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The Analyst

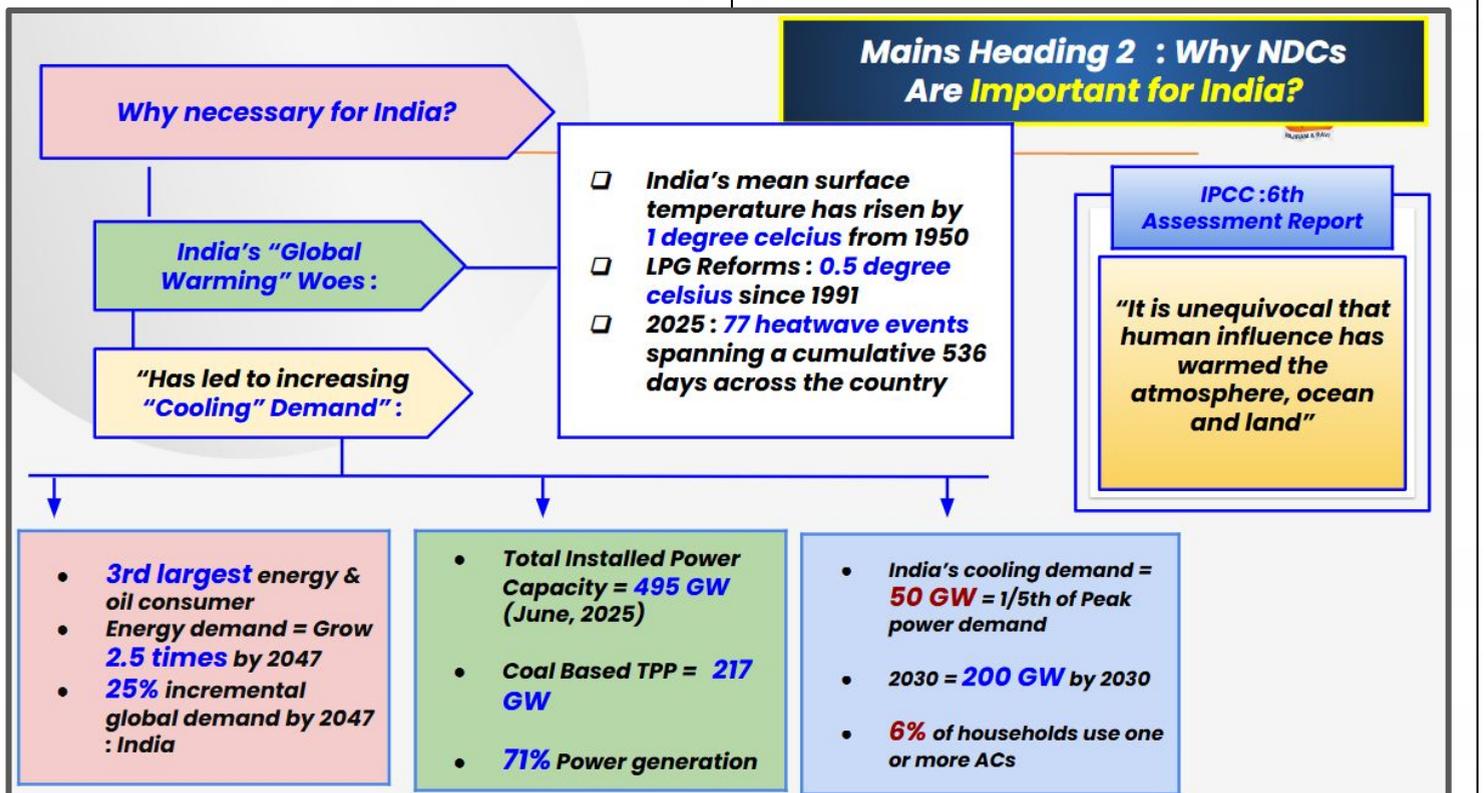
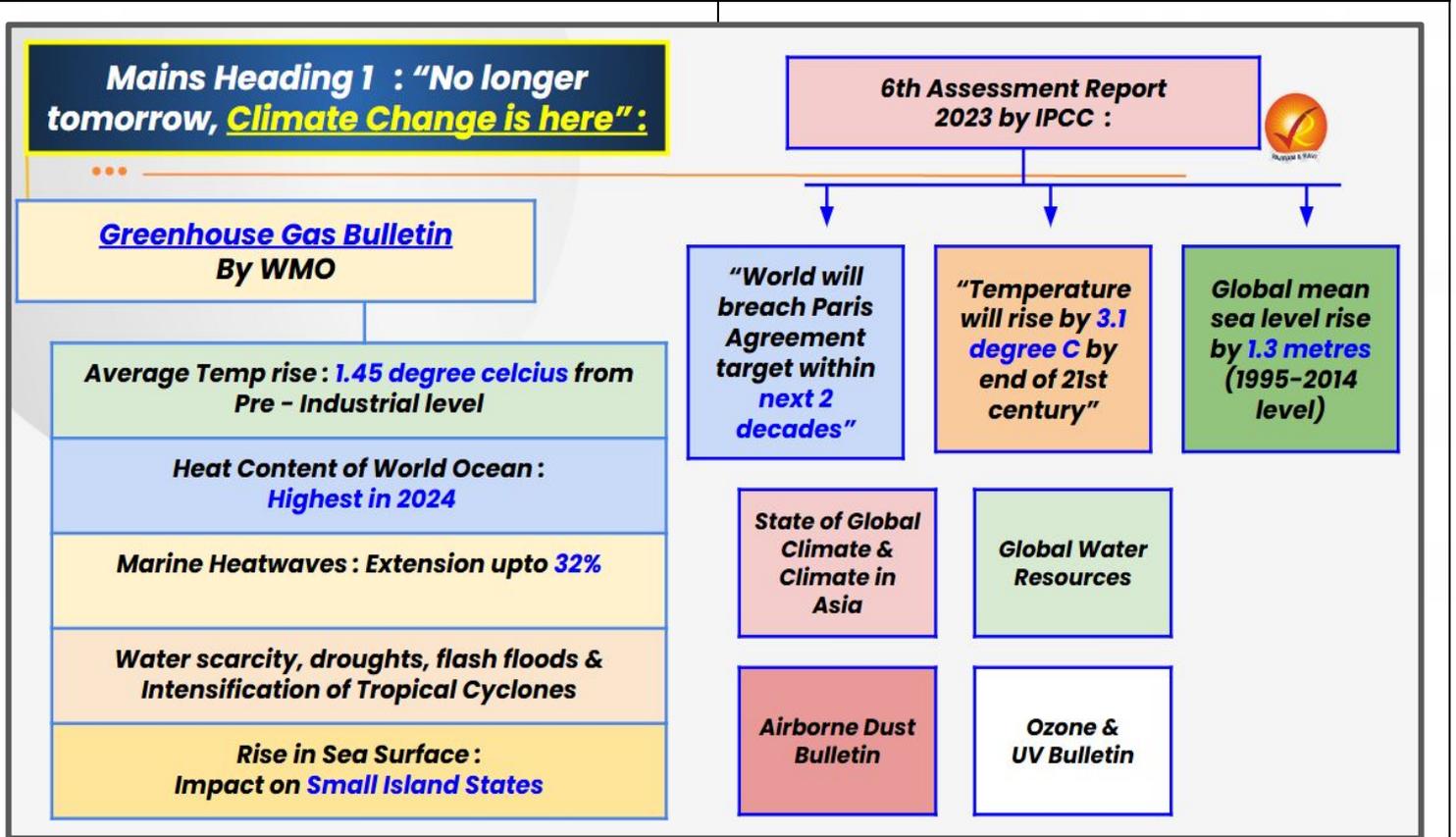
CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

28th March 2026



"New" Nationally Determined Contributions

CONTEXT: The article highlight the prevailing need of Climate Alarmism as India has announced new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to be achieved by 2035.



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Mains Heading 2 : Why NDCs Are Important for India?

Case study of TN, 2025

- Decentralised procurement scheme : State Govt's procure paddy & wheat on behalf of Centre
- Cost of Procurement & monitoring Quality of foodgrains procured : Union
- Farmers are paid MSP by Centre
- Permissible Moisture content : 17-22%
- TN : 6 lakh acres brought under paddy cultivation

Role of extensive use of Urea

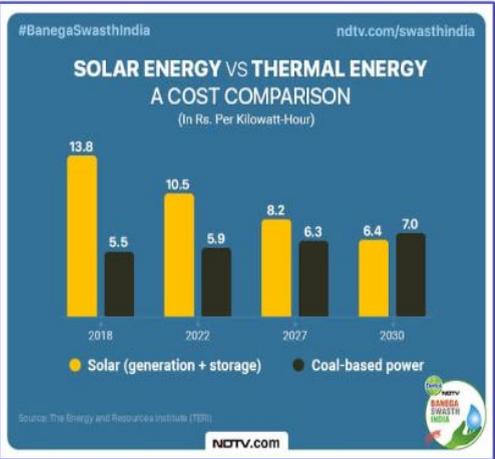
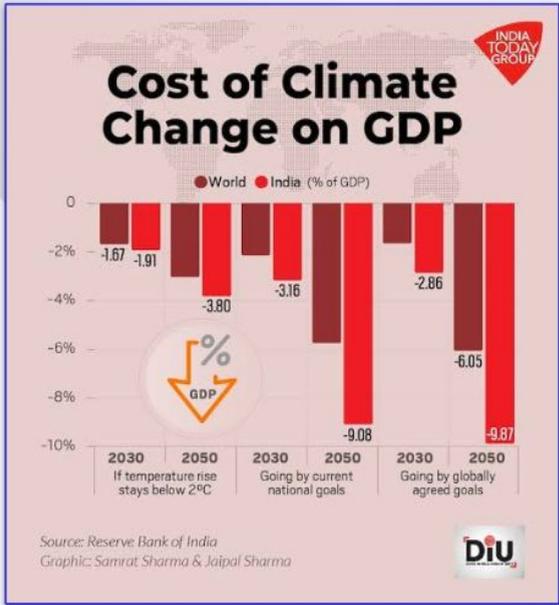
Impact of Climate Vagaries

- Climate vagaries : Unseasonal rainfall
- Reluctance of private traders to buy paddy harvested during Kuruvai season
- Inadequate number of Direct Purchase Centres (DPCs)
- Lack of Storage Infrastructure

Mains Heading 2 : Why NDCs Are Important for India?

Data show seas rising faster around Maldives, Lakshadweep than believed

Coral microatolls are disk-shaped colonies whose upward growth has become limited by the height of the lowest tide. As a result, the microatolls upper surface closely reflects the lowest water levels in the area over time. These corals can survive for decades or even centuries, growing slowly in response to changing sea levels



Monsoon losses cross ₹4,000 crore in Himachal

Press Trust of India
SHIMLA

Himachal Pradesh has suffered losses to the tune of ₹4,079 crore following cloudbursts, flash floods and landslides triggered by heavy rain from June 20 till September 7, officials said on Sunday.



"New" Nationally Determined Contributions

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Mains Heading 3 : What are Nationally Determined Contributions?

...

Article 4 : Countries must prepare NDCs to limit global warming upto 2 degree by 2100

↓

Article 3 : Each country shall showcase Progression than previous one

↓

Article 13 : Report progress on NDCs

↓

Article 14 : Periodic Assessment of Collective progress every 5 years

↓

India announced for period 2030-2035

Article 11 of UNFCCC	Financial mechanism entrusted to Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Article 11 of Kyoto Protocol	Establishment of Adaptation Fund : Developing countries shall access funds through National Institutions
Cop 16, Cancun 2010	Green Climate Fund : Low emission 7 climate resilient pathways : \$100 Billion annually upto 2020
Cop 19, Warsaw 2013	Loss & Damage Fund : Financial assistance in case of "irreversible damage" due to extreme events
Article 9 of Paris Agreement	New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) = \$ 100 Billion annually by Annex 1 Countries

India lost 18 times more forest than it gained between 2015-2019, study finds

From 2015 to 2019, all States in India experienced a net loss in forest cover; overall, India lost 18 square kilometres of forest for every 1 square kilometre gained.

Mains Heading 4 : Challenges with Nationally Determined Contributions?

Previous Target	Progress Made	New Target to achieve by 2035	Hurdles
Reduce Carbon emission intensity of GDP Growth by 45%	Reduced by 36% till 2025	Reduce by 47% by 2035 from 2005 Level	Majorly dependent on Fossil fuel based energy production
50% Installed power capacity from Non - fossil fuel power	Currently installed power capacity : 52.5% from Non - Fossil	Achieve 60% installation by 2035	Generational power capacity = ~ over 20%
Adding 2.5- 3 Billion tonnes of Co2 carbon sink	Current carbon sink by forests : 2.2 Billion tonnes of Co2	3.5-4 Billion tonnes of CO2 Equivalent	India's Total Forest & Tree Cover : 24.67% of total Geographical area

Ministry of Power

75 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

India achieved Historic milestone in power sector: Surpasses 500 GW and Renewable Generation Exceeds 50% of demand

Posted On: 29 OCT 2025 5:46PM by PIB Delhi



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Mains Heading 4 : Challenges with Nationally Determined Contributions?

Ahead of COP30, major emitters delay update on climate goals; EU yet to finalise consensus

COP 30 : "Disappointment for Developing Nations":

Demand by "Have Not's" for Financial help for adoption of Greener Technologies"

"High expenditure on Energy Infra will dent Fiscal health"

"Finance as critical component of accelerating adoption of Cleaner technologies"

"Offering of Debt Instruments by Developed Nations = Debt Traps"

UNCTAD : Country's NDCs requires financing of \$5.8-13.6 Trillion

- Demand of Climate Finance Mobilisation : \$ 1.3 Trillion / year by 2035
- To meet targets of Paris Agreement

- Developed Nations : \$ 300 Billion / year
- Global North : 82% of Carbon Budget

Mains Heading 5 : India as "Marg - Darshak":

Steps by India :

PM - KUSUM & Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

National Hydrogen Mission

Global Biofuel Alliance

GOBARDHAN Scheme

SHANTI Act 2025

Urban Afforestation



High Performance Buildings



"New" Nationally Determined Contributions



CONTEXT: The article highlight the prevailing need of Climate Alarmism as India has announced new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to be achieved by 2035.

Mains Practise Question

Practise Question : "Climate Change is the Greatest con job perpetrated on the world". Demystify the statement by providing valid arguments. Also showcase how India has taken leading position to tackle climate change.
(10 Marks, 150 words)



Nutrition System designed for Scarcity



CONTEXT: The article highlights that how despite existence of "Food security" initiatives and Nutritional measures, India's demographic dividend faces issue of Malnutrition & food scarcity

Mains Heading 1: Status of Nutrition in India :

Status of Nutrition as per NFHS - 5 (2021-23) :

01

NHFS - 5 (2021-23) : 57% women (15-49 years) are Anemic

02

India's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) = 93 per 1,00,000 women

03

UNICEF : 2/3rd deaths under - 5 years due to "Malnutrition"

India accounts for 1/3rd of wasted children globally

Issue	Description	Data To Use
Stunting	Low Height for Age	35% children under 5 years
Wasting	Low weight for height	19% children : Acute malnutrition
Underweight	Low weight for Age	32% children under 5 years

Global Hunger Index 2025 : 102/123 countries

"Intergenerational cycle of Malnutrition"

Mains Heading 2: What are the causes of Malnutrition in India?

Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2024 :

Statement 1: Average MPCE (Rs.) and share of food and non-food items: All-India

Item Group	Rural India		Urban India	
	Average MPCE (Rs.)	Share in total MPCE (%)	Average MPCE (Rs.)	Share in total MPCE (%)
Food	1,750	46	2,530	39
Non-food	2,023	54	3,929	61

Poverty & Food Insecurity

- Economic Survey 2026 : 5.3% population falls in category of "Extremely Poor"
- Heavy Reliance on PDS

Hidden Hunger

- Micro - Nutrient Deficiency
- Poor sanitation, hygiene & disease burden

Weak Implementation of Nutritional Programmes

- Inadequate Anganwadi Structure
- Poor execution of Mid - Day Meal Scheme
- Lack of Real - Time monitoring

Gender Inequality

- PLFS 2025-26 : FLFPR : 35%
- GGP 2025 by WEF : 131 out of 146 countries
- Lack of Financial dependence

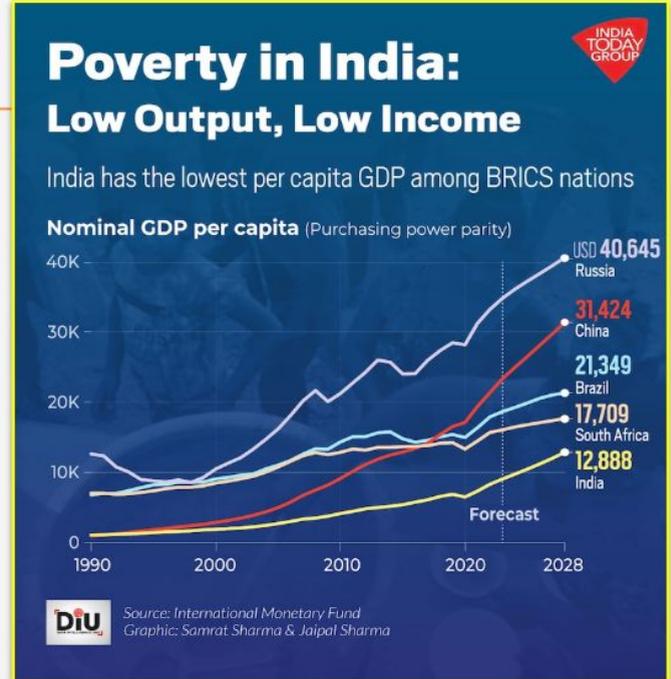
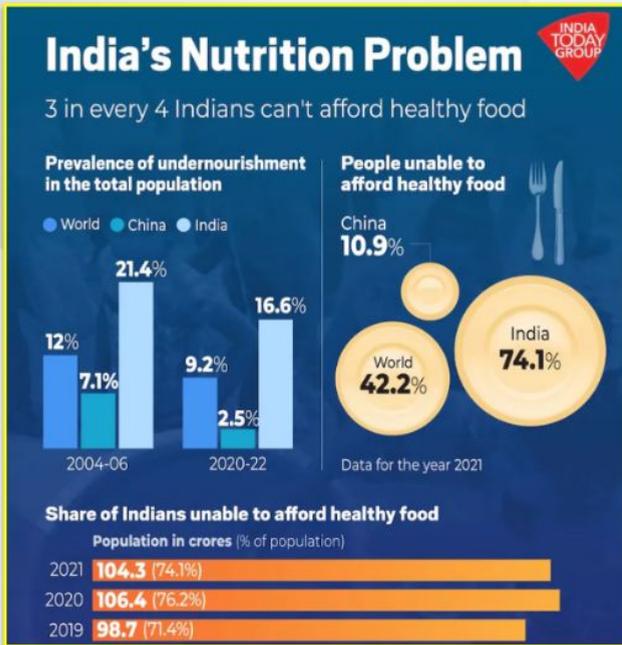


Nutrition System designed for Scarcity

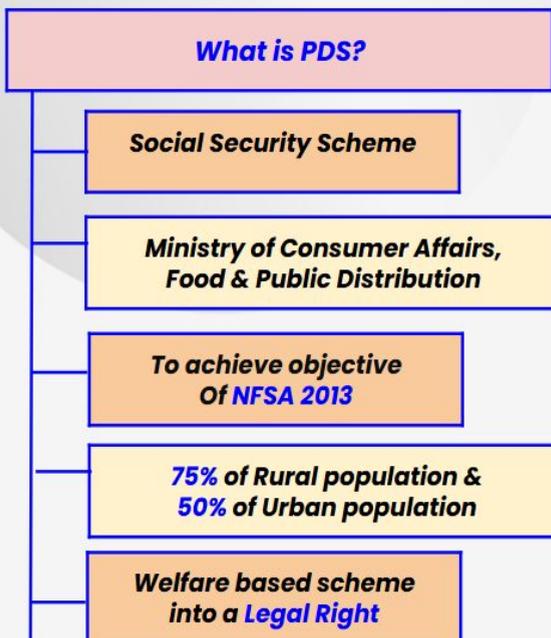


CONTEXT: The article highlights that how despite existence of "Food security" initiatives and Nutritional measures, India's demographic dividend faces issue of Malnutrition & food scarcity

Mains Heading 2: What are the causes of Malnutrition in India?



Mains Heading 3: The Prevailing Issues in PDS:



Identification of Beneficiaries :

Priority Households (PHH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decided by State Governments Central: Shall NOT include: Member is Govt employee, paying income tax, amount of land defined by state etc 5 kg of foodgrain per month
Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landless agricultural laborers, marginal farmers, rural artisans, slum dwellers & persons earning their livelihood on a daily basis 35 kg foodgrain per month
Meals for Pregnant Women & Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free, nutritious meals for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6 months to 14 years through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and school mid-day meal schemes



Nutrition System designed for Scarcity

CONTEXT: The article highlights that how despite existence of "Food security" initiatives and Nutritional measures, India's demographic dividend faces issue of Malnutrition & food scarcity

Mains Heading 3: The Prevailing Issues in PDS:

Uneven Procurement policy:
66% Procurement from 5 states

FIFO Principle:
Non liquidation of Older stocks

Inclusion Error:
"Leakage" & "Diversion" of Food grains

Policy blindness leading to Exclusion errors

CAG Report 2022-23:
Inadequate Storage Capacity

Open Ended Procurement (OEP): Not demand based rather seller based

FOR BETTER PDS SERVICES

Uttar Pradesh weeded out the highest number of ration cards **72.6 lakh**

19.7 lakh	Maharashtra
12.3 lakh	Karnataka
6.8 lakh	Odisha
6.4 lakh	Uttarakhand

Data: Between 2015 and 2018
More than 2Cr cards deleted across the country

► As per Targeted Public Distribution System (Control) Order that came into an effect in 2015, state governments are required to review the lists of beneficiaries every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families

Mains Heading 3: The Prevailing Issues in PDS:

Out in the cold

An estimated 2.8 crore people may have been left out of the Public Distribution System in Uttar Pradesh, the most in any State. The table lists the five States which may have the highest under-coverage under PDS:

State	Coverage (2011 population)	Coverage (2020 population)	Estimated under coverage
Uttar Pradesh	15.21	18.06	2.80
Bihar	8.71	10.48	1.77
Madhya Pradesh	5.46	6.42	0.90
Rajasthan	4.47	5.25	0.79
Maharashtra	7	7.66	0.66
India	81.35	92.19	10.84

ALL FIGURES IN CRORE

Skimpy storage

Storage capacity for central pool stocks has not kept pace with the rise in foodgrain production.

Storage capacity with FCI and state agencies (in mn tonnes)

84.3	85.6	75.6	81.8	78.8	71.2
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023

As on 1 April

Foodgrain production (In mn tonnes)

285.2	297.5	310.7	315.6	330.5	332
2018-19				2022-23*	2023-24**

Crop year (Jul-Jun)

*As per third estimates; ** As per first estimates
Source: Food Corp. of India, agriculture ministry

FOODGRAIN STORAGE LOSSES IN INDIA

291.95'
million tonnes
ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF CEREALS

4.6-6%
ANNUAL LOSS OF CEREALS

REASONS FOR STORAGE LOSSES

- Surplus stock exceeds storage capacity
- Usage of improper storage methods
- Constraints in liquidation of excess stock
- Lack of interest from private sector

TPC Trade Promotion Council of India
www.tpci.in

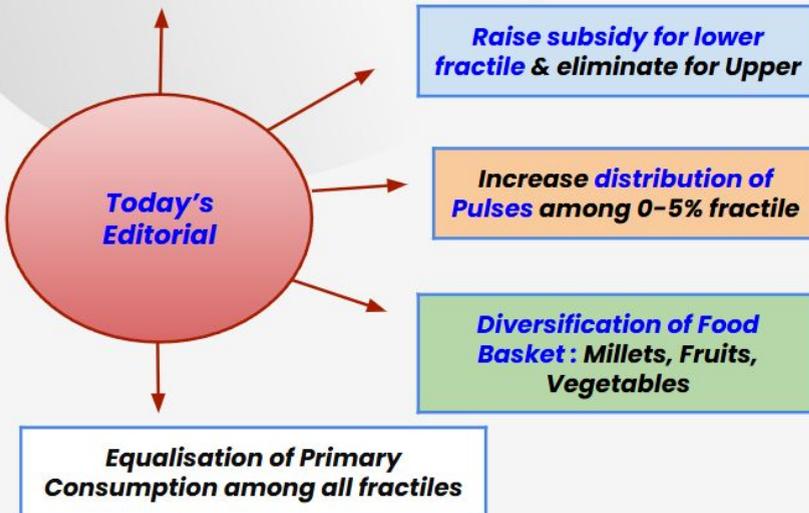
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Mains Heading 4 : Reforms to strengthen "Food Security" :

Cereal's consumption in 0-5% = 95-100% fractile



Shanta Kumar Panel :

- Improve FCI's operational efficiency & financial management
- Amend NFSA 2013 : Reduce beneficiaries from 66% to 40%
- Raise supply to 7kg/ person from current 5 kg
- FCI shall diversify the procurement by focusing on East & North - East India
- FCI shall focus on "Competitive Grain Supply"

Mains Practise Question

Practise Question : "India's public distribution system fails to meet the objective of food security for the poorest". Do you agree? What are the key areas for improvement?
(10 Marks, 150 words)



World Buddhist Peace Conference



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Ancient History
Newspaper : The Hindu **Page Number :** 05

World Buddhist Peace Conference

Context of News :

Hyderabad on Friday hosted the inaugural session of the World Buddhist Peace Conference 2026, bringing together ministers, monks, scholars and delegates from over 20 countries in a bid to advance dialogue on peace, reconciliation and ethical leadership.

The two-day conference, inaugurated at The Plaza Hotel in Begumpet, is part of a larger global initiative aimed at positioning Telangana as a centre for Buddhist heritage diplomacy and peace-building. The summit, themed around Buddhist approaches to conflict resolution, reconciliation and healing, seeks to move beyond abstract calls for peace and instead emphasise inner transformation, ethical values and sustained dialogue as the foundation for harmony.

**Brahmajala Sutta :
Kutagrashala**

**Shramana
Tradition**

**Digha Nikaya :
Chattaro
Mahanimita**

**Siddhartha Gautama's
birth in 563 BCE**

**Rummindei Pillar
Inscription of Ashoka**

**Samavega :
Mahabhinishkramana**

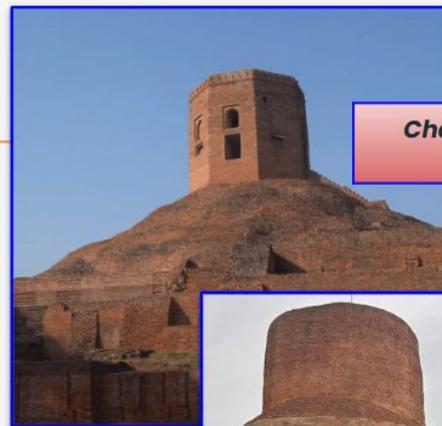
**Pravajaka :
Uruwela at bank
Of Phalgun River**

World Buddhist Peace Conference



**First 5 Followers :
KBVAM**

Dhamma - Chakra - Pravartana



**Chaukhandi
Stupa**



**Dhameka
Stupa**



SYLLABUS: Prelims: Ancient History
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number:** 05

World Buddhist Peace Conference

Teachings of Buddha:

India overhauls teaching in Himalayan Buddhist monasteries to counter China

About 600 monasteries scattered across the northern states of Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and the regions of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh offer training in four types of Tibetan and Indian Buddhist tradition

Paticca Samuppada

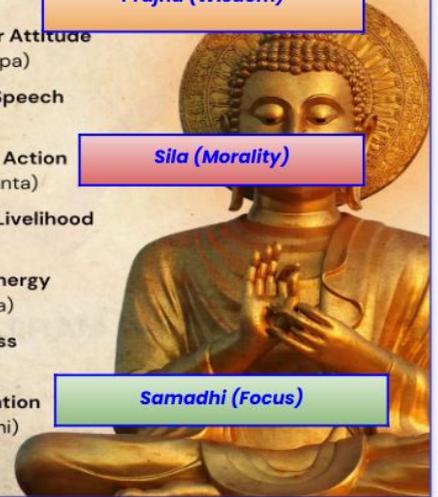
ANICCA

ANATTA

#FACTFILE

ASTANGIKA MARGA OF BUDDHISM

- Right Vision (Samma-Ditthi) Prajna (Wisdom)
- Right Thought or Attitude (Samma-Sankappa)
- Right or Whole Speech (Samma-Vacca)
- Right or Integral Action (Samma-Kammanta) Sila (Morality)
- Right or Proper Livelihood (Samma-Ajiva)
- Right Effort or Energy (Samma-Vayama)
- Right Mindfulness (Samma-Sati)
- Right Concentration (Samma-Samadhi) Samadhi (Focus)



World Buddhist Peace Conference

Ashoka (268-232 BCE):

Saririka Stupas: 483 BCE

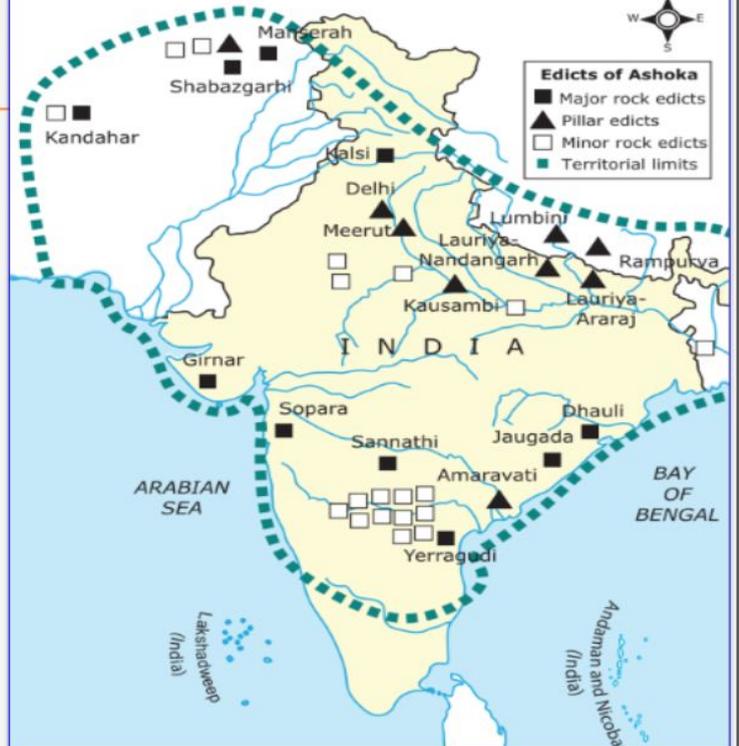
Samudra: 84,000 stupas

Place of Veneration

Symbolic depiction of Buddha

Jataka stories

EDICTS OF ASHOKA



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Ancient History
Newspaper : The Hindu **Page Number :** 05

World Buddhist Peace Conference



Amravati

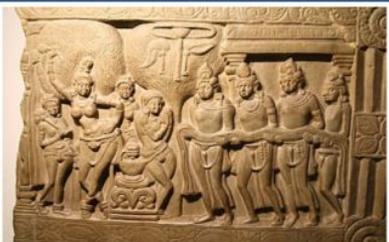
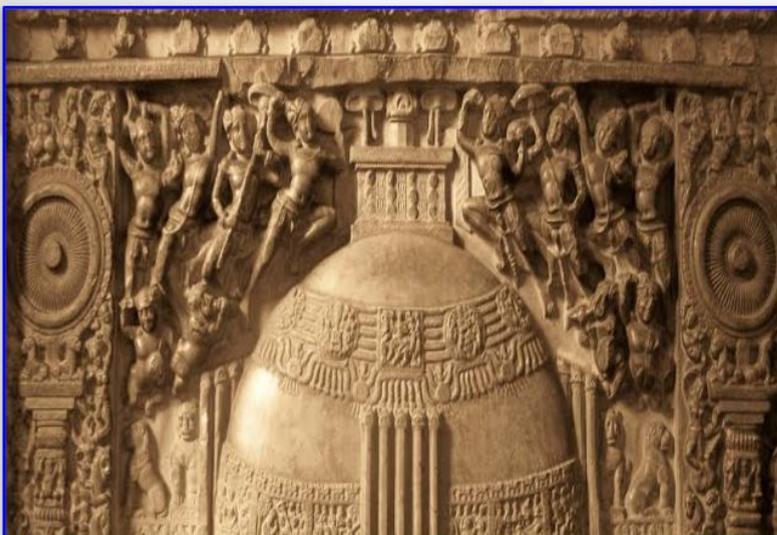
- **"Dhanyakataka" : Capital of Satavahana dynasty**
- **Mahachaitya** built by Ashoka
- Like Sanchi, Amravati also has **Pradakshina patha enclosed within Vedica**
- Vedica has panels depicting **Jataka tales**
- **"Unique feature" : Sculpted slab on Roof**
- Influence of **"Kalachakra" teachings of Vajrayana Buddhism**
- Visited by **Xuanzang**

Nagarjunakonda

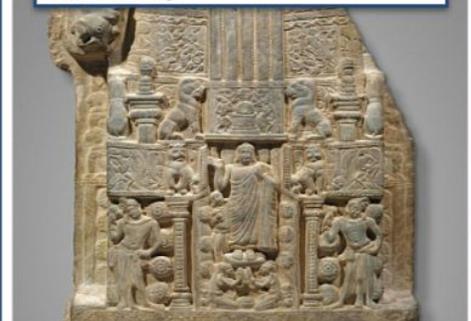
- **Patronage by Satavahanas & Ikshvakus**
- **Heavily influenced by Mahayana**
- **Different Mahayana sects mentioned :**
 - Mahaviharavasin
 - Mahishasaka
 - Bahushrutiya
- **Unique feature : Free Standing Ayaka Pillars**

World Buddhist Peace Conference

Amaravati Stupa :



Relief with the *Birth of Buddha*, 3rd-century.



Drum panel depicting a stupa with the Buddha's **descent from Trāyastriṃśa heaven**, second half 3rd century.^[1]



Sex v. Gender : Olympics

SYLLABUS : Prelims : Sports
Newspaper : Indian Express **Page Number** : EXPLAINED

Sex v. Gender : Olympics

Context of News :

THE INTERNATIONAL Olympic Committee (IOC) has limited participation in Olympic women's sports to "biological females" — thus excluding transgender and intersex people, among others.

According to the IOC, its rationale was ensuring "fairness, safety and integrity in elite competition" and "protection of the female (women's) category".

The policy will apply in the 2028 Olympics in the US. Notably, in 2025, US Presi-

History of Olympics

Religious & Athletic Festival in Ancient Greece started by **Heracles**

Inscription at **Olympia, Greece** : Race conducted every 4 years

394 CE : Officially conducted by Roman Emperor **Theodosius I**

1st Summer Olympic ; Athens (1896)
1st Winter Olympics ; France (1924)

French Educator **Pierre De Coubertin** : **Int Olympic Committee** in 1894



A Greek amphora showing athletes, 4th century B.C.

OLYMPIC FLAG

The five interlocking rings of the Olympic flag symbolize the five continents of the world **LINKED TOGETHER IN FRIENDSHIP**.



Pierre de Coubertin, co-founder of the International Olympic Committee and its second president



The opening ceremony of the 1896 Summer Olympics in Panathinaiko Stadium in Athens

The Olympic motto is *Citius, Altius, Fortius*, a Latin expression meaning "**Faster, Higher, Stronger**".



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Sports
Newspaper : Indian Express **Page Number** : EXPLAINED

Sex v. Gender : Olympics

Fact Sheet for Olympics :

1st participated : 1900 Olympic games

1st Asian to win Medal : Norman Pritchard

1st Asian Athlete to win Gold Medal : Neeraj Chopra

**Total Medals : 41 (10 Gold, 10 Silver) :
 Indian Hockey : 13 Medals**

**1st Individual Medal : KD Jadhav in 1952
 Olympics in Wrestling**

POPULATION-TO-MEDAL RATIO (PARIS OLYMPICS 2024)

Country	Medals	Population	Population Per Medal
India	6	1.45 B	241.67 M
China	91	1.42 B	15.6 M
US	126	332 M	2.64 M
Brazil	20	203 M	10.15 M
Kenya	11	55.65 M	4.44 M

INDIAN OLYMPIC MEDALISTS 2000 ONWARDS



1 Karnam Malleswari
 2000 – Sydney Olympics
 • Won **Bronze** in **Weightlifting** – First Indian medal of the 21st century
 • First Indian woman to win an Olympic medal
 • Lifted a total of 240 kg in 69 kg category



3 Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore
 2004 – Athens Olympics
 • Won **Silver** in **Shooting** (Double Trap)
 • India's first Olympic medal in **shooting**
 • Later became a **Union Minister** (Sports & I&B)



3 Abhinav Bindra
 2008 – Beijing Olympics
 • Won **Gold** in 10m Air Rifle
 • **First individual Olympic gold medalist** of India
 • Marked a turning point in India's Olympic history



1 Mary Kom
 2012 – London Olympics
 • Won **Bronze** in **Boxing** (Flyweight)
 • First Indian woman boxer to win an Olympic medal
 • 6-time **World Boxing Champion**



1 Neeraj Chopra
 2020 – Tokyo Olympics
 • Won **Gold** in **Javelin Throw**
 • **First Olympic gold in Athletics** for India
 • Also won **Silver** in Paris 2024 Olympics

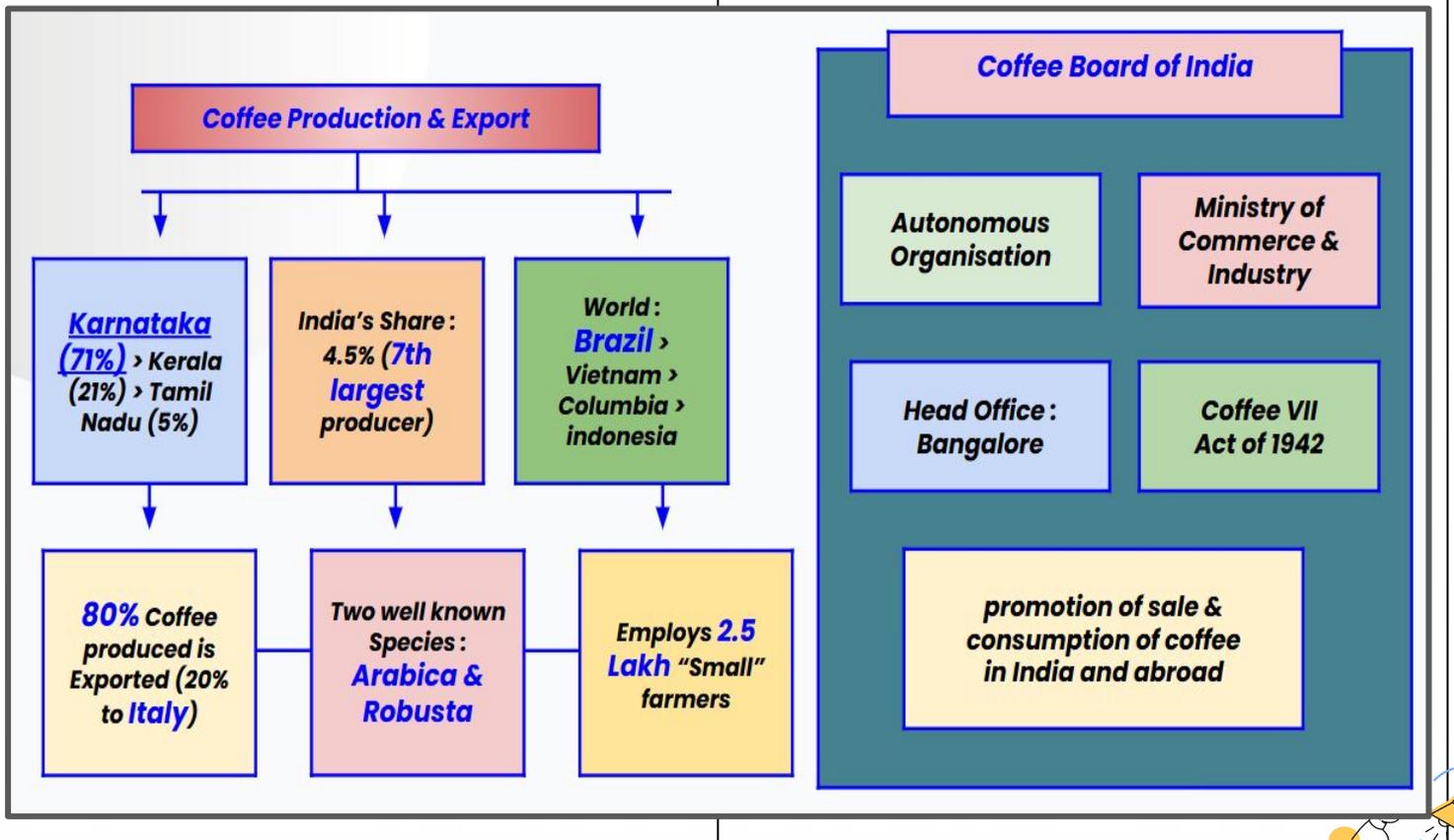
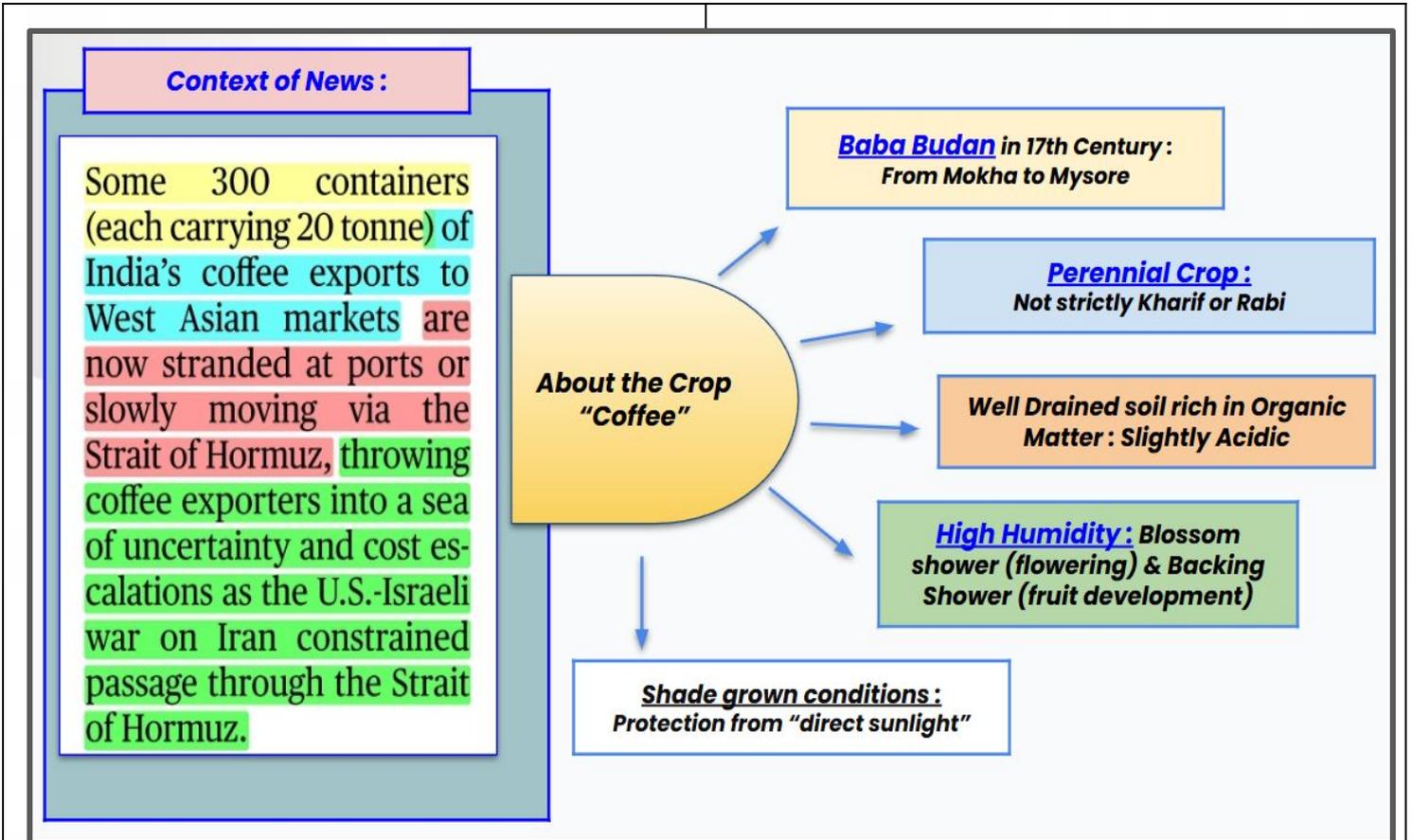
Pride of India in 2024 :

Manu Bhaker	Bronze	Women's 10m air pistol shooting	Paris 2024
Manu Bhaker-Sarabjot Singh	Bronze	Mixed team 10m air pistol shooting	Paris 2024
Swapnil Kusale	Bronze	Men's 50m rifle 3 positions shooting	Paris 2024
Indian hockey team	Bronze	Men's hockey	Paris 2024
Neeraj Chopra	Silver	Men's javelin throw	Paris 2024
Aman Sehrawat	Bronze	Men's 57kg wrestling	Paris 2024

Indian Coffee Exports



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



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



- India is the 7th largest coffee producer, with 3.6 lakh tonnes output, and nearly 70% exported to 128 countries.
- Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu produce 96% of India's coffee, with **Karnataka leading in 2025–26**.



- Coffee exports hit a record USD 1.8 billion in FY 2024–25, positioning **India as the 5th-largest coffee exporter globally**.
- Trade agreements like India–UK CETA and EFTA TEPA offer duty-free access to UK, Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland.
- **GST cut on instant coffee from 18% to 5%** is expected to lower prices and boost domestic demand.



National Mission on Edible Oils



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Agriculture
Newspaper : Indian Express **Page Number** : 08

National Mission on Edible Oils

Context of News :

NOTING THAT India imports 56% of its edible oil needs, a Parliamentary committee has recommended that, to protect farmers from cheap imports, the government should devise such a mechanism wherein import duties on edible oils get dynamically adjusted based on domestic production levels.

Why India is Import Dependent?

NITI Aayog : First in production of Rice bran Oil, Castor seed, safflower & Sesame

15-20% of Global Oilseed area, 6-7% of total Oil production

Increasing propensity to consume : Rising population & Higher income levels

Consumer Centric Policies : Lowering Import Tariffs to 5.5%

Limited Domestic Growth : Attainable Yield hover around 60% per annum

Cheaper Imports from Malaysia & Indonesia

National Mission on Edible Oils

National Mission on Edible Oils

Launched in 2021 under Mo Agriculture

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Increase domestic oil production to 25 million tonnes by 2030

Bring 6.5 Lakh hectare under Palm plantation by 2025-26

Expanding oilseed cultivation by 40 lakh hectares : Better utilization of rice & potato fallow lands & promoting intercropping

INDIA'S GLOBAL RANKING

IN PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE OIL AND OIL SEEDS

India ranks **4th** globally in Overall Production of Edible Vegetable Oil

Global Rank	Edible Oil/Oil Seed
First	Rice Bran Oil, Castor Seed, Safflower, Sesame and Niger
Second	Cottonseed Oil, Groundnut Seeds and Oil
Third	Coconut (shells and oil) and Sesame Seed Oil
Fourth	Rapeseed / Canola Oil
Fifth	Soybean, Soyabean Oil and Linseeds
Sixth	Linseed Oil

Source: Niti Aayog

(As of August 2024)



Euthalia Zubeengargi



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Flora & Fauna
Newspaper The Hindu **Page Number** : 04

Euthalia Zubeengargi

Context of News :

A new species of butterfly recorded in a forest of Arunachal Pradesh's Leparada district has been named after Zubeen Garg, the cultural icon of Assam, whose death on September 19 last year, triggered a storm.

Travancore Natural History Society - have proposed Basar Duke as the common name for *Euthalia zubeengargi*, which was observed during field surveys conducted in 2025. The former is an Arunachal police constable.

Important Species in News :

Asiatic Wild Dog (Dhole)

- Comeback in Assam's Kaziranga NP
- Eastern & Western Ghats, Assam, Meghalaya
- IUCN : **Endangered**

Dugong

- India's **FIRST** Dugong Conservation Reserve in Palk Bay
- IUCN : **Vulnerable**
- India's **ONLY** exclusive plant eating marine mammal

Indian Softshell Turtle

- Only seen in waters of Ganga Basin in Northern India
- IUCN : **Endangered**

Indus River Dolphin

- "Bhulan" : Punjab's State Aquatic Animal
- India : Beas river
- IUCN : **Endangered**



28th March 2026

Q1. With reference to India's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2031–2035, consider the following statements:

1. India aims to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 47% from 2005 levels by 2035.
2. India targets 60% of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2035.
3. India plans to create an additional carbon sink of 250 to 300 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through forest and tree cover by 2035.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: b

Q2. With reference to the Public Distribution System (PDS), consider the following statements:

1. It is a social security scheme implemented by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.
2. It aims to achieve the objectives of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013.
3. It covers up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population.
4. It converts a welfare-based scheme into a legally enforceable right.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: d

Q3. With reference to the Astangika Marga (Eightfold Path) in Buddhism, consider the following statements:

1. Samma-Ditthi refers to the correct understanding of reality.
2. Samma-Vacca includes abstaining from false and harmful speech.

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

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. The ancient Olympic Games were religious and athletic festivals in Greece associated with Heracles.
2. The International Olympic Committee was established in 1894.
3. The first Winter Olympics were held in Athens in 1896.

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

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding coffee cultivation:

1. Coffee was introduced to India by Baba Budan in the 17th century from Mokha to Mysore.
2. It requires well-drained soil, which is deficient in organic matter with alkaline conditions.

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





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