

**GS PAPER1-SOCIETY-POPULATION AND ASSOCIATED ISSUES AND GS PAPER 3-INDIAN ECONOMY – GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT****Changes in India's population perspectives**

The article discusses India's demographic changes, contrasting past fears of overpopulation with current hopes for economic growth due to a young workforce. It also highlights the intense competition for education, brain drain to Western countries, and millennials' choice to prioritize careers over having children.

**Why are millennials not having children?**

Many millennials prioritize their careers over having children. They believe children would distract them from their professional goals. This choice affects India's expected demographic dividend.

**How did India approach population control in the past?**

1. **Government Initiatives:** The government organized "vasectomy camps" in 1971, targeting sterilizations as a form of population control.
2. **Sterilization Statistics:** In 1971 alone, approximately 1.3 million men underwent sterilization, with a target of 3.1 million by the following year.
3. **International Support and Pressure:** The World Bank provided \$66 million in aid for sterilization programs from 1972 to 1980. Additionally, U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson linked food aid to India's adoption of sterilization policies in 1965.

**How has the perspective on India's population changed?**

1. **1970s Perspective:** Previously, India viewed its high population growth as an economic burden. Efforts focused on aggressive population control measures, such as sterilization.
2. **Modern View:** Today, India sees its large, young population as a demographic dividend. A high proportion of working-age individuals (15-64 years old) is now considered a potential economic advantage, expected to drive growth.
3. **Historical Context:** In 1971, efforts included 1.3 million sterilizations, reflecting the urgency of controlling population growth, compared to current policies emphasizing economic utilization of the population.

**How is demographic impacting education and employment in India?**

1. **Intense Competition:** Over a million students compete for limited seats at IITs, medical colleges, and IIMs. For example, 1 million applicants for 10,000 IIT seats.
2. **Brain Drain:** Many qualified Indians, like Satya Nadella and Sundar Pichai, seek opportunities abroad, contributing to \$125 billion in remittances.
3. **High Costs:** Real estate prices in metro cities are high, pushing many to look for jobs overseas.
4. **Family-Run Businesses:** Limited top management roles in India's family-owned businesses drive professionals to seek better prospects abroad.

**GS PAPER2- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS- INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD- RELATIONS.****New projects and agreements between Nepal and India**

The article discusses the unique relationship between Nepal and India. It highlights their open border, shared culture, and economic ties. The countries are focusing on reducing trade deficits, enhancing digital financial connectivity, and improving infrastructure to boost trade and people-to-people ties.

**What is the nature of the relationship between Nepal and India?**

1. **Open Borders and Cultural Ties:** Nepal and India share an open border and deep-rooted cultural ties, enabling free movement and close people-to-people relationships.
2. **Economic Interdependence:**  
India is Nepal's largest trading partner and the biggest source of tourists.  
It is the sole supplier of petroleum products to Nepal.  
India accounts for a significant share of Nepal's inward remittances and handles the majority of its third-country trade.  
During disasters, India is the first responder, providing rescue, relief, and financial packages (e.g., \$75 million for earthquake-hit areas).
3. **Trade and Deficit Focus:**  
Nepal's trade deficit with India stands at nearly 18% of its GDP.  
High transaction costs and inadequate infrastructure make Nepal a high-cost economy.  
Both countries are focusing on initiatives like cross-border digital financial connectivity and infrastructure improvements to reduce this trade deficit.

**What new projects and agreements have been initiated between Nepal and India?**

1. **Electricity Cooperation:**  
Exported around 650 MW of electricity to India in 2023, earning over Rs 10 billion.  
Signed a long-term agreement to export 10,000 MW of electricity to India over 10 years.
2. **Hydroelectricity Projects:**  
Increased investment in hydroelectricity production and cross-border transmission lines.  
Nepal plans to export 40 MW of electricity to Bangladesh in 2025 under a tripartite agreement.
3. **Digital Financial Connectivity:**  
Indians can make mobile payments in Nepal; Nepalis will soon follow.

- Simplified process for Nepalis to open bank accounts in India and obtain Aadhaar cards.
4. **Petroleum Pipelines:**  
Constructing new pipelines between Siliguri-Jhapa and Amlekhgunj-Chitwan.  
Existing Motihari-Amlekhgunj pipeline saves Nepal Rs 1 billion annually.
  5. **Transportation Infrastructure:**  
Building two new integrated check posts (ICPs) in Bhairahaba and Dodhara-Chandani.  
Upgrading border roads and operational cross-border freight rail.  
Completed feasibility study for the Raxaul-Kathmandu railway; considering Ayodhya-Janakpur rail service.

**How will Nepal's relationship be helpful for India?**

**Electricity Imports:** India will import 10,000 MW of clean energy from Nepal over 10 years, reducing reliance on coal and gas.

**Pollution Reduction:** Importing clean energy from Nepal will help India reduce pollution.

**Economic Boost:** Enhanced digital financial connectivity will facilitate hassle-free payments for Indian tourists and traders in Nepal.

**Transportation Efficiency:**

New petroleum pipelines will streamline fuel supply and reduce transportation costs.

Upgraded border roads and integrated check posts will ease trade and travel between the countries.

**Regional Energy Cooperation:** Nepal's participation in regional grids will promote renewable energy development in BIMSTEC and SAARC regions, benefiting India.

**Question for practice:**

Discuss the various initiatives and agreements that have been undertaken to strengthen the economic and infrastructure cooperation between Nepal and India.

**GS PAPER-2- INDIAN CONSTITUTION—HISTORICAL UNDERPINNINGS, EVOLUTION, FEATURES, AMENDMENTS, SIGNIFICANT PROVISIONS AND BASIC STRUCTURE**

**Climate Legislation for India**

The recent judgment in M.K. Ranjitsinh and Ors. vs Union of India & Ors. by the Supreme Court of India has marked a positive development in India's climate change legal framework.

The Supreme Court has introduced the right to 'be free from the adverse effects of climate change' into the Constitution of India, deriving from both the right to life (Article 21) and the right to equality (Article 14).

The judgment states that there is no 'umbrella legislation' in India that relates to climate change. Thus, it implicitly suggests the enactment of climate legislation.

**What are the advantages of bringing climate legislation?**

- 1) It can set the vision for engaging with climate change across sectors and regions.
- 2) It can establish essential institutions, empower them, and implement structured governance processes to anticipate and respond to climate change.

**What are the issues with single climate legislation?**

- 1) **Comprehensive Law**-Creating a single comprehensive law that addresses all these aspects isn't practical, especially given the current legal framework covering most of these issues.
- 2) **Anticipating the Unpredictable Challenges**– It's impossible to predict in advance all the ways society needs to prepare for climate change.
- 3) **Challenges of Adopting Foreign Models** – Many countries' climate laws, like those modeled after the United Kingdom, concentrate narrowly on controlling carbon emissions. **For ex**– they establish regular five-year national carbon budgets and mechanisms to achieve them. This approach isn't well-suited for India.

**What should be the way forward?**

- 1) **Promoting Sustainable Development Across Sectors**– India should consider adopting a law that encourages decisions fostering sustainable development across various sectors like urban planning, agriculture, water management, and energy.
- 2) **Supportive Regulatory Environment**-Climate legislation should also create a supportive regulatory environment for more sustainable cities, buildings, and transport networks. It should enable adaptation measures such as heat action plans sensitive to local context
- 3) **Resilient Agriculture and Social Equity**-Climate legislation should include ways to transition to crops resilient to climate change. It should also safeguard crucial ecosystems like mangroves, which serve as barriers against severe weather. Further, it should promote social equity.
- 4) **Indian Federalism**- Climate legislation should function well within India's federal structure. Various domains like urban policies, agriculture, water management, and electricity, are under the jurisdiction of state or local governments. Thus, the state must be given due importance in climate change related policy making and funding.
- 5) **Multi-stakeholders Approach**– Businesses, civil society, and communities impacted by climate change must actively participate in decision-making processes. This will ensure that diverse viewpoints for climate resilience and transitioning to sustainable energy practices are accommodated.

**GS PAPER-2- ISSUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECTOR/SERVICES RELATING TO HEALTH, EDUCATION, HUMAN RESOURCES.****Place of Education in India's Federal Structure**

The NEET-UG exam has faced controversies involving grace marks, allegations of paper leaks, and other irregularities. The article discusses the debate surrounding the place of education in concurrent list.

In the United States, educational standards are set by state and local governments, with federal oversight on financial aid and key issues. Canada delegates education entirely to its provinces, while Germany gives legislative power to its states (landers). South Africa has national departments overseeing education with provincial departments implementing policies locally.

**What is the historical background?**

1) **British Era**-The Government of India Act, 1935 introduced a federal structure in India. Legislative subjects were divided between federal legislature and provinces. Education was placed under the provincial list.

**2) Post-Independence Era-**

A) Initially, education remained on the 'State List'.

B) During the Emergency, the Swaran Singh Committee suggested shifting education to the 'Concurrent List'. This recommendation was enacted through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976 without thorough discussion.

C) The Janata Party government tried to undo this through the 44th Amendment in 1978, which did not pass in the Rajya Sabha.

**What are the arguments for placing education in Concurrent List?**

A) Uniform education policy across the country.

B) Potential for improved standards.

C) Enhanced synergy between Centre and States.

**What are the arguments against placing education in Concurrent List?**

1) **Recent Controversies**- NEET- Opposition to returning 'education' to the State list cites concerns about corruption and a lack of professionalism. However, recent issues with NEET and NTA have shown that centralization does not automatically resolve these problems.

2) **Expenditure on Education**- According to the Ministry of Education's 2022 report on budgeted expenditure, in the fiscal year 2020-21, education departments in India spent a total of ₹6.25 lakh crore. Of this amount, the Centre accounted for 15%, while states contributed 85%. This highlights the significant role of states in funding education.

**What should be the way forward?**

1) Most education funding comes from the states, suggesting a need for constructive dialogue about returning 'education' to the State list. This change would enable states to formulate tailored policies for curriculum, exams, and admissions, especially for professional courses like medicine and engineering.

2) Regulatory mechanisms for higher education can continue to be governed by central institutions like the National Medical Commission, University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education.

**PRELIM FACT****Bustard conservation Plan**

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has recently approved Rs 56 crore for the next phase of the conservation of Great Indian Bustard (GIB) and Lesser Florican.

The conservation programme has been running since 2016 for long-term recovery of critically endangered GIB and Lesser Florican. As of now, around 140 GIBs and fewer than 1,000 Lesser Floricans are surviving in the wild.

**Component of Plan-**

A) The first component includes targets like completing the conservation breeding centre in Ramdevra, Jaisalmer, developing the Sorsan Lesser Florican facility, preparing for releasing captive-bred birds, releasing Great Indian Bustards (GIBs) in Rajasthan and other areas, monitoring them after release, and conducting artificial insemination.

B) The second component comprises in-situ conservation of GIBs in other range states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This component will be implemented by WII along with state governments.

C) From 2024 to 2026, Wildlife Institute of India will survey the population of Great Indian Bustards (GIBs) in Jaisalmer and other states where they live, and also estimate the population of the lesser florican across its entire range.

D) During the 2024-2029 phase, there will be a focus on developing and implementing artificial insemination techniques as a backup to captive-breeding conservation efforts. The Wildlife Institute of India (WII) has partnered with the Abu Dhabi-based International Fund for Houbara Conservation for this initiative.

**Threats to Species**

A) Both species have declined due to hunting, habitat loss, and predators preying on their eggs.

B) Overhead power lines have become a significant threat to Great Indian Bustards, with a study from 2017-18 estimating that 88,000 birds of various species die annually from collisions with these lines.

**Unveiling of three initiatives**

Union Ministers of State for Health and Family Welfare has recently launched three initiatives at the  event today. These initiatives aim to enhance healthcare services and facilitate business operations in India.

**1) Virtual Assessment for Ayushman Arogya Mandir**

- A) National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) were developed for various healthcare centres including District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (Sub Centres) etc to ensure quality healthcare services.
- B) The target is for all healthcare facilities to achieve full compliance with NQAS by 2026.
- C) Online evaluations, including virtual tours and interactions, simplify the assessment process. Each facility undergoes a rigorous multi-level assessment conducted by MoHFW-certified National Quality Assurance Standard Assessors to attain quality certification.

**2) IPHS Dashboard for Real-time monitoring of Public Health Facilities**

- A) The IPHS Dashboard is a digital platform for real-time monitoring of public health facilities. It provides an overview of assessment and compliance status for District Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals, Community Health Centers, Ayushman Arogya Mandirs etc.
- B) The dashboard uses the Open Data Kit (ODK) for real-time data collection and analysis. It assists health officials in quickly identifying gaps and making necessary improvements to uphold standards in infrastructure, equipment, and human resources.
- C) The Ministry aims to ensure all healthcare institutions meet IPHS 2022 benchmarks for delivering high-quality health services.

**3) Food Safety and Compliance System (FoSCoS)-**

- A) FoSCoS is an advanced IT platform across India for food safety regulation. It simplifies licensing and registration processes, enhancing user experience.
- B) FoSCoS supports self-compliance with online return filings, hygiene ratings, and third-party audits. Integrated with other FSSAI IT platforms, it offers a comprehensive solution for food business operators.
- C) FSSAI introduced instant issuance of licences and registrations for low-risk food businesses through digital verification.
- D) Instant licences will be available for categories like wholesalers, retailers, transporters, and more, excluding high-risk foods such as milk, meat, and fish.
- E) Petty food businesses like snack retailers and mobile vendors also qualify for instant registration under this initiative.

**Shyok River**

Five soldiers of the Indian army have been swept away by the Shyok River during military training in Ladakh.

Aspects	Details
<b>Origin</b>	It originates from the Rimo Glacier. The Rimo glacier is one of the tongues of the Siachen Glacier. The river gets its name from a Ladakhi word meaning 'the river of death'.
<b>Course</b>	It flows through northern Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir, India, and enters the Pakistan-administered region of Gilgit-Baltistan. It meanders through the high-altitude deserts and mountain ranges of Ladakh before converging with the Indus.
<b>Length</b>	The total length of the river is around 550 km (340 mi) and it is regularly fed by meltwater from numerous glaciers on its journey.
<b>Tributaries</b>	Its main right-bank tributary is the Nubra River.

**DRDO study on development of indigenous conventional submarine**

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has taken up a preliminary study on the design and development of an indigenous conventional submarine under Project-76. The process of procurement of new submarines under P-75I will be continued.



**What is the Focus of Project-76**

**1. Indigenous Content-** There will be substantial indigenous content, including weapons, missiles, combat management system, sonars, communications, electronic warfare suite, mast and periscope.

**2. Development of Conventional Submarines-** After the P-75I, under Project-76 the Navy intends to design and build conventional submarines indigenously.

**3. Development of Propulsion Module-** Air independent propulsion (AIP) module is being designed and developed by the DRDO. (The first Scorpene-class submarine Kalvari is expected to go for refit of this AIP in 2025 when the fitment process will begin and is expected to take two to three years). This AIP module acts as a force multiplier as it enables conventional submarines to remain submerged for a longer duration thereby increasing their endurance and reducing chances of detection.

**Coconut Husk for Supercapacitor fabrication**

Researchers at the Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram, have devised a method to produce activated carbon. This activated carbon is suitable for supercapacitor fabrication. These activated carbon can be produced from coconut husks, which are a major agricultural residue in Kerala.

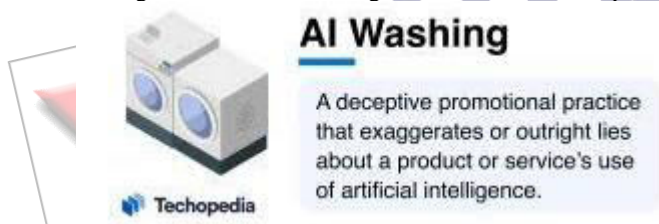
What is the significance

1. Immense potential for green Solutions- The coconut husk biowaste-derived activated carbon holds immense promise for sustainable and efficient green solutions for high-performance supercapacitors. This is due to their high availability, low cost, and eco-friendly nature.
2. Provides a material for Super capacitor development- This method provides another material in the mix for the search of an ideal supercapacitor electrode material.
3. Higher efficiency- The prototype supercapacitors made of coconut husk-derived activated carbon is found to be four-times more efficient than the existing supercapacitors.

**AI washing**

- “AI washing,” a term popularized by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), refers to companies exaggerating their use of AI to appeal to consumers.
- This phenomenon has surged following the release of OpenAI’s ChatGPT in 2022, leading to a significant rise in startups and companies claiming to use AI.
- However, only a small percentage actually integrate AI into their operations.
- AI washing involves businesses overstating their AI capabilities or misleading consumers about their features.
- Notable examples include Google’s misrepresented AI demonstrations and Amazon’s cashier-less checkout systems that relied on manual oversight.

The consequences of AI washing are substantial. It can divert resources from genuine AI innovation, complicate decision-making for businesses seeking real AI solutions, and pose data security risks to consumers.



**Space Debris**

A defunct Russian satellite, RESURS-P1, broke up into over 100 pieces of debris, forcing astronauts on the International Space Station (ISS) to shelter in their spacecraft for about an hour.

This incident adds to the growing concern over space debris as space becomes increasingly crowded with vital satellite networks.

**About Space Debris:**

Man-made objects in Earth’s orbit that are no longer functional.

Examples: Defunct satellites, spent rocket stages, and debris fragments from collisions.

**Threats from Space Debris:**

- Threat to Marine Life: Objects falling into oceans pose risks to marine life and contribute to pollution.
- Threat to Satellites: Debris poses hazards to operational satellites, potentially causing malfunctions.
- Kessler Syndrome: Overpopulation of space debris causing cascading collisions.
- Reduction of Orbital Slots: Accumulation limits the availability of orbital slots for future missions.
- Space Situational Awareness: Increasing debris complicates tracking and orbit prediction for satellite operators and space agencies.

**Bhuvan Panchayat Portal and National Database for Emergency Management**

Recently two new Geoportals developed by ISRO: ‘Bhuvan Panchayat (Ver. 4.0)’ for rural land records and ‘National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM Ver. 5.0)’ were launched.

- These portals provide high-resolution satellite imagery for visualisation and planning.

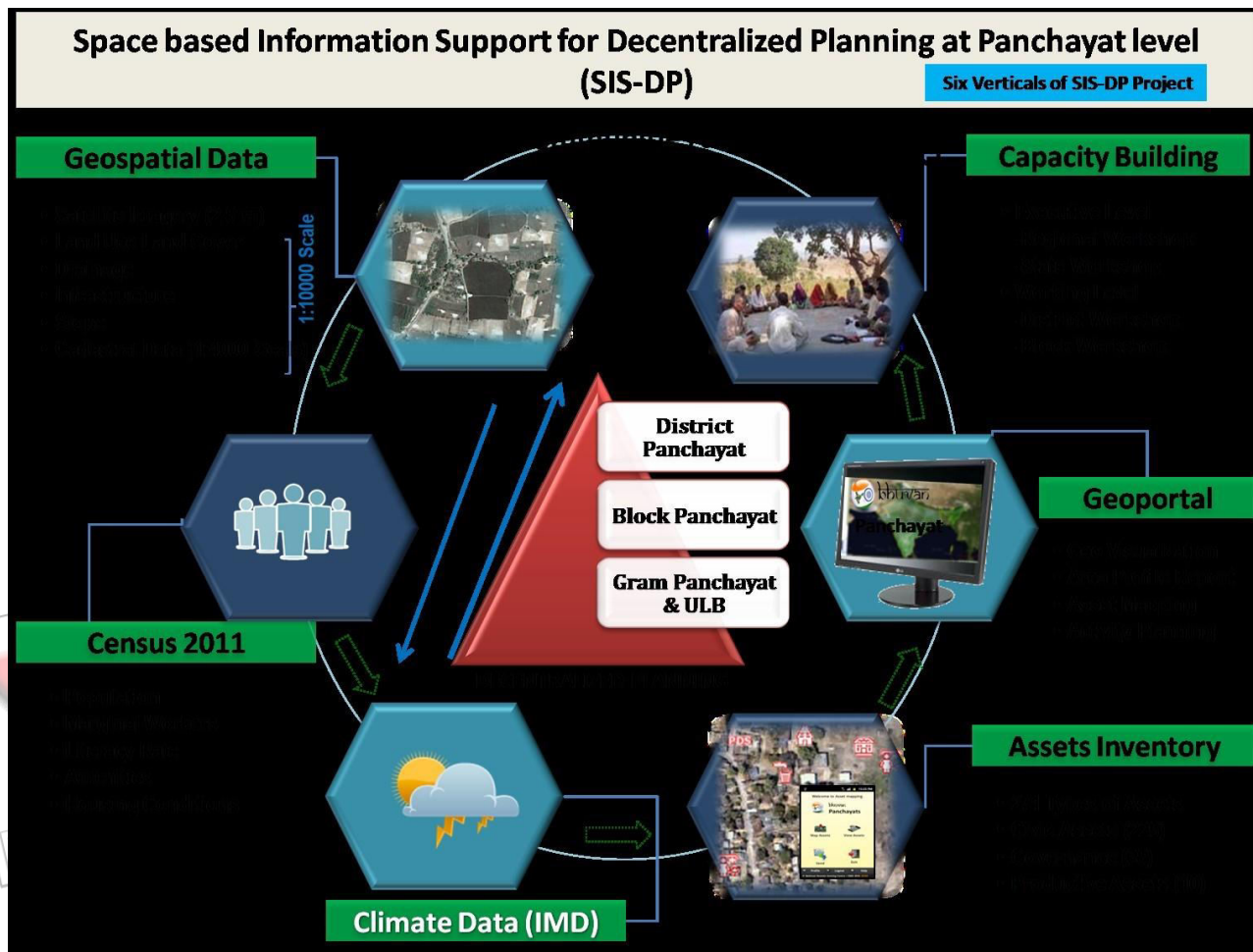
Portal	Purpose	Features
Bhuvan Panchayat Portal	Support	decentralized Digitizes land records

NDEM Ver. 5.0 Portal

Empower citizens  
Provide inputs on disasters  
Aid in reduction

grassroots corruption  
space-based on natural disasters  
disaster risk reduction

Reduces dependency on local administration  
Minimizes corruption  
Effective early warning systems  
Continuous monitoring  
Supports India and neighbouring countries



**ANSWER WRITING**

**Q. Analyze the social and cultural factors that lead to the exclusion of married women from jobs in India. Suggest suitable measures needed to address this issue.**

The female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) in India has witnessed a concerning decline, dropping from 50% in 2004-05 to 45% in 2022-23. This decline is particularly pronounced among women aged 25 to 29 years, a demographic that typically includes many married women. This trend highlights the significant social and cultural factors contributing to the exclusion of married women from the workforce.

**Data:**

- The World Economic Forum’s Gender Gap Report 2023 ranked India at 127 out of 146 countries.

**Social and Cultural Factors Leading to Exclusion of Married Women from Jobs in India:**

- **Patriarchal Norms and Gender Roles:** Traditional patriarchal norms dictate that women’s primary role is as caregivers and homemakers, not as earners. This belief discourages married women from pursuing careers, as their work is often undervalued compared to domestic duties.  
**For instance:** In many Indian families, women are expected to prioritise household responsibilities over career aspirations, leading to decreased participation in the workforce.

- **Family Responsibilities and Childcare:** Married women often bear the **brunt of family responsibilities**, including **childcare and eldercare**, which can limit their availability and **flexibility for job opportunities**. **For instance:** Many Indian women **leave their jobs or opt for part-time work after childbirth due to the lack of affordable childcare facilities** and societal expectations to prioritise family over career.
- **Lack of Supportive Workplace Policies:** The absence of **supportive workplace policies**, such as **maternity leave, flexible working hours, and childcare facilities**, makes it challenging for married women to balance work and family life. **For example:** In India, many workplaces do not offer adequate maternity leave or flexible working arrangements, leading women to drop out of the workforce after marriage or childbirth.
- **Social Stigma and Perceptions:** Social stigma and negative perceptions about working married women, including **doubts about their commitment and efficiency**, contribute to their exclusion from job opportunities. **For example:** In some conservative regions, working married women may face **societal disapproval** and be perceived as **neglecting their familial duties**, leading to reluctance from employers to hire them.
- **Economic Dependence and Financial Barriers:** Economic dependence on male family members and financial barriers, such as lack of access to education and professional training, restrict married women's employment opportunities. **For instance:** In rural areas, many married women **lack access to higher education and vocational training**, making it difficult for them to **secure well-paying jobs** and remain **financially independent**.
- **Safety Concerns and Mobility Restrictions:** Safety concerns and restrictions on mobility due to **societal norms** limit the job opportunities available to married women, especially in sectors requiring **travel or late working hours**. **For example:** In India, concerns about safety and societal norms often restrict married women's ability to work in certain jobs or industries that require **commuting during odd hours**, leading to their **exclusion from such opportunities**.

**Measures to Address the Exclusion of Married Women from Jobs in India:**

- **Implement Supportive Workplace Policies:** Introduce and enforce policies such as **extended maternity leave, paternity leave, flexible working hours, and remote work options** to help married women balance work and family responsibilities. **For example:** The introduction of the **Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017**, which **increased maternity leave from 12 to 26 weeks**, has been a positive step.
- **Establish Affordable Childcare Facilities:** Develop and subsidise **quality childcare services** to support working mothers, enabling them to return to work without compromising on family responsibilities. **For example:** The Government of India's initiative to **set up crèches at workplaces and in residential areas** can help working mothers manage their childcare responsibilities more effectively.
- **Promote Gender Sensitization and Awareness:** Conduct **awareness campaigns** and gender sensitization programs to challenge and **change societal norms and perceptions** about married women working outside the home. **For example:** NGOs and government bodies can **collaborate to run campaigns** that highlight successful working women and promote the idea that women can effectively manage both career and family roles.
- **Enhance Education and Skill Development:** Provide access to higher education and **vocational training** tailored to the needs of women, particularly in rural areas. **For example:** Initiatives like the **National Skill Development Mission** can be expanded to focus more on women, offering **specialised training programs and scholarships**.
- **Strengthen Legal Protections and Enforcement:** Ensure strict enforcement of laws against workplace discrimination and harassment, creating a **safer and more inclusive environment** for married women. **For example:** Strengthening the implementation of the **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013**, can help create safer workplaces and encourage more women to pursue careers.
- **Encourage Female Entrepreneurship:** Provide financial support, **mentorship programs**, and **business development services** to encourage married women to start their own businesses and become **economically independent**. **For example:** Programs like the **Stand-Up India scheme**, which provides loans to **women entrepreneurs**, should be expanded and promoted to facilitate greater female entrepreneurship.

As we look to the future, it's crucial to remember Eleanor Roosevelt's words: "The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams." By addressing the social and cultural factors that exclude married women from the workforce, we can create an environment where their dreams are not hindered by societal norms.

**MCQS**

- Which organization is responsible for maintaining the “Grey list” and the “Blacklist”?  
a) United Nations (UN)  
**b) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)**  
c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)  
d) World Bank
- With reference to the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), consider the following statements:  
1. The BNSS mandates mandatory life imprisonment for offences punishable with seven years of imprisonment or more.  
2. The BNSS mandates compulsory audio-video recording of search and seizure in each criminal case where an offence attracts punishment of seven years or more.  
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
- Consider the following statements:  
1. Supercapacitors have higher capacitance and energy storage capacity compared to conventional capacitors.  
2. Coconut husk biowaste-derived activated carbon is unsuitable for creating high-performance supercapacitors due to its poor efficiency.  
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?  
**a) 1 only**  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
- With reference to the Project-76 and Project-75I of the Indian Navy, which of the following statements are correct?  
1. Project-76 of the Indian Navy aims to build nuclear-powered submarines.  
2. Project-76 is fully indigenous while Project-75I involves foreign collaboration.  
3. Air Independent Propulsion (AIP) is a key technology mandated for the submarines under Project-75I.  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:  
a) 1 and 2 only  
**b) 2 and 3 only**  
c) 1 and 3 only  
d) 1, 2 and 3
- Consider the following statements:  
1. Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) aims to bridge the gap between theory and practice on AI by supporting cutting-edge research and applied activities.  
2. World Bank hosts the Secretariat for GPAI.  
3. The New Delhi Declaration adopted at the 2023 GPAI Summit acknowledges the need to harness new opportunities and mitigate risks arising from AI development, deployment, and use.  
Which of the statements given above are correct?  
a) 1 and 2 only  
b) 2 and 3 only  
**c) 1 and 3 only**  
d) 1, 2 and 3
- These colourful umbrellas are traditionally handmade and crafted using natural materials like palm leaves and bamboo for the frame and cloth for the canopy. They are designed to withstand harsh monsoon weather conditions. Which one of the following is described above?  
**a) Karthumbi Umbrellas**  
b) Jivika Umbrellas  
c) Arogya Umbrellas  
d) Samriddhi Umbrellas
- Which of the following is NOT a component of India’s Forex Reserves?  
a) Foreign Currency Assets (FCA)  
b) Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)  
c) Gold Reserves  
**d) Domestic Currency Holdings**
- Which of the following statements best represents a core principle of virtue ethics?  
a) Actions are right if they produce the greatest amount of happiness for the greatest number of people.  
b) Actions are right if they are in accordance with a set of universal moral rules or duties.  
**c) Actions are right if they are performed by a person of good character who exhibits virtues.**  
d) Actions are right if they are performed out of a sense of duty to moral laws.
- The ‘Artificial Intelligence Preparedness Index (AIPI)’ is released by which of the following organizations?  
a) World Bank  
**b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)**  
c) World Economic Forum (WEF)  
d) European Central Bank (ECB)
- Consider the following statements about the ‘Bhuvan Panchayat Portal’:  
1. The Bhuvan Panchayat Portal is developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).  
2. The portal is designed to help Gram Panchayats plan and monitor their activities using geospatial information.  
3. The portal can be used to generate reports on the progress of rural development schemes.  
How many of the above statements is/are correct?  
a) Only one  
b) Only two  
**c) All three**  
d) None