

POLITY

- **First amendment to Constitution challenged**
- **CONTEXT:** The Supreme Court recently agreed to examine a plea challenging the expansion of restrictions to the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression that was made by the first amendment to the Constitution. The petitioner, who has challenged the law nearly seven decades after it came into force, argued that the amendment damages the basic structure doctrine.
- **What was the first amendment to the Constitution?**
 - Just over a year into the working of the Constitution, then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru introduced a Bill to amend the Constitution. On May 18, 1951, the amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee which considered the issue for six days. The amendment officially came into effect on June 18, 1951.
 - The Constitution (First Amendment) Bill sought to make several consequential changes — from exempting land reforms from scrutiny to providing protections for backward classes in the Constitution. Notably, it also expanded on the scope of the restrictions on the right to free speech.
- **So what exactly is the constitutional position on free speech?**
 - Article 19(1)(a) in Part III of the Constitution guarantees the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. But this freedom is not absolute or unfettered. It is followed by Article 19(2), which lists exceptions or “reasonable restrictions” on that right.
 - **The text of Article 19(2) in the original Constitution:** “Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to, libel, slander, defamation, contempt of Court or any matter which offends against decency or morality or which undermines the security of, or tends to overthrow, the State.”
 - **Following the amendment, Article 19(2) was changed to:** “Nothing in sub clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub clause in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence ”
 - The first amendment made two key changes:
 - **First,** it introduced the qualification “reasonable” to the restrictions that Article 19(2) imposed.
 - In a 2015 paper, legal scholar Gautam Bhatia placed this term in context, and traced its origins to debates in the Constituent Assembly.
 - The insertion of the term “reasonable”, he argued, keeps the door open for the courts to step in and examine the legitimacy of the restrictions imposed by Parliament.
 - **Second,** the amendment introduced into the Constitution the specific terms “public order” and “incitement to an offence”.
 - This set of new, narrower terms in the provision were necessitated by two Supreme Court rulings in 1950 that went against the state’s power to curb free speech.
 - **What were these two verdicts passed by the Supreme Court?**
 - Both these verdicts involved the press: Brij Bhushan v State of Delhi (March 1950), and Romesh Thappar v State of Madras (May 1950). It was the verdicts in these cases that essentially promoted the first amendment.
 - **ROMESH THAPPAR CASE:**
 - In 1949, the Madras government (Tamil Nadu had not been created then) had banned ‘Cross Roads’, a left-leaning magazine, for its criticism of the government’s foreign policy. This led to the first significant free speech ruling by the Supreme Court in Romesh Thappar v State of Madras.
 - The petitioner had challenged Section 9(1-A) of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949 as unconstitutional. This provision authorised the government to impose restrictions for the wider purpose of securing “public safety” or the “maintenance of public order”.
 - The court had to define the terms “public safety” and “public order”, and examine if they fell within the scope of the restrictions allowed in Article 19(2). The government argued that the words “undermining the security of the State” in Article 19(2) could be equated with “public safety” and “maintenance of public order.”
 - In its majority opinion in the case, the court disagreed with the government and struck down the provision as unconstitutional. The court found a vast difference in degrees between the two provisions.
 - Justice Fazal Ali dissented from the majority view and said that disrupting public order is a means to undermine the security of the State.
 - **BRIJ BHUSHAN CASE:**
 - In 1950, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi issued a “pre-censorship order” on the RSS mouthpiece ‘Organiser’ which too was critical of the government. Its publisher Brij Bhushan challenged Section 7(1)(c) of the East Punjab Public Safety Act, which allowed pre-publication scrutiny of material “prejudicial to public safety or the maintenance of public order”.
 - The issue in this case was essentially the same as the one in Romesh Thappar. And the verdict of the Supreme Court followed the same pattern as in the earlier case.
 - Then Chief Justice of India Hiralal Kania, and Justices M Patanjali Sastri, Mehr Chand Mahajan, Sudhi Ranjan Das, B K Mukherjea formed the majority that struck down the law. Justice Fazal Ali again dissented.

HEALTH

- **New hope for malaria vaccine: the science, challenges, opportunity**
- **CONTEXT:** Malaria kills nearly 600,000 people every year, the majority of whom are children under the age of five in sub-Saharan Africa. The need to develop an effective vaccine against the disease has long been a top

priority — but given the highly complex life cycle of the parasite, characterisation of key elements that correlate with protective immunity has been very difficult.

➤ **Promising breakthroughs**

- WHO approval in October 2021 for RTS,S/AS01 (Mosquirix) developed by GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) for immunising children was a major milestone.
- Although RTS,S/AS01 has modest efficacy and reduces severe malaria cases by only about 30 per cent after four doses given to children under age 5, it still provides significant public health benefits, and could save thousands of lives every year.
- It took more than 30 years and approximately \$700 million for this breakthrough, which underscores the scientific and logistic challenges in developing a vaccine against a parasitic disease like malaria.
- GSK has granted Bharat Biotech licence to manufacture Mosquirix, and by 2029, the Hyderabad-based company is expected to be the sole global manufacturer of this vaccine.
- However, RTS,S/AS01 fails to meet the WHO's own benchmark for malaria vaccine efficacy of 75 per cent set in 2015.
- In September 2021, another malaria vaccine, R21/Matrix M, developed by the University of Oxford in the UK, demonstrated an efficacy of 77 per cent in phase 1 and 2 trials among 450 children in Burkina Faso.
- In early September 2022, this vaccine once again made headlines after publication of results of a booster dose of R21/Matrix-M in the journal Lancet Infectious Diseases showed a high efficacy of 80 per cent was maintained after two years.

➤ **Ways the vaccines work**

- RTS,S and R21 are similar in that they both contain the same part of a major protein that is found on the surface of the liver stage parasite, called sporozoite.
- Both also contain hepatitis B virus surface antigen (HBsAg), a protein that has an ability to self-assemble and that helps as the formation of virus-like particles of the CSP antigen fused with it.
- The important difference between the two vaccines is in the amount of the HBsAg.
- RTS,S has about 20 per cent of the fusion protein, with the remaining 80 per cent made up of HBsAg antigen, produced separately.
- R21, on the other hand, is made up entirely of the CSP fusion protein moieties, resulting in much higher proportion of CSP antigen displayed on the virus-like particle surface, which significantly raises its exposure to the immune system of the host.
- To boost immune responses, all protein based recombinant vaccines rely heavily on a strong adjuvant.
- RTS,S is formulated with an adjuvant called AS01 developed at GSK
- R21 employs an adjuvant called Matrix-M developed by Novavax (Sweden).
- Matrix M contains saponin-plant based material and stimulates both antibody and cellular immune responses to vaccines.
- Both adjuvants have shown high levels of efficacy and safety. Matrix-M has been used in a variety of vaccine formulations against influenza, and more recently in the Novavax Covid-19 vaccine.

➤ **Phase 3 results awaited**

- While the recent results of a booster dose of R21 have created well-deserved excitement, the results of a larger phase 3 trial of the vaccine will be keenly awaited.
- Phase 3 trials of R21 are already underway in children aged 5-36 months in four African countries, including two in which malaria is a year-round threat. In these trials, efficacy and safety of R21 will be tested in 4,800 children across five sites in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, and Tanzania. The first results are expected by the end of 2023.
- Large-scale, well-collected safety data will be required to build the risk-benefit assessment. The SARS-CoV-2 experience has served as a reminder that significant adverse events may not be detected until millions of immunisations have been recorded.
- R21, alone or in combination with an efficacious blood stage or transmission stage vaccine candidate, can continue to be developed to achieve the ultimate goal of malaria eradication. It is clear that Indian companies will play a central role in the development and/ or production of efficacious malaria vaccines at an affordable cost.

➤ **India: weakness and strength** (Why has India not been more successful in developing vaccines against diseases including malaria — especially when basic malaria research in India has been robust and there are well established malaria research and control centres across the country?)

- A major gap is in the establishment of safe and scientifically robust control human infection models in India for diseases like malaria or influenza.
- All malaria vaccines under development need to be tested in the safe and scientific robust Controlled Human Malaria Infection (CHMI) model after completing phase 1 safety studies. This has been established in many countries of Europe, the UK, Colombia, and Thailand. Both RTS, S and R21 were tested in CHMI before further safety and efficacy field trials.
- Scientists at the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) Delhi have carried out phase 1 safety trials of two experimental blood stage malaria vaccines developed and produced in the country.
- But further development of these vaccines has been a challenge in the absence of the CHMI model in India. Scientific, long term continuous funding, regulatory and logistic processes need to be better coordinated to assist scientists in the development of novel vaccines against infectious diseases.
- With a highly successful and deeply committed vaccine-producing biopharma industry and a strong scientific base, India should be able to lead the world in developing and producing vaccines.

PRELIMS

1. Snow Leopard Population Assessment Of India (SPAI)

- ❖ **CONTEXT:** The first-ever recording of the snow leopard from the Baltal-Zojila region has renewed hopes for the elusive predator in the higher altitudes of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

- ❖ **SPAI**

- On the occasion of International Snow Leopard Day (23rd October, 2019), Union Ministry for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) launched the First National Protocol on Snow Leopard Population Assessment in India (SPAI).

- The objective is to help the Snow Leopard double its population.

- **The Protocol**

- This protocol is evolved from the international efforts to develop a global protocol for the Population Assessment of World's Snow Leopards (PAWS) under the Global Snow Leopard Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP) of the twelve countries.

- It has been developed by scientific experts in association with the Snow Leopard States/UTs namely, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh and the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and Nature Conservation Foundation, Mysuru.

- The Indian survey will extensively use camera traps, artificial intelligence, drones and genetic tools to find out the numbers of not only the snow leopard, but also its prey base like ungulate prey base like markhor, argali, urial, ibex, blue sheep (bharal), Tibetan wild ass, wild yak, Tibetan antelope, Tibetan gazelle and possibly Hangul or Kashmir red deer, musk deer, and Himalayan tahr.

- **Challenges to Assessment**

- Vast Habitat Area: Snow leopards occur over a vast, relatively remote and difficult to access mountainous area which will pose a major challenge to the estimation.

- Unclear Distribution: Even their distribution remains unclear. For example, recent surveys show that they do not occur in 25 % of the area that was thought to be their range in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Variation in density across space also poses the risk of biased sampling.

- Elusive Nature of Species: Snow leopard are known as the ghost of the mountains are due to their most elusive nature. This makes a complete population census of snow leopards an unfeasible goal.

- **Significance**

- Provided First National Estimation: The protocol helps the snow leopard range states to estimate distribution and population of the big cats and prey in a uniform manner to arrive at a national estimate for the first time.

- Guiding Document: This protocol serves as the main guiding document for the snow leopard range States in India and other agencies interested in snow leopard distribution and abundance estimation. This will provide crucial basis to design our management and conservation interventions and assess the effectiveness of the same in the long-term for better planning and management.

- Site Identification: The program helps to identify sites in need of greater protection as well as how the species is responding to climate change.

- Contribution to PAWS Initiative: It contribute to the global 'Population Assessment of the World's Snow Leopard's (PAWS) initiative.

- ❖ **Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*)**

- The snow leopard inhabits the higher Himalayan and trans-Himalayan landscape at an altitude between 3,000 and 5,400 metres.

- In India, it is found in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

- India contributes to about 5% of the global snow leopard population.

- In 2017, IUCN changed the status of Snow leopard in its Red List from 'endangered' to 'vulnerable'.

- Listed in Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

- Listed in Appendix I of the CITES.

- **Ecological Significance**

- Snow leopards are apex predators, meaning they play a key role in maintaining the biodiversity in an ecosystem. Through population dynamics and trophic cascades, snow leopards are an important indicator of the health of the environment at high altitude.

- As the top predator in the high mountains of Inner Asia, the snow leopard plays an important ecological role in controlling the populations of the wild ungulate species it preys on, thus balancing the food chain system in the region.

- ❖ **Project Snow Leopard**

- Launched in 2009, it aims at safeguarding and conserving India's snow leopard and their habitats by ensuring their conservation and welfare through the participation of local population and through supportive actions of government.

- Project is operational in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

- ❖ **SECURE Himalaya Project**

- In 2017, Government of India and United Nations Development Program (UNDP), with support from the Global Environment Facility, started the "SECURE Himalayas - Securing livelihoods, conservation, sustainable use and restoration of high range Himalayan ecosystems", to ensure conservation of locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources in the high Himalayan ecosystem, while enhancing the lives and livelihoods of local communities.

- **Components**

- Conservation of key biodiversity areas and their effective management to secure long-term ecosystem resilience, habitat connectivity and conservation of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats
- Securing sustainable community livelihoods and natural resource management in high range Himalayan ecosystems
- Enhancing enforcement, monitoring and cooperation to reduce wildlife crime and related threats
- ❖ **Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP)**
- The GSLEP is a world first joint initiative that aims to conserve the endangered snow leopard within the broader context of also conserving valuable high mountain ecosystems.
- In 2013, the 12 snow leopard range countries and partners signed the Bishkek Declaration and agreed to the goal of the GSLEP for the 7 years through 2020. These countries agreed to work together to identify and secure at least 20 snow leopard landscapes across the cat's range by 2020 or, in short – "Secure 20 by 2020."
- It seeks to address high-mountain development issues using the conservation of endangered snow leopard.
- **Member Countries:** India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Mongolia, Russia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.
- 2. **Study links PM 2.5 pollutants to anaemia prevalence**
- ❖ **CONTEXT: Long-term exposure to fine airborne particulate matter — PM 2.5 pollutants — may increase the prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age through systemic inflammation, a study has found.**
- According to the study, 'Reducing the burden of anaemia in Indian women of reproductive age with clean-air targets', anaemia prevalence will fall from 53 per cent to 39.5 per cent if India meets its recent clean-air targets, taking 186 districts below the national target of 35 per cent. India's anaemia prevalence among women of reproductive age (15-45 years) is among the highest in the world.
- The study, was carried out by researchers from institutions and organisations in India, the US and China, including IIT-Delhi and IIT-Bombay.
- **Findings**
- For every ten microgram/cubic metre of air increase in ambient PM2.5 exposure, the average anaemia prevalence among such women increases by 7.23 per cent.
- The study which takes into account data from the National Family Health Survey-4 and National Sample Survey Office, along with PM 2.5 levels in various districts, suggests that the transition to clean energy would accelerate India's progress towards the 'anaemia-free' mission target.
- Among PM 2.5 sources, sulphate and black carbon are more associated with anaemia than organics and dust. Among sectoral contributors, industry was the biggest. This was followed by the unorganised sector, domestic sources, power sector, road dust, agricultural waste burning and transport sector.
- ❖ **Anaemia**
- A major contributor to the global disease burden, is characterised by diminished blood haemoglobin concentration and is often accompanied by a decrease in red blood cells. This results in a decrease in the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood.
- Women of reproductive age may suffer from regular iron deficiency due to menstruation and therefore are particularly prone to develop anaemia (from mild to severe). Dietary iron deficiency is another leading cause of anaemia. Other contributing factors include genetic disorders, parasitic infections and inflammation from infections and chronic diseases.
- The World Health Organization has set a global target to halve anaemia among women of reproductive age by 2053.
- Anaemia is highly prevalent in India. The National Family and Health Survey 2015–2016 (NFHS-4) reported that 53.1% of WRA and 58.5% of children under five were anaemic.
- India launched a programme under the POSHAN Abhiyaan aiming to make the country 'anaemia-free' and set a target of reducing anaemia in WRA to below 35% by 2022.
- Because an iron-deficient diet is the primary cause of the large burden of anaemia, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is engaged in increasing the iron intake of the population.
- 3. **UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage**
- ❖ **CONTEXT: The steering committee of the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage is on a visit to India to witness state interventions which have helped reduce the prevalence of child marriage.**
- The UNFPA(United Nations Population Fund)-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage is the first United Nations-led joint initiative designed with a focus on promoting the rights of adolescents to delay marriage. It highlights the need for targeted and focused interventions to accelerate progress to end child marriage.
- Phase 1 was launched in 2016 and covers 12 countries - Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia.
- The Global Programme, currently in its second phase (2020-2023), has reached over two million girls through life skills education interventions.
- The third phase has the longer-term, gender-transformative goal of enabling significantly larger numbers of adolescent girls and boys to fully enjoy their rights and choices and experience a childhood free from the risk of marriage.
- **Global Data**
- The total number of girls married in childhood stands at 12 million per year.
- More than 150 million additional girls will marry before they turn 18 by 2030, if no further efforts have been made.
- In South Asia, a girl's risk of marrying before she is 18 has dropped by more than a third.
- Children born to adolescent mothers have a greater possibility of seeing stunted growth as they have low weight at birth.

- According to NFHS-5, the prevalence of child stunting is 35.5% in 2019-21.
- **India stand**
 - Growing trend for a decline in the overall prevalence of child marriage. West Bengal, Bihar and Tripura top the list with more than 40% of women aged 20-24 years married below 18.
- **NFHS-5 (2019-21):**
 - 48% of girls with no education were married below 18 years of age as compared to only 4% among those who attained higher education.
 - 40% of girls from the lowest quintile were married before they turned 18 years of age, contrasted against 8% from the highest wealth quintile.
 - The prevalence of child marriage is almost double in rural areas when compared to urban areas.
- **Indian States**
 - In Jharkhand, 32.2% of women in the age bracket 20-24 got married before 18.
 - Infant mortality stood at 37.9%, and 65.8% of women in the 15-19 age bracket are anaemic.
 - Assam too has a high prevalence of child marriage (31.8% in 2019-20 from 30.8% in 2015-16).
 - Madhya Pradesh and Haryana have shown a reduction in child marriages.
 - States with high literacy levels and better health and social indices have fared much better on this score.
 - In Kerala, women who got married before the age of 18 stood at 6.3% in 2019-20, from 7.6% in 2015-16.
- **Related laws**
 - Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006: It provides that the minimum age of marriage is 21 years in the case of males, and 18 years in the case of females. The Bill increases the minimum age for females to 21 years.
 - Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012: The act protects children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provides for the establishment of Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- **Schemes:**
 - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, need better implementation on the ground.
 - West Bengal's Kanyashree scheme offers financial aid to girls wanting to pursue higher studies.
 - Bihar's Rupashree, which provides a one-time payment of 25,000 to poor families at the time of a daughter's marriage.

ANSWER WRITING

Q. How do subsidies affect the cropping pattern, crop diversity and economy of farmers? What is the significance of crop insurance, minimum support price and food processing for small and marginal farmers?

Government subsidizes agricultural inputs in an attempt to keep farm costs low and production high.

There are various subsidies available to farmers in terms of cheap input credit, seeds and fertilizers, subsidized electricity and irrigation etc. Agriculture subsidies always have some impact on various activities of agriculture.

- **Cropping pattern:** Crop selection gets distorted in favour of those crops which have high share of subsidies or attract large volume of subsidies. For example cheap electricity and irrigation subsidies motivated Punjab farmers to go for water guzzling crops like rice.
- **Crop diversity:** Crop diversity gives way to the standard staple crops where there is assured market and cost of production is low due to subsidies. For example wheat and rice are the standard crops in present times for Rabi and Kharif season respectively.
- **Economy of farmers:** Various subsidies ensure income support to farmers and safe stock of food grains. But at the same time it leads to distorted production patterns, resulting in food inflation.
- **Significance of various factors on small and marginal farmers**
- **Crop insurance:** It provides income security in case of crop failure due to natural and other reasons. It also gives them cushion against their investment in agricultural activities.
- **Minimum Support Price:** Minimum prices ensure a minimum guaranteed income for the crops thereby hedging them from market fluctuations. Guarantee of a buyer while cultivation of crops gives a sense of financial security to the farmer.
- Though high MSP for certain produces such as wheat and rice drives farmers to take the "safe side" and thus shifts to cereal production rather than fruits, vegetables etc.
- **Food processing:** Through value addition it ensures not only better income but long shelf life for the agro products. For the country like India where the wastage is high and over 80% of farmers are small and marginal with limited capacity, their income base can be enhanced through food processing.

MCQs

1. Recently Ministry of Education decided to celebrate 'Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas' in a grand manner in the schools and higher educational institutions across the country, with reference to this consider the following statements
 1. In 2019 Government had declared 15th November as 'Janjatiya Gaurav Divas'.
 2. 15th November declared as so because on this day Birsha munda organized and led the tribal movement, giving a call for "Ulgulan" (Revolt) to the tribals.

Which of the above statement/s is/are not correct?

a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Consider the following statements.
 1. The sickle cell anaemia is a genetic disease common in tropical and sub-tropical countries.
 2. The sickle-cell anaemia is due to mutation in β -globulin gene.

3. Due to the sickle-shaped anaemia, oxygen carrying capacity of the haemoglobin decreases. Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only c) 1 and 3 only **d) 1,2,3**
3. With reference to Anaemia Mukh Bharat, consider the following statements:
1. It aims to reduce the prevalence of anaemia among children, adolescents and women in the reproductive age group of 15 – 49 years.
2. It is targeting a reduction rate of more than fifty per cent by 2022 under the programme.
3. The programme was launched by the Ministry of women and child development.
Which of the statement/s given above is/are not correct?
a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 only **c) 2 and 3 only** d) 3 only
4. In the context of WHO Air Quality Guidelines, consider the following statements :
1. The 24-hour mean of PM_{2.5} should not exceed 15 µg/m³ and annual mean of PM_{2.5} should not exceed 5 µg/m³.
2. In a year, the highest levels of ozone pollution occur during the periods of inclement weather.
3. PM₁₀ can penetrate the lung barrier and enter the bloodstream.
4. Excessive ozone in the air can trigger asthma.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 3 and 4 **b) 1 and 4 only** c) 2, 3 and 4 d) 1 and 2 only
5. Consider the following statements regarding Snow Leopard.
1. Snow leopard is listed as critically endangered under the IUCN Red List.
2. In India, the snow leopard habitat is spread over the northern Himalayan mountains of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.
3. The Union Government had launched SECURE Himalaya project for the protection of Snow Leopard which is funded by world bank
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only **b) 2 only** c) 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2, 3
6. With reference to Malaria, consider the following statements;
1. It is caused by the bite of the female mosquito whenever it bites the human.
2. 'Gene drive' technology can help in controlling Malaria.
3. Mosquirix, the malaria vaccine, offers protection against all kinds of malarial parasites.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3
7. In India the right to "freedom of speech and expression" is restricted on the grounds of
1. The sovereignty and integrity of India.
2. Contempt of court.
3. Friendly relation with foreign states.
4. Protection of minorities.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3
b) 2, 3 and 4
c) 1 and 3
d) 1, 2 and 4
8. Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative is recently seen news is an initiative of which of the following government?
a) Bihar
b) West Bengal
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) Odisha
9. Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research institute for anthropological research in bio-cultural studies under which ministry?
a) Ministry of Education
b) Ministry of Tourism
c) Ministry of Home Affairs
d) Ministry of Culture
10. Consider the following pairs of rocket systems and respective countries:
1. Tornado – Russia
2. Pianka – India
3. HIMARS – USA
Which of the pairs given above are matched correctly?
a) 2 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1,2,3