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- 2. Chinese crew not allowed to come ashore at Vizhinjam port The Hindu
- 3. Supreme Court divided on married woman's right to abort 26-week pregnancy
- 4. 21 lakh appeals pending with Information Commissions: report The Hindu
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- 7. Centre to create autonomous body Mera Yuva Bharat to 'harness immense youth energy for nation-building'
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Solar

Prelims Takeaway

Alliance

International



Important News Articles

GS II

1. Operation Ajay' set to evacuate Indian nationals from Israel- The Hindu

Relevance: Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.

News:

- Government is launching **Operation Ajay to evacuate its citizens** who wish to return from **conflict-hit Israel.**
- This will be the **second evacuation this year, after Operation Kaveri** that brought back several thousand **Indian citizens from conflict-torn Sudan** in April-May.

India-Israel Relations

- Though India officially recognized Israel in 1950, both countries established full diplomatic ties only on 29th January 1992.
- India is Israel's third-largest trade partner in Asia and seventh largest globally.
- **Israeli companies have invested in India** in energy, renewable energy, telecom, real estate, water technologies, and are focusing on setting up R&D centers or production units in India.
- The Indian armed forces have inducted a wide array of Israeli weapon systems over the years, which range from:
 - Phalcon AWACS (Airborne Warning And Control Systems)
 - Heron
 - Searcher-II and Harop drones
 - o Barak anti-missile defence systems and Spyder quick-reaction anti-aircraft missile systems.
- Israel is also joining the India-led International Solar Alliance (ISA), to scale up their cooperation in renewable energy and partner in clean energy.

2. Chinese crew not allowed to come ashore at Vizhinjam port - The Hindu

Relevance: Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.

 Though the Chinese ship carrying container-handling cranes is allowed to dock at the under construction Vizhinjam International Seaport.

Prelims Takeaway

- Vizhinjam Port Project
- The Chinese crew on-board the ship are not allowed to sign off in India, nor allowed to come ashore.

Vizhinjam Port Project | | | | | | |

• It is a Rs 7,525 crore port, being **built under a Public Private Partnership (PPP)** model with Adani Ports Private Limited **at Vizhinjam near Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala**.

Significance

- It is believed that the ultramodern port, located close to major international shipping routes
- It will **boost India's economy** and its location is also of strategic importance.
- The port is **expected to compete with Colombo, Singapore, and Dubai** for a share of transshipment traffic.

Advantage:

- availability of a **20m contour within one nautical mile** from the coast
- minimal littoral drift along the coast
- hardly any maintenance dredging required
- **links to national/regional road,** rail network
- proximity to international shipping routes.









3. Supreme Court divided on married woman's right to abort 26-week pregnancy

Relevance: Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

News:

 Recently, A Division Bench of two women judges of the Supreme Court were split in their opinions about the decision of a married woman to abort her 26-week pregnancy

Prelims Takeaway

 Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act 2021

the Centre's resolve to save the "unborn child.

Key Provisions of Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act 2021

- Under the Act, a **pregnancy may be terminated up to 20 weeks** by a married woman in the case of failure of contraceptive method or device.
- It allows **unmarried women to also terminate a pregnanc**y for this reason.
- **Opinion of one Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) fo**r termination of pregnancy up to 20 weeks of gestation.
- Opinion of two RMPs for termination of pregnancy of 20-24 weeks of gestation.
- Opinion of the State-level medical board is essential for a pregnancy to be terminated after 24 weeks in case of substantial foetal abnormalities.
- Increases the upper gestation limit from 20 to 24 weeks for special categories of women, including:
 - o survivors of rape
 - o victims of incest and other vulnerable women (differently abled women, minors, among others).
- The "name and other particulars of a woman whose pregnancy has been terminated shall not be revealed", except to a person authorised in any law that is currently in force.

4. 21 lakh appeals pending with Information Commissions: report - The Hindu

Relevance: Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.

News

More than three lakh appeals and complaints are pending in 27
 State Information Commissions across the country according to a new report.

Prelims Takeaway

 Right to Information (RTI) Act

Key Points

- Of the 3,21,537 pending appeals,**the maximum number was reported in Maharashtra** (1,15,524) followed by Karnataka (41,047).
- **Tamil Nadu declined** to provide the information.
- Four Information Commissions **Jharkhand, Telangana, Mizoram and Tripura are defunct** as no new Information Commissioners were appointed upon incumbents demitting office.
- **Six Information Commissions are currently headless** the Central Information Commission, and the State Information Commissions of Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Bihar, and Punjab.
- The report has been compiled on information accessed under the Right to Information (RTI)
 Act by the Satark Nagrik Sangathan (SNS)
- During 2023, **2,14,698** cases were disposed of by **29** Information Commissions for which information could be obtained.
- Under the RTI law, Information Commissions are the final appellate authority.







Prelims Takeaway

Pakistan-occupied

Kashmir (PoK)



Case backlog

The time taken to dispose a complaint filed was computed using the average monthly disposal rate and the pendency

| Information Commission | Estimated time for disposal |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| West Bengal | 24 years and 1 month |
| Chhattisgarh | 4 years and 4 months |
| Maharashtra | 4 years |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2 years and 11 months |
| Odisha | 2 years and 7 months |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 year and 11 months |
| Karnataka | 1 year and 11 months |
| Telangana | 1 year and 7 months |
| Kerala | 1 year |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1 year |

5. India likely to skip China's BRI summit - The Hindu

Relevance: Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.

News:

- India is likely to skip China's third summit marking President's signature Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
- Russian President is expected to attend the Belt and Road

 Forum (BRF) in Beijing, with the Russian leader also present at the previous two summits in 2017 and 2019.

Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)- Background

- More than 100 countries signed agreements with China to cooperate in BRI projects like railways, ports, highways and other infrastructure.
- It was announced by the Chinese President in 2013.

Route

- **New Silk Road Economic Belt:** It encompasses trade and investment hubs to the north of China; by reaching out to Eurasia including a link via Myanmar to India.
- Maritime Silk Road (MSR): It begins via the South China Sea going towards Indo-China, South-East Asia and then around the Indian Ocean thus reaching Africa and Europe.

Issues

- Most of the contracts (93%) have also gone to the state-owned enterprises in China.
- Chinese monopoly in lending and building infrastructure has further led to corruption.
- **The debt trap diplomacy,** the lack of transparency and unreasonable loan conditions have made the scheme extremely unpopular.
- This has also led to dumping of steel and cement raising environmental concerns.
- More than **35% of the project portfolio is stuck** on the implementation stage.
- **China is now facing the BRI backlash** in a growing number of countries across Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Central and Eastern Europe.
- The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) passes through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK) and Baluchistan
 - o both of which are home to a long-running insurgency where it faces terrorism and security risks.







Contribution

Prelims Takeaway

Prelims Takeaway

National Unity Day

Regulation Act (FCRA)

nongovernmental

organization (NGO)

Foreign



6. CBI registers FCRA case against NewsClick, others - The Hindu

Relevance: Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education. Human Resources

News:

• The **Central Bureau of Investigation** conducted searches on the premises of NewsClick founder after **registering a case alleging violation of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA).**

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)

- The "Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act" (FCRA) regulates foreign donations and ensures that such contributions do not adversely affect internal security.
- First enacted in 1976, it was amended in 2010 in which a slew of new measures was adopted to regulate foreign donations.
- The FCRA act is implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Under the new rules notified by MHA in 2015, NGOs are required to give an undertaking that
 - the acceptance of foreign funds is not likely to prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India
 - o impact friendly relations with any foreign state and does not disrupt communal harmony.
- The FCRA is applicable to all associations, groups and NGOs which intend to receive foreign donations.

Registration

- It is mandatory for all such NGOs to register themselves under the FCRA.
- Registration can be canceled for a range of reasons including:
 - if in the opinion of the Central Government
 - o If It is necessary for the public interest to cancel the certificate
- Once the registration of an NGO is canceled, it is not eligible for re-registration for three years.

7. Centre to create autonomous body Mera Yuva Bharat to 'harness immense youth energy for nation-building'

Relevance: Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.

News:

 Recently, the Prime Minister's cabinet approved the establishment of an autonomous body called Mera Yuva Bharat

(MY Bharat) for "youth-led development and to provide equitable access to the youth".

Key Points

- The platform is meant to offer suitable opportunities for youngsters to engage in voluntary work in the field of their choice and look for such opportunities across the country.
- It will act as a **one-stop shop for young people** and various central government ministries, and will also create a centralized youth database.
- However, there will be no financial remuneration involved.
- The Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) will be launched on National Unity Day.
- **Objective:** To make it a whole Government platform for youth development.
- The autonomous body **will benefit the youth in the age group of 15-29 years**, in line with the definition of youth in the National Youth Policy.
- In the case of programme components meant for adolescents, the beneficiaries will be in the age group of 10-19 years.
- This will allow them to act as the Yuva Setu between the Government and the citizens.
- It seeks to harness the immense youth energy for nation building.









8. EAM S Jaishankar participates in 23rd Council of Ministers meeting of Indian Ocean Rim Association in Colombo

Relevance: Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.

News:

Prelims Takeaway

Indian Ocean Region

- India participated in the 23rd Council of Ministers (COM) meeting and the 25th Committee of Senior Officials of the Indian
 - Ocean Rim Association (IORA) held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, led by External Affairs Minister.
- **India assumed the role of the Vice Chair of IORA** for the year 2023-25 in this meeting, followed by the Chairmanship in 2025-27.

The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

- It is an **inter-governmental organisation** with 23 Member States and 11 Dialogue Partners.
- **Objective**: strengthening regional cooperation and sustainable development within the Indian Ocean region through

Significance of Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

- Due to its geographical location, it serves as a major transit route for global trade, including oil and gas shipments.
- It is **home to several important chokepoints,** such as the Strait of Malacca and the Bab-el-Mandeb strait.
- IOR is home to several fast-growing economies, including India, China, and several Southeast Asian nations.
- It shares 64% of the global population and 60% of the global GDP.
- The region has seen increased military activity in recent years, with major powers such as the US, India, and China increasing their presence in the region.
- The region is also **vulnerable to the impacts of climate change**, including rising sea levels and increased frequency of extreme weather events.









Editorials, Gists and Explainers

1. Going Nuclear - Indian Express

Relevance: Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.

Context:

• With rapid economic growth, energy demands of the country is also increasing rapidly. To fulfill this need and realise its net zero traget, India needs to switch from its fossil fuel based primary energy consumption to nuclear energy based alternatives.

Need for Nuclear Energy based Alternatives:

- · Fossil fuel is the major contributor to global warming.
- Essential to achieve Net Zero treaget before 2045-2070
- Crucial to fulfill developmental aspirations requiring a manifold increase in per-capita energy use
- To reach a Human Development Index (HDI) comparable to advanced countries of the world
 - Total clean energy requirement to support a developed India is 25,000 — 30,000 TWhr/yr, four times more than present energy consumption.
- · Lack of other efficient renewable energy sources
 - Deploying entire barren uncultivable land in India for setting up solar plants would not generate enough
 - o Potential of wind energy is even smaller.
- Nuclear energy is one of the cleanest and safest of energies capable of effectively countering climate change

Challenges with Nuclear Energy in India:

- · The unfounded phobia around nuclear energy
- Implementation challenge to generate optimum energy
 - Based on a study, nuclear energy would need to be scaled up to a couple of thousand GWe for an optimum solution to reach net-zero in a developed India.
- Lack of determination and requisite policy/management framework

Suggestive Measures:

- India should pursue a six-pronged national strategy for a rapid scale up of nuclear energy.
 - Indigenous 700 MWe PHWR should be the prime workhorse for base load electrical capacity addition.
 - Build indigenous SMRs at a large number of sites that would be vacated by retiring coal plants in the coming decades
 - Offer 220 MWe PHWR units for electricity and hydrogen for energy-intensive industries such as metals, chemicals, and fertilisers.
 - Develop a high temperature reactor for direct hydrogen production without electrolysis for cheaper production and reduce pressure on energy system
 - Speed up second and third stage nuclear-power programme development to unleash thorium energy potential.
 - Rapid deployment of new nuclear-energy capacity to credibly address the climate-change challenge at the global level
- India must pilot a major international co-operation for global efforts to address climate change challenges.
- Implementation of a bold policy that provides a level playing field for nuclear energy on par with renewable energy.

2. How new royalty rates for strategic minerals lithium, REEs can help cut their imports--Indian Express

Relevance: Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent); mobilization, of resources, growth, development

Context:

After removing 6 minerals from the list of specified atomic minerals, government has approved an
amendment to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in order to
specify competitive royalty rates for the mining of three strategically significant minerals —
lithium, niobium, and rare earth elements (REEs).

Significance of move

- **Effectively aligns** India's royalty rates **with global benchmarks**, and paves the way for commercial exploitation of these minerals
- Attract more royalty
 - o **Lithium** mining a royalty of 3% based on the London Metal Exchange price.
 - Niobium 3% royalty calculated on the ASP
 - o **REEs** 1% based on the ASP of the Rare Earth Oxide







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- **Encourage Domestic mining** resulting in **lowering imports**, and setting up related end-use industries such as electric vehicles (EVs) and energy storage solutions.
- **Push for lithium** by letting **domestic exploration** beyond the **J&K** exploration, including the **brine pools of Rajasthan and Gujarat**, and the **mica belts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh**.
- **Counter Lithium Import from China**, which is a major source of lithium-ion energy storage products that are imported into the country.
- **Setup REEs value chain** crucial for EVs
 - But rare earths are typically mined by digging vast open pits, which can contaminate the
 environment and disrupt ecosystems. When poorly regulated, mining can produce wastewater ponds filled with acids, heavy metals, and radioactive material that might seep into
 groundwater.
- **Ensure availability of Niobium for alloys** used in jet engines, beams and girders for buildings, and oil and gas pipelines.
 - Given its superconducting properties, it is also used in magnets for particle accelerators and MRI scanners.
- Main source mineral Columbite, which is found in countries such as Canada, Brazil, Australia, and Nigeria.









Quick Look

1. Critical Minerals

- A mineral is critical when the risk of supply shortage and associated impact on the economy is (relatively) higher than other raw materials.
- These minerals are essential for economic development and national security,
- These are essential for the advancement of many sectors, including hightech electronics, telecommunications, transport, and defence.
- It forms part of multiple strategic value chains, including -
- Clean technologies initiatives such as zero-emission vehicles, wind turbines, solar panels
- Information and communication technologies, including semiconductors
- Advanced manufacturing inputs and materials such as defence applications, permanent magnets, ceramics.

2. The Information Technology Act, 2000

- It was enacted by the Indian Parliament in 2000.
- It is the primary law in India for matters related to cybercrime and e-commerce.
- The act was enacted to give legal sanction to electronic commerce and electronic transactions, to enable e-governance, and also to prevent cybercrime.
- Under this law, for any crime involving a computer or a network located in India, foreign nationals can also be charged.
- The law prescribes penalties for various cybercrimes and fraud through digital/electronic format. It also gives legal recognition to digital signatures.

3. Government Scheme(s) for PVTGs

- Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a scheme in the name of 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)'.
- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme having a provision of 100% Central assistance to 18 states and Union territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- The scheme of Development of PVTGs aims at socio-economic development of PVTGs in a comprehensive manner, while retaining their culture and heritage.
- As a part of the scheme, State Governments undertakes projects that are tailored to cater to sectors like education, health and livelihood schemes for the PVTGs.

4. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

- It is defined by a very low weight for height, by visible severe wasting, or by the presence of nutritional oedema.
- In children aged 6–59 months, an arm circumference less than 110 mm is also indicative of severe acute malnutrition.
- At present, there are \sim 7.7% SAM children in India.

5. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act

- It is the first comprehensive law(enacted in 2012) in the country dealing specifically with sexual abuse of children
- It is administered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- It was intended to protect children from sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornographic violations, as well as to establish Special Courts for such trials.
- In 2019, the Act was amended to strengthen the penalties for specified offences in order to deter abusers and promote a dignified upbringing.









Prelims Track Question

- Q1. Which of the following mission is to evacuate its citizens who wish to return from conflict-hit Israel.
 - A. Operation Pawan
 - B. Operation Kaveri
 - C. Operation Ajay
 - D. Operation Rakshak I
- Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the economic cooperation between India and Russia:
 - 1. Major items of export from India include pharmaceuticals, miscellaneous manufactures, iron & steel, apparels, tea, coffee and tobacco.
 - 2. .Major items of import from Russia include defence and nuclear power equipment, fertilisers, electrical machinery, steels and diamonds.
 - Indian and Russian railways have also signed agreements on high speed rails in India and modernization of railways.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

Q3.Consider the following statements about Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act 2021

- a pregnancy may be terminated up to 20 weeks by a married woman in the case of failure of contraceptive method or device.
- 2. It allows unmarried women to also terminate a pregnancy
- 3. Opinion of one Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) for termination of pregnancy up to 20 weeks of gestation is required.

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

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None
- Q4. Consider the following statements about Central Information Commission (CIC)
 - 1. The CIC was established under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005).
 - 2. It is not a constitutional body.
 - 3. Its member are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson

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

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None
- Q5. Consider the following countries:
 - 1. Bolivia
 - 2. Argentina
 - 3. United States
- 4. Australia

Which of the above have lithium reserves in them?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four
- Q6. Consider the following statements about Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)
 - 1. The act is implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - 2. It is applicable to all associations, groups and NGOs which intend to receive foreign donations.





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Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Q7. Consider the following statements about Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat)

- 1. The platform is meant to offer suitable opportunities for youngsters to engage in voluntary work in the field of their choice
- 2. there will be no financial remuneration involved.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Q8. Consider the following statements about Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

- 1. It was formerly known as the Indian Ocean Rim Initiative and the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC).
- 2. It became an observer to the UN
 General Assembly and the African
 Union in 2015.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Q9. The function of heavy water in a nuclear reactor is to

- A. Slow down the speed of neutrons
- B. Increase the speed of neutrons
- C. Cool down the reactor
- D. Stop the nuclear reaction

Q10. Consider the following elements

- 1. Lithium
- 2. Cobalt
- 3. Nickel
- 4. Manganese

Which of the above are used in Lithium ion batteries?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four









Prelims Track Answer

Ans. 1 Option C is correct Explanation

- Government is launching Operation Ajay to evacuate its citizens who wish to return from conflict-hit Israel.
- This will be the second evacuation this year, after Operation Kaveri that brought back several thousand Indian citizens from conflict-torn Sudan in April-May.

Ans. 2 Option C is correct Explanation

- The two countries intend to increase bilateral investment to US\$50 billion and bilateral trade to US\$30 billion by 2025.
- Major items of export from India include pharmaceuticals, miscellaneous manufactures, iron & steel, apparels, tea, coffee and tobacco.
- Major items of import from Russia include defence and nuclear power equipment, fertilisers, electrical machinery, steels and diamonds.
- Indian and Russian railways have also signed agreements on high speed rails in India and modernization of railways.

Ans. 3 Option C is correct Explanation

- Under the Act, a pregnancy may be terminated up to 20 weeks by a married woman in the case of failure of contraceptive method or device.
- It allows unmarried women to also terminate a pregnancy for this reason.
- Opinion of one Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) for termination of pregnancy up to 20 weeks of gestation.

Ans. 4 Option C is correct Explanation

• Establishment: The CIC was established by the Central Government in 2005, under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005). It is not a constitutional body.

- Members: It consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners.
- Appointment: They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.

Ans. 5 Option D is correct Explanation

- Top six countries with the largest lithium reserves in the world
- Bolivia 21 million tonnes
- Argentina 17 million tonnes
- Chile 9 million tonnes
- United States 6.8 million tonnes
- Australia 6.3 million tonnes
- China 4.5 million tonnes

Ans. 6 Option D is correct Explanation

- The "Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act" (FCRA) regulates foreign donations and ensures that such contributions do not adversely affect internal security.
- First enacted in 1976, it was amended in 2010 in which a slew of new measures was adopted to regulate foreign donations.
- The FCRA act is implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Under the new rules notified by MHA in 2015, NGOs are required to give an undertaking that
- the acceptance of foreign funds is not likely to prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India
- impact friendly relations with any foreign state and does not disrupt communal harmony.
- The FCRA is applicable to all associations, groups and NGOs which intend to receive foreign donations.







Ans. 7 Option C is correct Explanation

- The platform is meant to offer suitable opportunities for youngsters to engage in voluntary work in the field of their choice and look for such opportunities across the country.
- It will act as a one-stop shop for young people and various central government ministries, and will also create a centralised youth database.
- However, there will be no financial remuneration involved.
- The Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) will be launched on 31st October, 2023 on National Unity Day.

Ans. 8 Option D is correct Explanation

- IORA is an inter-governmental organisation which was established in March 1997.
- It was formerly known as the Indian Ocean Rim Initiative and the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC).
- The IORA Secretariat is based in Mauritius.
 It became an observer to the UN General
 Assembly and the African Union in 2015.

Ans. 9 Option A is correct Explanation

- The function of heavy water in a nuclear reactor is to Slow down the speed of neutrons.
- Heavy water is used in certain types of nuclear reactors, where it acts as a neutron moderator to slow down neutrons so that they are more likely to react with the fissile uranium-235 than with uranium-238, which captures neutrons without fissioning.

Ans. 10 Option D is correct Explanation

- Battery cell assembly draws upon a complex supply chain of largely unrelated product groups, within which nonferrous metals and minerals play a major role.
- Important materials groups include cathode materials, anode materials, electrolyte, separators and current collectors
- Nonferrous metals and minerals featuring highly in Li-ion batteries are lithium, cobalt, nickel, manganese, graphite, copper and aluminum.
- The first four of these are used primarily as active cathode material, although lithium is also used in electrolyte.
- As such, developments specific to cathodes and collectors are particularly relevant for nonferrous metal material use, while anodes dictate graphite use.













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