



**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
Institute for IAS Examination

# The Analyst

**CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout**

**19th February 2026**



# Tourism Sector a key driver of Growth

**CONTEXT:** An influx of tourists can jolt the local economy to provide more and better services, so that over time, more families are incentivised to speak out against terrorism that suppresses tourism.

## Significance:

- **Share of Tourism to GDP** has hovered around ~5-6%. ( World Travel & Tourism Council )
- **Employment-Led Growth:** The tourism sector created **7.6 crore jobs in FY23.**
- **Source of forex:**
  - **2023:** Foreign exchange earnings through tourism were **28 billion USD.**
  - India received **1.8 per cent of world tourism receipts** and attained a **rank of 14th worldwide in world tourism receipts** during **2023.**
  - **Foreign Tourists arrivals:** USA, Bangladesh, U.K., Australia, Canada.
- **Cultural & Heritage Preservation**
  - "Adopt a Heritage" Scheme
  - "Dekho Apna Desh Campaign"

Total GDP Contribution		
<b>2019</b>	<b>6.9%</b> (of Total Economy) INR 17.43TN (USD 211.1 BN)	Change in 2020: <b>-41.6%</b>
<b>2023</b>	<b>6.5%</b> INR 19.13TN (USD 231.6 BN)	Annual Change: <b>+18.4%</b> (9.7% vs 2019) Economy Change: +7.1%
<b>2024</b>	<b>6.8%</b> INR 21.15TN (USD 256.1 BN)	Annual Change: <b>+10.6%</b> (21.3% vs 2019)
<b>2034</b>	<b>7.6%</b> INR 43.25TN (USD 523.6 BN)	CAGR (2024-2034): <b>+7.4%</b> Economy CAGR (2024-2034): <b>+6.2%</b>

- **Regional Development & Inclusive Growth:** tier-2 and tier-3 cities

## Challenges in Tourism Sector:

- **Global comparison:**
  - **India** - 5.6 million foreign tourist arrivals till August 2025.
  - **Singapore**, with a population smaller than Delhi's, **drew 11.6 million by August 2025.**
  - **Thailand** earned over **\$60 billion from tourism;** India made barely a third of that.
- **Three "I"s:**
  - **Image:** "perception of the country abroad"
    - Concerns about safety, especially for women, with many foreigners considering India to be **unsafe for women travelling alone;** sanitation and bureaucratic hassles.

Chart VIII.16: International tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings through tourism



Source: Ministry of Tourism



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Times of India

They were visibly uncomfortable: Men seen forcing foreign tourists for photos on Goa beach

Authorities in Goa have promised stricter action and heightened patrolling after recent incidents of harassment involving tourists at...

7 Nov 2025



The Logical Indian

Polish Travellers Highlight Garbage and Pollution Near Taj Mahal, Spark Global Debate on Cleanliness

A viral video by Polish travellers exposes litter near the Taj Mahal, reigniting concerns over persistent pollution threatening the...

9 Jul 2025



NDTV

Video: Foreign Woman Harassed By Men For Selfies In Mumbai, Internet Reacts

A foreign woman visiting Mumbai's iconic Gateway of India was surrounded by a group of men who began taking selfies with her without her...

31 Jul 2025



Times of India

Vijayanagara DC inspects in Hampi after FM flags sanitation issues

Pic: In light of the dissatisfaction voiced by Union finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman during her recent visit, Vijayanagara DC Kavitha S...

1 month ago



- **Narrative building:** "India's vastness makes a single narrative difficult" – We must segment our appeal "**Spiritual India, Adventure India, Luxury India.**"
- **'India itself':**
  - service culture that is not always tourist-friendly.
  - Scammers, touts, beggars and sexual harassers exist, and they erode trust.
  - The hospitality sector reportedly **faces a 40% shortfall in trained staff**, and many graduates **prefer the predictability of office jobs to the unpredictability of guest relations.**
  - **Visa-on-arrival facility is limited** to very few countries.
- **Infrastructure:**
  - Lack of **Last-mile connectivity** to remote destinations.
  - **Clean public toilets**, reliable internet, and well-maintained heritage sites are foundational.
  - **41% of stakeholders** cite lack of infrastructure as a key barrier to boosting tourist footfall in India. (**Union Ministry of Tourism Assessment, 2023**)

## Initiatives to promote Tourism in India:

- **Addressing Infrastructural gaps:**
  - **Adarsh Station Scheme** is helping modernize railway stations.
  - **UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik)**
  - **Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes** aim to stimulate growth in niche tourism segments such as religious, heritage, wellness, medical, adventure, MICE, wildlife etc.
- **Promotional Campaign:**
  - **Incredible India 2.0 campaign** focuses on niche tourism products including yoga, wellness, luxury, cuisine wildlife among others.
  - **"Find the Incredible You" Campaign** focuses on the promotion of niche tourism products of the Country on digital and social media.



# Tourism Sector a key driver of Growth

**CONTEXT:** An influx of tourists can jolt the local economy to provide more and better services, so that over time, more families are incentivised to speak out against terrorism that suppresses tourism.

- **Information Helpline:**

- **Atithi Devo Bhava**, a 24×7 multilingual Tourist Helpline, among others have helped improve the safety and security of tourists.
- On a pilot basis, an '**Incredible India Helpline**' has been set up to guide the tourists.



**UNION BUDGET 2025-26**

**Investment in Tourism for Employment-led Growth**

- > Top 50 tourist destination sites in the country to be developed in partnership with states through a challenge mode
- > States to be given performance-linked incentives for effective destination management
- > MUDRA loans for homestays to be provided
- > Special focus on destinations related to the life and times of Lord Buddha
- > Medical Tourism and Heal in India to be promoted in partnership with the private sector

- **Skill Development:**

- Ministry of Tourism - **Incredible India Tourist Facilitator and Incredible India Tourist Guide Certification Programme** to create an online learning platform of well-trained tourist facilitators and guides across the country.



**GST Reductions: Boost to Domestic Tourism**

Hotels (<₹7,500/day)  
12% To **5%** (without ITC)

Buses (seating capacity of 10+ persons)  
28% To **18%**

Source: Ministry of Tourism

## Way Forward

- **Global best Practices:** **Singapore and Thailand** have succeeded not just by being clean or affordable, but by being consistent in their messaging as safe, efficient, and, especially in Thailand's case, fun.
- **Rebrand and relaunch:** *build targeted narratives*
  - Promote well-defined circuits - the **Himalayan trail, the coastal belt** – with impeccable infrastructure and safety.
  - **Invest in digital storytelling:** '**Incredible Indias: Experience the Infinite**' – immersive virtual tours, influencer partnerships, and user-generated content that showcases India's magic through authentic lenses.



# Tourism Sector a key driver of Growth



**CONTEXT:** An influx of tourists can jolt the local economy to provide more and better services, so that over time, more families are incentivised to speak out against terrorism that suppresses tourism.

- **Addressing Infrastructural gaps:**
  - **Nationwide 'Clean Tourism' campaign:** Clean public toilets, reliable internet, and well-maintained heritage sites are foundational.
  - Scale up the 'Adopt a Heritage' scheme for companies to renovate and maintain sites everywhere in India.
- **Prioritise safety:** ensure multilingual support; and crack down on scams and harassment. Create centralised apps for verified guides and transport.
- **Policy Measures: 'Visa on Arrival for the World' policy** - Reciprocity is the usual rule, but India can identify countries whose nationals are unlikely to pose any immigration risk, and make an exception to that rule.

## Mains Practise Question

*"Despite its vast cultural, natural and heritage potential, India's tourism sector faces structural bottlenecks that limit its contribution to GDP and employment." Examine the growth potential of the tourism sector in India. Discuss the key challenges affecting tourist footfall and evaluate the measures taken by the Government to address them.*

**(15 Marks, 250 words)**



# Extrajudicial killings in Punjab



**CONTEXT:** The Punjab State Government has not yet responded to the notice issued by the National Human Rights Commission last year regarding alleged extra-judicial killings.

## What is Extra Judicial Killing?

- killing of a person by the state or its agents, **without a trial, due process, or any legal justification.**
- **Retributive in nature:** *principle of 'eye for an eye' justice*
- They are often carried out by law enforcement agencies or security forces in the **name of maintaining law and order or Combating Terrorism.**
- These acts are illegal and violate **human rights and the rule of law.**
  - **Article 21:** No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

## Recent incidents of extra judicial killings:

- **Encounter in Manipur (2022):** Manipur saw encounters involving security forces targeting suspected militants, raising allegations of extrajudicial killings and calling for impartial investigations.
- **Vikas Dubey Encounter (2020):** a wanted gangster, was killed by Uttar Pradesh police after allegedly attempting to flee following a car accident.
- **Hyderabad Rape and Murder Case (2019):** during a purported escape attempt during a crime scene reconstruction.
- **2023:** Gangster Atiq Ahmed's son Asad shot dead in Jhansi encounter

The Leaflet

### SC gives Manipur HC three months to dispose of matter of 1,528 'fake' encounter killings

A Supreme Court division Bench led by Chief Justice of India Dr D.Y. Chandrachud has allowed the Manipur High Court three months to dispose...

17 May 2023

Al Jazeera

### India vet rape and murder: Police shoot dead four suspects

Police say they shot dead four accused in vet's rape and murder case after they tried to escape from custody. Hyderabad police encounter.

6 Dec 2019

The Hindu

### Gangster Atiq Ahmed's son Asad shot dead in Jhansi encounter

Gangster-turned-politician Atiq Ahmed's son Asad and his associate Ghulam, both wanted in the Umesh Pal murder case, were killed in an encounter with the Uttar...

13 Apr 2023

## Causes:

- **Public support due to pendency of cases**
- **Political Support:**
  - serve as their achievement in maintaining law and order in the state.
- **'Doctrine of proportionality'** justifying encounter as rightful punishment for misdeed by the accused.
- **Punitive Violence:** only way to control crime and create a sense of fear among potential criminals.
- **Inefficiency of police:** Encounters are an easy way to create an image, that law and order are being maintained in the area.



# Extrajudicial killings in Punjab



**CONTEXT:** The Punjab State Government has not yet responded to the notice issued by the National Human Rights Commission last year regarding alleged extra-judicial killings.

## Issues:

- **Violation of human rights: against the right to legal form of procedural justice**, and equality before the law.
- **Virtue Ethics**
- Against **professional ethics** of police.
- Against **reformative principle** which argues that every individual is subject to reform.
- **Deontology** which prescribes that *means must justify the end*.

## SC Rulings on extra judicial killings:

- **D.K. Basu vs. State of West Bengal (1996):**
  - Extrajudicial killings violate the dignity of human being.
- **Prakash Kadam vs. Ramprasad Vishwanath Gupta (2011):**
  - Supreme Court observed that **fake encounters by the police are nothing but cold-blooded murders**, and those committing them must be **given death sentences**, placing them in the **category of 'rarest of rare cases'**.
- **Om Prakash and Ors. vs. State of Jharkhand (2012):**
  - SC held extra-judicial killings are **not legal** under the criminal justice administration system of India and equated them to **'state-sponsored terrorism'**.

- **People's Union for Civil Liberties vs. the State of Maharashtra (2014):** SC laid down standard procedure to be followed for independent investigation in cases of police encounters:
  - Mandatory registration of FIR
  - Provisions for magisterial inquiry
  - Keeping written records of intelligence inputs.
  - Investigation by independent agency like CID.
  - Information about the incident must be sent to the NHRC or SHRC.

## Way ahead:

- **India should** take immediate measures to **ratify UN Convention against Torture**.
- **Ensure the strict implementation** of Supreme Court guidelines on fake encounter deaths.
- **Training Programme:** Training the police officials to handle every unforeseen situation and protect the accused in police custody is essential.
- **Overhauling the criminal justice system** to maintain credibility among the public.
- **Timely investigation** of encounter killings and **timely punishment** to act as deterrence in the future.

## Mains Practise Question

*"Extra-judicial killings strike at the heart of constitutional morality and the rule of law." Critically examine the causes behind the recurrence of extra-judicial killings in India. Discuss their implications for fundamental rights and suggest measures to ensure accountability while maintaining effective law enforcement.*

**(15 Marks, 250 words)**



**SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity**  
**Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 4**

# Odisha govt.'s directions to shut forest rights cells prompt Central scrutiny

Tribal Affairs Ministry inquiring into State's directions to shut FRA Cells, sack staff; the most recent order, on Tuesday, directs closing 50 subdivisional cells and clearing pending claims by March end

**Abhinay Lakshman**  
NEW DELHI

Over the last six months, the Odisha government has been shutting down Forest Rights Act (FRA) Cells that were set up under State and Central schemes to accelerate the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

The law is meant to recognise the historical rights of the Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers to the forest lands they have used as habitat and for livelihoods for generations.

The closure of the cells and the sacking of the support staff without any public explanation in a State known for being among the top performers in implementing the FRA has drawn the attention of the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Officials say the Centre has started making inquiries regarding the directives issued by Odisha's ST & SC Development, Mi-



Almost 20% FRA claims remain pending in the State, which is counted among the top performers in executing the law. FILE PHOTO

norities & Backward Classes Welfare Department.

On Tuesday, the department issued instructions for the dissolution of "all FRA Cells functioning at the 50 sub-divisional levels under the DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan) scheme" by the end of March. It added that all forest rights claims pending disposal at this level must be cleared by then.

DA-JGUA is a Central scheme launched in 2024, one of whose key thrusts is to help States with addi-

tional human resources in forming FRA Cells to expedite processing of forest rights, helping with record-keeping and digitising existing forest rights titles.

The Odisha government had months earlier discontinued the services of FRA Cell personnel working at the district and tehsil levels under the State's Mo Jungle Jami Yojana, despite requests and representations to absorb the employees in the FRA Cells that were to be set up under DA-JGUA.

An official from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs told

*The Hindu* that "inquiries are being made into these decisions", adding that "support staff for the FRA Cells will be ensured at all levels, even if the structure might be under discussion", without clarifying what this would entail. When reached for comment, the Odisha government did not respond.

## Mixed results

Odisha has issued the second-highest number of forest rights titles after Chhattisgarh.

However, the latest reports from the Tribal Affairs Ministry for December 2025 showed that it also has the sixth-highest pendency rate – with 20% of the 7.69 lakh FRA claims filed pending disposal.

Internal reports noted that in Odisha as of August 2025, there were over 1.22 lakh pending individual forest rights claims, 13,667 pending community rights claims and 12,934 pending community forest rights claims.



**SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity**  
**Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 4**

## About FRA, 2006

- *Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition Of Forest Rights) Act*, popularly known as FRA was enacted in 2006.
- **Objective:**
  - To undo historical injustice occurred to forest dwelling communities; ensure their livelihood & food security etc.
- **Eligibility:**
  - Rights can be claimed by any member or community that has for at **least three generations (75 years) before the 13th day of December 2005** lived in the forest.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- The Act identifies **four types of rights:**
  - **Title rights:** It gives FDST and OTFD the **right to ownership** to land farmed by tribals or forest dwellers subject to a maximum of **4 hectares**. Ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family and no new lands will be granted.
  - **Use rights:** The rights of the dwellers extend to **extracting Minor Forest Produce, grazing areas etc.**
  - **Relief and development rights:** Protection against eviction and rights to rehabilitation and basic amenities.
  - **Forest management rights:** It includes the right to **protect, regenerate or conserve** or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.
- **Authorities for vesting forest rights**
  - **Gram Sabha:** Authority to **initiate process** for determining nature & extent of individual/community forest rights.
  - **Sub-Divisional Level Committee:** Constituted by state government **examines resolution** passed by Gram Sabha.
  - **District Level Committee:** Final approval of forest rights.
- **Challenges (Xaxa Committee)**
  - Arbitrary Claim Rejections, No Deadlines for Claims, Rights of those displaced by development projects remain unaddressed etc.



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Economy  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No : 10**

## The story so far:

Indian refiners have not been particularly enthused with the prospect of Venezuelan oil flowing into the global market following the U.S' capture of Venezuelan President Nicholas Maduro. Whilst announcing the trade agreement with India, U.S. President Donald Trump unilaterally mentioned that New Delhi had agreed to buy more crude from the U.S., potentially Venezuelan oil. However, the joint statement makes no such mention.

## Concerns with Venezuelan Oil

- Venezuelan crude apart from being bottom-heavy, also has high viscosity and high acid number.
- **Heavy** because it is **thicker and denser** than the lighter crude oil grades.
  - can be processed on a sustained basis by **only a handful of Indian refineries**, ( Reliance's Jamnagar) constraining system-wide intake.
- **Higher viscosity** is indicative of thick oil with **resistance to flow**.
  - *co-blended with other lighter crude* to the extent of 10-15% and then processed.
- **Acid number** is used to determine the acidity and the **chemical mix** existing naturally in the oil - would result in corroding.
- **Sour crude** - *high sulphur content*
- Venezuelan crude contains high metal and nitrogen content.

- **A potential determinant for higher Venezuelan uptake also entails political uncertainty:**
  - **Prior to 2019:** Reliance Industries - regular buyer of Venezuelan crude.
    - Caracas was **New Delhi's fifth-largest** supplier of oil in 2019.
  - **Imposition of US sanctions** on Caracas **in 2019**.
  - **October 2023, the US eased sanctions:** without limitation for **six months**.
    - RIL and a few other Indian refiners **restarting oil imports** from Venezuela.
    - But imports then stopped as the sanction waiver was not extended by *Washington after its understanding with Caracas on the conduct of free and fair presidential elections in Venezuela broke down*.
    - A few months later, **RIL was able to restart Venezuelan oil imports after obtaining a sanctions waiver from the US**.
    - **Summer of 2025:** Trump administration threatened higher tariffs on countries buying Venezuelan crude.
- **SBI Research:** India's **import fuel bill could decline by \$3 billion** should they move to Venezuela.
  - subject to Indian refiners being able to avail a **\$10-12 discount per barrel** to make it economically viable.



# Vibrant Village Programme Phase - II



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Govt Schemes  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No : 12**

## About Vibrant Villages Programme

### ● Phase 1:

- **Centrally sponsored scheme**, announced in the **Union Budget 2022-23 (to 2025-26)**.
- **Coverage:** Development of the select villages in the States of **Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, UT of Ladakh**.
- The interventions also include providing road connectivity to unconnected villages, village infrastructures, health facility, education infrastructure, energy including renewable energy, television & telecom connectivity.
- **Objective:**
  - create sufficient incentives for people to stay on in the selected villages.
  - border villages self-reliant and vibrant.
  - Act as '**eyes and ears**' of the border guarding forces', crucial for internal security.

### ● Phase 2:

- approved on 2nd April, 2025 as a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- till the Financial Year **2028-29**.
- **Coverage:** Strategic villages along **international land borders** across **17 states/UTs**, **excluding** northern border blocks covered under **VVP-I (2023-24)**.

- **States/UTs** of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, J&K(UT), Ladakh(UT), Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- **Key Features of VVP-II:**
  - **Value chain development** (through cooperatives, SHGs etc).
  - **Education infrastructure** like SMART classes.
  - **Development of tourism circuits** and works/projects to create diverse & sustainable livelihood opportunities in the border areas.
  - **4 thematic areas:** all-weather road connectivity, telecom connectivity, television connectivity and electrification through convergence under existing scheme norms.
  - **All-weather road connectivity:** under **PMGSY-IV under the MoRD**.
    - A **High-Powered Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary** shall consider **suitable relaxations** in schematic guidelines for effective implementation of schemes in the border areas.
  - **Technology** would be leveraged and information databases like PM Gati Shakti.
- The interventions would be **border-specific, state and village specific, based on Village Action Plans** prepared in a collaborative approach.



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Regulatory Bodies  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No : 1**

### About News

- **Under the existing framework:** Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) provisions
  - Airlines must refer cases of disruptive conduct to an **independent committee** headed by a **retired District and Sessions Judge**.
  - The committee is required to **examine the matter** and give its **decision within 45 days** before a flying ban can be enforced.
- **Proposed amendments to the Civil Aviation Requirement provisions:** issued under *Rule 133A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937*
  - governing the handling of unruly or disruptive passengers on board aircraft.
  - Even a single disruptive passenger can **jeopardise safety on board** and adversely affect flight operations.
  - **Additionally**, screaming, causing annoyance to fellow passengers, and kicking or banging seat backs or tray tables have also been categorised as disruptive behaviour.

### Aerial decorum

Under the proposed revision, airlines would be authorised to impose a flying ban not exceeding 30 days on passengers found guilty of disruptive behaviour during a flight without prior referral to the existing independent committee mechanism

#### **Disruptive acts include:**

- Consumption of alcohol on domestic flights
- Smoking on board
- Tampering with emergency exits
- Engaging in protests or sloganeering
- Unruly conduct arising from intoxication



While airlines will inform the DGCA about any flying ban imposed and maintain a database of such passengers, the ban does not add passengers to the regulator's official No Fly List

### About Directorate General of Civil Aviation

- Regulatory body in the **field of civil aviation** primarily dealing with **safety issues**.
- **Established:** 1978.
- It has been accorded with **statutory status by Aircraft Amendment Act, 2020**.
- It is an attached office of the **Ministry of Civil Aviation**.
- **Headquarters** - New Delhi
- **Functions:**
  - It is responsible for **regulation of air transport services** to/from/within India and for enforcement of **civil air regulations, air safety and airworthiness standards**.
  - It coordinates all regulatory functions with the **International Civil Aviation Organisation**.
  - **Investigation of air accidents** and incidents and rendering technical assistance to the Courts/ Committees of Inquiry.
  - The organization **conducts regular safety inspections of all airlines and aircraft** to meet the required safety standards.



# No Confidence Motion



**SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity**  
**Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 13**

The idea, also known as simultaneous elections, proposes aligning the election cycles of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. This would allow voters to cast their ballots for both tiers of government on the same day in their constituencies, though voting could still occur in phases across the country. By synchronising these electoral timelines, the approach aims to address logistical challenges, reduce costs, and minimise disruptions caused by frequent elections.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) examining the Bill on simultaneous elections is considering a provision that would bar the introduction of a no-confidence motion against an incumbent government if only one year of its term remains, committee chairperson and BJP MP P.P. Chaudhary said on Wednesday.

in its term,” he said, noting that several states have similar restrictions for Panchayati Raj institutions.

States. Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994, for instance, a no-confidence motion cannot be moved in the last year of the term against certain panchayat office-bearers.

In contrast, the Karnataka High Court ruled on February 9 that there should be no embargo on moving a no-confidence motion in the final year, emphasising the need to prevent misuse of office during the remaining tenure.



# No Confidence Motion



**SYLLABUS: Prelims: Polity**  
**Newspaper : The Hindu, Page No : 13**

Censure Motion	No-Confidence Motion
1. It should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.	1. It need not state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
2. It can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.	2. It can be moved against the entire council of ministers only.
3. It is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and actions.	3. It is moved for ascertaining the confidence of Lok Sabha in the council of ministers.
4. If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers need not resign from the office.	4. If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers must resign from office.



**Q1. With reference to the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006, consider the following statements:**

1. Eligibility under the Act requires residence in forest areas for at least three generations (75 years) before 13 December 2005.
2. Title rights under the Act allow ownership of forest land without any upper limit.
3. The Act recognizes forest management rights, including the right to protect and conserve community forest resources.

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

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

**Answer: a**

**Q2. With reference to the Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP-II), consider the following statements:**

1. The programme emphasizes value chain development through cooperatives and self-help groups.
2. It includes strengthening education infrastructure and development of tourism circuits.
3. The programme identifies four thematic areas including all-weather road connectivity, telecom connectivity, television connectivity and electrification through convergence.

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

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

**Answer: c**

**Q3. With reference to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), consider the following statements:**

1. DGCA was established in 1978 and later granted statutory status through the Aircraft Amendment Act, 2020.
2. It is an attached office of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, headquartered in Mumbai.
3. It is responsible for investigating air accidents.

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

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

**Answer: b**

**Q4. With reference to the Censure Motion in the Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:**

1. No reasons are needed for its adoption.
2. It can be moved against an individual minister, a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.
3. If passed, the Council of Ministers is not constitutionally bound to resign.

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

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

**Answer: c**

**Q5. With reference to the No-Confidence Motion, consider the following statements:**

1. Reasons must be stated for its adoption.
2. It can be moved only against the entire council of ministers.
3. If passed, the Council of Ministers must resign from office.

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

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

**Answer: b**





# **VAJIRAM & RAVI**

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