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The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

18th April 2026



India Slipped to Sixth Largest Economy

CONTEXT: India has fallen to being the world's sixth largest economy, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) latest global GDP data.

Status

- Rank: **6th largest economy (nominal GDP)**
- GDP:
 - 2025: ~\$3.92 tn
 - 2026: ~\$4.15 tn
 - 2027: ~\$4.27 tn
- Behind: **Japan, UK**

Earlier Position

- 2022: **Overtook UK** → 5th rank
- Expected:
 - Overtake **Japan by 2029**
 - Eventually **Germany**
- Now: **Temporary reversal**

India Drops to 6th in Global GDP Rankings

1	US	\$31.38
2	CHINA	\$20.15
3	GERMANY	\$4.32
4	JAPAN	\$4.38
5	UNITED KINGDOM	\$4.15
6	INDIA	PREVIOUSLY \$4.15

2026

WEAKER RUPEE
Nearly 10% depreciation in FY26 made India's GDP look smaller in dollar terms.

REVISED DATA
IMF gave from 2011-12 to 2022-23, adjusting over ₹12 lakh crore from the economic ledger.

India Slips to 6th Largest Economy

GDP (\$ Trillion)

USA	\$32.4 T
China	\$20.8 T
Germany	\$5.4 T
Japan	\$4.4 T
UK	\$4.3 T
India	\$4.1 T

Source: IMF - April 2026, Worldometer

Disclaimer: Investments in securities market are subject to market risk, read all the related documents carefully before investing. Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully. Brokerage will not exceed the SEBI prescribed limit. <https://bit.ly/offerdisclaimer>. *T&C Apply. © Crown Registered Clients | *3 Crown*

DOLLAR VS INR FROM ₹3 TO ₹94

Dollar to Indian Rupee Conversion Rate Trend from 1947-2026

Year	Rate (₹ per \$)	Change (%)
1947	₹3.30	-
1950-1960	₹4.76	-
1970	₹7.50	-
1977	₹8.4	-
1980	₹8.00	Change 78.3%
1990	₹17.50	Change 15%
1998	₹42.4	Change 18.1%
1999	₹31.2	Change 6.8%
1996	₹35.9	-
2004	₹45.3	-
2014	₹58.7	Change 29.5%
2026	₹94.8	Change 61.4%

as on 28th March 2026

Chunaav ACTIONABLE POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

Source: Forbes

www.chunaav.co.in

Source: Forbes

Source: Forbes



India Slipped to Sixth Largest Economy



CONTEXT: India has fallen to being the world's sixth largest economy, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) latest global GDP data.

Reasons for Slip

1. GDP Revision

- Base year change: **2011-12** → **2022-23**
- Earlier estimates: **overstated GDP**
- Revision:
 - ₹357 tn → ₹345 tn

2. Currency Effect

- **Rupee depreciation vs USD**
- IMF method: **GDP (USD terms)**
- Result: **Lower nominal GDP ranking**
- Others:
 - **Stronger Pound, Yen** → **advantage**

Recent Trends

- Japan GDP (2025): **~\$3.9 tn** → **overtakes India**
- UK: **Maintains lead**

Recovery Outlook

- **Narrow gap:**
 - India (2026): **~\$4.15 tn**
 - Japan: **~\$4 tn**
- **Top economies:**
 - US: **~\$32.85 tn**
 - China: **~\$20.85 tn**
- **Projection:**
 - **Re-overtake Japan soon**
 - **Overtake Germany ~2031**

Core Insight

- Not real slowdown
- Drivers:
 - **Statistical revision**
 - **Exchange rate impact**
- Trend: **Strong long-term growth intact**

Is it cause of concern?

Other Concerns for Indian Economy

- **Inequality & Human Development**
 - **Skewed growth distribution.**
 - 24% of population lives below the **World Bank poverty line.**
 - In 2011-12, 27% were below the **abject poverty line.**
 - **Rising inequality**, poor health, education, and nutrition outcomes.
- **Mismatch in Human Capital**
 - **Youth unemployment** and underemployment remain high.
 - Poor alignment between education and jobs

BREAKING NEWS

INDIA TO BE 2ND LARGEST ECONOMY BY 2038: EY REPORT



NEWS 18



India Slipped to Sixth Largest Economy



CONTEXT: India has fallen to being the world's sixth largest economy, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) latest global GDP data.

- **Slowing Growth Momentum :**
 - Growth has slowed post-2011-12.
 - Since 2014, GDP growth has hovered around **6%**, lower than pre-2008 crisis growth (~8-9%).
- **Lagging Behind China :**
 - In 2014, India's GDP was **\$2.1 trillion**, projected to hit **\$4.1 trillion** by FY-end.
 - China, by comparison, jumped from **\$1.9 trillion (2004)** to **\$4.6 trillion (2008)** in just **4 years**.
- **Trade Weakness :** India's share of global exports:
 - **Goods:** Just **1.8%**
 - **Services:** Just **4.5%**
- **Structural Issues in Economy**
 - **Protectionist policies** limit competitiveness.
 - **Farm economy** in distress; majority of population in rural/agri sector.
 - **Manufacturing growth** (CAGR: 4.04%) remains sluggish.
 - Agriculture growth slightly higher at **4.72%**.

Mains Practise Question

Question : Discuss the key concerns confronting the Indian economy and suggest a multi-pronged strategy to address them. (10 Marks, 150 words)

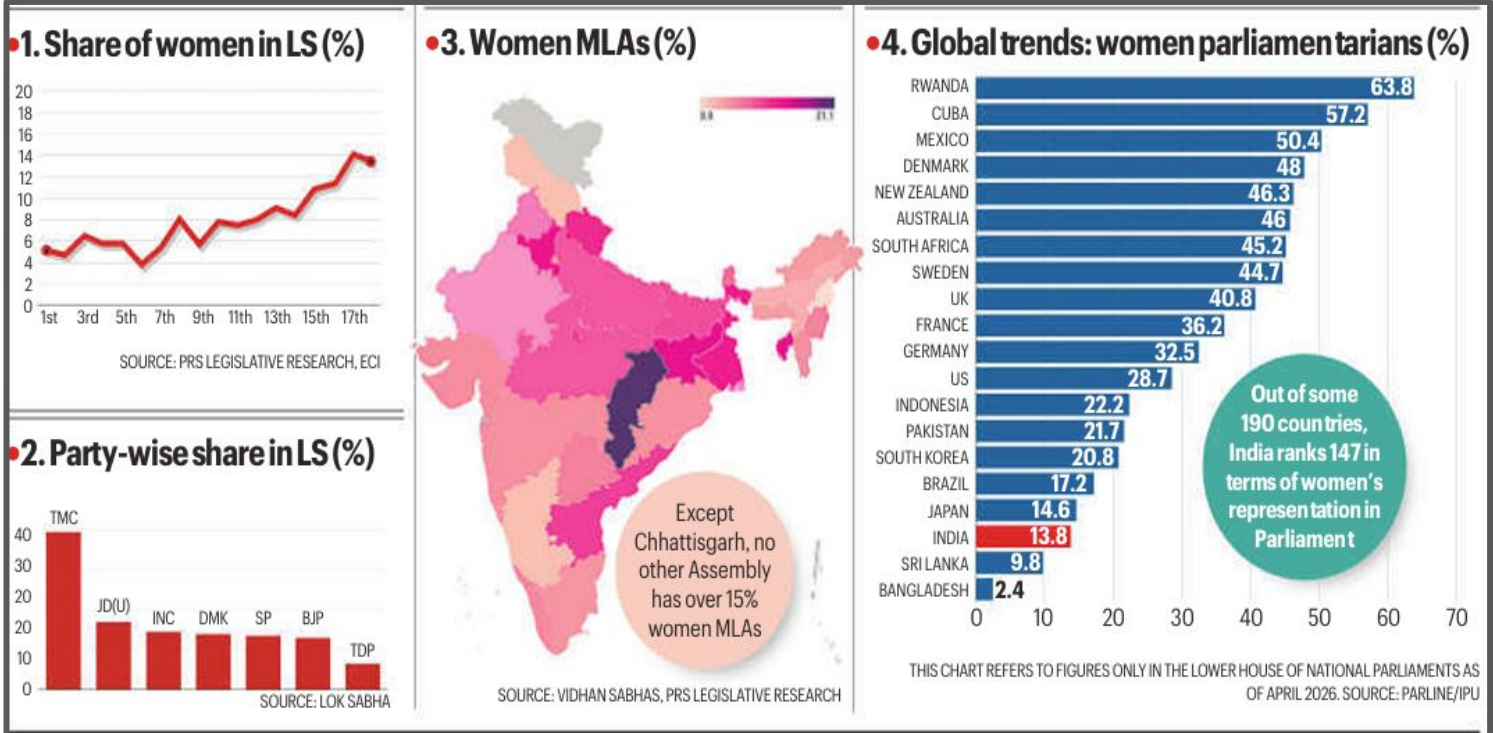
What Should be done?

- **Deregulation for Growth**
 - **Deregulation** and **streamlining** business processes.
 - **Enhance Exports and Trade Policy**
- **Improved Hiring and Compensation Policies**
- **Increase Investment in Infrastructure:** accelerates **economic growth**.
 - **₹111 lakh crore**-infrastructure by 2025 (NIP).
 - **PM Gati Shakti-multimodal connectivity**.
- Strengthening **trade agreements** and market access.
 - **Export growth** of **7.9%** in FY 2023.
- **Promote Digital Economy and Innovation: Digitalization** drives productivity and growth.
 - India's **digital economy** valued at **₹15 lakh crore** in 2025 (NASSCOM).
- **Strengthen Manufacturing and "Make in India":** Focus on **manufacturing** and **industrial output**.
 - **Manufacturing sector** contributes **16.3%** to GDP (FY2023).
- **Boost Human Capital Development:** Improve **education, skills training, and healthcare**.
- **Skilled workforce** drives **labor productivity**.



Why Women's Reservation cannot wait any longer

CONTEXT: Women's Quota Bill Fails Lok Sabha Test, Doesn't Get Two-Thirds Majority



- **State Assemblies:** ~9% women
- **Parliament:** ~14–15%
- Women = ~50% population → **clear underrepresentation**

Reasons for low representation

- 1. Socio-Cultural Barriers**
- Patriarchal norms restrict women's political participation
 - Lower economic independence & mobility
 - Despite this: **Female voter turnout ≈ male turnout (~65%)** – ECI
- 2. Political Party Gatekeeping**
- Women candidates: **~9–10% of total candidates** – ADR / PRS

- Parties reluctant to give **tickets in winnable seats**
 - Most parties: **<15% tickets to women**
- 3. Electoral System (FPTP Bias)**
- First-Past-The-Post favors:
 - Established candidates
 - Money & muscle power
- 4. Financial Constraints**
- High cost of elections
 - Women have **less access to funding networks**
- 5. Safety & Harassment Issues**
- Electoral violence, online abuse, character attacks
 - Discourages entry & continuity
- 6. Weak Internal Party Democracy**
- Centralized ticket allocation
 - Preference for dynastic / elite candidates



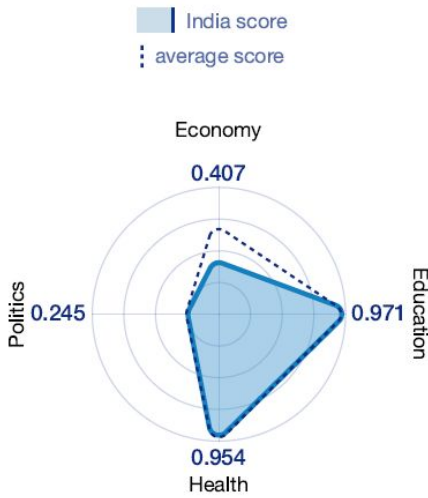
Why Women's Reservation cannot wait any longer



CONTEXT: Women's Quota Bill Fails Lok Sabha Test, Doesn't Get Two-Thirds Majority

Economy Profile	Score (Imparity = 0, parity = 1)	Rank (out of 148 countries)	Index Edition
India	0.644	131st	2025

Global Gender Gap Index 2025 Edition

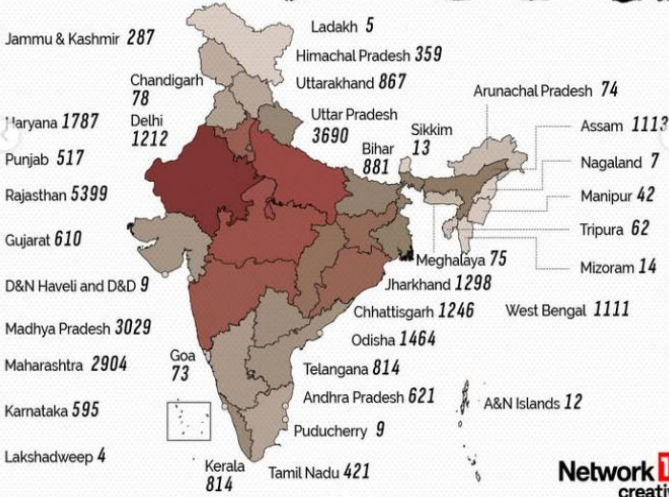


Overview

Index and Subindex	2025		▼ 2024	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Global Gender Gap Index	0.644	131st	0.641	129th
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.407	144th	0.398	142nd
Educational Attainment	0.971	110th	0.964	112th
Health and Survival	0.954	143rd	0.951	142nd
Political Empowerment	0.245	69th	0.251	65th

RAPE CASES BY STATES

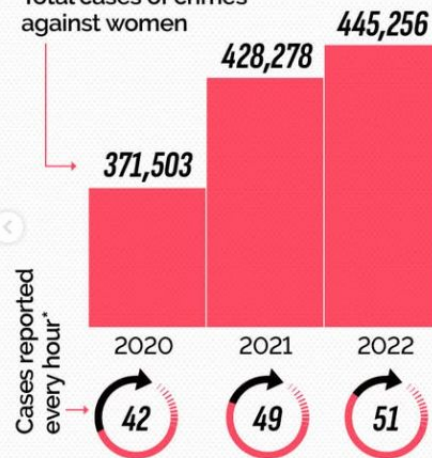
31,516 CASES OF RAPE REPORTED IN 2022



Network 18 creative

INCIDENTS OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

Total cases of crimes against women



Rate of crimes against women in India (2022)

66.4**



IPC+SLL crimes; *Figures rounded off

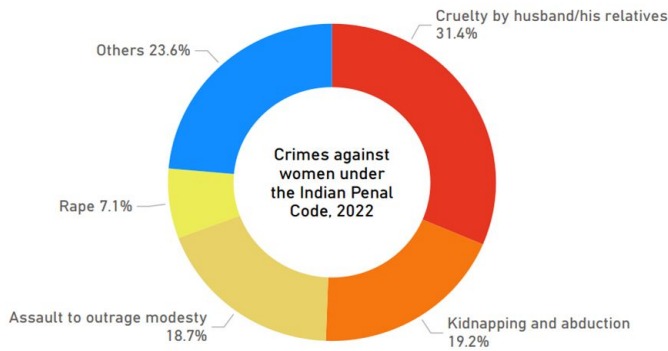
**Calculated as crimes per 100,000 of the women population
Source: NCRB Crime in India Report 2022 (latest published report)

Network 18 creative



CONTEXT: Women's Quota Bill Fails Lok Sabha Test, Doesn't Get Two-Thirds Majority

State vs National Level Concern



- **Low State-level representation → grassroots policy impact**
 - State governments handle:
 - Health, education, law & order, local development
 - Parliament's 14-15% also **below global norms**

Weakens:

- **Legitimacy**
- **Inclusiveness of democracy**

Why Delay is Problematic

- Women's aspirations rising:
 - Education
 - Workforce participation
 - Rights awareness
- Delay → **frustration & disengagement**

Implement Women's Reservation Act (2023)

- Fast-track **Census + Delimitation** to operationalize 33% quota.

Voluntary Party Reform – Ineffective

- Parties promised more tickets but:
 - Women candidates remain low
- Structural issue needs legislative solution**

Core Argument: Deepening Democracy

- Voting ≠ empowerment
- True empowerment = **seat at decision-making table.**

Developmental Argument

- Gender-inclusive governance leads to:
 - Better policies
 - Improved social indicators
 - Sustainable growth

Excluding women = **inefficient + unjust**

Mandatory Party Quotas

- Legal/voluntary mandate for **≥33% tickets to women** (like some European models).

Financial & Campaign Support

- State funding, subsidies, or **dedicated election funds for women candidates.**

Strengthen Political Pipeline

- Link **Panchayat → State → Parliament progression** through training & mentorship.



CONTEXT: Women's Quota Bill Fails Lok Sabha Test, Doesn't Get Two-Thirds Majority

Internal Party Reforms

- Promote **internal democracy, transparent ticket allocation**, reduce dynastic bias.

Capacity Building & Leadership Training

- Programs for **campaign management, public speaking, policy skills**.

Safe Political Environment

- Strict action on **violence, online harassment**, ensure secure campaigning.

Awareness & Social Change

- Promote women's leadership through **education, media, role models**.

UPSC MAINS PYQs

Q. "Empowering women is the key to control population growth". Discuss. (2019)

Q. Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on women in India? (2015)

Mains Practise Question

Question : What are the reasons for low representation of women in Parliament in India. Suggest measures to address the underlying issues. (10 Marks, 250 words)



Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Government Policies & Interventions

Newspaper: The Hindu; Page Number: 13



PNGRB Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board

Statutory Regulatory Body under the PNGRB Act, 2006
Quasi-Judicial Tribunal with Powers of a Civil Court

Objective

- Protect Consumer Interests**
- Regulate Petroleum & Natural Gas Activities**
(Excluding Crude Oil Production)
- Promote Competition**
- Ensure Uninterrupted Supply Across India**



Dispute Resolution

- Adjudicates Disputes & Complaints**
 - Refining, Storage & Distribution
 - Pricing & Pipeline Access
 - City Gas Network Complaints



Appeals

Appeals Lie with **APTEL** (Appellate Tribunal for Electricity)
(Section 110, Electricity Act, 2003)



Can Issue **Orders** & Initiate Investigations



- Orders
- Investigations
- Directions

PNGRB – Functions of the Board

Category	Functions
Consumer Protection & Competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect consumer interests • Promote fair trade & competition among entities
Registration Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register entities for: – Marketing petroleum & petroleum products (and natural gas) – LNG terminals – Storage facilities (above specified capacity)
Authorization Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorise entities to: – Lay/build/operate/expand pipelines (common or contract carrier) – Develop city/local gas distribution networks
Pipeline Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declare pipelines as common/contract carriers
Access & Tariff Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate: – Pipeline access (pipeline access code) – Transportation rates – Access to CGD networks



Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Government Policies & Interventions
Newspaper: The Hindu; Page Number: 13

Market Oversight	• Ensure adequate availability of petroleum & gas • Ensure MRP transparency at retail outlets • Monitor prices & prevent restrictive trade practices • Ensure equitable distribution
Service Obligations	• Enforce: – Retail service obligations – Marketing service obligations
Monitoring & Enforcement	• Monitor transportation rates • Take corrective action against unfair practices
Financial Powers	• Levy fees and charges as per regulations
Data & Information	• Maintain databank on petroleum & natural gas sector
Technical & Safety Regulation	• Specify technical & safety standards (pipelines, infrastructure, downstream sector)
Residual Functions	• Perform additional functions assigned by Central Government

Prelims PYQ 2019) Consider the following statements :

1. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the first regulatory body set up by the Government of India.
2. One of the tasks of PNGRB is to ensure competitive markets for gas.
3. Appeals against the decisions of PNGRB go before the Appellate Tribunals for Electricity.

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

Prelims PYQ 2025) Consider the following activities:

- I. Production of crude oil
- II. Refining, storage and distribution of petroleum products
- III. Marketing and sale of petroleum products
- IV. Production of natural gas

How many of the above activities are regulated by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board in our country?

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



Tea Crop and Mandatory Auction Rules



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 3: Agricultural Resources, Cropping Patterns
Newspaper: The Hindu; Page Number: 04

Tea Auction Rules Issue

Context

- Assam tea bodies seek **end/modification of mandatory auction rules** (2024 & 2025 orders).

Mandate

- 100% dust tea + $\geq 50\%$ total tea \rightarrow **must be sold via auctions**

Problems

- High cost:** $\sim ₹10/\text{kg}$ ($\sim 5\%$ price)
- Longer sales cycle**
- Costs > profits \rightarrow unviable**

Impact

- Reduced **profitability & competitiveness**
- Limited **market flexibility**

Demands

- Freedom to sell:** auction OR private
- Relaxation/exemptions**

Data

- Assam + WB: **83%** production
- South India: **17%**
- Total: **~ 1350 mn kg** (North: ~ 1120 mn kg)

Core Issue : Regulation vs market freedom in agri-marketing



Tea Crop

Temperature



28–32°C

Over 150 cm annually

Water



Standing water is harmful

- High (>80%) with heavy rainfall

Crop Type



Year-round, tropical & subtropical crop

Climate

- Warm, moist, frost-free with frequent, evenly distributed showers



Soil

- Well-drained laterite soil, rich in organic content (humus)

Industry

- Plantation crop; labour-intensive

Major Cultivation Areas:

Assam > West Bengal > Tamil Nadu



Industry

- Plantation crop; labour-intensive



Chemical Content

- Rich in caffeine and tannin



Other Major Producer:

- Kenya



Tea Crop and Mandatory Auction Rules



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 3: Agricultural Resources, Cropping Patterns
Newspaper: The Hindu; Page Number: 04

UPSC CSE Prelims PYQ 2022

79. With reference to the "Tea Board" in India, consider the following statements :

1. The Tea Board is a statutory body.
2. It is a regulatory body attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
3. The Tea Board's Head Office is situated in Bengaluru.
4. The Board has overseas offices at Dubai and Moscow.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

Commodity Boards in India

Board	Headquarters	Formation Year	Governing Act
Tea Board	Kolkata, WB	1953	Tea Act, 1953
Coffee Board	Bengaluru, KA	1942	Coffee Act, 1942
Rubber Board	Kottayam, KL	1947	Rubber Act, 1947
Spices Board	Kochi, KL	1987	Spices Board Act, 1986
Tobacco Board	Guntur, AP	1975	Tobacco Board Act, 1975



Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha


SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Parliament, Indian Constitution
Newspaper: The Hindu; **Page Number:** 12




Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

About


2 Second-in-Command Presiding Officer of Rajya Sabha

 Presides in absence of Chairman (Vice President)

 Ensure order, decorum & smooth legislative functioning



Presiding Officers (Parliament) – Role


 Regulate proceedings of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha


 Maintain order, discipline & rules


 Conduct debates & legislative business

 Ensure efficient functioning of Parliament


Election

 Elected by Rajya Sabha from its members

 Requires Simple Majority (present & voting)

 Election presided by Chairman

Oath

 No separate oath

MP oath is sufficient



Vacates office if:

- Ceases to be member
- Resigns (to Chairman)
- Removed by Effective Majority

Tenure

 Co-terminus with Rajya Sabha membership

- Vacates office if:
- Ceases to be member
- Resigns (to Chairman)
- Removed by Effective Majority

Vacancy → Fresh election




Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Parliament, Indian Constitution
Newspaper: The Hindu; **Page Number:** 12



Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Removal

- ✓ By Effective Majority (total membership – vacancies)
- ✓ 14 days' prior notice required
- ✓ Cannot preside during removal proceedings 

Roles & Functions

Acts as Chairman when:

- ✓ Office of Chairman is vacant
- ✓ Vice President acts/discharges duties of President
- ✓ Chairman absent

Presides over Joint Sitting
(if Speaker & Deputy Speaker absent)
(Chairman cannot preside over joint sitting)



Powers & Privileges

When presiding:

- ✓ Same powers as Chairman
- ✓ No vote in first instance.
- ✓ Can exercise Casting Vote

When not presiding:

- ✓ Acts as ordinary member
- ✓ Can speak, participate & vote normally
- ✓ Directly accountable to Rajya Sabha (not subordinate to Chairman)

Salary & Allowances

- ✓ Fixed by Parliament
- ✓ Charged on Consolidated Fund of India (not votable)

Significance

- ✓ Ensures orderly functioning of House
- ✓ Maintains continuity in absence of Chairman
- ✓ Plays role in parliamentary committees & scrutiny



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 3: Capital Markets

Newspaper: The Hindu; Page Number: 13

Expedite Co-location in Commodity Markets – ANMI (Crisp Notes)

Context

- **ANMI (Association of NSE Members of India)** under President **Kamlesh D. Shroff**
- Urges faster reforms in **commodity markets**

Key Demands

- **Faster rollout of co-location** in commodity markets
- **Action on dormant Demat accounts**
- **Optimisation of taxes:**
 - Securities Transaction Tax (STT)
 - Commodity Transaction Tax (CTT)
- **Rationalisation of weekly expiry days**
- **Investor protection** (curbing misuse of Demat/PAN-KYC lending)

Institutional Engagement

- Will engage with:
 - **Ministry of Finance**
 - **SEBI**
 - **RBI**

Key Issue Highlighted

- **Commodity derivatives underdeveloped vs equities**

Intermediary Participation Data (SEBI):

- Equity brokers: **4,936**
- Commodity derivatives: **2,012**
- Interest rate derivatives: **1,513**
- Debt segment: **741**

Core Concern

- Market expansion has occurred, **but activity is concentrated in limited segments**, indicating **imbalanced development**



Co-location Trading

What is Co-location Trading?

- Facility offered by National Stock Exchange of India (NSE) since 2009
- Allows brokers to place their servers inside exchange data centres

Benefit

- ✓ Reduced latency (faster order execution)
- ✓ Early access to buy/sell orders (market data advantage)

Legal Status

- Not illegal
- Permitted globally as a paid service
- Allowed in India by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in 2008

Issue arises only when:

- ⚠️ Unfair preferential access / misuse occurs

Key Facts: National Stock Exchange (NSE)

- One of India's 2 major exchanges (other: Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE))
- India's largest financial market
- 4th largest globally (by trading volume)
- Pioneer in Fully automated electronic trading in India
- Plays a central role in price discovery & liquidity

Why Controversial?

- Creates speed advantage → potential inequality
- May lead to:
 - ✓ Market manipulation concerns
 - ✓ Information asymmetry

Issue arises only when:

- ✓ Unfair preferential access / misuse occurs



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Fundamental Rights, Judiciary

Newspaper: The Indian Exoress; Page Number: 07

Meaning of Bail

- The term '**bail**' originated from an old French verb '**bailer**' which means 'to give' or 'to deliver'.
- **Bail** is the conditional/provisional release of a person held under legal custody (in matters which are yet to be pronounced by the Court), by undertaking a promise to appear in the Court as and when required.
- It signifies a **security/collateral deposited** before the Court for release.

• There are commonly **four types of bail in India**:

- 1. Default Bail:** This is a right to bail that accrues when the police fail to complete investigation within a specified period in respect of a person in judicial/ police custody. It is also known as statutory bail.
 - At the end of this specified period, if the investigation is not complete, the court shall release the person "if he is prepared to and does furnish bail". This is enshrined in **Section 167(2)** of the **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC)**.
- 2. Regular Bail:** A regular bail is generally granted to a person who has been arrested or is in police custody. A bail application can be filed for the regular bail under **section 437 and 439 of CrPC**.
- 3. Interim Bail:** This type of bail is granted for a short period of time by the Court till the application seeking **Anticipatory Bail or Regular Bail** is pending before a Court.
- 4. Anticipatory Bail:** Anticipatory bail is granted under **section 438 of CrPC** either by session court or High Court. An application for the grant of anticipatory bail can be filed by the person who discerns that he may be arrested by the police for a non-bailable offence.

Section	Provision	Nature	Key Points
478	Bail in bailable offences	Right	Bail must be granted by police/Magistrate
479	Bail to indigent person	Right-oriented	Personal bond allowed if no surety
480	Bail in non-bailable offences	Discretionary	Court discretion; stricter for grave offences
481	Bail on delay (undertrial)	Right-based	Bail if trial not completed within time
482	Anticipatory bail	Discretionary	Pre-arrest bail by Sessions/HC
483	Powers of HC/Sessions Court	Discretionary	Wide powers to grant bail
484	Bail to person in custody	Procedural	Court may order release
485	Bail bond	Procedural	Conditions, sureties
486	Discharge of sureties	Procedural	Surety release rules
487	Deposit instead of bond	Procedural	Money deposit allowed
488	Cancellation of bail	Discretionary	Bail can be cancelled



Anticipatory Bail



SYLLABUS: GS Paper 2: Fundamental Rights, Judiciary
Newspaper: The Indian Exoress; **Page Number:** 07

CrPC vs BNSS Mapping

Concept	CrPC Section	BNSS Section
Bailable offence	436	478
Non-bailable offence	437	480
Anticipatory bail	438	482
HC/Sessions powers	439	483
Default bail	167(2)	187



Q1. Consider the following statements:

1. The shift in the macroeconomic base year from 2011–12 to 2025–26 resulted in a downward revision of the absolute nominal GDP figures.
2. The revision corrected the GDP estimates from approximately ₹345 trillion to ₹357 trillion to account for the expanding informal sector.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) None

Answer: b

Q2. With reference to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, consider the following statements:

1. It is the nodal agency responsible for regulating the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas in India.
2. It has the authority to regulate the retail prices of petrol, diesel, and aviation turbine fuel to protect consumer interests.
3. It is empowered to register and authorise entities to lay, build, and operate City Gas Distribution networks.

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

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

Answer: a

Q3. Consider the following statements:

1. In North-East India, tea bushes are predominantly grown under the canopy of leguminous shade trees.
2. Frequent frost during the winter months is essential for inducing dormancy and improving the flavour profile of the tea leaves.

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

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the presiding officers of the Rajya Sabha:

1. When the offices of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are vacant, a member from the 'Panel of Vice-Chairpersons' presides over the sitting of the House.
2. While presiding over the House, the Deputy Chairman possesses the same powers as the Chairman, and his rulings cannot be appealed against to the Chairman.
3. The salary and allowances of the Deputy Chairman are fixed by Parliament and are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) None

Answer: c

Q5. How many of the following functions do NOT fall under the mandate or typical activities of the Association of National Exchanges Members of India (ANMI)?

1. Submitting representations to the Ministry of Finance regarding securities transaction taxes.
2. Acting as the central counterparty to guarantee the financial settlement of all equity trades executed on national exchanges.
3. Conducting financial literacy and investor awareness programs to expand retail participation.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer: b





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