



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

20th February 2026



Liberation from Bonded Labour

CONTEXT: On the occasion of completion of 50 years of Anti Bonded labour Law,, a comprehensive look at Historical evolution, legal framework and Challenges of the issue of Bonded Labour.

History of Bonded labour -

- Mauryan Period - slavery - Arthashastra
- Gupta -
- Medieval - dynasty Persian - Begar - >
- Maratha - veth Begar
- Abolition of Slavery
- British - Girmitiya, banian,arkatti labour agent
- Modern Freedom Struggle - Anti Khoti movement
- Constitutional rights

10. With reference to forced labour (**Vishti**) in India during the Gupta period, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) It was considered a source of income for the State, a sort of tax paid by the people.
 - (b) It was totally absent in the Madhya Pradesh and Kathiawar regions of the Gupta Empire.
 - (c) The forced labourer was entitled to weekly wages.
 - (d) The eldest son of the labourer was sent as the forced labourer.
- **Article 25** - The illegal exaction of forced or compulsory labour shall be punishable as a penal offence, and it shall be an obligation on any Member ratifying this Convention to ensure that the penalties imposed by law are really adequate and are strictly enforced.

Definition of Forced Labour as Per ILO

The international legal definition of forced labour

According to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), forced or compulsory labour is:



"all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily."



The term forced or compulsory labour shall not include --

- a) any work or service exacted in virtue of **compulsory military service** laws for work of a purely military character;
- b) any work or service which forms part of the **normal civic obligations** of the citizens of a fully self-governing country;
- c) any work or service exacted from any person as a consequence of a **conviction in a court of law**, (Proviso)
- d) any work or service exacted in **cases of emergency**, that is to say, in the event of war or of a calamity or threatened calamity,
- e) **minor communal services** of a kind which, being performed by the members of the community in the direct interest of the said community



20th February, 2025

Liberation from Bonded Labour

CONTEXT: On the occasion of completion of 50 years of Anti Bonded labour Law,, a comprehensive look at Historical evolution, legal framework and Challenges of the issue of Bonded Labour.

The two fundamental ILO conventions are the Forced Labour Convention (No. 29), 1930 and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105), 1957. Both of these, as well as the UN Convention on Slavery, have been ratified by India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan and the countries are all obliged to report to the ILO every two years. The ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) and Trafficking Protocol of 2000 also specifically include forced labour and debt bondage.

Facts and figures

**27.6
million**

men, women and
children are in
forced labour

2022 Global estimates

63%

of forced labour
happens in the
private economy

ILO Global Business
Network on Forced
Labour

**236
billion
US\$**

generated in illegal
profits every year

Profits & Poverty (2024)

60

countries ratified
the ILO Forced
Labour Protocol

Forced Labour
Observatory



20th February, 2025

Liberation from Bonded Labour

CONTEXT: On the occasion of completion of 50 years of Anti Bonded labour Law,, a comprehensive look at Historical evolution, legal framework and Challenges of the issue of Bonded Labour.

Steps taken and challenges

- **Article - 23** Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- **Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.**
- According to the **Parliamentary Standing Committee Report** on Labour, Textile, and Skill Development for 2024-2025, as many as **2,95,795 people have been rescued** from bonded labour since 1978.
- **Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers**, later strengthened and relaunched in 2022.

Provisions of scheme -

- Fully funded by the Centre,
- **Does not** require any matching contribution from State governments.
- It guarantees immediate relief of up to ₹30,000 to each rescued labourer.
- Followed by graded rehabilitation assistance of ₹1 lakh, ₹2 lakh, or ₹3 lakh, depending on the gender, severity of exploitation, and vulnerability.

Bonded Labour in India - Persists

Causes

- Caste based bondages - Balutedari system.
- Varying Forms - Manual scavenging (97.25% Dalits) Forced prostitution
- Scale of Poverty - Reducing still considerable.
- Regional and sub regional Inequities - Eg. Bihar - According to the 2023 state caste survey, over 39% of families (approx. 99 lakh) survive on ₹6,000 or less per month.
- **Debt trap issues** - Per the **2021 Global Findex**, 45% of adults reported borrowing in India; however, only a third did so from a formal source.
- Lack of Awareness and Policy implementation issues



Liberation from Bonded Labour

CONTEXT: On the occasion of completion of 50 years of Anti Bonded labour Law,, a comprehensive look at Historical evolution, legal framework and Challenges of the issue of Bonded Labour.



Issues in Bonded Labour Act implementation

- Delay in Rehabilitation
- Insufficiency in Assistance - Sustained effort missing
- **Failure of Rehabilitation:** Legal freedom (the "Release Certificate") rarely translates into economic freedom. Delays in financial assistance and the absence of long-term support systems like housing and land leave survivors vulnerable to re-entrapment.

- **Bureaucratic Negligence and Denial:** There is a documented lack of "administrative sensitivity," where governments may even revoke the status of bonded laborers to avoid the responsibility of rehabilitation-
- **Inter-State Migration Complications:** Coordination between states remains weak; laborers rescued in one state often struggle to access benefits or protection when they return to their home state.

• Odisha Case study

Under the Act, which has not been amended since its enactment, the State government is required to conduct periodic surveys to ascertain the presence of bonded laborers. However, the last source of data is the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC)-2011. As per its assessment, 8,304 bonded laborers mostly tribals, were rescued and released in Odisha. The number of legally released bonded laborers in the country was 1.65 lakh. However, the Odisha government never revealed what action it had taken to identify and rehabilitate these 8,304 people.

Five decades after its enactment, the term "bonded labourer" continues to evoke images of slavery, something many believed had vanished with colonial rule in India. Every district administration in Odisha was asked to create a corpus fund of ₹10 lakh so that immediate relief could be provided to released bonded labour. Half the districts in Odisha, do not have such a fund.



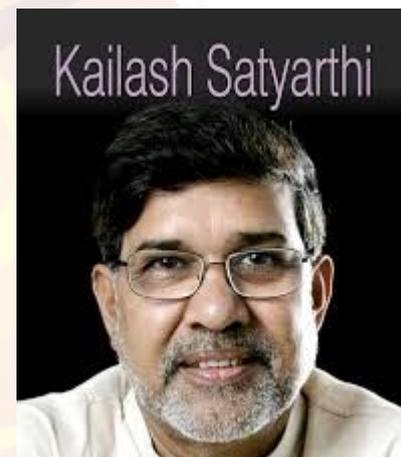
Liberation from Bonded Labour

CONTEXT: On the occasion of completion of 50 years of Anti Bonded labour Law,, a comprehensive look at Historical evolution, legal framework and Challenges of the issue of Bonded Labour.

Freedom from Bonded labour

Way Forward

- Simplifying the process of Rehabilitation
- Inclusion of Fifth Pillar - Shram Vahini, Aide et Action
- Timely action - fixing accountability
- Awareness of Rights
- Comprehensive Financial Inclusion
- Urban Guarantees of Assured Employment.
- E- governance models for Implementation
- Social Changes - movements, Popular Media.
- Social Security Safety Net requires coordination among various departments like labour, revenue, panchayati raj, and the police - Establishing SOP.



Mains Practise Question

Question : Forced labour continues to persist in India despite constitutional safeguards and legislative measures. Examine the causes responsible for its persistence. Also discuss the steps taken by the government to eradicate it and suggest further reforms.

(15 Marks, 250 words)



Women in Legislatures



CONTEXT: Swearing in of Manipur's first woman Deputy Chief Minister, Ms. Nemcha Kipgen, casts spotlight on women representation in Legislatures.

Status of women Participation

- **74 MPs (13.6%)** elected to the 18th Lok Sabha are women. This is marginally lower than in 2019, when 78 women(14.2%) were elected.
- **Global Scenario** - 46% of MPs in South Africa, 35% in the UK, and 29% in the USA are women.
- Significant Gaps between centre and States : Average state legislature women representation is barely 8% , Except Tripura - 15%
- **Regional inequities** - First women MLA - Nagaland only in 2023.
- **History trivia :**
- 1st women Legislator Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy -1927
- 15 Women in Constituent Assembly.
- 1st women CM - Sucheta kripalani - 1963.

Significance of Enhanced Women Leadership

- Ensuring **Natural** and substantive rights
- Inclusive development Help Raise Rank on **Global Developmental Parameters**. Eg. GGI by WEF- 131/148
- **Cleansing Political system** -Women candidates statistically show:
 - Lower criminal charges
 - Lower involvement in money-muscle politics
 - Encourages issue-based politics over identity politics.

The Global Gender Gap Index Framework



Nagaland gets its first women MLAs

Hekani Jakhalu and Salhoutuonuo Kruse of the Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party get berths in the 60-member State Assembly with wins from Dimapur-III and Western Angami

Updated - September 26, 2023 02:37 pm IST - Guwahati

THE HINDU BUREAU

READ LATER

Add as a preferred source on Google



Women in Legislatures

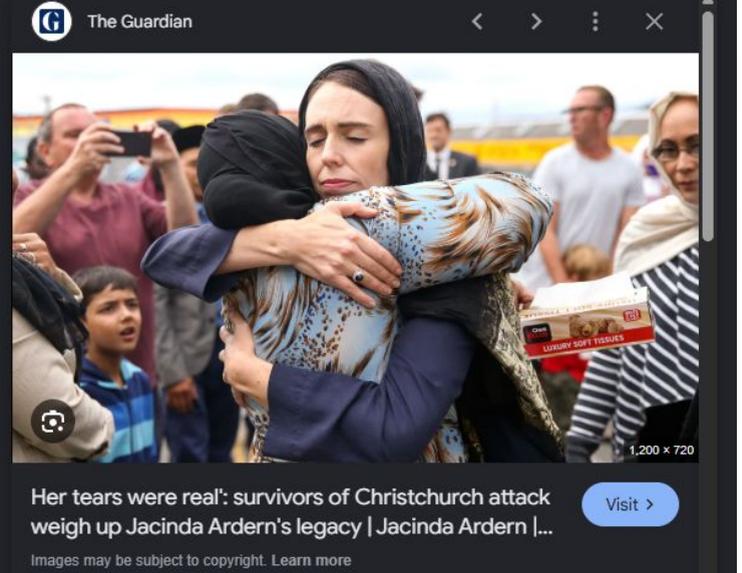
CONTEXT: Swearing in of Manipur's first woman Deputy Chief Minister, Ms. Nemcha Kipgen, casts spotlight on women representation in Legislatures.

Significance of Enhanced Women Leadership

- **Women Leadership and not just representation** -
 - "From Women Development to Women led Development"
 - Chattopadhyay & Duflo (2004):
 - → More spending on water, education
 - → Better outcomes for girls
- **Gender sensitive policies** - maternal health, nutrition
- **Economic Empowerment** by Role modelling and Policy support
- **Compassionate governance** -Example from New Zealand
- **Intergenerational and Social impact** - breaking stereotypes. -Political Visibility reshapes social norms beyond

yourself in furthering peace as a Deputy Chief Minister?

My approach toward peace over violence will be care-centric. Women, in general, are caregivers by nature. A caring mother nurtures a peaceful home, and from that foundation, peaceful communities and societies are built. I would like to carry forward this essence of care, empathy, and responsibility in serving the people of Manipur, while also addressing other pressing governance concerns.

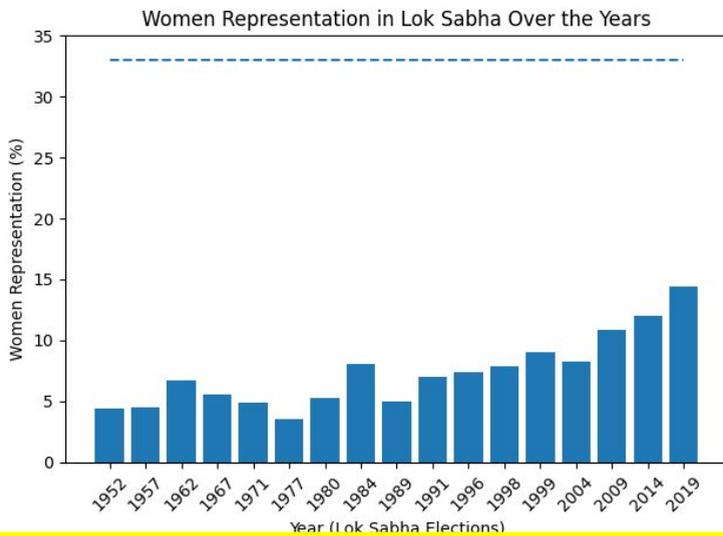


Steps taken

- **73rd and 74th CA**
- **State Legislature Efforts**
 - Haryana, Bihar -50% representation.
- **106th CA.- Nari shakti Vandan Adhiniyam**
 - Constitutional Provisions Amended
 - Article 239AA - Relates to the Legislature of Delhi (UT).
 - Article 330A - Provides 33% reservation in Lok Sabha.
 - Article 332A -



CONTEXT: Swearing in of Manipur's first woman Deputy Chief Minister, Ms. Nemcha Kipgen, casts spotlight on women representation in Legislatures.



Steps taken : 106th CA.- Nari shakti Vandan Adhiniyam

B. Sunset Clause

- Reservation provision valid for 15 years.

C. Periodic Rotation

- Reservation of seats to be rotated periodically- after each delimitation exercise

D. Applicability

- Provisions will be applicable after the next Census.



81. Consider the following statements regarding 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam' :

1. Provisions will come into effect from the 18th Lok Sabha.
2. This will be in force for 15 years after becoming an Act.
3. There are provisions for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes Women within the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

Challenges in Enhancing Women Leadership

- Capacity Building unaddressed- winnability over ticket
- Reinforcement of stereotype -women merit
- Non -Homogeneous Groups
- Unaddressed state disparity - 33% across total LS vs each state
- Concern of Vidhayak Pati Phenomenon.
- RS unaddressed - Geeta Mukherjee committee.
- Another window to dynastic politics



20th February, 2025

Women in Legislatures

CONTEXT: Swearing in of Manipur's first woman Deputy Chief Minister, Ms. Nemcha Kipgen, casts spotlight on women representation in Legislatures.

Way Forward

- Strengthen Internal Party democracy - organic development
- Reducing barriers to politics
- Social Change - greater acceptance for work
 - Smt. Supriya Sule - Best Parliamentarian Award
- Pilot Projects - Dual member constituency
- Global Best practices - Legal Quota in Political Parties - Sweden and Norway has > 45% participation
- Fast Tracking Implementation b

Mains Practise Question

Question : Political empowerment is a prerequisite for achieving gender justice. Critically examine the status of women's representation in Indian legislatures. Evaluate the effectiveness of recent reforms and suggest measures to strengthen inclusive democratic representation (15 Marks, 250 words)



Freebies and State finances

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important Judgements; GS Paper : 2, 3: Federalism, Election process, Fiscal Consolidation;

Newspaper: The Indian Express; Page Number: 11

The petition challenged **Rule 23 of the Electricity Amendment Rules, 2024.**

The Rule mandates that tariff must be **cost-reflective.**

It requires **no revenue gap** between:

- Approved Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR)
- Estimated annual revenue from approved tariff

Exception allowed only in cases of **natural calamity.**

Tamil Nadu Corporation argued that:

- It operates under **public welfare and socio-economic policy directives.**
- Implementation of the rule may cause an **exponential tariff shock.**
- It would adversely affect electricity consumers.

Prelims pointers : Electricity consumption in India

- **Rapid Growth:** Consumption grew from 1,161 kWh (2020-21) to over 1,460 kWh by 2024-25.
- **Target Growth:** The draft National Electricity Policy 2026 targets an increase to 2,000 units by 2030 and over 4,000 units by 2047. **Welfare state idea**

• Article 38

- Promote welfare of the people.
- Secure social, economic and political justice.
- Minimise inequalities in income, status and opportunities.

Article 39 : State shall direct policy towards:

- (a) Adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
- (b) Equitable distribution of material resources.



“What kind of culture are we developing? What is the distinction between persons who are capable of paying electricity charges and persons who are marginalised... will it not amount to a kind of appeasing policy?”
CJI SURYA KANT



Freebies and State finances

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important Judgements; GS Paper : 2, 3: Federalism, Election process, Fiscal Consolidation;

Newspaper: The Indian Express; Page Number: 11

2013 SC Judgment: Subramaniam Balaji

- Election manifesto promises ≠ "corrupt practice".
- Cannot be restrained as implementation happens post-election via budget.

- **Fiscal Crunch in states : RBI Report on State Finances**
- **16 states breached the FRBM limit of 3% Fiscal Deficit.**
- **Consolidated Debt of State, though declining, is at 28%, higher than target - 20%.**
- **Impact - Rising cost of finances for state - perpetual debt trap.**
- **Post 16th FC Complications**

2014 ECI Guidelines (MCC):

- Parties must justify promises.
- Must disclose financial implications.
- Must specify sources of funding.

Case study - Punjab

- Punjab is facing a severe, chronic debt crisis, with state debt projected to reach ₹4.17 lakh crore by 2025-26,
- representing a 46% debt-to-GSDP ratio, among the highest in India.
- High Revenue deficit - 28%



RTI Act vs Privacy under DPDP

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important Legislations; GS Governance - RTI
Newspaper: The Hindu; Page Number: 10

- 1. Conflict between - Section 8(1)(j) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act by Section 44(3) of DPDP Act, 2023**
- 2. Court might "have to lay down what is meant by 'personal information'"**
- 3. What was the case earlier ?**
 - Section 8(1)(j) originally allowed the withholding of personal information only if it had no relationship to any public activity or interest,
 - or if its disclosure resulted in an unwarranted invasion of privacy.
 - Crucially, the section included a "public interest override" as an integral feature of the 2005 Act, permitting disclosure if a Public Information Officer was satisfied that the larger public interest justified it.

Exemptions from Disclosure under the RTI Act

RTI Act not only promotes openness, but also balances national interest, privacy, and sensitive information through specific exemptions listed under Section 8. These exemptions prevent disclosure of information that could harm national security, privacy, investigations, or diplomatic relations.

Information exempted under Section 8

- Information affecting India's **sovereignty, security, or strategic interests**.
- Information prohibited by a court or constituting **contempt of court**.
- Data that breaches **parliamentary privilege**.
- **Commercial confidence**, trade secrets, and intellectual property.
- Information received confidentially from a **foreign government**.
- Data that endangers the **life or safety** of any individual.
- Information affecting ongoing **investigations and prosecution**.
- **Cabinet papers** and deliberations.
- Personal information unrelated to public activity.



RTI Act vs Privacy under DPDP

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Important Legislations; GS Governance - RTI
Newspaper: The Hindu; Page Number: 10

Decoding the News : What changed now?

1. The DPDP amendment **removes this override** and prohibits the disclosure of "any information which relates to personal information", amounting to a **blanket ban**.
2. **Impact** : This enables rejecting requests concerning officials, procurement records, audit reports or public spending.
3. **Contradiction** - Govt. vs Citizens
4. **Press Freedom Restricted - Data Fiduciary clause**

DPDP Act 2023, Provisions

Institutional Framework

- **Data Protection Board of India**
 - Monitors compliance and enforces penalties
 - Penalties up to ₹250 crore for data breaches
 - Powers to inquire, direct remedial action

Exemptions & Issues

- Exemptions for State in interests of security, public order, and sovereignty
- Allows non-consensual processing in certain cases

- **Past cases - Central Public Information Officer (2019)**, held that personal information should remain private unless disclosure is necessary for the larger public interest.
- **Implementation of other RTI Act provision in letter and Spirit-** information requested must be provided within 30 days from the date of request, or within 48 hours for cases of life and liberty.
- **Proactive Disclosure (Section 4):** Public authorities must regularly publish organisational details, functions, budgets, decisions, and other key documents.
- **Penalties:** PIOs face fines up to ₹25,000 for delays or wrongful denial of information.
- **Appeals Mechanism and Digital records:**



Demwe Lower Hydropower Project



SYLLABUS: PRELIMS: Important Dams

Newspaper: The Indian Express; Page Number: 14

- **Kamlang Tiger Reserve** - on Kamlang River - Brahmaputra
- **Vegetation:** The vegetation types include moist evergreen tropical forests in the foothills and subtropical and temperate forests in higher elevations.
- **Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspot**
- **Species - The white-bellied heron** (*Ardea insignis*) is a large heron species. It is the second largest living species of heron, after the largest - Goliath Heron.

• The 1,750 MW Demwe Lower Project

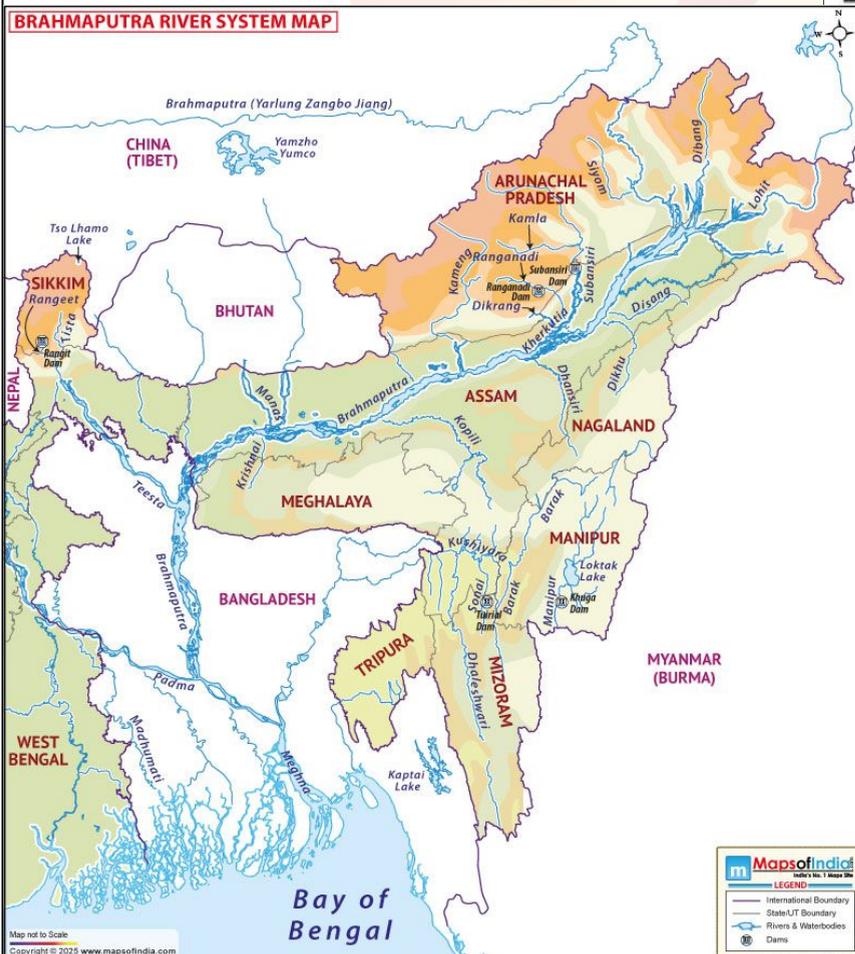
THE PROJECT spanning Anjaw and Lohit districts will see the construction of a 162.12 m tall concrete gravity dam across the Lohit River. 1,416 hectares of forest land will be diverted, and 1,589.97 hectares will be submerged

THE LOHIT basin and Kamlang Tiger Reserve, upstream of the project, serve as a crucial habitat for the critically endangered

White-Bellied Heron. While the EAC had itself recommended a detailed conservation plan for the avian species in 2020, the January 2026 meeting did not feature any discussion on biodiversity, as per the minutes of the meeting

AS PER Greenko's submissions, Demwe Lower is the lowermost scheme/stage on the allotted river stretch of the 3,000 MW hydel project

BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER SYSTEM MAP



Map not to Scale
Copyright © 2025 www.mapsofindia.com



SYLLABUS: PRELIMS: Important Dams

Newspaper: The Indian Express; Page Number: 14

Topic heat Past year

70. Consider the following pairs :

Reservoirs *States*

1. Ghataprabha — Telangana
2. Gandhi Sagar — Madhya Pradesh
3. Indira Sagar — Andhra Pradesh
4. **Maithon** — Chhattisgarh

How many pairs given above are **not** correctly matched ?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

45. Consider the following rivers :

1. Barak
2. **Lohit**
3. Subansiri

Which of the above flows/flow through Arunachal Pradesh?

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

28. Which of the following is/are tributary/ tributaries of Brahmaputra?

1. Dibang
2. Kameng
3. **Lohit**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

DAM

STATE

RIVER

Indira Sagar

MP

Narmada

Hidkal Dam
(Ghatprabha)

KA

Ghatprabha -
Krishna

Maithon

Jharkhand

Barakar
(Damodar)

Demwe

Arunachal

Lohit
{Brahmputra}



SYLLABUS: PRELIMS: Species in News
Newspaper: The Hindu; Page Number: 11

- **Nilgiri Tahr** is the only Caprinae species, A bovidae, thus its a goat, not a deer, found in the tropical mountains of southern India.
- Habitat: They are endemic to the Western Ghats and used to inhabit a large part of the Western Ghats between Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Conservation Status

- **IUCN – Endangered**
- Local name Varaiyaadu
- Wildlife (Protection) Act of India, 1972 – Schedule
- Famous habitat - **Eravikulam national Park** - kerala - most number
- State Animal - TN, another habitat- Mukurthi National Park
- Behaviour - Characteristics: They are diurnal, active during early morning and late afternoon.
- Population: A 2015 study estimated roughly 3,122 individuals in the wild.
- **Himalayan Tahr:** Found in the high mountains of Jammu & Kashmir and Bhutan.
- **Markhor:** A rare, large species of wild goat found in the Himalayas (Kashmir/Pir Panjal), currently facing local extinction.
- **Changthangi Goats:** Domesticated, hardy cashmere goats found in the high plateaus of Ladakh.

77. Which of the following are the most likely places to find the musk deer in its natural habitat ?

1. **Askot** Wildlife Sanctuary
2. Gangotri National Park
3. Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
4. Manas National Park

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

- **Musk Deer - The white-bellied musk deer**, Found in Himalayas of J and Kashmir, Himacha, Uttarakhand has a waxy substance called musk that the male secretes from a gland in the abdomen. The deer use this to mark territories and attract females, but the musk is also used in the manufacture of perfumes and medicine
 - IUCN Status Endangered
- **The Bharal**, also called the **blue sheep**, is a caprine native to the high Himalayas. Scientific Name: Pseudois nayaur
- Distribution: It occurs in India, Bhutan, China. **IUCN Status Least concerned**



20th February, 2025

Safdarjung Tomb

SYLLABUS: Prelims: Architecture; GS Paper :I: Art and Culture, early Modern history;

Newspaper: The Hindu; Page Number 9



- Safdarjung's Tomb is the last enclosed garden tomb in Delhi in the tradition of Humayun's Tomb, though it is far less grand in scale.
- It was built in 1753-54 as the mausoleum of Safdarjung. It has several smaller pavilions with evocative names like Jangalmahal, (Palace in the woods), Moti Mahal (Pearl Palace) and Badshah Pasand (King's favourite).
- Remains an example of Late Mughal Architecture of the 18th century.

Decoding the News : Who was Safdarjung

- **Safdarjung**, born **Mirza Muqim Abul Mansur Khan**, was the **second Nawab of Awadh** and one of the most powerful nobles during the declining years of the Mughal Empire.
- He served as the Viceroy of Awadh under the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.
- Following the death of Emperor Muhammad Shah in 1748, he moved to Delhi.
- Under the newly crowned Mughal Emperor **Ahmad Shah Bahadur**, Safdarjung was appointed as the Prime Minister (Wazir) with the title **Vazir-ul-Mamalik-i-Hindustan**.
- After a series of battles, Safdarjung was forced to leave Delhi in 1753 due to mounting opposition. He returned to Awadh, where he died in 1754.
- Following his death, his son, **Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula**, sought permission from the Mughal emperor to construct a tomb for his father in Delhi.



Daily Quiz

Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. The term 'Freebie' is defined under Part IV of the Indian Constitution.
2. Article 282 of the Constitution empowers both the Union and the States to make any grants for any 'public purpose', even if the subject lies outside their respective legislative competence.
3. The Supreme Court has explicitly ruled that spending state funds on freebies inherently violates the doctrine of separation of powers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: d

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding women's representation in the Lok Sabha:

1. Women's representation in the Lok Sabha has steadily increased from 2004 to 2019.
2. The Nari Shakti Vandhan Adhiniyam inserted Article 332A into the Constitution, providing 33% reservation in the Lok Sabha.

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

Q3. Which of the following rivers are the Right-Bank tributaries of the Brahmaputra River?

1. Kameng
2. Kopili
3. Subansiri

4. Dhansiri (South)

5. Sankosh

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1, 3, and 5 only
- b) 1, 2, and 3 only
- c) 1, 3, 4, and 5 only
- d) 3, 4, and 5 only

Answer: a

Q4. How many of the following Protected Areas is/are known for harbouring significant populations of the Nilgiri Tahr?

1. Eravikulam National Park
2. Mukurthi National Park
3. Nagarhole National Park
4. Anamalai Tiger Reserve

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) Only Three
- d) All Four

Answer: c

Q5. Which of the following architectural features are distinctly associated with the complex of Safdarjung's Tomb?

1. A classic 'Charbagh' layout.
2. Intricate use of the 'Pietra Dura' technique, matching the scale of the Taj Mahal.
3. Pavilions within the complex are named 'Jangli Mahal', 'Moti Mahal', and 'Badshah Pasand'.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

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