hours being stretched well beyond the prescribed limit - going as far as 36 to 48 hours in one go.

"HEIs cannot shirk away from their fundamental duty to ensure that their institutions as a whole are safe, equitable, inclusive

and conducive spaces of learning," the court observed.

## Lack of medical help

The NTF found that around 65% of the institutes currently did not provide access to mental health service providers. The court directed that residential HEIs must provide access to round-the-clock qualified medical help, if not on campus, then within a one-km radius to provide emergency health support to students.

The court ordered that the 'Sample Registration System' data on suicides, especially those falling within the age group of 15-29 years, must be centrally maintained.

## Article 142

- Article 142 empowers the Supreme Court to pass any order or decree necessary for complete justice in any pending case before it. This power is discretionary and unique to the apex court.
- The concept of complete justice means ensuring justice beyond technicalities by filling legislative gaps, and interpreting or even overriding laws when necessary to protect constitutional values, fundamental rights, and social welfare.
- The framers of the Constitution, especially Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, intentionally entrusted this extraordinary power only to the Supreme Court. The jurisprudence under Article 142 has developed over 50+ years, with the Court maintaining self-imposed limits.
- Article 142 elevates the Supreme Court's role as the guardian of the Constitution, enabling it to intervene in cases involving public interest, human rights, or democratic breakdown, ensuring justice where legislative or executive action is lacking.
- The Article strengthens democracy by protecting the rights of minorities, ensuring equal treatment before the law, and acting as a check on executive and legislative overreach.
- Article 142 promotes judicial innovation by allowing the Court to create guidelines and direct government authorities, especially in cases involving public interest and constitutional values.
- The lack of a clear definition of "complete justice" can lead to subjectivity, inconsistent rulings, and unaccountable discretion. This raises concerns under the basic structure doctrine, particularly the separation of powers.



**SYLLABUS :** Prelims : Polity  
**Newspaper** The Hindu **Page Number :** 10

## Case Laws :

- **State of Tamil Nadu v The Governor of Tamil Nadu, 2025:**
  - Court's laid down the **timeline of 30 days for the Governor** to send back bills and grant assent. The Court justified this directive on the ground that there was a "**vacuum in the Constitution** on the issue of timeline.
- **A.G. Perarivalan v State, Through Superintendent of Police (2023):**
  - which was about the **delay caused by the Governor in deciding remission matters**. In that case, the Court had invoked its power under Article 142 to declare that the prisoner was deemed to have served the sentence and could be released.
- **Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India, 1998:**
  - stated that Article 142 may **not be invoked to replace substantive law** in a way that produces impermissible effects.
  - A Constitution Bench held that the Court's powers under Article 142 are **supplementary** and must operate within the constitutional framework.

## PYQ

**Q. With reference to the Constitution of India**, prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under **Article 142**. It could mean which one of the following? **(2019)**

- (a)** The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.
- (b)** The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament.
- (c)** In the event of grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.
- (d)** State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of Union Legislature.



# Guillain-Barre-Syndrome



**SYLLABUS:** Prelims : Prelims: Science - Diseases  
**Newspaper:** The Hindu **Page Number:** 01

## Mehul Malpani

BHOPAL

Authorities swung into action on Sunday following the death of two children due to Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) in Madhya Pradesh's Neemuch district. Eighteen cases have been detected over the past few days, officials said.

According to officials, Sonu Soni, 15, and Keshav Detwal, 6, residents of Neemuch's Manasa area, died due to the immunological nerve disorder while nine confirmed cases and nine suspected cases are receiving treatment at hospitals.

Manasa Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) Kiran Anjana told *The Hindu* that a special ward has been established at the Civil Hospital for new patients while existing patients have been referred to bigger hospitals in nearby areas. "Some patients have also been given aid through the Red Cross Society," she said.

Deputy Chief Minister

## Nine confirmed cases detected in Neemuch district; special ward set up for patients at Civil Hospital: SDM

Rajendra Shukla, who holds the Health portfolio, visited Manasa and held meetings with district and Health Department officials. The Minister said the State government was bearing the expense of treatment for all patients.

"Samples from a water purification plant and other places have not been found contaminated at first glance. Samples of blood serum of patients, food items, and other materials have been sent to institutes in Hyderabad, Kolkata, and Pune for testing," he said.

"A National Joint Outbreak Response Team is also scheduled to visit from Delhi to trace the contamination," a district administration official said.

EDUCATIONPLUS » PAGE 19

WEAKNESS and TINGLING in Your Extremities are Usually the First Symptoms

## GUILLAIN BARRE SYNDROME

Guillain Barre Syndrome is a Rare Disorder in which your Body's Immune System attacks your Nerves



Limb Weakness



Difficulty Swallowing



Shortness of Breath



Flaccid Paralysis



## What is Guillain-Barré Syndrome?

- A rare **autoimmune disorder** where the immune system mistakenly attacks the **peripheral nerves**, leading to numbness, muscle weakness, and, in severe cases, paralysis.
- While more common in adults and males, GBS can occur in **individuals of all ages**.

## Causes:

- **exact cause of GBS is unknown**, but as per the WHO:
- GBS is often preceded by a **bacterial or viral infection**.
- In rare cases, **vaccinations and surgery** may slightly increase the risk of developing GBS.

## Symptoms

- **Initial Symptoms:** Weakness or tingling sensations starting in the legs, often spreading to the arms and face.
- **Progressive Symptoms:** Difficulty in walking, limb paralysis, and muscle coordination issues.
- **Severe Cases:** Paralysis of respiratory muscles, requiring ventilator support.

## Treatment for GBS:

- **Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIG):**
  - Contains healthy antibodies from donated blood.
  - Calms the immune system's attack on nerves.
- **Plasmapheresis (Plasma Exchange):**
  - Removes harmful antibodies from the bloodstream.
- **Supportive Care:**
  - Ventilator support for respiratory paralysis.
  - Physical therapy for rehabilitation.



# Root Wilt Disease

**SYLLABUS:** Prelims : Environment  
**Newspaper** The Hindu Page Number : 11

**C**oconut is one of the largest horticultural crops in peninsular India, and an increasing number of farmers are taking up coconut plantations due to a lack of labour availability and the intensive attention required to raise annual crops.

The three States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala together account for about 82-83 % of India's coconut production. Coconut is not only culturally interwoven but also defines the landscape of regions like Alappuzha and Pollachi, known for their pristine beauty.

Now, this carefully cultivated imagery is under threat from a microscopic adversary: **phytoplasma**. Specifically, **phytoplasma-induced root wilt disease** has destroyed large tracts of traditional coconut-growing areas in these three States.



## → Factors accelerating spread:

- ◆ Erratic temperatures, especially extremes, and the rise of new sucking pests, particularly **whiteflies**, have significantly accelerated its spread.

## Symptoms of Root Wilt Disease

- Tapering of the terminal portion of the trunk of Coconut Tree.
- Reduction of leaf size
- Abnormal bending of leaflets termed as **flaccidity**.
- **Flowering is delayed** and yield is considerably reduced
- **Tree slowly weakens**: Roots start decaying, growth becomes poor, and in some cases the top of the trunk becomes thin and tapered.

**Impact:** The tree quickly becomes unproductive, sheds all its nuts, and assumes a distorted appearance.

## Strategies:

- **Select and multiply tolerant palms:** Identify high-yielding palms that tolerate disease, validate them scientifically, and propagate them through local nurseries.
- **Good field and crop management:** Remove severely affected palms, improve soil health, ensure proper irrigation and drainage, and adopt suitable intercropping to reduce stress and disease spread.
- **Strengthen palms with organic nutrition:** Apply organic manures and neem cake regularly to improve soil health and root strength, enhancing disease tolerance.

## About Root wilt Disease

- It is **caused by phytoplasma (bacteria)** which is one of the most devastating diseases of coconut palms.
- **Origin:** It is classified as a **non-fatal disease of coconut palm** and was **first identified** more than a century and a half ago in **Erattupetta in Kerala**.
- It is **not lethal**; but it debilitates the **production potential of the palms**.
- **Transmission:** The disease spreads through **insect vectors**, aided by the movement of wind and uninterrupted stretches of coconut plantations.
- The root (wilt) disease occurs in all major soil types but the **spread is faster in sandy, sandy loam and alluvial soil**

**SYLLABUS:** Prelims : Polity

**Newspaper** The Hindu **Page Number:** 10

Media associations on Sunday urged the government to appoint a new chairperson for the Press Council of India as the post fell vacant after Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai completed her tenure last month.

The Press Council of India, a statutory, quasi-judicial body to safeguard press freedom, has been without a chairperson for the first time in its history, the Press Association and journalists' bodies of Mumbai, Assam, West Bengal,

## Press Council Of India

- It was **first set up in 1966** by the parliament on the recommendations of the **First Press Commission** under the **chairmanship of Justice J.R Mudholkar**.
- The present council functions under the **Press Council Act 1978**.
- It is a **statutory, quasi-judicial body** that acts as a **watchdog of the press** in India.
- Aim:** To preserve the freedom of the press and maintain and improve the standards of the press in India.
- Composition:** consists of a **chairman and 28 other members**.
  - The **Chairman is selected** by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and a member elected by the PCI.
  - The **Chairman, by convention**, has been a **retired judge of the Supreme Court**.

- The **term of the Chairman** and the **members** of the Council is **3 years**.
- Functions:** It frames a **media code of conduct**, ensures ethical and accurate reporting, fosters public responsibility, monitors restrictions on news flow, and oversees foreign media assistance.
- Powers:** It can **censure, warn, or admonish newspapers**, agencies, editors, or journalists for **violations of journalistic ethics** after a fair inquiry.
  - It may also **require publication of inquiry details in public interest**.
  - Its **decisions are final** and **cannot be appealed before a court of law**.
  - It has **power of civil courts**, summoning witnesses, examining documents, and conducting inquiries deemed judicial proceedings.
  - However, **it cannot compel disclosure of journalistic sources**.
- Limitations:**
  - only oversees print media** such as newspapers and magazines.
  - It has **no authority over electronic media**, including radio, television, and internet platforms.



**Q1. Consider the following statements with reference to the Palermo Protocol, 2000:**

1. The Palermo Protocol is a UN instrument aimed at preventing and punishing trafficking in persons, especially women and children.
2. Under the Protocol, child trafficking requires proof of coercion, deception, or abuse of power.
3. The term 'exploitation' under the Protocol includes slavery, servitude, and forced removal of organs.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: a**

**Q2. Consider the following statements with reference to Article 142 of the Indian Constitution:**

1. Article 142 empowers the Supreme Court to pass any order or decree necessary for doing complete justice in a pending case.
2. The power under Article 142 is available to both the Supreme Court and High Courts in matters involving public interest.
3. The exercise of powers under Article 142 has raised concerns regarding the separation of powers and the basic structure doctrine.

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

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

**Answer: b**

**Q3. Consider the following statements regarding Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS):**

1. Guillain-Barré Syndrome is an autoimmune disorder affecting the peripheral nervous system.
2. The disease is caused mainly by bacterial infections.

**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: a**

**Q4. Consider the following statements regarding Root Wilt Disease of coconut palms:**

1. Root Wilt Disease of coconut is caused by a virus and is usually fatal to the affected palms.
2. The disease occurs in all major soil types, but the spread is faster in sandy, sandy loam and alluvial soil.

**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**

**Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Press Council of India:**

1. The Press Council of India is a statutory and quasi-judicial body established to preserve the freedom of the press in India.
2. The Chairman of the Press Council of India is appointed by the President of India and must be a sitting judge of the Supreme Court.

**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: a**





# **VAJIRAM & RAVI**

## **Institute for IAS Examination**

A unit of Vajiram & Ravi IAS Study Centre LLP

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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](http://www.vajiramandravi.com)