



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

24th April 2026



CONTEXT: Opposition has criticised the government for permitting use of Ethanol in Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) calling it a potential risk to aviation safety

Mains Heading 1 : Various "Types" of Bio- Fuel :

What is the potential of biochar? | Explained

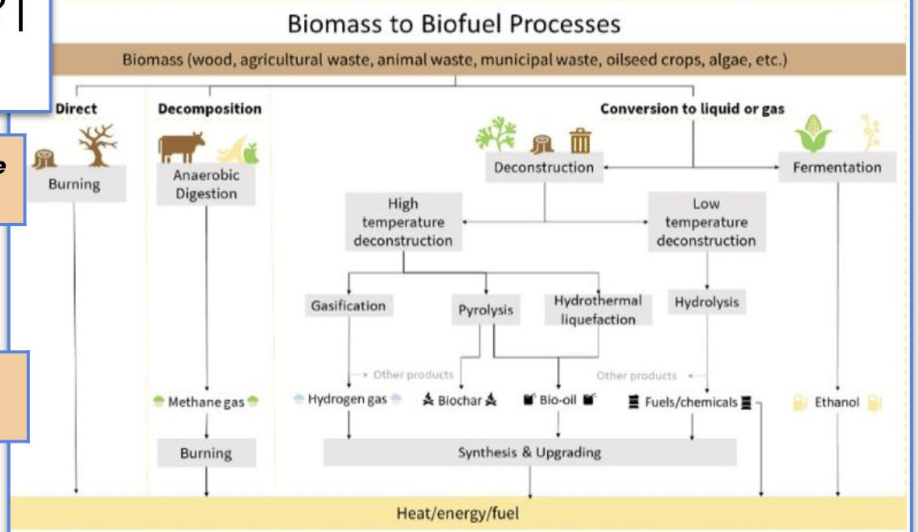
India : 600 MMT of Agricultural residue + 60 MMT of Solid waste / year

Burning & Dumping : Methane, NO & CO2

30-50% usage can lead to 15-26 MMT of Biochar

Carbon Sequestration = 0.1 Gigatonnes of CO2 annually

Bio - Oil = Offset 12-19 MMT of Diesel or Kerosene requirement



Mains Heading 2 : The "National Bio-Fuel Policy 2018" :

MoPNG : "E30 by 2030" :

OMCs : Procure Ethanol from "Domestic sources"

Notified Administered Price (NAP) for Ethanol

Free movement of Ethanol Under Industries Act 1951

Flex Fuel Engine under PLI Scheme

Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for Ethanol Projects

- **Waste to Wealth Concept : Use of Agriculture & Municipal Solid waste**
- **Reduce Import dependency on Crude Oil : Crude imports reduced by 238 Lakh Metric tonnes**
- **Employment Generation : ₹1.2 Lakh Crore income to farmers**
- **Enhanced BOP : Saved ₹1.4 Lakh Crore in Foreign Exchange**

"Annadatas to Urjadatas" :

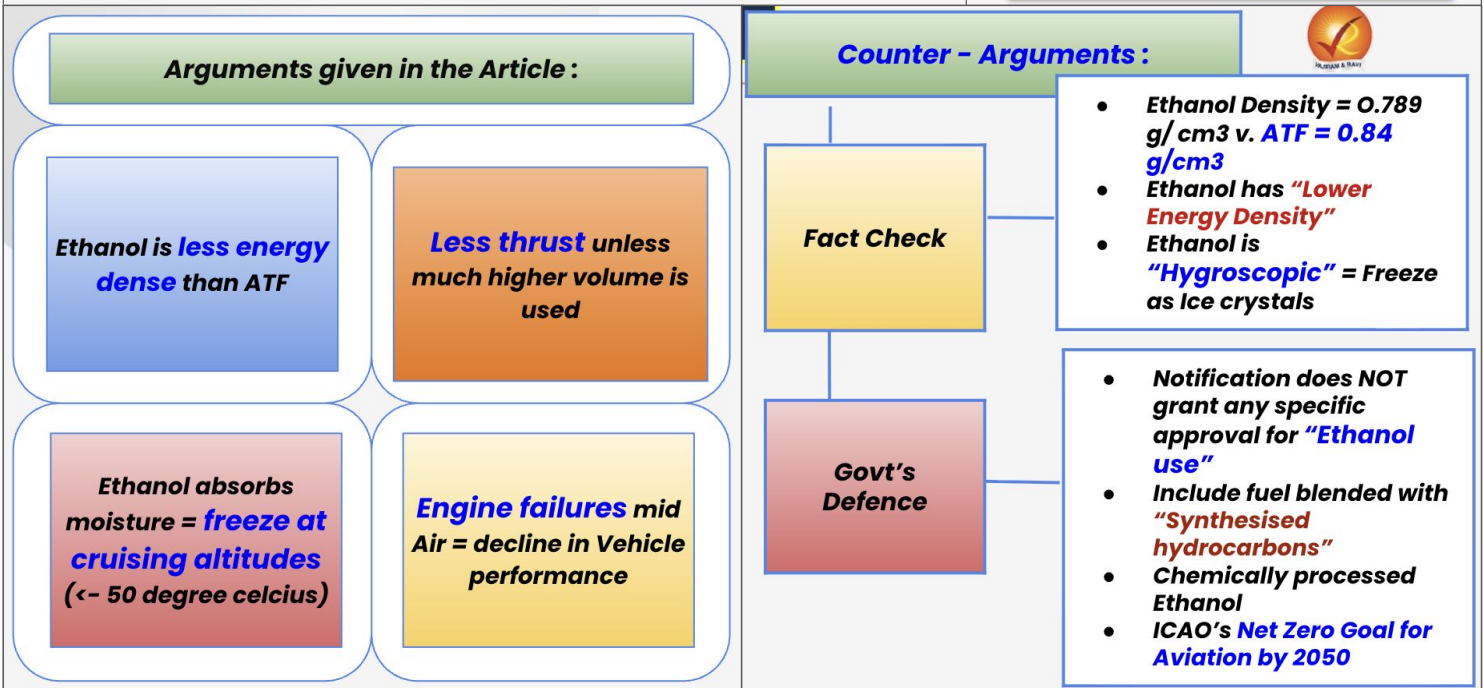
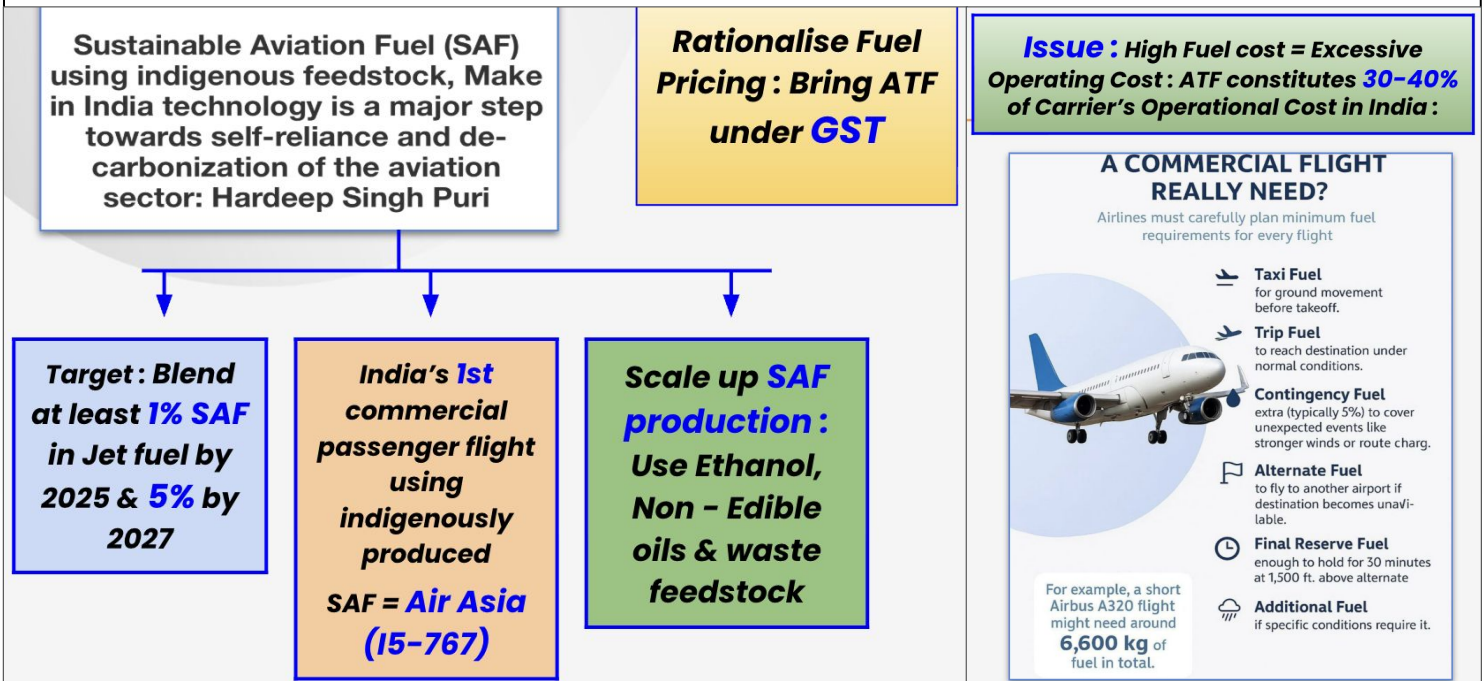
A blending mandate has already been initiated, with a target of 1% blending for international flights by 2027, increasing to 2% by 2028, and scaling further as supply stabilizes



Impact of Ethanol Blending

CONTEXT: Opposition has criticised the government for permitting use of Ethanol in Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) calling it a potential risk to aviation safety

Mains Heading 3 : Opposition's Argument : "Potential Risk to Aviation Safety" :



Impact of Ethanol Blending

CONTEXT: Opposition has criticised the government for permitting use of Ethanol in Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) calling it a potential risk to aviation safety

Mains Heading 4 : Other "Steps" Taken by GOI :

Initiatives by GOI to promote Bio - Fuel Use :	
SATAT Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBG from agricultural & municipal solid waste Long - term purchase agreements from OMCs Additional Farmer income
JIVAN Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of ethanol from lignocellulosic biomass Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for setting up 2G ethanol plants
GOBARDHAN Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bio - Gas & CBG plants in rural areas Reduce open dumping & methane emission Focus on waste to wealth concept
RUCO by FSSAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channelise used cooking oil towards biodiesel manufacturers Impetus on "Circular economy"

ETHANOL EXPORT POLICY

PRIORITISING INDIA, POWERING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

01 RESTRICTIVE EXPORT REGIME (STRATEGIC CONTROL)

Ethanol exports are placed under a "restricted" category and require prior approval from the Government of India.

Ensures domestic energy and food security is prioritised.

02 APPROVAL BY INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

Export permissions are granted by an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, and Ministry of Food & Public Distribution.

Ensures coordinated decision-making based on supply-demand conditions.

03 PRIORITY TO ETHANOL BLENDING PROGRAMME (EBP)

Domestic requirement for Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) is given the highest priority.

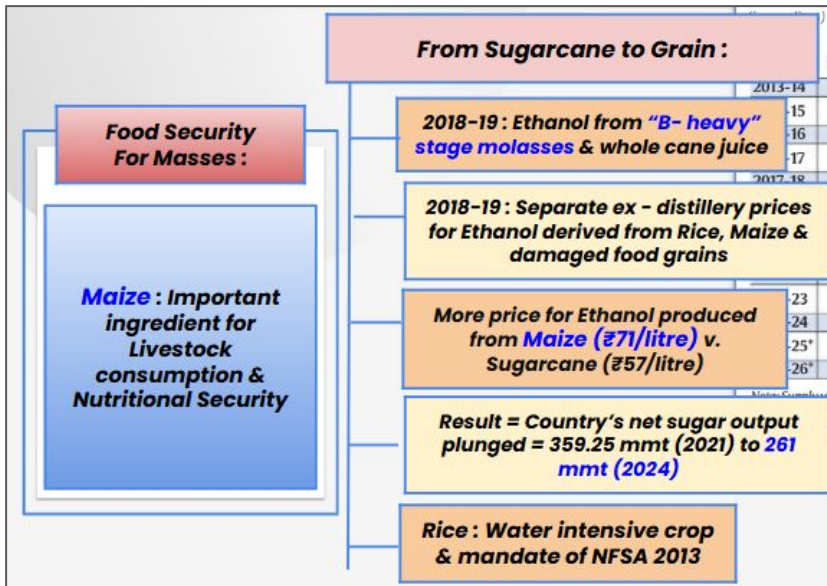
Export is allowed only after ensuring adequate supply for blending targets (e.g., E20 goal).

04 DYNAMIC POLICY BASED ON DOMESTIC AVAILABILITY

Export decisions are not fixed. They depend on factors like sugar production levels, food grain availability, and fuel blending targets.

The Government may tighten or relax export norms annually as per domestic supply-demand balance.

Mains Heading 5 : "Food v. Fuel" Debate :



ETHANOL SUPPLIED TO OIL-MARKETING COMPANIES

(in crore litres)

SUPPLY YEAR	FROM SUGARCANE	FROM GRAINS	TOTAL SUPPLY	BLENDING IN %	SUGAR DIVERSION@
2013-14	38.00	0	38.00	1.60%	0
2014-15	67.41	0	67.41	2.33%	0
2015-16	111.40	0	111.4	3.51%	0
2016-17	66.51	0	66.51	2.07%	0
2017-18	150.50	0	150.50	4.22%	0
2018-19	179.05	9.5	188.55	4.92%	3.37
2019-20	157.09	15.94	173.03	5.00%	9.26
2020-21	260.90	41.50	302.40	8.10%	22.00
2021-22	339.75	68.34	408.09	10.02%	36.00
2022-23	369.30	137.10	506.40	12.00%	45.00
2023-24	270.27	402.22	672.49	14.60%	24.00
2024-25*	300.00	620.00	920.00	19.12%**	35.00
2025-26*	400.00	650.00	1050.00	20.00%	50.00

Note: Supply years are Dec-Nov till 2021-22, Dec-Oct for 2022-23 and Nov-Oct from 2023-24. *Projected; **All-India average for Nov-Aug; @lakh tonnes.

Mains Practice Question : What do you understand by Ethanol Blending? Highlight the salient features of National Biofuel Policy 2018. (10 Marks, 150 words)

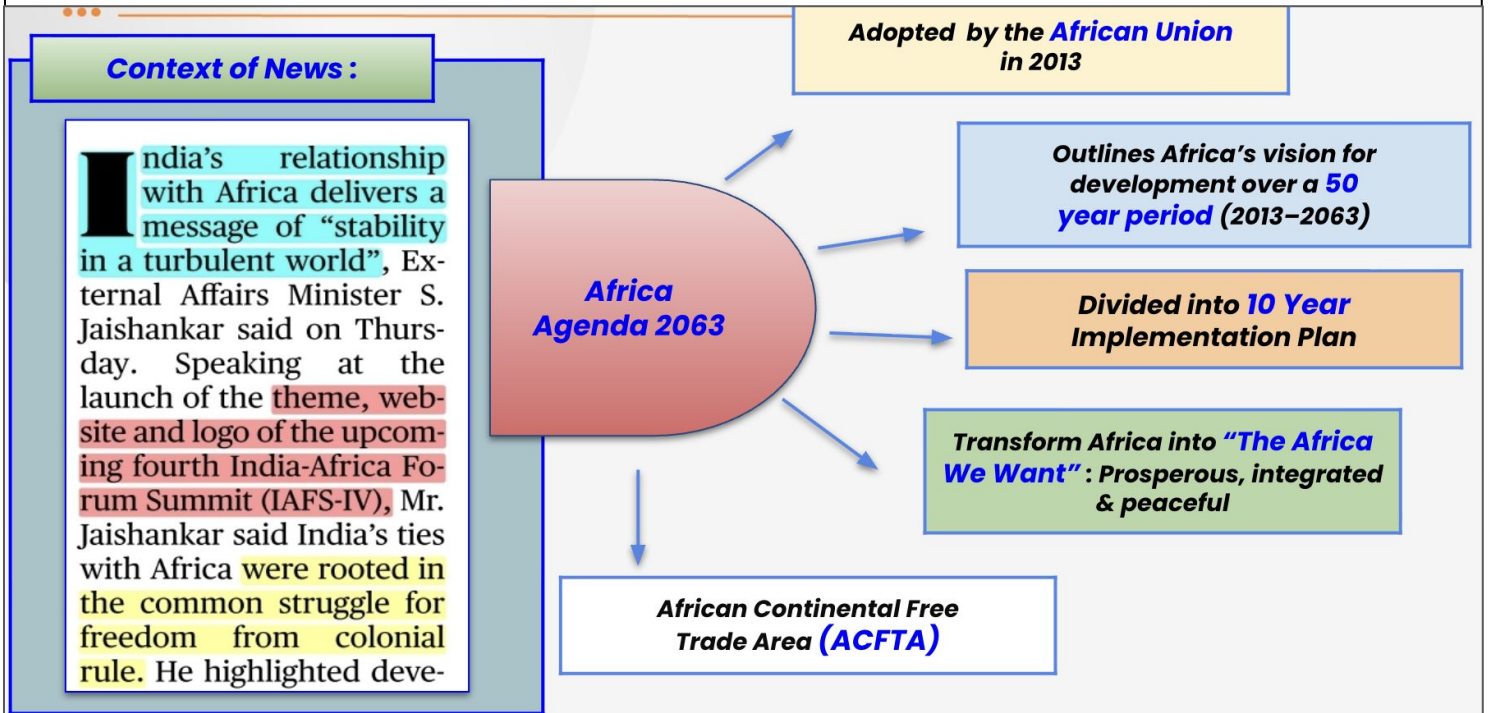


4th India - Africa Forum Summit



CONTEXT: The 4th India - Africa Forum Summit is being hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi with the theme of "Enduring Partnership- Shared Vision" highlighting importance of Africa for India

Mains Heading 1: "Partnership for Prosperity & Progress" :



African

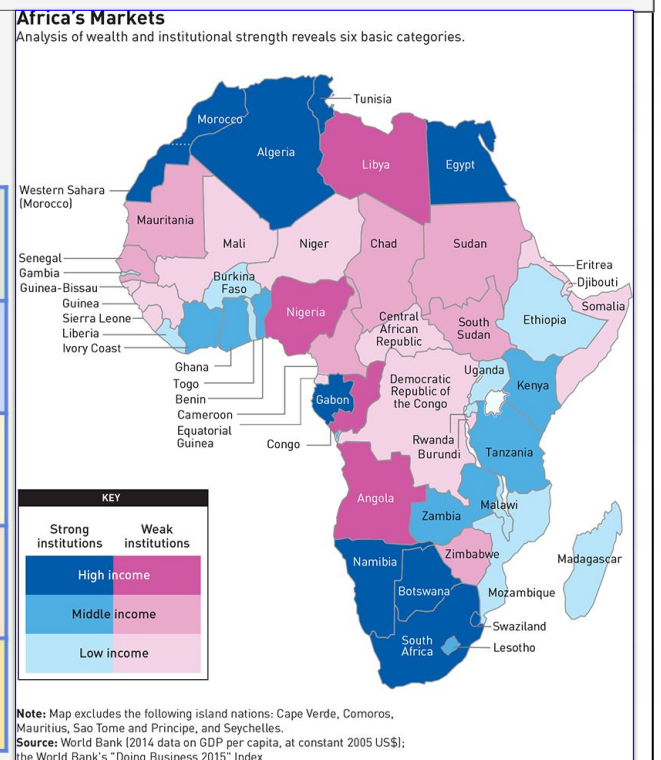
intergovernmental organization comprising 55 member

Announced in the Sirte Declaration in Sirte, Libya on 9 September 1999

Bloc was launched on 9 July 2002 in Durban, South Africa

Headquarter = Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Assembly of the African Union = Semi-annual meeting of the heads of state

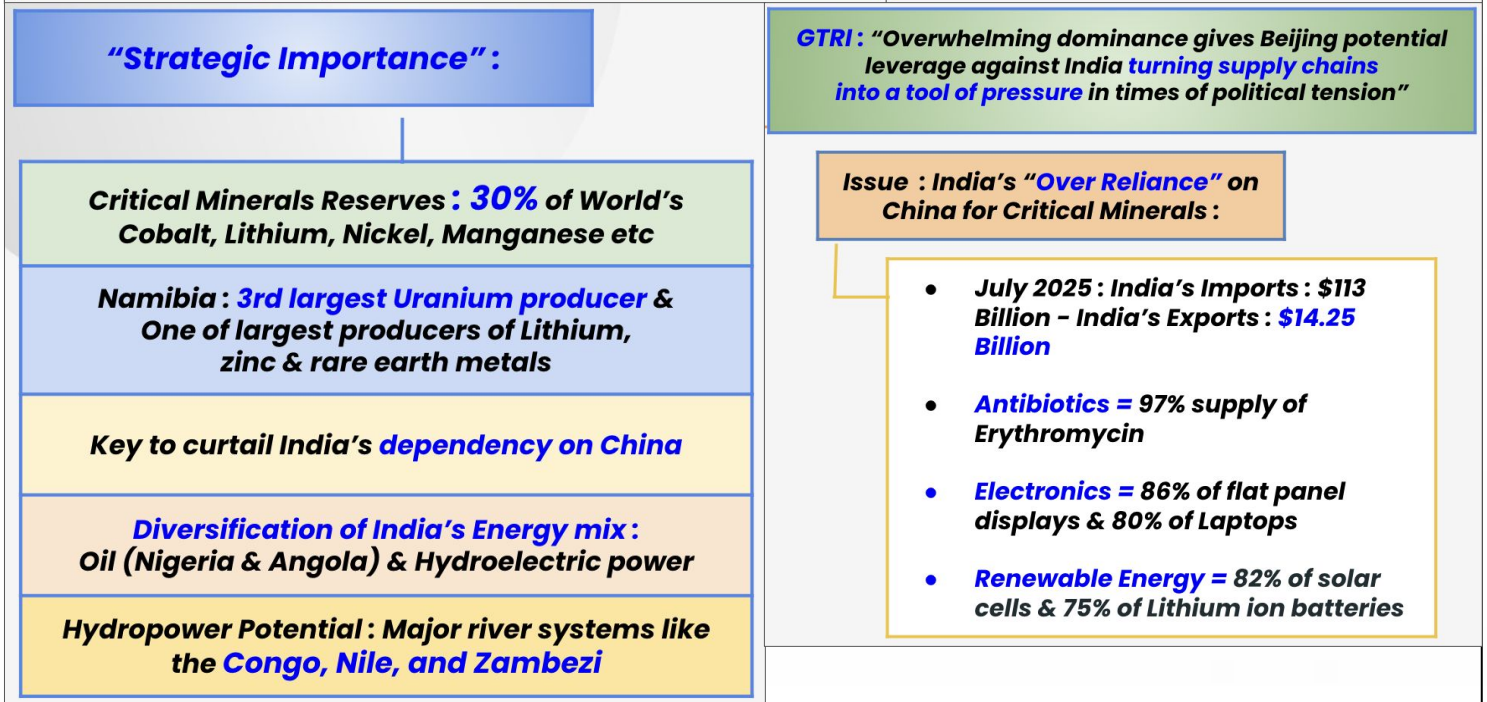
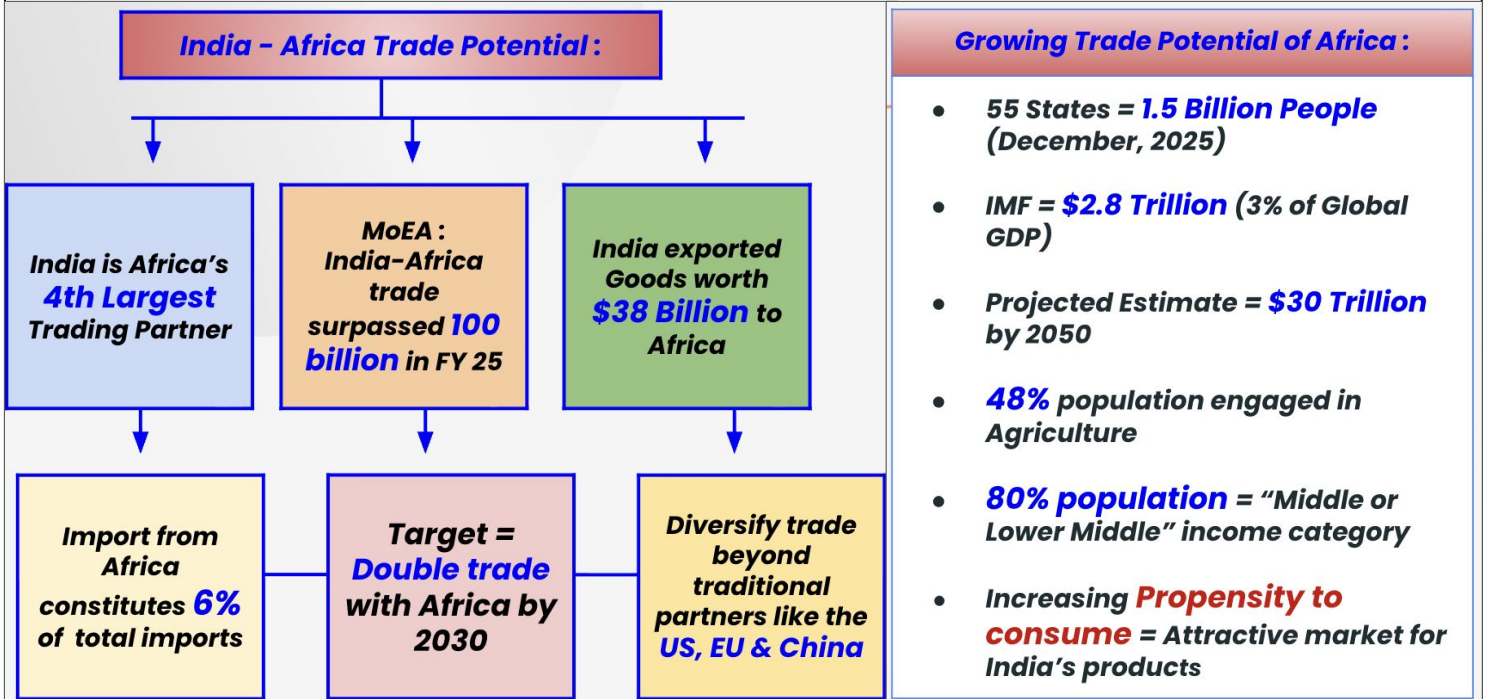


4th India - Africa Forum Summit



CONTEXT: The 4th India - Africa Forum Summit is being hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi with the theme of "Enduring Partnership- Shared Vision" highlighting importance of Africa for India

Mains Heading 2 : "Importance" of Africa for India



4th India - Africa Forum Summit



CONTEXT: The 4th India - Africa Forum Summit is being hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi with the theme of "Enduring Partnership- Shared Vision" highlighting importance of Africa for India

India as "Trailblazer" for Global South :	G4 (Group of Four) (*position presented in the IGN document in 2015)	AU (African Union) (*position presented in the draft resolution by Africa in 2005)	CARICOM (Caribbean Community)	L69	UFC (Uniting for Consensus)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bandung Conference 1955 : Afro - Asian Solidarity & advocacy for Decolonisation Panchsheel Principles : Equality & Mutual Benefit Vaccine Maitri : Grants & Vaccines to 42 African countries Support to African Union's claim in UNSC & UNGA G- 20 Summit 2023 : African Union included as full member of G-20 	Member Brazil, Germany, India and Japan	54 African countries	14 CARICOM member states	India, Jamaica, PNG, Saint Vincent, etc.	Italy, Republic of Korea, Mexico, etc.
	Permanent Seats 11 (+6) Africa(2), Asia-Pacific(2), Latin America and Caribbean(1), Western Europe and other(1)				5 (status quo)
	Non-Permanent Seats 14 or 15 (+4 or +5) Africa(1 or 2), Asia-Pacific(1), Eastern Europe(1), Latin America and Caribbean(1)	15 (+5) Africa(2), Asia-Pacific(1), Eastern Europe(1), Latin America and Caribbean(1)	16 (+6) Africa(2), Asia-Pacific(1), Eastern Europe(1), Latin America and Caribbean(1), SIDS(Small Island Developing States)(1)	Up to 21 (+11) increase of non-permanent seats and creation of new category of membership based on longer term non-permanent seats	
	Veto The new permanent members shall not exercise the veto-right until a decision has been taken during a review (15 years after the reform)	The veto should be abolished but so long as it exists, it should be extended to all members including the new permanent members	Same as the left In addition, efforts must be made to limit its use	Ready to consider formulas on how to best limit its use	

※G4 expressed its support to the Common African Position (CAP) in the G4 Ministerial Joint Press Statement (September 2021).

Issues to be discussed:

- Categories of Membership
- Regional Representation
- Question of the Veto
- Size of an Enlarged Council and Working Methods of the Council
- Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly

Mains Heading 3 : "Barriers" in the Pathway forward :

China's Posturing in Africa

- Largest bilateral trading partner in Africa = Trade volume surpassing \$200 billion**
- Nairobi - Mombasa Railway Line & Kribi Sea port in Cameroon**
- People's Liberation Army (PLA) Support Base in Djibouti**
- 24% total imports to Africa came from China & 33% imports fell in HSN84 & 85 categories**
- Debt Trap Diplomacy : 2 of Namibia's most productive radioactive element mines owned by Chinese Companies**

China's Dominance in Critical Minerals :

Chart 1: Country-wise share (in %) of global reserves of rare earths (as per U.S. Geological Survey 2025)

China	48.9
Brazil	23.3
India	7.7
Australia	6.3
Russia	4.2
Vietnam	3.9
U.S.	2.1
Greenland	1.7
South Africa	1
Tanzania	1
Canada	0.9

Chart 2: Country-wise share of estimated global mine production of rare earths in the last five years

China	65.8%
U.S.	13.2%
Burma	9%
Australia	5.6%
Thailand	2.1%
Nigeria	1.2%
India	0.9%

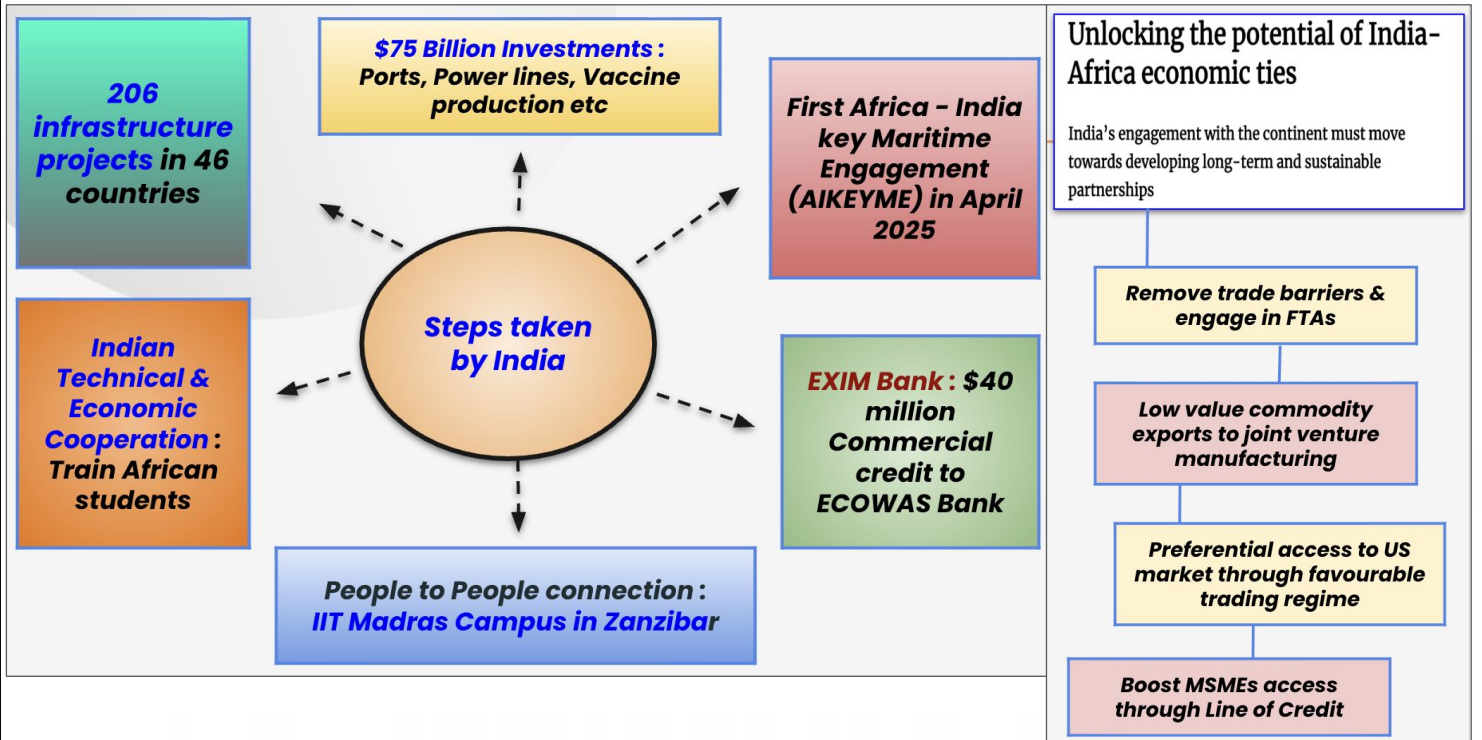


4th India - Africa Forum Summit



CONTEXT: The 4th India - Africa Forum Summit is being hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi with the theme of "Enduring Partnership- Shared Vision" highlighting importance of Africa for India

Mains Heading 3 : "Connect. Build. Revive with Africa"



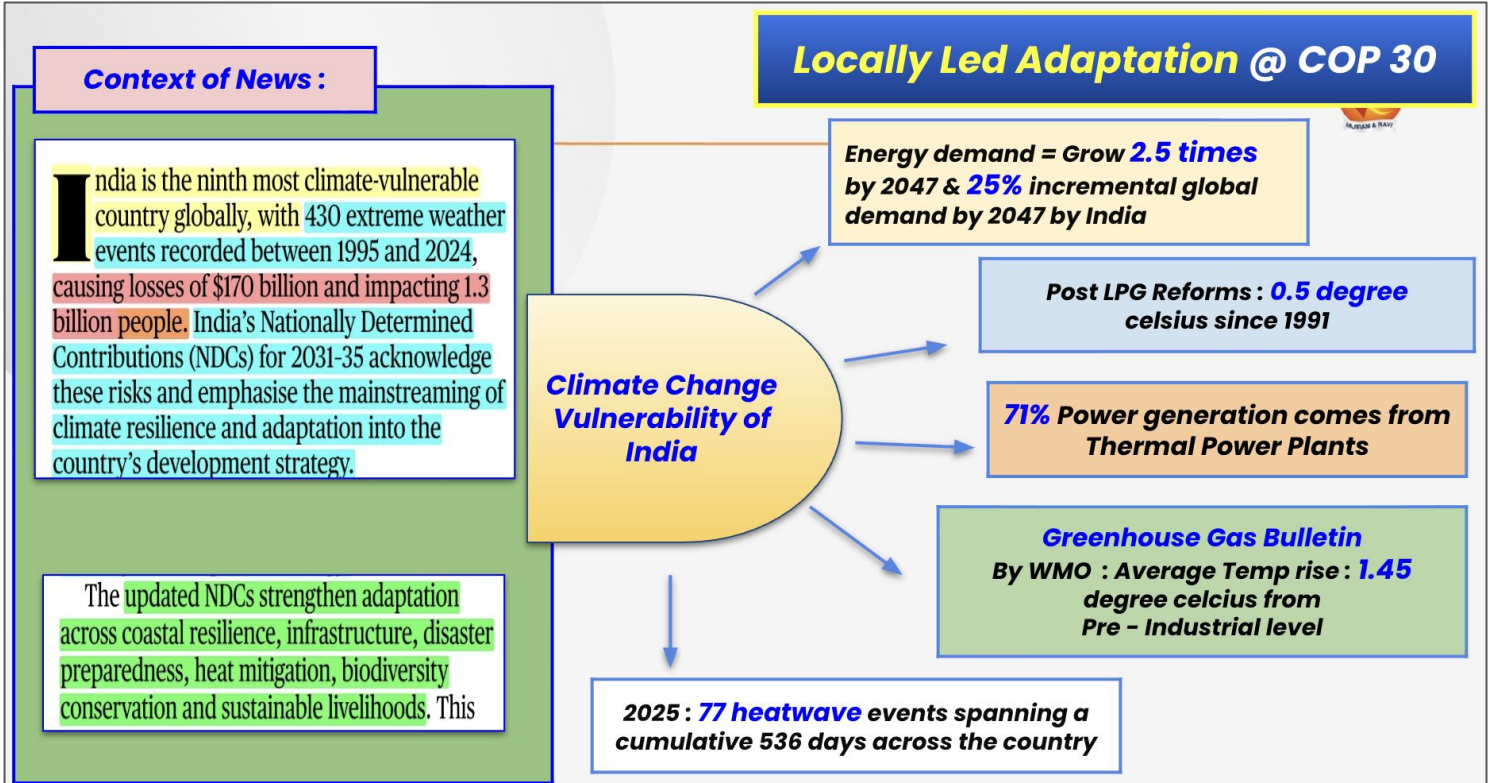
Mains Practice Question : Discuss the evolution of India–Africa relations in recent years. Highlight key areas of cooperation and the challenges faced. (10 Marks, 150 words)



Locally Led Adaptation @ COP 30



Syllabus: PRELIMS: Environment & Climate Change
Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No. 8**



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.

Locally Led Adaptation @ COP 30

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



Locally Led Adaptation @ COP 30



Syllabus: PRELIMS: Environment & Climate Change
Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No. 8**

Locally Led Adaptation @ COP 30

COP 30 @ Belem, Brazil

Initiatives to tackle climate change designed & implemented by local communities

Decentralised Decision making : Power & Resources shifted to local governments

Use of Indigenous knowledge & traditional systems

Community led water Conservation strategies in drought prone areas

TN's Climate Resilient Villages

- Local government led initiatives in 11 vulnerable districts
- Focus on Water management, drought mitigation, waste management & Renewable energy
- Support from World Resources Institute
- Economic Survey 2025 : Spending 5-6% of GDP on Adaptation & Resilience

Other "Good Governance" Models

- **Hiware Bazar in Maharashtra** : Ban on water intensive crops & shift to sustainable agriculture
- **Dharnai (Bihar)** : Fully solar powered village
- **Odanthurai (TN)** : India's first village to install Panchayat owned 350KW Wind turbines



Syllabus: PRELIMS: Economy & Modern History
Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No. 9**

Weakening of Unionisation

Context of News :

PARLEY

Since March, the country has witnessed a number of agitations by workers, particularly by those in the manufacturing sector. In the background of these protests for minimum wages; expansion of the social security ambit; and against the contractualisation of jobs, the role of trade unions have come up for discussion. There have been concerns about the impact of deunionisation and how it has affected the workers. Kingshuk Sarkar and Fredy K. Thazhath discuss the question in a conversation moderated by A. M. Jigeesh.

Shram Shakti Neeti 2025

To create fair, inclusive & future ready world of work aligned with the national aspiration of a developed India by 2047

Key Provisions :

- ❑ **Portable Universal Social Security Account : Merges EPFO, ESIC, PM - JAY, e- SHRAM & State Welfare Boards**
- ❑ **Implementation of the Occupational Safety and Health Code with risk based inspections**
- ❑ **Article 42 : Near Zero Fatalities by 2047**
- ❑ **Sharp reduction in informal jobs through digital compliance & AI-driven labour governance capacity**
- ❑ **Increase women's participation in the labour force to 35% by 2030**

Weakening of Unionisation

Sasipada Banerjee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bharat Shramjeevi (1870) • Workingmen's Club
Sorabjee Shapoorji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1878 : Bill for better working condition for Labour in Bombay LC
NM Lokhande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1880 : Deenbandhu • 1884 : Labour Convention • 1890 : Bombay Mills Hand Association
Worker Welfare Society 1910	Talcherkar, SK Bole & SW Patil - Work hour for men = 12 hours
1917	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Revolution • Govt's control over "Factors of Production"
Madras Labour Union 1918	India's first organised Labour Union

Factory Act 1881

- **Prohibited - Children under 7 years**
- **7 years - 12 years = 9 hours work a day**
- **Children = 4 holidays / Month**
- **Fencing of Hazardous Machinery**

Factory Act 1891

- **Prohibited - Children under 9 years of age**
- **9 - 14 years = 7 hours work a day**
- **Women = 11 hours**
- **Men = Unlimited**
- **4 Holidays / Month for all**
- **Not applicable to Tea & Coffee Plantation**



Syllabus: PRELIMS: Economy & Modern History
Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No. 9**

Weakening of Unionisation

All India Trade Union Congress 1920

101 delegates from **64** Unions

MA Jinnah, MN Nehru, Annie Besant

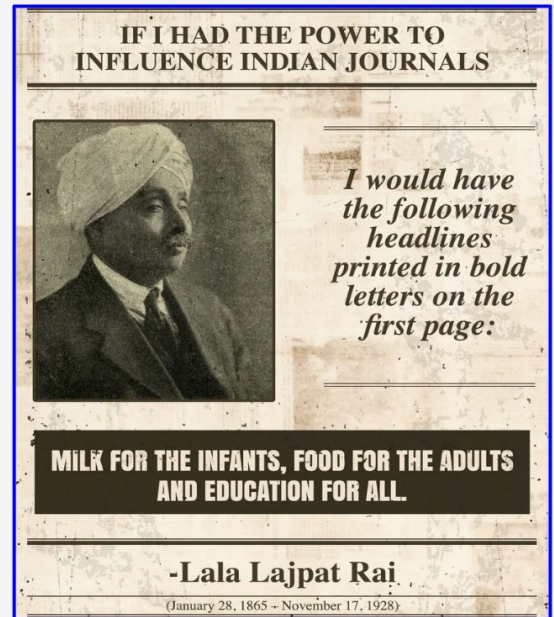
Lala Lajpat Rai:
 "Organise, educate & agitate"

Jharia Resolution 1921:
 "Poorna Swaraj"

CR Das (1923) + **JL Nehru** (1928) + **SC Bose** (1929) + VV Giri (1942)

Draft labour policy violates tripartite process: AITUC

Discussions with the CTUs as the main stakeholders before drafting such a policy is a standard and crucial practice established in India

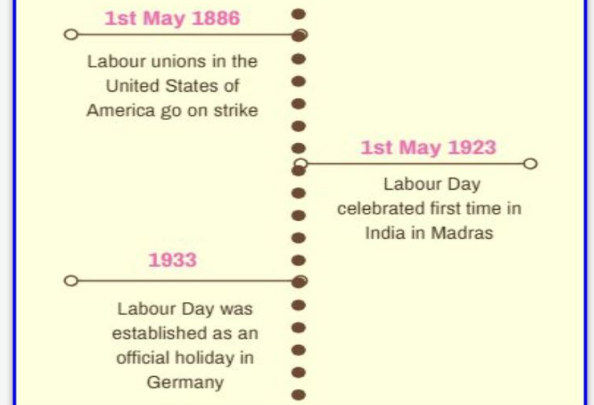


Weakening of Unionisation

Right to form "Union":

Trade Union Act of 1926	Reflection in Indian Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum 7 members = Trade Union TU = Sue, Sued, own property & enter contracts 50% office bearers shall be engaged in industry Immunity from Civil & Criminal Liability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 19 (1) (c): Freedom of Associations to form Unions or Cooperative Societies BR Singh v. UOI 1989: Upheld Fundamental Right State can restrict formation: Public Order, Morality, Sovereignty

LABOUR DAY IMPORTANT DATES



Online Gaming Rules

Syllabus: PRELIMS: Government Acts & Policies
Newspaper: Indian Express, **Page No. EXPLAINED**

Context of News :

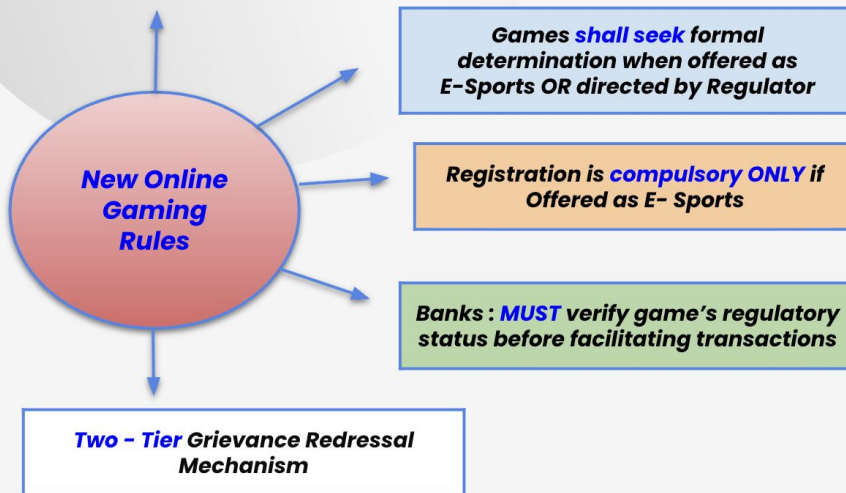
The Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Rules, 2026, which the Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) finalised after extensive inter-ministerial consultations, are scheduled to come into force on May 1. Its parent Act, passed last year, put a definitive stop to India's burgeoning real-money gaming sector, affecting highly valued start-ups such as Dream11, PokerBaazi, Winzo, and Mobile Premier League.

India's online game market has expanded rapidly in recent years, with hundreds of millions of users and increasing monetisation. This rise has been accompanied by concerns over addiction, fraud and regulatory arbitrage, with different states following different rules. This prompted the Centre to step in with a national framework.

Status of Online Gaming in India

Estimated Valuation : ₹33,000+ crore by 2028	Idea of \$1 Trillion Digital Economy by 2030	28% CAGR between 2020-24	FDI : 100% permissible under Automatic route
2020-25 : \$2.8 Billion Funds raised	Employment : 2.5 Lakh + jobs by 2030	3000% increase in Female Workforce	30% Income Tax on Winning under ITA 1961

Determination & Registration System : "NOT Universally mandatory"



User Safety Features :

- Age Verification
- Parental Controls
- User reporting tools
- Counselling Support for Teenagers
- Fair - Play mechanism
- Internal Grievance Redressal by Gaming companies



Online Gaming Rules



Syllabus: PRELIMS: Government Acts & Policies
Newspaper: Indian Express, **Page No. EXPLAINED**

Online Gaming Rules

Online Gaming Authority of India :

- **Under Ministry of Electronics & IT**
- **Determine whether Game qualifies as Online Money Game, Social Game or E- Sports**
- **Issue directives, hear complaints & impose penalties**
- **Govt representatives : Home, Finance, Information Broadcasting & Sports Ministry**
- **Headed by : Additional Secretary to MoEIT**

2 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY [PART II—SEC. 3(ii)]

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 2026

S.O. 1992(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 8 of the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025 (32 of 2025), the Central Government hereby constitutes the Online Gaming Authority of India, consisting of the following persons, namely:—

1.	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	Chairperson, <i>ex officio</i> ;
2.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member, <i>ex officio</i> ;
3.	Joint Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance	Member, <i>ex officio</i> ;
4.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Member, <i>ex officio</i> ;
5.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	Member, <i>ex officio</i> ;
6.	Joint Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice	Member, <i>ex officio</i> .

[F. No. AA-11018/1/2025-CL&ES]

AJIT KUMAR, Jt. Secy.



New FDI Trend

Syllabus: PRELIMS: Economy
Newspaper: Indian Express, Page No. 15

Context of News :

INDIA'S CAPITAL flows travails seemingly were set for a reversal of fortunes before the US and Israel attacked Iran, with February not only seeing net foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows return to positive territory after a gap of six months but also surge to the highest level in nearly four years.

Recent Trends In FDI

India's NET FDI Inflow : \$4.6 billion in Feb, 2026

Highest since May, 2022 : Net Inflow : \$5.3 Billion

USA in Feb, 2026 : Eliminated penal 25% tariff

FY 25 : India's Net FDI Inflow Was mere \$959 million

Highest : Singapore (34%) > USA > Mauritius

New FDI Trend

Balance of Payment (BOP) :

Current Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade in Goods (Net Visibles) Export (\$441 Billion) - Import (\$683 Billion) = Trade Deficit : \$242 Billion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade in Services : Export of Software Services : \$142 Billion Increase in export of Financial Services = Global Capability Centres Transfer Payments : Remittances = \$ 106 Billion
Capital Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Investment = FDI & FPI Extra Commercial Borrowings NRI Deposits Loans from IMF

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI)
Direct ownership of a business or assets	Purchase of financial assets
Investor seeks significant control over the company or asset	Investor has little or no control over the company or asset
Typically long-term (years to decades)	Typically shorter-term (months to years)
Generally considered higher risk due to involvement in the local economy	Generally considered lower risk as investments are spread across companies and countries
Can create jobs, transfer technology, and boost economic growth	Can provide capital for companies and contribute to market liquidity



Police Custody v. Judicial Custody



Syllabus: PRELIMS: Polity
Newspaper: The Hindu, Page No. 2

Police Custody v. Judicial Custody

Context of News :

A Delhi court on Thursday remanded in four-day police custody the 19-year-old former house help accused of raping and killing a senior IRS officer's 22-year-old daughter at their residence in south Delhi's Kailash Hills in the early hours of Wednesday. The victim was an engineering graduate and preparing for the Civil Services examination.

Police Custody	Judicial Custody
Accused is confined in lockup or remains in custody of Police Officer	Accused is detained under purview of Judicial Magistrate & logged in Central / State prison
Investigating authority can interrogate accused anytime	Officials needs permission of the court for Questioning
Right to Legal counsel & informed of the grounds which police have to ensure	Prison manual comes into picture for routine conduct of the arrested person

Police Custody v. Judicial Custody

CRIME REPORTED

6.24
million cases registered

7.2%
more than 2022

India witnessed a crime every 5 seconds in 2023.

MURDERS

27,721
(2.8% decline from 2022)

Human Trafficking

2,183
(3% decline from 2022)

Kidnapping & Abduction

1,13,564
(5.6% increase from 2022)

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

4,48,211
Cases registered
Highest in UP

1,33,676
Most number of cases registered - **Cruelty by Husband or Relatives**

29,670
Rape Cases
(Highest in Rajasthan)



Q1. Regarding India's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), consider the following statements:

1. India aims to reduce the carbon emission intensity of its GDP by 47% from 2005 levels by 2035.
2. Currently, more than 50% of India's installed power capacity is from non-fossil fuel sources.
3. India has already achieved its target of creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5–3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through forests.

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

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

Answer: b

Q2. With reference to the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), consider the following statements:

1. It was the first nationwide trade union organisation in India.
2. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first President.
3. It was founded during the Non-Cooperation Movement.
4. In its early years, it was influenced by nationalist leaders as well as moderates.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: d

Q3. With reference to the proposed Online Gaming Authority of India, consider the following statements:

1. It functions under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
2. It is responsible for classifying games as Online Money Games, Social Games, or E-sports.
3. It has the power to issue directives, hear complaints, and impose penalties.
4. It is headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
5. It includes representatives from the Ministries

of Home Affairs, Finance, Information & Broadcasting, and Sports.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: a

Q4. With reference to the Balance of Payments (BoP) of a country, consider the following statements:

1. Remittances received from abroad are recorded under the Current Account.
2. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows are recorded under the Capital Account.
3. External commercial borrowings (ECB) by Indian companies are part of the Current Account.
4. Import of goods is recorded as a debit item in the Current Account.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: b

Q5. Regarding the "Police Custody" and "Judicial Custody", consider the following statements:

1. In police custody, the accused is kept in a police lock-up and can be interrogated without prior permission of the court.
2. In judicial custody, the accused is lodged in a prison and any interrogation requires permission of the court.
3. The provisions of prison manuals apply only during police custody.

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

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

Answer: b





VAJIRAM & RAVI

Institute for IAS Examination

A unit of Vajiram & Ravi IAS Study Centre LLP

9-B, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi - 110060 • Ph.: 41007400, 41007500

New No. 62, P Block, 6th Avenue, Anna Nagar,
Chennai - 600040 • Ph.: 044-4330-2121

Visit us at : www.vajiramandravi.com