



**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
Institute for IAS Examination

# The Analyst

**CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout**

**27th February 2026**



**CONTEXT:** Supreme Court slams NCERT, bans textbook and orders seizure of all copies of Class 8 Social Science textbook having a chapter, "The Role of the Judiciary in Our Society," which included references to judicial corruption and massive case backlogs.

## Forms of Corruption

- Adjudicatory Corruption
- Administrative Corruption
- Uncle Judge Syndrome
  - Law Commission's 230th Report (2009)

## Other Concerns

- Opacity in Appointments and Transfers
  - Collegium System
- Political Influence
  - Threat of Transfers
- Post-Retirement Benefits
  - Kickbacks - Former CJI Gogoi
- Ineffective Disciplinary Mechanism
  - Confidentiality of Proceedings
- Lack of Whistleblower Protection

## Examples of Judicial Misconduct

- Justice V Ramaswami: Public funds for renovating official residence
  - First impeachment motion (1993) failed in LS
- Justice SN Shukla (Allahabad HC): influence medical college case (2017)
  - Judicial work withdrawn but judge till retirement

## Accountability Mechanisms

- In-House Mechanism (1997)
  - Complaints forwarded to CJI - in-house enquiry
- Judges (Protection) Act, 1985
  - Immunity from civil and criminal litigation

- Impeachment
  - Articles 124 & 217
  - **Grounds:** Proven misbehavior or incapacity
  - **Process:** Motion in either House
    - >> Investigation by a committee
    - >> resolution by a special majority
- Restatement of Values of Judicial Life (1997)
- Role of Executive: IB inquiries on judicial appointees
- Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
  - SC & HC judges excluded
- Law Commission
  - 230th Report: transfer from parent HCs to avoid favoritism
  - 214th Report: reforms in collegium system
- Use of technology
  - LIMBS (Legal Information Management & Briefing System)

## Way Forward

- Transparency in Appointments
  - Reform Collegium System
  - Revamped NJAC
  - All India Judicial Services
- In-House Disciplinary Mechanism
  - Inquiry process transparent and time-bound
  - Judicial Ethics Commission
- Mandatory Asset Declaration
- Judiciary Under Lokpal
- AI-Based Case Management
- Clearly define contempt and prevent misuse
- Post-Retirement Appointments
  - Mandatory cooling-off period of 2 years



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## Global Models

- US: Judicial Conduct and Discipline Framework
  - Investigation by Judicial Councils
- UK: Judicial Appointments Commission
  - Merit-Based
- Australia: Judicial Commission of New South Wales
  - Independent Oversight Body: investigates complaints
- Singapore: Judicial Integrity Standards
  - Financial disclosure norms

## Judicial Pendency/Backlogs

### Reasons

- **Inadequate Judge/population ratio:** 21 judges per million people against the recommended ratio of 50 Judges (120th LC).
- **Ineffectiveness of ADR:** ADR mechanisms like mediation have not been deployed effectively.
- **Gram Nyayalayas** (village courts): Have not been effectively established in most states.
- **Systemic and Procedural Inefficiencies:** Multiple appeals, frequent adjournments, frivolous litigation, vague laws, weak compliance and poor case management.

- **Deficiencies in Judicial Infrastructure:** Shortage of support staff, lack of basic amenities in lower courts, limited technological equipment and poor digital adoption.
- **Financial Constraints:** India spends only 0.1% of GDP on judiciary.
- **Government as Litigator:** Government agencies are responsible for around 50% of litigation.
- **Case backlogs** in various courts:
  - a. Supreme Court - 88 thousand
  - b. High Courts - 63 lakh
  - c. District Courts - 4.6 crore

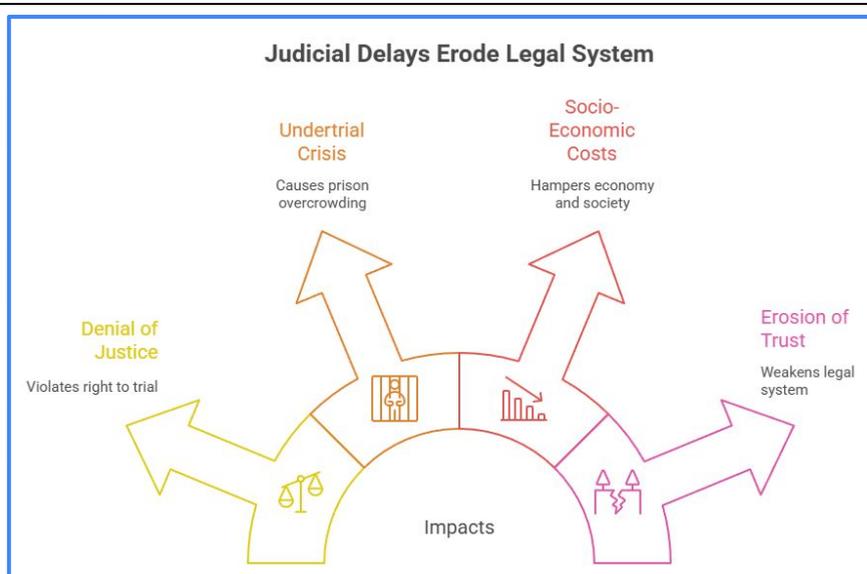


## Impact of Backlogs

- **Violation of Fundamental Rights:** The Supreme Court in Hussainara Khatoun Vs. State of Bihar (1979) held that the right to speedy trial is part of Article 21 (Right to Life and Liberty).
- **Social Implications:**
  - Weakening Rule of Law.
  - Disproportionate impact on the poor
- **Economic Implications:**
  - Increased litigation cost
  - Stalled projects
  - Reduced foreign investments
- **Erosion of trust:** Black coat syndrome.



**CONTEXT:** Supreme Court slams NCERT, bans textbook and orders seizure of all copies of Class 8 Social Science textbook having a chapter, "The Role of the Judiciary in Our Society," which included references to judicial corruption and massive case backlogs.



## Schemes/Initiatives by Government to reduce case pendency

- **SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court's Efficiency):**
  - AI-powered tool to assist judges/legal researchers with relevant case data.
- **SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvad Software):**
  - Translates Supreme Court judgments into regional languages.
- **Live Streaming:**
  - Broadcasts court proceedings in real-time.
- **Commercial Courts Act, 2015:**
  - Faster disposal of commercial disputes
- **Fast Track Courts:**
  - For heinous criminal cases. E.g. NIA courts, POCSO courts etc
- **e-Courts Project:**
  - Digitizes court processes for efficiency and transparency.

## Way Forward

- Establishment of a **National Judicial Infrastructure Authority (NJIA)**, as proposed by former CJI Justice N.V. Ramana in 2021.
- Explore the potential of **AI**.

- **Appoint Ad-hoc Judges:**  
Under articles 128 and 224A of the Constitution.
- **Setting Targets and Timelines:** Annual targets for disposing of old cases
- **Quarterly performance reviews**
- Controlling **Adjournments**
- Reduce government litigation, draft clear laws, ensure timely compliance, and deter frivolous cases.
- **Prioritizing ADR**  
Mechanisms: Expand ADR and promote local resolution.
- The Legal Services Authorities should undertake **Pre-litigation mediation**

## **Mains Practise Question**

*Judicial corruption and mounting case backlogs undermine public faith in the justice delivery system in India. Examine the causes and suggest reforms.*

(15 Marks, 250 words)



# India–Canada to reset relationship



**CONTEXT:** Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney's upcoming visit to India may prove to be a turning point in bilateral ties between the two countries after three years.

## Historical Ties

- **Colonial Connections:** Both countries were part of the British Empire, forming early links.
- **Freedom Struggle:** Many Indian migrants, especially Sikhs, settled in Canada during the freedom struggle. The “**Swadesh Sevak Home**” in Vancouver by Guran Ditt Kumar mobilised support for India's fight against British rule.
- **Diplomatic Relations:** Established in 1947 after India's independence.
- **Diaspora and Migration:** Canada hosts a significant Indian population, especially from Punjab, strengthening people-to-people ties.
- **Commonwealth:** Both nations are part of the Commonwealth, promoting cooperation.
- During the **Cold War period**, India was the largest recipient of Canadian foreign aid.
- However, India-Canada relations were at a crossroads when India conducted **nuclear tests**.
- It became low again when **Sikh terrorists blew up Air India Flight 182** in 1985.
- In the 1990s, with the economic liberalization of India, the relationship began to expand into new areas, such as trade and investment.
- **Strategic partnership:** In April 2015, when the Indian Prime Minister visited Canada, bilateral ties were elevated to a strategic partnership.



## Significance of India-Canada Relations

- **Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy** has listed India an important partner in the Indo-Pacific region.
  - It has marked out China as an “increasingly disruptive global power”
- **Energy sector** – India and Canada signed a Nuclear Cooperation Agreement (NCA) in 2010.
- **S&T and Space** – ISRO and CSA (Canadian Space Agency) have signed MOUs for cooperation in the field of exploration.
- **Investments** – Over CAD 75 billion from Canadian pension funds and a presence of over 600 Canadian companies in India.
- **Geopolitics** – Canada's membership in **G7** and **Five Eyes** makes it a vital “conduit” or bridge for India's global ambitions.



# India-Canada to reset relationship



**CONTEXT:** Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney's upcoming visit to India may prove to be a turning point in bilateral ties between the two countries after three years.

## Diplomatic Relations

- About 1.8 million people in Canada self-identify as being of **Indian origin** (4-5% of total population)
- In 2024, approximately **87,800 Indian** nationals (23% of all new citizens) were granted **Canadian citizenship** – the largest single nationality group.
- In the 2025 Canadian federal election, a record number of **22 Indian-origin politicians** were elected to the House of Commons **as MPs**.

## CHALLENGES



**Khalistan Movement:** India views it as a national security threat due to perceived Canadian support



**Diplomatic Tensions:** Investigations and accusations have eroded trust between both nations.



**Economic Disruption:** Trade talks and visa services are suspended, impacting business and ties.



**Diaspora Politics:** Sikh communities influence foreign policy, adding complexity.



**Security Concerns:** India's concerns over Canada's perceived support for extremist groups.

## Strain in Relations (2023–2025)

- Ties deteriorated sharply in 2023 when then-Canadian **PM Justin Trudeau** alleged Indian government involvement in the killing of **Sikh separatist Hardeep Singh Nijjar** in Canada – an allegation India vehemently rejected.

- **Jagmeet Singh** – Of NDP provided the support to Justin Trudeau's minority government.
  - He is often cited as a case study of how "**diaspora-driven vote-bank politics**" can hijack a country's foreign policy objectives
- The diplomatic row escalated:
  - Expulsion of diplomats by both sides
  - Suspension of high-level talks
  - Pausing of negotiations on FTA
  - Visa suspension

## Reset & Normalisation: Change in Ottawa's Approach

- With Mark Carney becoming Canadian PM in March 2025, Canada made diplomatic adjustments:
  - Clarified that it no longer sees ongoing violent activities linked to India.
  - Restored diplomatic channels and high commissioners.
  - Shifted focus to cooperation over confrontation.

## India's Emphasis

- Need for mutual respect for security concerns, people-to-people ties, and economic complementarities.

## Official Visit (27 Feb – 2 March 2026)

- Designed as a **diplomatic reset** and strategic partnership reaffirmation.
- Carney to participate in **business forums** in Mumbai and later hold talks with PM Modi in New Delhi.



# India–Canada to reset relationship



**CONTEXT:** Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney's upcoming visit to India may prove to be a turning point in bilateral ties between the two countries after three years.

## Way Forward

- **Regular high-level meetings** through foreign ministers or bilateral summits.
- **Enhancing Trade:** Resuming the FTA talks with long-term target of \$50 billion trade by 2030.
- **Addressing Security Concerns:** India's concerns about pro-Khalistan groups.
- **Multilateral Engagement:** Collaborating in international forums like the G20 and UN to focus on global challenges like climate change, terrorism, and trade regulations.
- **Diaspora as a Bridge:** Cultural diplomacy, fostering business partnerships, and soft power exchange to mitigate negative perceptions.
- **Environmental collaboration** on renewable energy projects and technology transfer.

## **Mains Practise Question**

*The recent reset in India–Canada relations reflects the primacy of economic pragmatism over diplomatic discord. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)*



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Important international institutions  
**Newspaper :** The Hindu, **Page No : 4**

## India slams Pak. at UN, says it is 'living in la-la land'

**Press Trust of India**

UNITED NATIONS/GENEVA

India has hit back at Pakistan at the UN after Islamabad raised the issue of Jammu and Kashmir at the high-level segment of the **61st Regular Session of the UN Human Rights Council**, saying that the country lives in "la-la land".

"India is compelled to exercise its Right of Reply in response to references made to it during the high-level segment by Pakistan and the OIC [Organisation of Islamic Cooperation]. We categorically reject these allegations," Anupama Singh, First Secretary in the Permanent Mission of India to the UN in Geneva, said on Wednesday.

"If the **Chenab Rail Bridge**, the world's highest bridge inaugurated in Jammu and Kashmir last year is fake, then Pakistan must be hallucinating or living in the la-la land," Ms. Singh said. "Or maybe, Pakistan finds it unbelievable that the developmental budget of Jammu and Kashmir is more than double the recent bailout package they sought from the IMF," she added.

## United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

- Intergovernmental body within the **United Nations**.
- Established in **2006**, replacing the former UN Commission on Human Rights.
- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland.
- Total **47 member states** elected by **UN General Assembly** with a term of **3 years**.
- Not eligible for immediate re-election after **two consecutive terms**.
- Seats distributed regionally:
  - Africa – 13
  - Asia-Pacific – 13
  - Latin America & Caribbean – 8
  - Western Europe & Others – 7
  - Eastern Europe – 6
- **Key Functions**
  - Promotes and protects human rights globally.
  - Addresses human rights violations.
  - Develops international human rights standards.
- India was elected for the **2022-24 (6th term)** and has been **elected for 2026-28**.

## National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

- **Statutory body** established (1993) under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Headquarters: **New Delhi**
- **Composition (As per amended Act)**
  - Chairperson: Former CJI or a Judge of the SC.
  - 1 Member: Serving or former Judge of SC.
  - 1 Member: Serving or former Chief Justice of a HC.
  - 3 Members: Persons with knowledge in human rights.
  - Ex-officio members include Chairpersons of: NCST, NCSC, NCBC, NCW, NCM & NCPDR
- **Appointment Committee**
  - Headed by Prime Minister (Chair)
  - Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - Home Minister
  - Leader of Opposition (LS)
  - Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - Leader of Opposition (RS)
- **Tenure**
  - 3 years or till age 70 (whichever earlier).
  - Eligible for reappointment.



# ISRO's failed launch of NSV-02

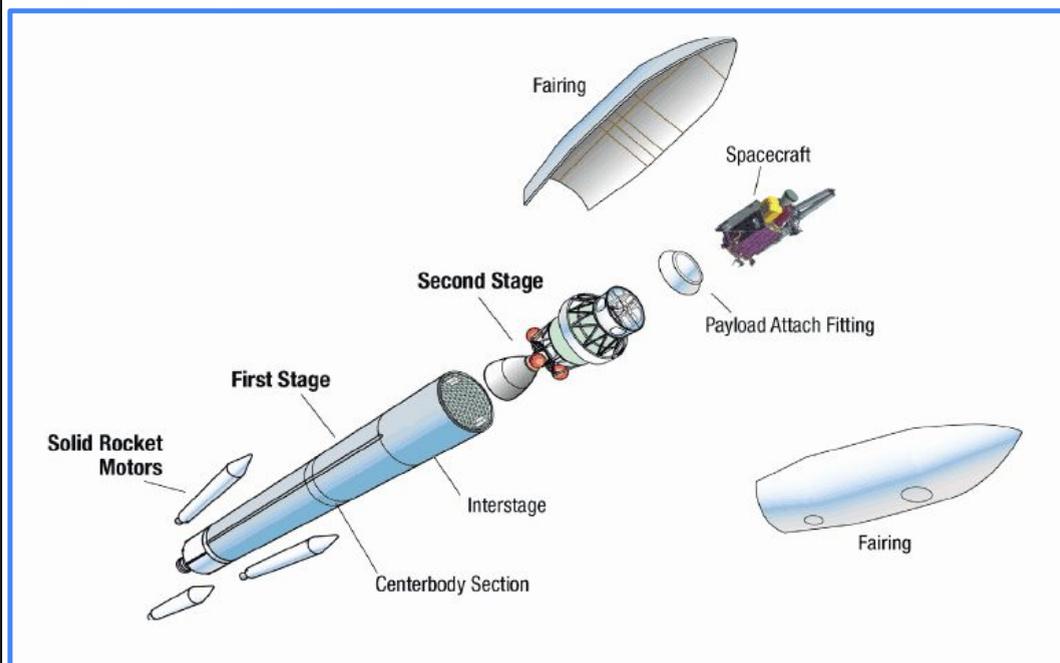


**SYLLABUS: Prelims: Science & Technology**  
**Newspaper : The Indian Express, Page No : 2**

				
<b>SLV-3</b>	<b>ASLV</b>	<b>PSLV-XL</b>	<b>GSLV Mk II</b>	<b>GSLV Mk III</b>
Height : 22.7m Lift-off weight : 17 t Propulsion : All Solid Payload mass : 40 kg Orbit : Low Earth Orbit	Height : 23.5m Lift-off weight : 39 t Propulsion : All Solid Payload mass : 150 kg Orbit : Low Earth Orbit	Height : 44m Lift-off weight : 320 t Propulsion : Solid & Liquid Payload mass : 1860 kg Orbit : 475 km Sun Synchronous Polar Orbit (1300 kg in Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit)	Height : 49m Lift-off weight : 414 t Propulsion : Solid, Liquid & Cryogenic Payload mass : 2200 kg Orbit : Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit	Height : 43.43 m Lift-off weight : 640 t Propulsion : Solid, Liquid & Cryogenic Payload mass : 4000 kg Orbit : Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit

## Satellite launch vehicles of ISRO under development:

- Human Rated Launch Vehicle (HRLV)
- Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV)
- Reusable Launch Vehicle - Technology Demonstrator (RLV-TD)
- Scramjet Engine - TD

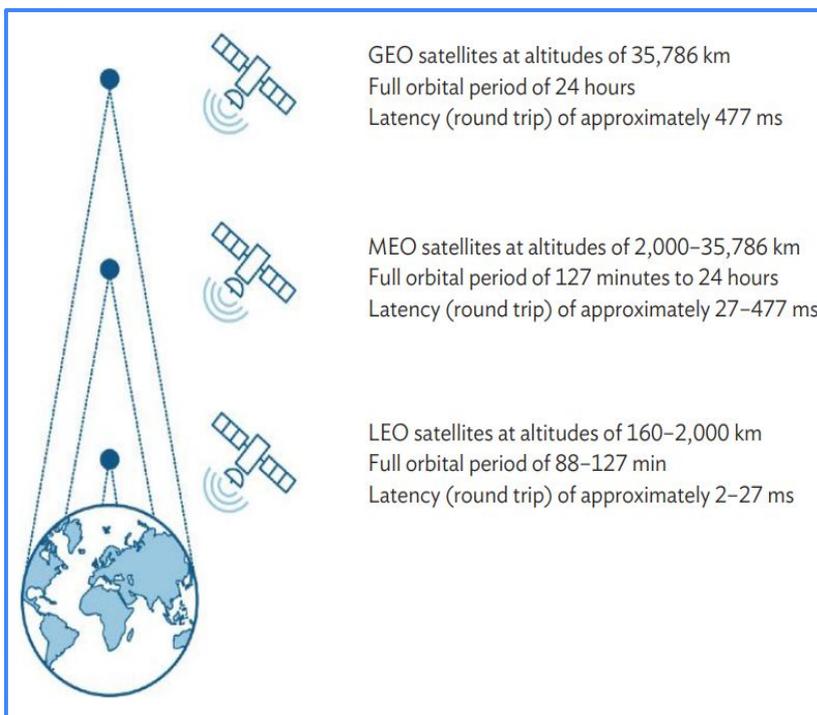


# ISRO's failed launch of NSV-02



**SYLLABUS: Prelims: Science & Technology**  
**Newspaper : The Indian Express, Page No : 2**

Feature	PSLV (Polar)	GSLV Mk II	LVM3 (Heavy Lift)
<b>Current Status</b>	Operational (Workhorse)	Operational (Intermediate)	Operational (Heavy)
<b>Height /Mass</b>	44 m / 320 tonnes	49 m / 414 tonnes	43.5 m / 640 tonnes
<b>No. of Stages</b>	<b>4 Stages (S/L/S/L)</b>	<b>3 Stages (S/L/C)</b>	<b>3 Stages (S/L/C)</b>
<b>LEO Payload</b>	~3,800 kg	~6,000 kg	<b>~10,000 kg</b>
<b>GTO Payload</b>	~1,425 kg	~2,250 kg	<b>~4,500 kg</b>
<b>Approx. Cost</b>	~\$20–30 Million	~\$45–50 Million	~\$60–65 Million
<b>Notable Mission</b>	Chandrayaan-1, Mangalyaan	NISAR (NASA-ISRO), NVS-01	Chandrayaan-3, <b>Gaganyaan</b>



**SYLLABUS: Prelims: Science & Technology**  
**Newspaper : The Indian Express, Page No : 6**

# Fight against HPV: PM to roll out vaccine campaign tomorrow

Anonna Dutt

New Delhi, February 26

STARTING FEBRUARY 28, all 14-year-old girls and those who turn 15 in the next 90 days will be eligible to receive the human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine for free, according to instructions provided by the Union Health Ministry to all the states.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi will flag off the special nationwide vaccination campaign against HPV, which causes cervical cancer, on Saturday from Rajasthan's Ajmer.

The decision to vaccinate 14-year-olds is important considering persistent HPV infections lead to a majority of cervical cancer cases, which continue to be the second most common form of cancer among Indian women, affecting 1.25 lakh and killing 75,000 each year.

The vaccines will be made available through nearly 30,000 immunisation centres located in government health centres and hospitals across the country. These centres are equipped with a cold chain point, staff trained in giving the shots and facilities for managing any adverse reaction. The vaccine will be available on all days across these centres for the first 90 days of the campaign. Following this period, the vaccine will be available at the same centres on routine immunisation days, usually twice a week. "An estimated 1% of a state's population is considered to be in the eligible age

## ● SHOT IN THE ARM

Vaccination eligibility as per Health Ministry guidelines:

**ANY GIRL AGED 14** or turning 15 within 90 days from launch of campaign can receive the vaccine

**PARENTS OR GUARDIANS** can give consent on U-win app or on a hard copy in absence of Internet

**GIRLS WITH MODERATE** to severe illness, previous allergic reactions to vaccines, or allergic to yeast should avoid vaccination

**GIRLS OUTSIDE** the target age group, pregnant individuals, or those who have previously received any HPV vaccines (such as



Gardasil-4, Gardasil-9, Cervarix, or Cervavac) are not eligible.

## GUIDELINES FOR CENTRES:

- Girls can walk in with their parents or book appointments through the U-win app
- Breakfast is recommended before vaccination. Centres should provide refreshments for those on empty stomach
- Girls must stay for 30 minutes at the centre to monitor for adverse reactions
- Expected reactions include pain, redness, fever, headache. Centres are equipped for serious allergic reactions

group. Based on this calculation, all of the larger states have already been provided half of the required number of vaccine doses," said Dr Amit Yadav, director, National Health Mission-Rajasthan, where the vaccination drive will be rolled out.

There are around 1,000 vaccination points across the state where the shots will be administered. And the staff at these

centres have already been trained to give 0.5 ml shot on the left arm and manage any adverse events. He said there was no additional challenge with storing the HPV vaccines as they have to be maintained at 2-8 degrees Celsius temperature range, which is the common setting for most other vaccines under the government's universal immunisation programme.



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Science & Technology  
**Newspaper :** The Indian Express, **Page No : 6**

## Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

- Most common **sexually transmitted** infection (STI).
- **Over 100 types** of HPV identified but most types are harmless.
- Some types cause:
  - **Genital warts**
  - Cancers (>95% of **cervical cancer** cases linked to HPV infection)

## Transmission

- Spread through **skin-to-skin contact** (mainly sex)
- **~80% of people** (men & women) get infected at some point (Body usually clears infection naturally)
- Most infected individuals:
  - Show **no symptoms**
  - Are unaware of infection
- Persistent infection may cause **precancerous changes**.

## Cervical cancer

- It is a type of cancer that develops in the **cervix**, which is the lower part of the uterus connecting to the vagina.
- It is the **2nd most common cancer** among women in India, with nearly 80,000 new cases and over **42,000 deaths** reported annually.

## HPV Vaccination Drive

- It will target **girls aged 14 years**
- It will initially use MSD's Gardasil (US-based)
- **Single-dose** HPV regimen, as recommended by the WHO
- Appointments through **U-WIN**, the government's digital immunisation platform.
- The HPV vaccine is a **recombinant vaccine** that uses virus-like genetic material (that produces the antigen) to trigger an immune response **without containing a live virus**.



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Regulatory Bodies  
**Newspaper :** The Indian Express, **Page No : 14**

## Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

- Before SEBI came into existence, **Controller of Capital Issues** was the regulatory authority.
- SEBI was established in: **1988** (non-statutory body).
- Became a **statutory body in 1992** under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992
- **SEBI's three core objectives:**
  - Protect the interests of investors
  - Promote development of securities market
  - Regulate the securities market
- **Composition**
  - Chairperson (appointed by Central Government)
  - 2 members from Ministry of Finance
  - 1 member from RBI
  - 5 other members (at least 3 whole-time)

## Powers

- Quasi-legislative (make regulations)
- Quasi-executive (investigate)
- Quasi-judicial (impose penalties)
- Can:
  - Levy penalties
  - Suspend trading
  - Bar companies/intermediaries
- Appeals lie with:  
Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)

## Important Areas Regulated

- Stock exchanges (e.g., BSE, NSE)
- Mutual funds
- IPOs
- Derivatives market
- Portfolio managers
- Credit rating agencies



**SYLLABUS: Prelims:** Polity – Statutory body  
**Newspaper :** The Indian Express, **Page No : 12**

## HC stays *Kerala Story 2* release, asks CBFC to reconsider certification

Express News Service  
Thiruvananthapuram,  
February 26

IN AN interim order on Thursday, the Kerala High Court stayed the release of the film, *Kerala Story 2: Goes Beyond*, directing the Central Board of Film Certification to have a re-look at the certification that it was granted.

A Bench of Justice Bechu Kurian Thomas acted upon a petition moved by one Sreedev Namboodiri of Kannur, who had sought that the screening certificate issued to the film be quashed. The petitioner argued that the film is about women from various states who were allegedly being lured into relationships and coerced into religious conversion, but the title says 'Kerala Story 2', thereby allegedly linking the theme of forced religious conversion to

the state of Kerala.

While hearing the plea, the HC had remarked the people of Kerala live in harmony. Observing that there was a lack of application of mind by the CBFC while granting certification to the film, the court directed the body to consider the revision petitions filed before it by the petitioner within two weeks.

The petitioner alleged that the film, slated for release this week, would create a law and order situation. "The petition pointed out that this creates a misleading regional association and undermines the dignity and reputation of the people of Kerala, infringing upon their rights under Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution and further violating the reasonable restrictions to freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution," the petition said.

### Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)

- CBFC is a **statutory** body under the **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**, Government of India.
- Commonly known as the **Censor Board**, though it functions mainly as a certification authority.
- It works under:
  - **Cinematograph Act, 1952**
  - Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 2024
  - Guidelines issued by the Central Government
- No film can be released publicly without CBFC certification.

- Headed by a **Chairperson, with 12–25 members** appointed by the Central Government.
- It operates through **nine regional offices**: Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Cuttack, and Guwahati.

### Categories of Certification

- **U (Universal)**: Suitable for all age groups.
- **U/A**: Parental guidance (below 12).
- **A**: Adults only.
- **S**: Restricted to special classes
- **New Sub-Categories (2023 Amendment)**: UA 7+, UA 13+, UA 16+ – aligning with global best practices.

### Who Regulates OTT Content?

OTT platforms are governed under: **Information Technology Act, 2000** and IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) **Rules, 2021**. This system focuses on **self-regulation** rather than pre-release censorship.



**Q1. With reference to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), consider the following statements:**

1. The Chairperson can be a former Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The appointment committee is headed by the Prime Minister and includes leaders of opposition of both Houses.
3. Members hold office for five years or until age 70, whichever is earlier.

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

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

**Answer: a**

**Q2. With reference to PSLV and GSLV, consider the following statements:**

1. The GSLV Mk II has four stages arranged in Solid-Liquid-Solid-Liquid configuration.
2. PSLV has three stages arranged as Solid-Liquid-Cryogenic.
3. PSLV can carry about 3,800 kg payload to Low Earth Orbit, while GSLV Mk II can carry about 6,000 kg.
4. Chandrayaan-1 and Mangalyaan were launched using GSLV Mk II.

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

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

**Answer: a**

**Q3. With reference to Human Papillomavirus (HPV), consider the following statements:**

1. HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection.
2. Most infected individuals exhibit severe symptoms.
3. Over 95% of cervical cancer cases are linked to HPV infection.

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

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

**Answer: c**

**Q4. With reference to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), consider the following statements:**

1. SEBI was established in 1988 and became a statutory body in 1992.
2. Its core objectives include protecting investors, promoting development of the securities market and regulating the market.
3. Its composition includes a Chairperson appointed by the Central Government, members from Ministry of Finance and one member from RBI.

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

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

**Answer: d**

**Q5. With reference to the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), consider the following statements:**

1. It is a non-statutory body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
2. It functions mainly as a certification authority and no film can be publicly released without its certification.
3. It operates under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 2024 and guidelines issued by the Central Government.

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

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

**Answer: b**





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