



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

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EV Adoption in India: Policy Push and Ground Realities



CONTEXT: CAQM formed committee led by Ashok Jhunjhunwala to reduce vehicular emissions (23% of PM2.5) in Delhi-NCR and has proposed only electric cars be registered in Delhi-NCR by 2030

EV Adoption in India: Policy Push and Ground Realities:

Present Status:

Niti Aayog "Unlocking a 200 Billion Dollar Opportunity: Electric Vehicles in India":

- **EV penetration rate in India** increased from **0.23% in 2016 to 7.6% in 2024**.
- In comparison, the **global EV penetration rate** grew from **3.08% to 16.48%** in the same period.

Need of the E-mobility:

- **Environment Sustainability:**
 - **NITI Aayog** - Road transport contribute **14% - 15%** of GHG emissions.
 - Vehicular emissions (**23% of PM2.5**) in Delhi-NCR.
- **Reducing Import Dependence:**
 - **BEE:** transport sector accounts for **18% of total energy consumption in India**
 - estimated 94 million tonnes of oil equivalent energy
 - **2030** - estimated **200 MTOE of energy supply annually**
- **Export Potential:**
 - India surpasses Japan to become **3rd largest auto market globally**
- **Job creation:**
 - **Economic Survey 2023:** EV industry to create 5 cr jobs by 2030
- **Promote "Make in India":** automobile (7% to GDP & 49% to manufacturing)

Challenges in transitioning to E-mobility:

- **High cost of EVs:** TATA Nexon: EV - Rs 15 lakh v/s Petrol - Rs 7.8 lakh
- **Range Anxiety:**
- **Limited Charging Infrastructure:**
 - **Increased 5 times** (FAME Scheme - 5,000 (2022) to 25,000 (2025)
 - **1 charging infrastructure for every 235 vehicles** in India
- **Issues with Battery Manufacturing Ecosystem:**
 - **Economic Survey 2024-25** - India imports **75%** of lithium-ion batteries from China
- **E-Waste Management:**
 - **Global e-waste monitor, 2024:** India ranks **third in e-waste generation** after **China and the USA**.
- **Safety concerns:**



Times of India

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow>

Why electric vehicles have been catching fire in India

15 Apr 2022 — The following day on 26 March, an Ola e-scooter went up in flames in Pune. On 28 March, another Okinawa scooter ignited in Trichy, Tamil Nadu ... [Read more](#)



Hindustan Times

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/business>

Ola Electric says LG Energy fears market-share loss in ...

10 Nov 2025 — The 4680 Bharat Cell is a lithium-ion battery cell manufactured by Ola Cell Technologies Pvt. Ltd. at its **Ola Gigafactory in Tamil Nadu**. The ... [Read more](#)



EV Adoption in India: Policy Push and Ground Realities



CONTEXT: CAQM formed committee led by Ashok Jhunjhunwala to reduce vehicular emissions (23% of PM2.5) in Delhi-NCR and has proposed only electric cars be registered in Delhi-NCR by 2030

Despite adding a significant amount of renewable energy capacity in 2025, the inability of India's existing electric grid infrastructure to smoothly switch between coal and solar-wind energy is leading to "dangerous" situations, Ghanshyam Prasad, chairperson of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), India's apex power-planning body, said on Thursday.

One of these situations occurred earlier in the week when an oscillation that was registered in Rajasthan was felt in Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu.

Industry.

Grid oscillations occur due to fluctuation in transmission voltage and can significantly harm power-transmission equipment or cause massive blackouts. Mr. Prasad, however, did not suggest that oscillations were harming nuclear power equipment at Kudankulam.

In 2025, India added 48 GW of renewable energy capacity - the highest in a single year. This expansion nearly doubled the additions from the previous year, driven primarily by a massive surge in solar and wind projects.

Way Forward

- **Shift from "Incentive to Mandate-based approach:**
 - **Vietnam:** by 2040 - end production of fossil-fuel vehicles
- **Focus on a subset of vehicle fleet**
 - "Distributed" & "Concentrated" Charging Infrastructure
- **"Battery as a Service" Model:**
- **PSL benefits:**
 - e.g. SBI: "Green car loan" & Union Bank of India: Green miles
- **Global Practices:** EU's "Charge Map"
- **R & D:**

Steps Taken:

- **PM E-DRIVE Scheme, 2024:**
 - **Demand Incentive:** based on "Battery capacity" & "Battery Technology"
 - **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Heavy Industries
- **PM e-Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism Scheme, 2024**
 - Provides central assistance for **10,000 E-buses** operating in **169 cities**.
 - **Assistance:** Rs 25 per KM
 - **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Housing & urban Affairs
- **PLI Scheme** for advanced Chemistry cell battery manufacturing.
- **State EV Policies:** Exemptions from road tax, lower toll fee, Zero parking fee etc.

BusinessLine

Chara Technologies raises ₹52 cr to expand rare-earth-free motor manufacturing

Chara Technologies secures \$6M in funding to expand rare-earth-free powertrain solutions, aiming for global growth and sustainability.

13 Oct 2025

Battery Smart

<https://www.batterysmart.in>

India's Largest Battery-Swapping Network for Electric Vehicles

With its unique partner-led model of EV battery-swapping stations, Battery Smart has become India's largest battery-swapping network for electric two and ...

Mains Practise Question:

"In spite of government initiatives promoting electric mobility, the large-scale adoption of electric vehicles in India faces persistent impediments. Critically examine."

(15 Marks, 250 words)



CONTEXT: Government has introduced certain changes in GDP estimation methodology

Methods to calculate GDP:

Product Method or Value added Method:

- Calculate the aggregate annual value of goods and services produced (if a year is the unit of time).
- **Net contribution made by a firm:** value of production of the firm – value of intermediate goods used by the firm.
- **GDP** \equiv Sum total of gross value added of all the firms in the economy.

Table 2.1: Production, Intermediate Goods and Value Added

	Farmer	Baker
Total production	100	200
Intermediate goods used	0	50
Value added	100	200 - 50 =150

Income Method:

- Adding **income earned by all factors of production** for their factor services during a year.
- **Factor payments:**
 - **Compensation of employees:** Wage, bonus, other benefits
 - **Operating Surplus:** Rent, interest & Profits
 - **Mixed Income of Self employed:** When elements of factor incomes cannot be separated from each other.

Expenditure Method:

- looks at the demand side of the products.
- **GDP** \equiv C+I+G+NX

- **Private Final Consumption Expenditure:** biggest engine of GDP growth in India, accounting for 55% to 60% of the GDP.
- **Gross Fixed Capital Formation:** 25%-30% of India's GDP.
- **Expenditures made by the government** to run its daily affairs (**excluding** the investments such as roads). This accounts for the remaining **10% of GDP**.

Issues in Previous GDP Estimation

Methodology:

- **Presence of large no. of shell companies in MCA21 database:** Former chief economic advisor of India Arvind subramanian

He said that there is no clear estimate on how many of the "active" companies from the MCA data considered for GDP estimation are really producing goods and services on a regular basis. The recent technical report from the NSO on the services sector underlined this, he added.

- **Contribution of informal-sector not directly estimated :**

Subramanian, in his paper, showed that IIP, which is based on volume of production/output of companies in the formal sector, is used as a proxy to compute the contribution of the informal sector to the GDP. Higher growth in formal sector represented by IIP "inflated" growth in the informal sector in recent years, especially after demonetisation and goods and services tax implementation, he wrote.

- **Discrepancy b/w "Production-method & expenditure Method":** Shadow economy
- **Non-Frequent revision of Base Year:** reflect the structural changes more realistically.



CONTEXT: Government has introduced certain changes in GDP estimation methodology

- **Single deflation:** except for the agricultural sector, the NSO uses single deflation, wherein it takes the final nominal GVA and deflates it by a single price index.
 - This works only if the prices of raw materials and finished goods move together.
 - However, if input prices (like energy or steel) fall sharply while output prices remain steady, nominal profits will rise. But this increase in profit may get misread as an increase in real production.

How many times has base year been revised in national accounts?

The first series was 1948–49, which was introduced in 1950s. Since then it has been revised 8 times:

- From 1948-49 to 1960-61 in 1967
- From 1960-61 to 1970-71 in 1978
- From 1970-71 to 1980-81 in 1988
- From 1980-81 to 1993-94 in 1999
- From 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in 2006
- From 1999-2000 to 2004-05 in 2010
- From 2004-05 to 2011-12 in 2015
- From 2011-12 to 2022-23 in 2026



New GDP Series : Background:

- In late 2025, the **IMF** had **assigned India a 'C' rating on national accounts**, citing concerns over **outdated base year data**.
- **United Nations System of National Accounts 1993:** update the base year of their national accounts **every five years**.

- This ensures that the **GDP data reflect current production structures**, updated relative prices, and new technological advancements
- **Double deflation:**
 - Deflating the value of total output using an output price index.
 - Deflating the cost of raw materials (inputs) using an input price index.
 - By deflating output and inputs separately, the method better isolates real growth from price changes, improving the accuracy.
- **From "apportionment" to a bottom-up approach:**
 - **Earlier:** first calculates the **national-level GVA for a specific sector** and then **"slices the pie" among the states**.
 - They do this **using proxy indicators** - number of employees or the level of local consumption in each state, etc.
- NSO will now utilise **two primary annual datasets:**
 - **Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises:** Providing yearly data on the performance of unorganised sector businesses.
 - **Periodic Labour Force Survey:** Providing regular updates on employment trends and workforce size.
 - **Unorganised sector GVA** will now be calculated every year as value added per worker obtained from ASUSE multiplied by total workforce as obtained from PLFS.
- **GST data** will be used to cross-check the assessments of interpretations drawn from these surveys.



CONTEXT: Government has introduced certain changes in GDP estimation methodology

- **Addressing discrepancy in Product & Expenditure Method:**

Supply and Use Tables: This framework is being integrated with the National Accounts framework. MoSPI aims to reduce, to the maximum extent possible, the discrepancy that can be there between GDP from production and expenditure approaches. Supply and Use Tables show what industries produce – that is supply – and how products are used by industries or final consumers – the use. A balanced Supply and Use Table will see that the total supply matches total demand in the economy.

New data sources: As explained above, new sources of data such as GST data, PFMS, e-Vahan that are not only more comprehensive, but also available at a shorter time lag will augment existing data sources.

Multi-activity private corporations and their segregation: This is an important one, since treatment of entities as individual and whole will change. As per MoSPI, in the earlier series, the total value added of multi-activity enterprises was allocated to the major activity of the enterprise.

However, as per the new GDP series, MGT-7/7A data has become available. Under this corporations are mandated to report activity-wise share in their turnover. Now this will be used to segregate total value added (and other aggregates) across different activities.

Inclusion of Hired Domestic Workers in GDP Estimation

The services of hired domestic workers are classified as “activities of households as employers of domestic personnel” and are included in GDP estimation. Their contribution is calculated using data on the number of such workers and their wages, as captured annually.

Capturing Digital, Platform and Gig Economy Activities in the Revised GDP Series

Digital services, intermediary platforms and related activities in the corporate sector were already covered through MCA-21 filings, e-Governance initiative that offers availability of all registry related services including filing of documents, registration of companies and public access to corporate information through a secure interactive portal. The new series includes unincorporated enterprises, self-employed individuals and informal workers, allowing their contribution to GDP to be captured more accurately on an annual basis.



CONTEXT: Government has introduced certain changes in GDP estimation methodology

Way Ahead:

- **Normalising the five-year cycle:**
Moving forward, India must transition to a predictable, five-year revision cycle to help ensure that policy decisions are always based on contemporary, updated data.
- **The importance of a “back series”:**
When a new GDP series is released, it can create a “break” in the data, making it difficult to compare today’s growth with the past. Providing a credible back series is essential for researchers to conduct long-term trend analysis.
 - Back-series data is expected to be released by **December 2026**.
- **Seasonal adjustments:** To understand the economy’s momentum in real-time, the NSO should move toward releasing seasonally adjusted GDP and CPI series. This allows analysts to distinguish between a genuine economic slowdown and a predictable seasonal dip (such as the post-festival lull).

Mains Practise Question :

“GDP methodology is revised from time to time to reflect changes in the economy and improve accuracy. Discuss with reference to India’s recent changes in estimation methods.”

(10 Marks, 150 words)

Mains PYQ:

“Explain the difference between computing methodology of india’s Gross Domestic Product before the year 2015 and after the year 2015.” (2021)



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS: Polity

Newspaper: *The Hindu* **Page Number:** 1

About CBI :

- **Genesis:** Established in **1963** by a resolution of Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - **Recommendation of Santhanam Committee** on Prevention of Corruption (1962-64).
- It is a **non-constitutional, non-statutory body**.
- It **derives power** to investigate from the **Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946**.
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances.
- It is the **nodal Indian agency** that coordinates investigations on **behalf of Interpol Member countries**.
- **Composition of CBI:**
 - CBI is headed by a **director:** Appointed based on the recommendation of a committee comprising:
 - Prime Minister as the chairperson
 - CJI (or SC judge) and
 - Leader of the Opposition.
 - **Tenure:** The director of CBI has been provided security of two-year tenure by the CVC Act, 2003. **Acc. to DSP**

● **Powers / Functions:**

- Central Government can authorise CBI to investigate a crime in a state but only with the **consent of the concerned State Government. (Section 6 of The DSPE Act).**
- States, including **WB, Rajasthan, Kerala, and Maharashtra**, have withdrawn the general consent.
 - It means the **CBI needs case-specific consent** to register any fresh case against a Central Government official or a private person in these states.
- It can **suo-moto investigate** offenses **only in the Union Territories** (including Delhi).
- **SC and HCs**, however, can order the CBI to investigate a crime anywhere in the country without the consent of the State.



Pakistan's airstrike on Afghanistan



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS: Places in news

Newspaper: Indian Express

Page Number: Explained

PAKISTAN LAUNCHED airstrikes on Afghanistan overnight, in what Pakistani Defence Minister Khawaja Mohammad Asif described as an "open war" after months of cross-border attacks from both sides. Reuters reported that 274 people had been killed in Afghanistan since Thursday night.

Taliban factor

Pakistan's Operation "Ghazab lil-Haq" (meaning, righteous fury) comes amid its criticism of the Taliban-led Afghan government on security-related issues. Specifically, it has accused Afghanistan of failing to rein in the Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), which has operated in Pakistan since 2007, while the Afghan Taliban have denied supporting the group.

It has alleged that the Afghan Taliban is acting on behalf of India as New Delhi-Kabul ties have warmed. New Delhi, on its part, has condemned Pakistan's strikes and described them as another attempt by Pakistan to "externalise its internal failures".

DEADLY CROSS-BORDER FIGHTING



About the News :

- **Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan:**
 - Initially comprising separate groups, TTP seeks to **establish an Islamic caliphate by overthrowing the Pakistani government.**
 - It has launched several terror attacks over the years, including one in a **Peshawar school in 2014** that killed 132 students.
 - **Pakistan had welcomed the Afghan Taliban's return to power** in 2021 — to gain strategic depth in the region (and to counter India). But TTP-led terror attacks in Pakistan have only increased since then, especially in the **northwestern Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa region** that borders Afghanistan, resulting in a souring of relations.
- The **think-tank International Crisis Group** noted that Islamabad's "pressure tactics", like **forced deportation of over 1.7 million Afghan refugees** from Pakistan and launching **airstrikes on supposed TTP bases** and even ensuring "hits" as far as in the capital Kabul, did not sit well with the Afghan Taliban.



Pakistan's airstrike on Afghanistan



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS: Places in news

Newspaper: *Indian Express*

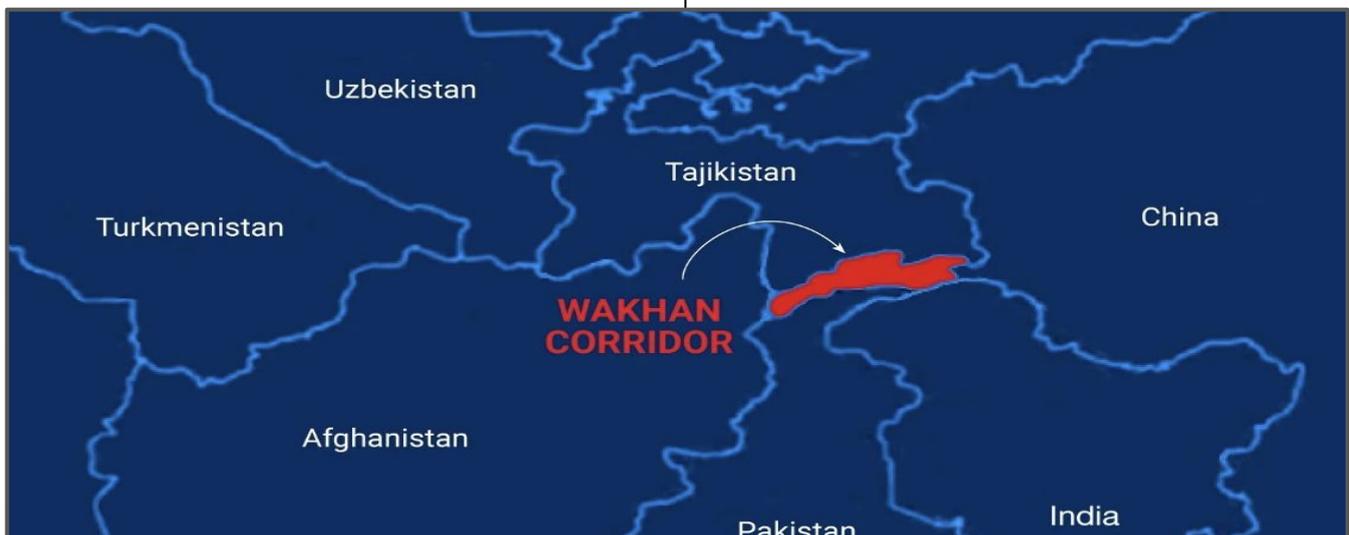
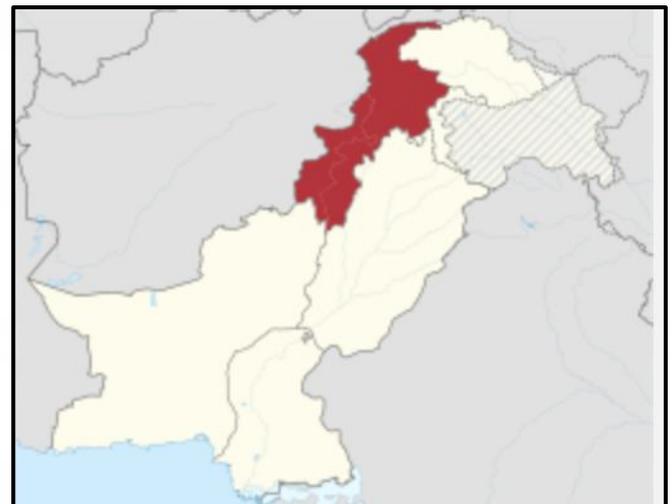
Page Number: *Explained*

About Durand Line :

- **Background:**
 - **Formation (1893):** In 1893, **Sir Mortimer Durand** (Foreign Secretary of British India) and **Amir Abdur Rahman Khan** agreed to a boundary to divide spheres of influence between British India and Afghanistan.
 - It **split Pashtun (and Baloch) communities** across a roughly **2,640 km** line.
- The **Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919)** ended with the **Treaty of Rawalpindi**, which restored Afghanistan's control over its foreign affairs and upheld previously agreed frontier arrangements, including the Durand Line.
- **Post-1947 Inheritance:** Pakistan inherited the border after Partition, but Afghanistan refused to recognise it, calling it a colonial creation.

● Reason for disputes:

- The line split Pashtun (and Baloch) communities and remains porous.
- **Connectivity concern :** Afghanistan is landlocked. Pakistan is the preferred route but **blocks India-Afghanistan road trade via Wagah** and has stopped Afghan goods through land routes and Karachi port at times.



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS: Polity

Newspaper: *The Indian Express* **Page Number:** *Explained*

Abhinaya Harigovind
New Delhi, February 27

THE NEW NCERT class 8 social science textbook, which was to be taught in the ongoing academic session in schools, had a short shelf life: just one day.

The new book — part two of the textbook — was released on Monday after a long wait: part one came out in July 2025. *The Indian Express* reported Tuesday that the new book featured a section on “corruption in the judiciary”.

NCERT swiftly pulled the book from sale on Tuesday and a day later, expressed regret for the “inappropriate textual material and error of judgement” that “have inadvertently crept” into the chapter on the judiciary’s role. Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan said later that he had directed its immediate withdrawal.

Having registered a *suo motu case*, the

Supreme Court on Thursday imposed a “complete blanket ban” on the book’s further publication, reprinting, or digital dissemination.

For NCERT, which has made sweeping changes to school textbooks in recent years, this expression of regret and the book’s withdrawal, even before the court’s order, is rare.

Need for revisions

New NCERT textbooks for all classes are being developed and released in line with the recommendations of the National Education Policy, 2020, and the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE), 2023.

Based on the 2005 curriculum framework, the old books were first published from 2006 to 2008. Under the new NCFSE, new books were released for classes 1 and 2 in 2023, classes 3 and 6 in 2024, and classes 4, 5, 7, and 8 in 2025.

NCERT undertook four rounds of textbook revisions since 2014, including a round of “rationalisation” in 2022-23 in the wake of Covid-19 to reduce content load.

Notable changes

Here are a few instances of revisions and changes, as reported by *The Indian Express*, that have sparked controversy.

- The class 12 political science textbook, published after a 2017 review, described the 2002 Gujarat riots as only the “Gujarat riots”. The old book called it the “anti-Muslim riots”.

- In the 2022 rationalisation exercise, the section on the Gujarat riots in the class 12 political science book was trimmed. Deletions included references to the National Human Rights Commission’s criticism of the Gujarat government for failing to control the violence, and a paragraph on the chronology of events.

- Yet another reference to the Gujarat

riots was removed from the class 12 sociology book in 2022. In a section on ‘Communalism, Secularism, and the Nation-State’, sentences that were dropped include: “In fact, the two most traumatic contemporary instances of communal violence occurred under each of the major political parties. The anti-Sikh riots of Delhi in 1984 took place under a Congress regime. The unprecedented scale and spread of anti-Muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002 took place under the BJP government.”

- In a class 12 sociology textbook in 2022, references to how “untouchability” operates were dropped.

- From a class 6 social science textbook, a box describing a common stereotype about Muslims — and why this is far from the truth — was removed.

- From a class 12 sociology book, a paragraph on how minorities are politically vulnerable was removed.



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS: Polity

Newspaper: *The Indian Express*

Page Number: *Explained*

About NCERT

- It is an autonomous organisation set up in 1961 by the Government of India to assist and advise the Central and State Governments on policies and programmes for qualitative improvement in school education.
- The major objectives of NCERT and its constituent units are to:
 - Undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education;
 - Prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and other related literature;
 - Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers;
 - Develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices;
 - Collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions;
 - Act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education;
 - Act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of universalization of elementary education.
- NCERT is an implementation agency for bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education.
- The NCERT also interacts and works in collaboration with international organisations, visiting foreign delegations and offering various training facilities to educational personnel from developing countries.

- As per the National Education Policy 2020, NCERT is the nodal agency to develop National Curriculum Frameworks (NCFs) for (a) Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), (b) School Education, and (c) Adult Education.
- The council headquarters is located at Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
- **Organizational Structure:**
 - The Union Minister of Education is the President (ex-officio) of the General Body of NCERT.
 - The members of the General Body include Education Ministers of all States and Union Territories.
 - The Secretary, NCERT is the Convenor of the General Body of the NCERT.
 - The Executive Committee is the main governing body of NCERT. The Union Minister of Education is its President (ex-officio) and the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Education is the ex-officio **Vice-President**.
 - The Executive Committee is assisted in its work by the various Standing Committees/Boards.
 - The functions of the Council are looked after by the Director, Joint Director and Secretary.



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS: Environment

Newspaper: Indian Express **Page Number:** 9



About Cheetahs :

- Cheetahs are big cats known for being the **world's fastest land mammal**, reaching speeds of up to **60–70 miles per hour**.
- Interestingly, **cheetahs are one of the only big cats** (lions, tigers, leopards, and jaguars) **that cannot roar**; instead, they chirp, purr, and make other vocalizations.
- Only large carnivore to be **extinct in India (1952)**.
- **Two Species of Cheetahs exists :**
 - **African Cheetah** (IUCN Status- Vulnerable).
 - **Asiatic Cheetah** (IUCN Status- Critically Endangered).
- **Found only** in the arid regions of eastern Iran in Asia, and in Africa.
- As of **December 2025**, India has a total of 30 cheetahs.

- **African v/s Asiatic Cheetah:**
 - **African:** Slightly brownish & Golden skin, thicker than Asiatic Cheetahs, More prominent spots and lines on the face.
 - **Asiatic:** Slightly smaller than African ones, Pale yellowish coloured skin, & more fur under the belly.

About Project Cheetah

- **Launched in 2022.**
- **World's first inter-continental translocation** of a large carnivore successfully completed with **20 cheetahs from Namibia and South Africa (2022–23) coming to India.**
- **Aim:** To restore grassland ecosystems, enhance biodiversity, and strengthen prey–predator balance.
- **Implementing agency:** National Tiger Conservation Authority
- **NTCA** is a **statutory body** under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change constituted **under enabling provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**, as amended in 2006.
- **Cheetah Project Steering Committee:** Established by NTCA in 2023 to oversee, evaluate, and advise on implementation of Project Cheetah.

Did You Know?

Kuno National Park in Madhya Pradesh was selected as India's first cheetah reintroduction site because it offers **ideal habitat, abundant prey, and minimal human disturbance**, thanks to earlier village relocations. The Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and NTCA's Action Plan identifies Kuno as ready for cheetahs, making it the perfect home for these big cats after more than 70 years.



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS: General science - Diseases
Newspaper: The Hindu Page Number: 8

About Meningococcal Disease :

- It is a rare but serious bacterial infection.
- It causes the membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord to become inflamed.
- The two most common types of meningococcal infections are meningitis and septicemia. Both of these types of infections are very serious and can be deadly in a matter of hours.
- **Causes:**
 - It is caused by a bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*.
 - About 1 in 10 people have these bacteria in the back of their nose and throat without being ill. This is called being 'a carrier.'
 - Sometimes the bacteria invade the body and cause certain illnesses, which are known as meningococcal disease.
- **Transmission:**
 - People spread meningococcal bacteria to other people by sharing respiratory and throat secretions (saliva or spit).
 - Generally, it takes close or lengthy contact to spread these bacteria.
 - They are not as contagious as germs that cause the common cold or the flu.

- **Symptoms:** The most common symptoms include
 - Fever.
 - Headache.
 - **Stiff neck.** This symptom is one that's often associated with meningococcal disease and meningitis.
 - **Bothered by bright light**, which is called **photophobia**.
 - Nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea.
 - A rash made up of pinpoints that look dark, in shades of red and purple, or a bigger area that looks like a bruise.
- **Treatment:** It is treated with antibiotics. Other treatments may be needed, including:
 - Help with breathing, such as oxygen therapy.
 - Drugs to treat low blood pressure.
 - Ways to treat damaged or dead skin, including surgeries.

- **Earlier outbreaks reported in India:**
 - Outbreak in 1985-86
 - Outbreak in 1966
- Because the **disease progresses rapidly**, often in as **little as 12 hours**, students are urged to seek medical care immediately if they **experience two or more of these symptoms** concurrently.
- **Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccines** are not routinely used in **early childhood** because of their general **lack of efficacy in infants** and young children **below 2 years**.



Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Project Cheetah :

1. It is the world's first inter - continental translocation of a large carnivore which was successfully completed
2. Kuno National Park in Madhya Pradesh was selected as India's first Cheetah reintroduction site
3. It is implemented by National Tiger Conservation Authority which is a statutory body created under Environment Protection Act 1986

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. Consider the following statements regarding the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI):

1. It is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body
2. It is the nodal Indian agency that coordinates investigations on behalf of Interpol Member countries

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: c

Q3. Which of the following statement about the Meningococcal Disease is Incorrect :

- a) It is a rare but serious bacterial disease
- b) It leads to inflammation of membrane that covers brain & spinal cord
- c) Two most common types are meningitis & septicemia

- a) It is more contagious than germs that causes common cold or flu

Answer: d

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) :

1. It is a statutory body set up by Government of India in 1961
2. It aims to promote & coordinate research in areas related to school education
3. As per National Education Policy 2020, it is the nodal agency to develop National Curriculum Framework

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

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

Answer: b

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Durand Line :

1. It was created in 1893 by the Colonial power to divide the sphere of influence between British India & Afghanistan
2. Post 1947, both Pakistan & Afghanistan has officially recognised the Durand Line as the official border

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: a





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