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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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SOURCES



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GS I

1. Tea industry seeks higher RoDTEP rates

Source: The Hindu

Context: The tea industry has sought higher rates under the RoDTEP scheme to make exports competitive in overseas markets.

Tea: Tea is a beverage made from the *Camellia sinensis* plant. It is the world's most consumed drink, after water.

Origin: It is believed that tea originated in northeast India, north Myanmar and southwest China, but the exact place where the plant first grew is not known. There is evidence that tea was consumed in China 5,000 years ago.

Conditions of Growth:

- **Climate:** Tea is a **tropical and sub-tropical plant** and grows well in **hot and humid climates**.
- **Temperature:** The ideal temperature for its growth is **20°-30°C** and **temperatures above 35°C and below 10°C are harmful for the bush**.
- **Rainfall:** It requires **150-300 cm annual rainfall** which should be well distributed throughout the year.
- **Soil:** The most suitable soil for tea cultivation is **slightly acidic soil (without calcium)** with porous sub-soil which permits a free percolation of water.

India and Tea Production:

- The **largest consumer of tea** in the world.
- The **second largest producer of tea** in the world.
- The **fourth largest exporter of tea** in the world.

International Tea Day: It is observed on 21st May every year after it was designated by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2019.

Tea Board:

- It is a **statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce**.
- The Board is constituted of **31 members** (including Chairman) drawn from Members of Parliament, tea producers, tea traders, tea brokers, consumers, and representatives of Governments from the principal tea producing states, and trade unions .
- The Board is **reconstituted every three years**.

Tea Board offices: Head Office located in Kolkata, West Bengal it has twenty three offices which include Zonal, Regional and Sub-Regional Offices

Currently Tea Board has **two overseas offices located at Dubai, and Moscow**.



2. China, Philippines reach deal in effort to stop clashes at shoal

Source: The Hindu

Context: A recent incident in the Second Thomas Shoal area, renewed global interest in the flashpoint between the Philippines and China.

Second Thomas Shoal:

- It is a submerged reef located in the Spratly Islands in South China Sea. It is low-tide elevation located within the exclusive economic zone of the Philippines
- The Philippines first took possession of the Second Thomas Shoal in the late 1990s, setting an outpost on the drowned BRP Sierra Madre.
- It continues to maintain its presence there and the ship serves as a military outpost, manned by a small contingent of troops.

South China Sea:

- **Location:** South China Sea is an arm of western Pacific Ocean in Southeast Asia. It is south of China, east & south of Vietnam, west of the Philippines and north of the island of Borneo.
- It is connected by Taiwan Strait with the East China Sea and by Luzon Strait with the Philippine Sea.
- Bordering states & territories (clockwise from north): the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China (Taiwan), the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam.
- **Strategic Importance:** This sea holds tremendous strategic importance for its location as it is the connecting link between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean (Strait of Malacca).

Contesting Claims Over Islands:

- The Paracel Islands are claimed by China, Taiwan and Vietnam.
- The Spratly Islands are claimed by China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Brunei and Philippines.
- The Scarborough Shoal is claimed by the Philippines, China and Taiwan.

GS II

3. Bail cannot be denied on ground of serious charges: SC

Source: The Hindu

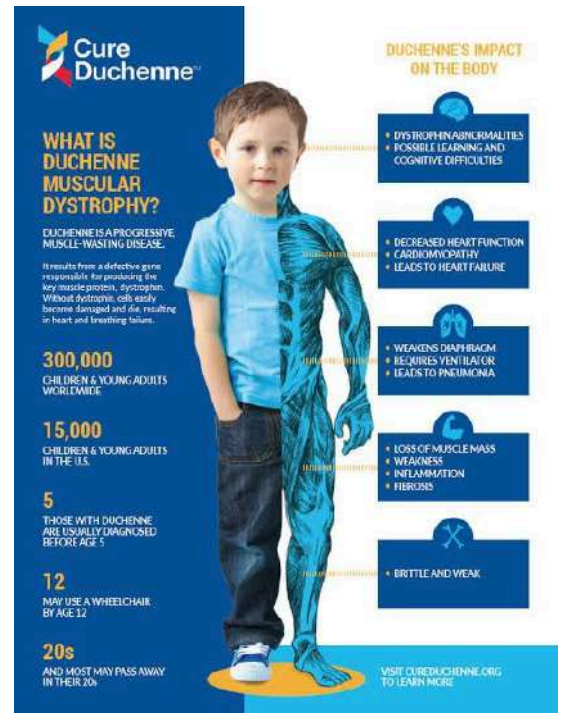
Context: The Supreme Court has clarified that seriousness of charges alone cannot be a factor to deny bail to undertrials nor can courts impose "freakish" bail conditions.



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.

Types of Bail in India:

- **Regular Bail:** It is a direction given by the Court (any Court within the country) to release a person who is already under arrest and kept in police custody. For such Bail, a person can file an application under Section 437 and 439 of the CrPC
- **Interim Bail:** Bail granted for a temporary and short period by the Court till the application seeking Anticipatory Bail or Regular Bail is pending before a Court.
- **Anticipatory Bail:** A direction issued to release a person on Bail even before the person is arrested. In this situation, there is apprehension of arrest and the person is not arrested before the Bail is granted. For such Bail, a person can file an application under Sec. 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC). It is issued only by the Sessions Court and High Court.
- **Default Bail:** Legal Source: 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 custody. It is also known as statutory bail. This is enshrined in Section 167(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.



GS III

4. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

Source: The Hindu

Context: A collaborative effort between doctors from Tamil Nadu, India, and scientists from Japan has resulted in the development of a disease-modifying treatment for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD).

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy:

- Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) is a rare genetic disease characterised by the inability of muscles to produce dystrophin, an enzyme that aids in muscle wear and tear as well as its regeneration.
- It affects only male children.



- The absence of dystrophin leads to muscle damage, resulting in muscle weakness and ultimately wheelchair-bound conditions in early teens and consequent premature deaths.

Common Symptoms:

- Progressive muscle weakness and atrophy (loss of muscle bulk) that begins in the legs and pelvis and later affects the arms, neck and other areas of the body.
- Difficulty walking, running, jumping, climbing stairs and getting up from a lying or sitting position.
- Frequent falls, waddling gait (abnormal walking pattern) and toe walking.

Current Treatments:

- Currently, there is no known cure for DMD. Treatment aims to control symptoms to improve quality of life.
- Available treatments for DMD include gene therapy, exon-skipping, and disease-modifying agents such as anti-inflammatory medications and steroids.

5. Prevalence of NCDs tripled, infectious diseases doubled

Source: The Hindu

Context: The existing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) programme has been renamed National Programme for Prevention & Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD).

NPCDCS/NP-NCD:

- NPCDCS is being implemented under the **National Health Mission (NHM)** across the country.
- **Aim:** It was launched in 2010 with a focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion, early diagnosis, management and referral.
- **Management:** Under NPCDCS, NCD Cells are being established at National, State and District levels for programme management, and NCD Clinics are being set up at District and Community Health Centres (CHC) levels, to provide services for early diagnosis, treatment and follow-up for common NCDs.
- **Achievement:** Under NPCDCS, 677 NCD district-level clinics, 187 District Cardiac Care Units, 266 District Day Care Centres and 5,392 NCD Community Health Centre-level clinics have been set up.

What are Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)?

- Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease, are collectively responsible for almost 70% of all deaths worldwide.
- Almost three quarters of all NCD deaths, and 82% of the 16 million people who died prematurely, or before reaching 70 years of age, occur in low- and middle-income countries.



Causes : The rise of NCDs has been driven by tobacco, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet, insufficient physical activity, overweight/obesity, raised blood pressure, raised blood sugar and raised cholesterol.

Consequences :

- The epidemic of NCDs poses devastating health consequences for individuals, families and communities, and threatens to overwhelm health systems.
- The **diseases kill 7 out of 10 people globally from risk factors** like tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and air pollution.

Data Analysis for India:

- According to the study report “India: Health of the Nation's States” - The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative in 2017 by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), it is estimated that the proportion of deaths due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in India have increased from 37.9% in 1990 to 61.8% in 2016.
- The four major NCDs are cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs) and diabetes which share four behavioural risk factors –unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, and use of tobacco and alcohol.

Treatment and Management:

- NCDs are **largely preventable and treatable**; nearly seven million lives could be saved for just US\$ 0.84 per person per year from now until 2030.
- Management of NCDs includes detecting, screening and treating these diseases, and providing access to palliative care for people in need.

Role of WHO:

- WHO's mission is to provide leadership and the evidence base for international action on surveillance, prevention and control of NCDs.
- **Urgent government action is needed to meet global targets to reduce the burden of NCDs.**

6. Rising antimalarial resistance in Africa needs urgent action

Source: The Hindu

Context: The World Health Organisation (WHO) has recommended the use of the **R21/Matrix-M malaria vaccine**, co-developed by the University of Oxford and the Serum Institute of India.

The **Matrix-M component is a proprietary saponin-based adjuvant developed by Novavax** and licensed to the Serum Institute for use in endemic countries.

As of now, the vaccine has been licensed for use in Ghana, Nigeria and Burkina Faso.

What is Adjuvant?



- An adjuvant is an **ingredient in a vaccine that enhances the immune system's response to that vaccine.**
- Adjuvants help the immune system better recognize what's in a vaccine and remember it longer, increasing the amount of time that a vaccine may offer protection.
- **Matrix-M adjuvant is derived from saponins, naturally occurring compounds found in the bark of the Quillaja saponaria tree in Chile.**

What is Malaria?

- Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by the Plasmodium parasite.
- This parasite is transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes.

Plasmodium Parasite:

- There are 5 Plasmodium parasite species that cause malaria in humans and 2 of these species, **P. falciparum** and **P. vivax**, pose the greatest threat.
- **P. falciparum** is the **deadliest malaria parasite** and the most prevalent on the African continent.
- **P. vivax is the dominant malaria parasite** in most countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa.
- The other malaria species which can infect humans are **P. malariae, P. ovale and P. knowlesi.**

Symptoms:

- Mild symptoms are fever, chills and headache. Severe symptoms include fatigue, confusion, seizures, and difficulty breathing.

Prevalence:

- According to the WHO's World Malaria report 2022, there were 247 million cases of malaria in 2021 compared to 245 million cases in 2020.
- It is mostly found in tropical countries. Four African countries accounted for just over half of all malaria deaths worldwide: Nigeria (31.3%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12.6%), United Republic of Tanzania (4.1%) and Niger (3.9%)

Vaccine:

- Along with the recently confirmed **R21/Matrix-M vaccine**, WHO also recommends broad use of the **RTS,S/AS01 malaria vaccine** among children living in regions with moderate to high P. falciparum malaria transmission.

7.India's garment export woes self-inflicted: report

Source: The Hindu

Context: Exports from India's labour-intensive garment sector, which have been losing ground to rivals such as Vietnam and Bangladesh and were lower than the 2013-14 levels last year.

Textile Industry in India:



- India holds a 4% share of the U.S.\$840 billion global textile and apparel market, and is in fifth position.
- It contributes 3% to Indian Gross Domestic Product, 7% of Industrial Output, 12% to the export earnings of India and employs more than 21% of total employment.
- India is also the second largest producer of silk in the world and 95% of the world's hand woven fabric comes from India.
- India is the 6th largest producer of Technical Textiles with 6% Global Share, largest producer of cotton & jute in the world.
- Technical textiles are functional fabrics that have applications across various industries including automobiles, civil engineering and construction, agriculture, healthcare, industrial safety, personal protection etc.

Fabric-wise stats:

- **Cotton** – Second largest cotton and cellulosic fibres producing country in the world.
- **Silk** – India is the second largest producer of silk and contributes about 18% to the total world raw silk production.
- **Wool** – India has the 3rd largest sheep population in the world, having 6.15 crores sheep, producing 45 million kg of raw wool, and accounting for 3.1% of total world wool production. India ranks 6th amongst clean wool producer countries and 9th amongst greasy wool producers.
- **Man-Made Fibres**– the fourth largest in synthetic fibres/yarns globally.
- **Jute** – India is the largest producer and second largest exporter of jute goods.

Factors favouring growth of the Indian Textile Industry:

- **Raw material base:** India has high self- sufficiency for raw material particularly natural fibres. India's cotton crop is the third largest in the world. Indian textile Industry produces and handles all types of fibres.
- **Labour:** Cheap labour and strong entrepreneurial skills have always been the backbone of the Indian textile Industry.
- **Flexibility:** The small size of manufacturing which is predominant in the apparel industry allows for greater flexibility to service smaller and specialised orders.
- **Rich Heritage:** The cultural diversity and rich heritage of the country offers a good inspiration base for designers.
- **Domestic market:** Natural demand drivers including rising income levels, increasing urbanisation and growth of the purchasing population drive domestic demand.

Challenges faced by the textile sector:

- **Highly fragmented:** The unorganised sector and small and medium-sized businesses dominate India's textile industry, which is highly fragmented.
- **Outdated Technology:** Due to market competition and access issues, the Indian textile sector struggles to keep up with international standards. This is especially true of small-scale businesses.



- **Issues with Tax Structure:** The GST (Goods and Service Tax) tax structure makes clothing expensive and uncompetitive in both domestic and foreign markets. The threat of growing labor and worker salaries is another.
- **Exports Stagnant:** For the past six years, the sector's exports have stayed constant at a level of USD 40 billion.
- **Lack of Scale:** Bangladesh has at least 500 machines per factory on average, whereas the average size of the textile units in India is only 100, which is significantly smaller.
- **Lack of Foreign Investment:** One of the concerns is that there is a lack of foreign investment in the textile business because of the issues mentioned above.

Government of India initiatives to promote the growth of the Textile Industry:

- **The National Technical Textile Mission:** It seeks to enhance domestic technical textile consumption while establishing the nation as a global leader in the field. By 2024, it hopes to increase the size of the domestic market to between \$40 billion and \$50 billion USD.
- **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** In order to modernise the textile industry's technology, the government approved the "Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)" in 2015.
- **The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)** aims to help small and medium-sized textile business owners cluster investments in textile parks by providing financial support for the parks' top-notch infrastructure.
- **The SAMARTH (Scheme for Capacity Building in the Textile Sector):** The government started the SAMARTH Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) to alleviate the scarcity of trained people.



Editorial, Ideas and Opinions

8. Reasonable accommodations and disability rights

Source: The Hindu

Context: Disability as an identity and entity exists at the intersection of multiple vulnerabilities — social, economic and gender — with each facet requiring careful consideration when conceptualising action for equity.

Definition of Disability in India:

- According to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, a person with a disability is someone who has a long-term impairment that affects their physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory abilities.
- This impairment prevents them from participating fully and effectively in society.

The four main categories of disability are:

- Behavioural or emotional
- Sensory impaired disorders
- Physical
- Developmental

Status of Disability in India:

- According to the World Bank, 5–8% of India's population have disabilities. The NSSO estimates that 2.2% of the population is disabled. The NFHS-5 survey (2019–21) found that 4.52% of the population has a disability.

Challenges Do People with Disabilities Face in India:

- **Limited Awareness:** The first hurdle is the lack of awareness about the government schemes and benefits available for people with disabilities.
- **Lack of Accessibility and Infrastructure:** Many public places, such as schools, hospitals, transport systems, and government offices, are not designed to accommodate the needs of people with disabilities.
- **According to UNICEF,** children with disabilities are often excluded from such spaces and therefore miss out on the critical initiatives that aim to improve their health and well-being.
- **Limited Access to Education and Employment:** Persons with disabilities in rural areas often face restricted access to education and employment opportunities.
- **Exclusion from Developmental Schemes:** Some developmental schemes may inadvertently exclude persons with disabilities, leading to their exclusion from critical initiatives.
- **Perception and Stigma:** Persons with disabilities are sometimes viewed as objects of charity rather than as autonomous beings capable of making meaningful contributions to society.



Measures Should be Taken

- **Enhancing Employment Opportunities:** There is a need to create more job opportunities for persons with disabilities, and to provide them with adequate training, skill development, and support.
- **Improving Accessibility and Infrastructure:** There is a need to make public places, such as schools, hospitals, transport systems, and government offices, more accessible and user-friendly for persons with disabilities.
- **Raising Awareness and Sensitivity:** There is a need to raise awareness and sensitise people about the rights and abilities of persons with disabilities, and to combat the myths and misconceptions that surround them.
- **Strengthening Legal and Policy Support:** There is a need to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the protection and empowerment of persons with disabilities, and to ensure its effective implementation and enforcement.
- **Capacity-Building at Grassroots Level:** To bridge the gap between government policies and the people they are meant for, there is a need for capacity-building at the grassroots level.
- Community leaders play a crucial role in advocating for the rights and benefits of persons with disabilities, and their training is essential to ensure the effective implementation of these initiatives.



In Brief

9. Boy infected with Nipah critical; health protocol put into place in Kerala

Source: The Hindu

Context: The Nipah virus scare resurfaced in Kerala after the confirmation of a case currently under treatment at a private hospital in Kozhikode.

Nipah virus (NiV):

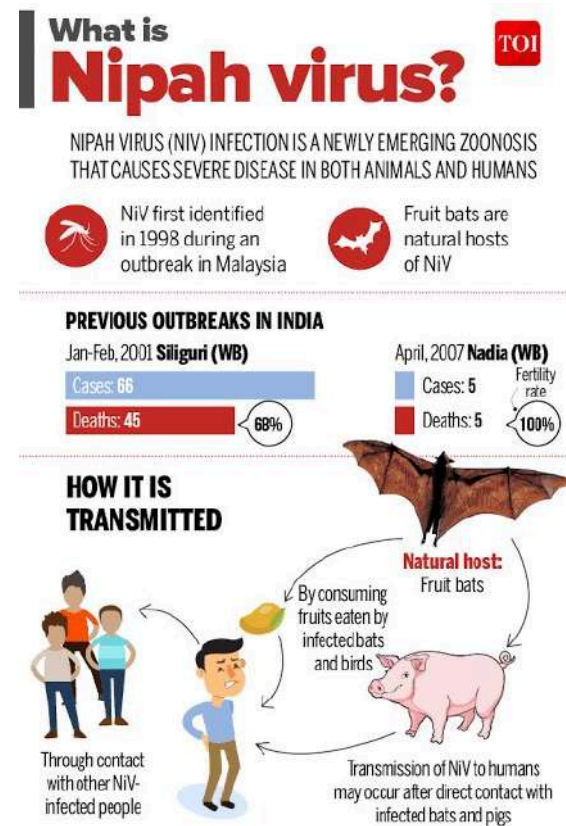
- It is a **zoonotic virus** (it is transmitted from animals to humans).
- The organism which causes Nipah Virus encephalitis is an **RNA or Ribonucleic acid virus** of the family Paramyxoviridae, genus Henipavirus, and is **closely related to Hendra virus**.
- Hendra virus (HeV) infection is a **rare emerging zoonosis** that causes severe and often **fatal disease in both infected horses and humans**.
- It **first broke out in Malaysia and Singapore in 1998 and 1999**.
- It **first appeared in domestic pigs** and has been found among several species of domestic animals including dogs, cats, goats, horses and sheep.

Transmission:

- The disease spreads through **fruit bats or 'flying foxes,'** of the genus Pteropus, who are **natural reservoir hosts of the Nipah and Hendra viruses**.
- The virus is present in **bat urine and potentially, bat faeces, saliva, and birthing fluids**.

Symptoms: The human infection presents as an **encephalitic syndrome** marked by fever, headache, drowsiness, disorientation, mental confusion, coma, and potentially death.

Prevention: Currently, there are **no vaccines for both humans and animals**. Intensive supportive care is given to humans infected by Nipah virus.



Daily Quiz

Q1. How does the Nipah virus primarily spread among humans?

- A. Airborne transmission
- B. Through contaminated food or directly from bats
- C. Sexual contact
- D. Blood transfusion

Q2. Consider the following statements about the origin and growth conditions of tea:

- 1. Tea originated in northeast India, north Myanmar, and southwest China, and there is evidence that tea was consumed in China 5,000 years ago.
- 2. The ideal temperature for the growth of tea is 15°-25°C, and it requires an annual rainfall of 100-200 cm.

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

Q3. Consider the following statements about cotton cultivation:

- 1. Cotton requires a hot and humid climate with a temperature range of 21°-27°C for optimal growth.
- 2. Black soil, also known as Regur soil, is most suitable for cotton cultivation due to its moisture-retentive properties.

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

Q4. Consider the following statements about Malaria:

Assertion (A): Malaria is more prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions.

Reason (R): The Anopheles mosquito, which transmits malaria, thrives in warm and humid climates.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.



Q5. Consider the following:

WATER BODIES	STRAIT NEAR TO IT
South China sea	Taiwan Strait
Red sea	Bosporus Strait
Black sea	Bab el-Mandeb Strait

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q6. Consider the following statements about bail in India:

1. Bail is the conditional release of a suspect or accused person from custody, based on a promise to appear in court when required.
2. The power to grant bail is solely vested in the judiciary and not in the police.
3. Anticipatory bail is granted under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, and 3

Q7. Consider the following statements regarding Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs):

1. Neglected Tropical Diseases primarily affect populations living in tropical and subtropical climates.
2. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified over 50 diseases as NTDs.

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

Q8. Consider the following statements regarding Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD):

1. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy is a genetic disorder characterised by progressive muscle degeneration and weakness.
2. DMD is caused by mutations in the dystrophin gene, which is located on the X chromosome.
3. DMD primarily affects females due to the X-linked inheritance pattern.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only



- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, and 3

Q9. Consider the following statements regarding silk production:

1. India is the second largest producer of silk in the world, after China.
2. Mulberry silk accounts for the majority of silk production in India.
3. Tasar, Eri, and Muga are all non-mulberry types of silk produced in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, and 3

Q10. Consider the following statements regarding tea and coffee:

1. Tea is derived from the leaves of the *Camellia sinensis* plant, whereas coffee is made from the beans of the *Coffea* plant.
2. Tea contains higher levels of caffeine compared to coffee.
3. Coffee cultivation requires a more acidic soil compared to tea cultivation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, and 3



Solutions

1. Correct answer is B

Explanation: Human-to-human transmission of Nipah virus is primarily through direct contact with infected bats or pigs, or through consuming contaminated fruits or raw date palm sap.

2. Correct answer is A

Explanation: Tea originated in northeast India, north Myanmar, and southwest China, and there is evidence that tea was consumed in China 5,000 years ago. The ideal temperature for the growth of tea is 20°-30°C, and it requires an annual rainfall of 150-300 cm, making statement 2 incorrect.

3. Correct answer is B

Explanation: Cotton requires a warm climate with a temperature range of 21°-30°C, making statement 1 incorrect. Black soil, also known as Regur soil, is indeed suitable for cotton cultivation due to its moisture-retentive properties, making statement 2 correct.

4. Correct answer is A

Explanation: Malaria is indeed more prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions because these areas provide the warm and humid conditions that are ideal for the breeding of the Anopheles mosquito, which is the vector for the malaria parasite. Therefore, both the assertion and reason are correct, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

5. Correct answer is A

Explanation:

- The Taiwan Strait is a 180-kilometre-wide strait separating the island of Taiwan and the Asian continent. The strait is part of the South China Sea and connects to the East China Sea to the north.
- The Bab-el-Mandeb, the Gate of Grief or the Gate of Tears, is a strait between Yemen on the Arabian Peninsula and Djibouti and Eritrea in the Horn of Africa. It connects the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden and by extension the Indian Ocean.
- Bosphorus, strait uniting the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara and separating parts of Asian Turkey (Anatolia) from European Turkey.

6. Correct answer is B

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct as bail involves the conditional release of a suspect or accused person based on a promise to appear in court.



- Statement 2 is incorrect as the police can grant bail for bailable offences.
- Statement 3 is correct as anticipatory bail is indeed granted under Section 438 of the CrPC.

7. Correct answer is A

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct as NTDs primarily affect populations living in tropical and subtropical climates.
- Statement 2 is incorrect as the World Health Organization (WHO) has identified around 20 diseases as NTDs, not over 50.

8. Correct answer is A

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) is a genetic disorder characterised by progressive muscle degeneration and weakness.
- Statement 2 is correct. DMD is caused by mutations in the dystrophin gene, which is located on the X chromosome.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. DMD primarily affects males due to the X-linked inheritance pattern, as males have only one X chromosome, making them more susceptible to X-linked disorders. Females, having two X chromosomes, are typically carriers.

9. Correct answer is D

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. India is indeed the second largest producer of silk in the world, after China.
- Statement 2 is correct. Mulberry silk is the predominant type of silk produced in India.
- Statement 3 is correct. Tasar, Eri, and Muga are all types of non-mulberry silk produced in India.

10. Correct answer is C

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. Tea is indeed derived from the leaves of the Camellia sinensis plant, and coffee is made from the beans of the Coffea plant.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. Coffee generally contains higher levels of caffeine compared to tea.
- Statement 3 is correct. Coffee cultivation typically requires more acidic soil compared to tea cultivation, which prefers slightly acidic to neutral soil.





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