

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

By



SOURCES



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Important News Articles

GS II

1. CAA will come to the rescue of Sikhs: Shah

Relevance: Parliament and State legislatures—structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these

News:

- Recently, **Home Minister said that through the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA)**, the union government opened the way to give **citizenship to Sikh tortured in neighbouring countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan.**

Prelims Takeaway

- Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA)

the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA)

- It was **passed by the Parliament** of India on 11 December 2019.
- It **amended the Citizenship Act, 1955** by providing an accelerated pathway to Indian citizenship for **persecuted religious minorities** from:
 - Afghanistan
 - Bangladesh
 - Pakistan
- who are **Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis or Christians**, and arrived in India before the **end of December 2014**
- The law **does not grant such eligibility to Muslims** from these countries.
- The act was the first time that **religion had been overtly used as a criterion for citizenship** under Indian law, and it attracted global criticism.
- It **exempts the members of the six communities** from any criminal case under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport Act, 1920.
- The two Acts specify punishment for entering the country illegally and staying here on expired visas and permits.

Concern

- It intended **only to grant citizenship** to a certain class of people,
- It **introduces a religious test in classifying victims** of persecution, and granting them citizenship in a secular republic.
- It **contradicts the Assam Accord of 1985**, which states that illegal migrants, irrespective of religion, heading in from Bangladesh after 25th March, 1971, would be deported.
- India **has several other refugees that include Tamils from Sri Lanka and Hindu Rohingya from Myanmar.**
 - They are not covered under the Act.

2. Army chief presents the President's Colours to Naga Regiment- PIB

Relevance: Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary—Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.

News:

- Indian Army's **Naga Regiment was conferred the prestigious President's Colours** on Friday, a Defence Ministry statement said.

Prelims Takeaway

- Rashtrapati ka Nishaan

President's Colours Award

- It is the **highest honor that** can be awarded to any military unit, military training establishments, or state/UT Police Forces of India.
- It is **bestowed upon a military unit** in recognition of exceptional service rendered to the nation, both in peace and in war.
- It is also known as **"Rashtrapati ka Nishaan"** in Hindi.

- The Indian **Navy was the first Indian Armed Force to be awarded the President Colour** by Dr. Rajendra Prasad on May 27, 1951.
- The flag consists of a **golden border in the middle and the insignia** of a respective military unit, training establishments, and police forces in the centre.
- Sometimes, it may also contain the motto, **important achievements, and battle participation of those military units** to which the award is bestowed.

3. SC refuses to interfere with transfer of Armed Forces Tribunal member - Indian Express

Relevance: Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary—Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.

News:

- **The Supreme Court refused to interfere with the transfer** of Justice Dharam Chand Choudhary, who was a **judicial member with the Armed Forces Tribunal** Chandigarh, to Kolkata.

Prelims Takeaway

- The Armed Forces Tribunal

The Armed Forces Tribunal

- The **Armed Forces Tribunal Act 2007**, was passed by the Parliament
- the power:**
- The **adjudication or trial by Armed Forces Tribunal of disputes** and complaints with respect to commission, appointments, enrolments and conditions of service in respect of :
 - persons subject to the Army Act, 1950
 - The Navy Act, 1957
 - the Air Force Act, 1950.
 - It can further provide for **appeals arising out of orders, findings or sentences of courts- martial** held under the said Acts
 - Its Principal Bench is in **New Delhi**
 - AFT has **Regional Benches at Chandigarh, Lucknow, Kolkata, Guwahati, Chennai, Kochi, Mumbai, Jabalpur, Srinagar and Jaipur.**
 - With the exception of the Chandigarh and Lucknow Regional Benches, which have three benches each, **all other locations have a single bench.**
 - Each Bench **comprises a Judicial Member and an Administrative Member.**
 - The Judicial Members are **retired High Court Judges and Administrative Members** are retired Members of the Armed Forces
 - The Tribunal shall transact their proceedings as per **the Armed Forces Tribunal (Procedure) rules, 2008.**
 - All proceedings in the **Tribunal will be in English.**
 - The Tribunal will normally **follow the procedure as is practiced in the High Courts** of India.
 - The dress as mandated for the officials of the Tribunal **including the bar will be white shirt, collar band and a black coat/ jacket.**

4. G20 ministerial for swift implementation of roadmap to deal with crypto - Business Standard

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

News:

- The finance ministers of the G20 nations have called for swift and coordinated implementation of the **G20 roadmap to deal with the issues related to crypto assets.**

G20 Roadmap on Crypto Assets:

- It is a detailed and **action-oriented roadmap**
- **Aim:** to help **coordinate global policy** as well as **develop mitigating strategies** and regulations considering the specific implications on **Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs).**

- **Adopted by the G20 Finance Ministers** was spelt out in a Synthesis Paper prepared jointly by the **International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Financial Stability Board (FSB)**.
- **Issues to be Addressed under the Roadmap:**
 - Implementation of policy frameworks;
 - Outreach beyond G20 jurisdictions;
 - Global coordination, cooperation and information sharing;
 - Addressing data gaps

GS III

5. Terrorism, for any reason, is against humanity: Modi - The Hindu

Relevance: Security challenges and their management in border areas – linkages of organized crime with terrorism.

News:

Prelims Takeaway

- ASEAN Regional Forum,

- Amid the ongoing **war between Israel and the Palestinian militant group**, Hamas, the Indian Prime Minister asserted that **terrorism anywhere in the world, for any reason, is against humanity**.

Terrorism in India

- It can be broadly categorised in **three distinct parts:**
 - Cross border terrorism in J&K.
 - Terrorism in the hinterland.
 - Extreme violence and terrorism as an integral part of the ongoing insurgencies.
- India also remains highly vulnerable to terrorism by foreign terrorists, **due to porous borders with all its neighbours and a long coast line**.
- Resultantly, the terrorists and the insurgents **continue to receive material support and funds from many sources**.

Government Effort to tackle terrorism

- The **1967 Unlawful Activities Prevention Act was amended** in August 2019 to allow for the designation of individuals as terrorists.
- The Indian Parliament passed **amendments to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act of 2008** to give NIA the ability to investigate terrorism cases overseas.
- In 2016, **India and the United States signed an arrangement to exchange terrorism screening information**, and India continues to work on implementation.—
- in 2019, four Indian states (**Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Telangana**) formulated **Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)** strategies.
- India is a founding member of the **ASEAN Regional Forum, and other UN fora on counterterrorism in 2019**.
- India continued to **use multilateral fora and bilateral visits** to highlight terrorism concerns and impacts.

6. Govt. mulls partnerships to make semiconductor chips - The Hindu

Relevance: Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.

News:

- **Six working groups**, which had been formed to **mull the Indian government's artificial intelligence (AI) roadmap**, have submitted the first edition of their report,
- The report's recommendations included **public-private partnerships to make semiconductors for AI applications**.

Key Points

- In addition to this, **the PPP model would be leveraged to build so-called “GPU clusters”**, masses of resource-intensive graphics processors that are used by AI applications.
- These **clusters would be made available to Indian start-ups** and researchers,
- the draft National Strategy on Robotics, which was circulated for public input in September.
- The draft strategy **recommends:**
 - fiscal interventions **to facilitate local manufacturing of robotics** hardware
 - building of **‘demonstration facilities’ to test and show off technologies**
 - **building capacity** in the robotics sector.
- Govt. will **not restrict but only monitor** the import of laptops

Artificial intelligence

- AI is the **ability of a computer, or a robot** controlled by a computer **to do tasks that are usually done by humans**
- they require **human intelligence and discernment.**
- Although there is no AI that can perform the wide variety of tasks an ordinary human can do, **some AI can match humans in specific tasks.**
- The ideal characteristic of artificial intelligence is its **ability to rationalize and take actions** that have the best chance of achieving a specific goal.
- A subset of AI is **Machine Learning (ML).**
- **Deep Learning (DL) techniques enable this automatic learning** through the absorption of huge amounts of unstructured data such as text, images, or video.

7. ImmunoACT’s cell therapy to treat blood cancer gets CDSCO nod

Relevance: Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.

News:

- IIT Bombay-incubated **Immune Adoptive Cell Therapy (ImmunoACT)**, has received **Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) marketing authorisation approval** of the ‘first’ humanized CD19-targeted Chimeric Antigen Receptor T cell (**CAR-T cell**) therapy
- It is the product for **relapsed/refractory B-cell lymphomas and leukemia** (blood cancer) in India.

Prelims Takeaway

- Central Drugs Standard Control Organization

Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO)

- **The Drug Controller General of India (DCGI)** heads the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO).
- CDSCO is the **central drug authority in India.**
- CDSCO is a **national level regulatory body** under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- The body **is responsible for approving licenses** for certain categories of drugs.
- It is **headquartered in New Delhi.**
- There are **six functioning central drug testing laboratories** under CDSCO.
- The DCGI also **establishes standards for the manufacturing, sales, import,** and distribution of drugs in India.
- The DCGI also **regulates medical and pharmaceutical devices.**
- In case of any dispute with respect to the **quality of the drug, the DCGI is the appellate authority.**
- The DCGI **prepares and maintains the national reference standard for drugs.**

8. Does the bio decomposer help? It’s all in the timing, say farmers in Delhi- Indian Express

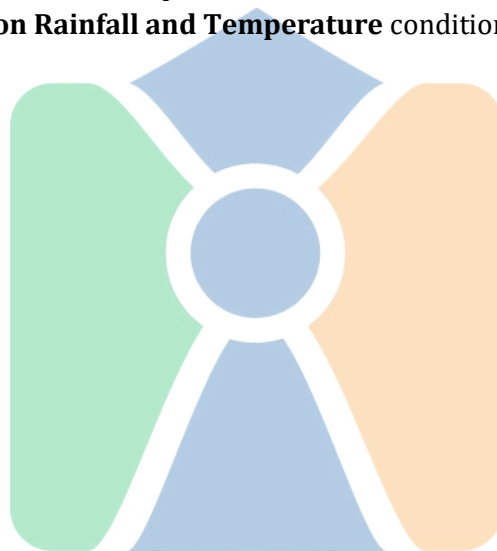
Relevance: Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.

News:

- As Delhi began the **exercise of spraying a bio-decomposer for the fourth consecutive year**, its **potential** as the microbial solution help deal with the stubble-burning problem is **still unclear**.

Reason for its ineffectiveness:

- According to IARI, Stubble burning in **Delhi itself does not contribute much**.
- The decomposer solution spray post-harvest straw left in paddy field **takes 20-25 days for decomposition**.
- **Timing** for beginning of **spraying process is not correct** as harvesting and preparing the field for the next crop has already completed in several fields.
- For **farmers who grow crops like fenugreek between paddy and wheat**, decomposer is ineffective.
- **Increasing use of machines and utilisation of straw for packaging** at market or turning into fertilisers results in no need for decomposition.
- **Dependency of harvest on Rainfall and Temperature** conditions in September-October.



Mentorship
India

Editorials, Gists and Explainers

1. India and Maldives ties: Despite China, bound by history and geography- Indian Express

Relevance: India and its neighbours

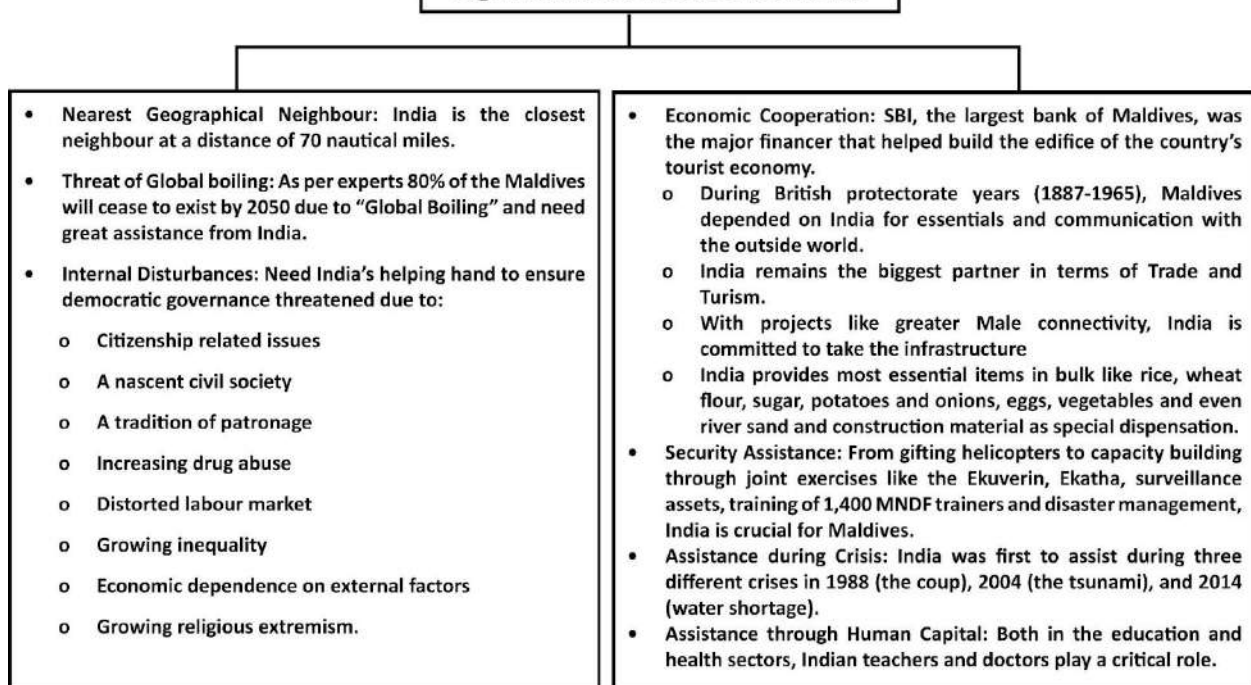
Context:

- With the change in government in Maldives, India needs to see its relations with Maldives in new light and work towards strengthening them in the wake of increasing influence of China in the region.

Prelims Takeaway

- Map based Questions
- Defence exercises like Ekuverin, Ekatha

Significance of India for Maldives



Significance of Maldives for India:

- Maldives is a **first line of defence** against
 - Terrorism,
 - Piracy on the high seas,
 - Drug trafficking and narcotics,
 - Other maritime crimes

China and Maldives:

- **Leading to Debt traps** and consequent **hegemony of China**.
- **Interfere in the internal politics** and support to conservative elements has become a **barrier in development of democracy** in Maldives.
- Legacy of a **controlled regime of the Gayoom** years is being carried forward by aligning with China.

Conclusion:

- India is **steadfast in its commitments** towards Maldives and has always **walked the extra mile** towards building relations. Any impulsive steps to undo the carefully nurtured all encompassing partnership is likely to harm Maldives more than it would India.

2. In SC, questions of foetal viability and rights of unborn child- Indian Express

Relevance: Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary, Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.

Context:

- The Supreme Court is hearing a 27 year old married woman's request to end her **26-week pregnancy**. The case has travelled to two different Benches of the SC, raising **crucial questions on the decisional autonomy of a woman to abort**, and the legislative framework.

Prelims Takeaway

- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (MTP Act)
- Fundamental and legal rights

Brief about the case

- Woman argued that the pregnancy was unplanned, her family income is insufficient to support another child, and she is under medication for post partum depression after the birth of her second child.
- On October 9, a two-judge Bench of Justices Hima Kohli and B V Nagarathna, allowed the termination of the pregnancy.
 - Reasoned that an unwanted pregnancy due to failure of contraceptive methods is the same as a forced pregnancy for which termination is allowed up to 24 weeks.
- However, AIIMS, Delhi, wrote to the SC that it would need a directive on to do a foeticide (stopping the foetal heart) before termination as the foetus is "currently viable".
- On October 11, after the AIIMS report, the case went before a three-judge Bench headed by CJI D Y Chandrachud.
 - Bench called for a fresh medical report to indicate the foetal health and medical condition of the woman.

Abortion Law in India:

- The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (MTP Act) allows termination of pregnancy in three stages.
 - Up to 20 weeks is allowed on the advice of one doctor.
 - 20-24 weeks the right to seek abortion is determined by two registered medical practitioners as an exception, but only under certain categories.
 - After 24 weeks, a medical board must be set up in "approved facilities", which may "allow or deny termination of pregnancy" only if there is substantial foetal abnormality.

What about the rights of unborn child?

- The observations by the Bench oscillated between the rights of a woman "must trump" when it comes to abortion, and the need to "balance out the rights of the unborn child".
- The test of "foetal viability" as a benchmark to allow abortion is new in India.
 - The landmark 1973 US Supreme Court verdict in *Roe v Wade* that made abortion a constitutional right allowed abortion up to the point of foetal viability, that is, the time after which a foetus can survive outside the womb.
- The Indian legal framework on reproductive rights tilts to the side of the woman's autonomy to decide and choose more than towards the rights of the unborn child.
- In 2005, Rajasthan High Court in *Nand Kishore Sharma versus Union of India* rejected a challenge to the constitutional validity of the MTP Act on the grounds that it violates the fundamental right to life of an unborn child.

Quick Look

1. International Criminal Court (ICC)

- Governed by an international treaty called 'The Rome Statute', the ICC is the world's first permanent international criminal court.
- It investigates and, where warranted, tries individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern to the international community: genocide, war crimes,
- Through international criminal justice, ICC aims to hold those responsible for their crimes and to help prevent these crimes from happening again.
- India is not a party to Rome Statute along with US and China.

2. Indra Sawhney Judgment

- The V.P. Singh government implemented 27% OBC reservation for public services in 1990.
- The Supreme Court upheld the government's decision in the Indra Sawhney & others versus Union of India judgment in 1992.
- The court made a significant observation that Identification of a group by any criteria other than caste, such as, occupation cum social cum educational cum economic criteria ending in caste may not be invalid.
- This cleared the way for OBC reservation in public employment and educational institutions in India.

3. Mandal Commission Report

- The report of the Backward Classes Commission headed by B.P. Mandal submitted to the President of India in 1980.
- The report had the dictum inscribed at the outset, "There is equality only among equals. To equate unequals is to perpetuate inequality."
- The Mandal Commission report had concluded from the caste/community-wise population figures of the 1931 census.
- It estimated the combined population of Hindu and non-Hindu OBCs to be 52% of India's population.
- The commission had also arrived upon a crucial conclusion, that caste is also a class of citizens.
- And if the caste as a whole is socially and educationally backward, reservation can be made in favour of such a caste on the ground that it is a socially and educationally backward class of citizens within the meaning of Article 15(4).
- Article 15(4) of the Constitution enables the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens.

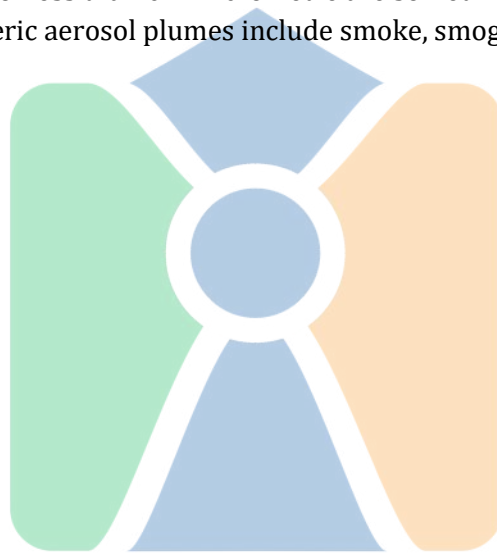
4. Holodomor

- It is a man-made famine that occurred in the Soviet republic of Ukraine from 1932 to 1933, peaking in the late spring of 1933.
- It left an estimated 3.9 million people dead.
- The primary victims of the Holodomor (literally "death inflicted by starvation") were rural farmers and villagers, who made up roughly 80 percent of Ukraine's population in the 1930s.
- It was part of a broader Soviet famine (1931–34) that also caused mass starvation in the grain-growing regions of Soviet Russia and Kazakhstan.

- In 2006, by the Law of Ukraine “On the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in Ukraine”, the Holodomor was recognized as genocide of the Ukrainian nation.

5. Aerosols

- They are tiny solid or liquid particles suspended in air or as a gas.
- Aerosols can be natural, such as fog or gas from volcanic eruptions, or artificial, such as smoke from burning fossil fuels.
- Aerosol particles are either emitted directly to the atmosphere (primary aerosols) or produced in the atmosphere from precursor gases (secondary aerosols).
- Aerosol particles are tiny, but numerous, and often comprise of a number of inorganic and organic substances.
- True aerosol particles range in diameter from a few millimicrometres to about 1 micrometre (equal to 10^{-4} cm).
- Particles with a diameter of less than 0.1 micrometre are sometimes referred to as Aitken nuclei.
- Visible forms of atmospheric aerosol plumes include smoke, smog, haze and dust.



Mentorship
India

Prelims Track Question

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding provisions of the Protection Of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO). Which of the statements is INCORRECT ?

- A. The Act calls for mandatory reporting of sexual offences.
- B. A false complaint with intent to defame a person is also punishable under the Act
- C. "Children" according to the Act are individuals aged below 18 years.
- D. The primary body tasked with implementing the provisions of the Act is the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Q2. Which of the following statements is/are correct about National Green Tribunal?

1. The Tribunal is bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure.
2. The tribunal is guided by principles of natural justice.
3. The Tribunal is mandated to dispose of applications or appeals finally within 1 year of filing.

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 statement about Afghanistan

1. In Afghan politics, Taliban is a Sunni fundamentalist organization.
2. The word Taliban means students in the Pashto language.

Which of the following statement is incorrect?

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

Q4. Consider the following statements, with regard to the Electoral Bonds.

1. Electoral bonds, can be given to a registered political party which is either a national party or a state party.
2. Although called a bond, the banking instrument resembling promissory notes will not carry any interest.

Select the correct answer using the codes given.

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None of the above

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding "Index of Industrial Production (IIP)":

1. IIP is a composite indicator that measures changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products.
2. The Base year of IIP is 2011 – 12.

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

Q6. With reference to online gaming, consider the following statements:

1. Goa and Sikkim prohibit any sort of gambling, betting or wagering on games of chance.
2. E-sports were earlier played privately or on consoles in video game shops but are now played online in an organised way.

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

Q7. Peechi Wildlife Sanctuary, where a new damselfly species (Protosticta anamalaica) was spotted, is in which state?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Kerela
- C. Tamilnadu
- D. Maharashtra

Q8. With reference to Light Combat Helicopter (LCH), Prachand, consider the following statements;

- 1. Chetak and Cheetah are indigenous light combat attack helicopters.
- 2. The LCH is the only attack helicopter in the world which can land and take off at an altitude of 5,000 meters.

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

Q9. Which of the following gives 'Global Gender Gap Index' ranking to the countries of the world?

- A. World Economic Forum
- B. UN Human Rights Council
- C. UN Women
- D. World Health Organization

Q10. With reference to the Indian judiciary, consider the following statements:

- 1. Any retired judge of the Supreme Court of India can be called back to sit and act as a Supreme Court judge by the Chief Justice of India with the prior permission of the President of India.
- 2. A High Court in India has the power to review its own judgement as the Supreme Court does.

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

Prelims Track Answer

Ans:1 Option D is Correct

Explanation

- The Act calls for mandatory reporting of sexual offences. A false complaint with intent to defame a person is also punishable under the Act.
- “Children” according to the Act are individuals aged below 18 years. The Act is gender-neutral.
- Different forms of sexual abuse including but not limited to sexual harassment, pornography, penetrative & non-penetrative assault are defined in the Act.
- The power to make rules lies with the central government. To monitor the implementation of the Act, the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) have been made the designated authority. Both being statutory bodies.
- Section 42 A of the Act gives POCSO Act overriding powers over other acts.

Ans:2 Option B is correct

Explanation

- The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was set up in 2010 under the NGT Act, 2010,
- for the purpose of effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources
- enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues.
- The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.
- The Tribunal is mandated to make an endeavour for disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing.
- NGT has five places of sitting, i.e., the Principal Bench in Delhi and Zonal Benches in Pune, Kolkata, Bhopal and Chennai. Apart from this the Tribunal holds three circuit Benches at Shimla, Shillong and Jodhpur.

Ans:3 Option D is Correct

Explanation

- In Afghan politics Taliban is a Sunni fundamentalist organization
- The word Taliban means students in the Pashto language.

Ans:4 Option B is Correct

Explanation

- Electoral bonds will allow donors to pay political parties using banks as an intermediary.
- Although called a bond, the banking instrument resembling promissory notes will not carry any interest.
- The electoral bond, which will be a bearer instrument, will not carry the name of the payee and can be bought for any value, in multiples of Rs 1,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 1 lakh, Rs 10 lakh or Rs 1 crore
- Eligibility: electoral bonds, can be given to a registered political party which has secured at least 1 per cent vote in the last Lok Sabha or state assembly elections. That party will have to give one bank account to the Election Commission and it will have to be encashed within 15 days.
- Need: The electoral bonds are aimed at rooting out the current system of largely anonymous cash donations made to political parties which lead to the generation of black money in the economy.

Ans:5 Option C is Correct

Explanation

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP):

- It is a composite indicator that measures changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products.
- The index is compiled and published monthly by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme. It is implemented six weeks after the reference month ends, i.e. a lag of six weeks.
- The Base Year of the Index of Eight Core Industries has been revised from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12 from April, 2017.

Ans:6 Option B is Correct

Explanation

- These states allow betting and gambling on games of chance.
- E-sports are the video games which, in the 1990s, were played privately or on consoles

in video game shops but are now played online in an organised way between professional players, individually or as teams

Ans:7 Option B is Correct**Explanation**

- Entomologists from the Travancore Nature History Society (TNHS) have recently identified the species, Anamalai Reed-tail (*Protosticta anamalaica*) from the Western Ghats in the Peechi Wildlife Sanctuary in Thrissur.
- With this, the number of odonates in Kerala has grown to 182.
- The insect was first spotted at Ponmudi hills in the Peechi Wildlife Sanctuary of the Munnar landscape.
- The genus *Protosticta* Sels consists of slender-built damselflies commonly known as Reed-tails or Shadow-damsels.

Ans:8 Option B is Correct**Explanation**

- India has been operating sub-3-ton category French-origin legacy helicopters, Chetak and Cheetah, made in India by the HAL. These single-engine machines are primarily used for utility helicopters.
- The LCH is the only attack helicopter in the world which can land and take off at an altitude of 5,000 meters with a considerable load of weapons and fuel, meeting the specific requirements laid out by the Indian Armed Forces.

Ans:9 Option A is Correct**Explanation****Global Gender Gap Index:**

- It is released by World Economic Forum which is an annual report. Hence the option 1 is correct. • The first publication of this index was released in 2006.
- This index is ranked among 153 countries by using 4 dimensions namely as follows,
 - Educational attainment,
 - Health and survival,

- Economic participation & opportunity and
- Political empowerment.

- According to the 14th edition of the Global Gender Gap Index, India has ranked in the 112th position whereas Ireland is topped among the countries.

Ans:10 Option C is Correct**Power to review its own judgement**

- Article 137 of the Constitution of India, 1950, provides that subject to provisions of any law and rules made under Article 145, the Supreme Court has the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.
- According to article 128 of the Indian Constitution, the chief justice of India may at any time request a retired judge of the Supreme Court or a retired judge of a high court (who is duly qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court) to act as a judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period. He can do so only with the previous consent of the president and also of the person to be so appointed.
- As a Court of Record, High Court can review its judgments under Article 226 Of the Constitution. As per Article 215, every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.
- Being a Court of Record, the High Court can review its own judgments under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. Similarly, under Article 137, the Supreme Court shall have the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.
- The Kerala High Court has iterated the legal proposition that High Courts as Courts of Record could review their orders.
- A Division Bench of Chief Justice S Manikumar and Shaji P Chaly were confronted with an appeal against a review petition.

Mentorship India

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Mentorship India represents more than just an organization; it is a community of ambitious individuals bound together by the shared objective of conquering the UPSC examination. We warmly invite you to embark on this transformative journey alongside us. Whether you are a novice taking your initial steps or a seasoned aspirant aiming for the pinnacle, Mentorship India is your dependable companion in the relentless pursuit of excellence.

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