

GS PAPER2- POLITY- CONSTITUTION OF INDIA —HISTORICAL UNDERPINNINGS, EVOLUTION, FEATURES, AMENDMENTS, SIGNIFICANT PROVISIONS AND BASIC STRUCTURE**Courts are prioritizing Article 21's protection of life and liberty**

The article discusses recent Supreme Court decisions that emphasize the importance of personal liberty and the right to bail. It highlights how courts are prioritizing Article 21's protection of life and liberty over restrictive laws like UAPA and PMLA.

What was the historical debate in the Constituent Assembly about Article 21?

1. K. M. Munshi, in the debate of the Constituent Assembly, argued that due process should protect life and liberty.
2. He believed that these rights should not depend solely on ordinary laws.
3. He received support from others like K T Shah, Bakshi Tek Chand, and Purnima Banerji.
4. This debate was crucial for shaping the right to life and personal liberty in the Constitution.

How are courts prioritizing Article 21's protection of life and liberty over restrictive laws like UAPA and PMLA?

1. The Supreme Court, in July, ruled that under strict laws like UAPA, a prolonged trial cannot justify keeping an accused in custody indefinitely.
2. In this case, Justices J B Pardiwala and Ujjal Bhuyan invoked Article 21 to affirm that life and liberty are sacrosanct, stating that no law can sanction permanent detention without trial.
3. Similarly, in a case under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), Justices B R Gavai and K V Viswanathan declared that the right to life and liberty is a higher constitutional right than statutory provisions.
4. Both decisions emphasized that due process and personal liberty cannot be overruled by strict bail provisions.
5. This judicial trend revives the pro-bail principle, asserting that bail should be the rule, not the exception.

GS PAPER 3- SECURITY-CYBER SECURITY**The dangers of combining cyber and physical attacks**

The article discusses recent attacks in Lebanon where Hezbollah's pagers and radios exploded, killing and injuring many. It highlights the dangers of combining cyber and physical attacks, the complexity of supply chains, and the urgent need for international regulations against such threats.

What Happened in the Attacks?

1. On September 17, Hezbollah's pagers exploded across Lebanon, killing nine and injuring nearly 3,000 people, including fighters and Iran's envoy to Beirut.
2. The following day, attacks targeted handheld radios, cellphones, and laptops, causing 20 deaths and over 450 injuries.
3. The pagers, sourced from Gold Apollo, and radios from Icom had explosives planted near their batteries, remotely triggered.
4. These attacks, suspected to be by Israeli agencies, echo Israel's 2010 Stuxnet virus attack on Iran's nuclear program.

What Are the Broader Implications?

1. **Supply Chain Vulnerability:** The attacks show how digital devices sourced globally can be compromised. For example, pagers from Taiwan's Gold Apollo and radios from Japan's Icom were used. The complex technology supply chain across countries increases risks of hidden sabotage.
2. **Cyber-Physical Attacks:** These incidents combine cyber and physical attacks, where remotely triggered explosives caused massive harm. They highlight a worrying trend in modern warfare that targets digital infrastructure.
3. **Threat to Critical Infrastructure:** Similar methods could be used to disrupt emergency services or essential infrastructure, causing chaos and loss of life.

What Are the International Responses?

1. **UN-backed group** finalized the draft **UN Convention against Cybercrime** in August this year, aiming to curb cyber attacks globally.
2. The convention emphasizes that **nations should avoid launching cyber attacks** and prevent their soil from being used for such activities.
3. This effort follows the **2021 UN report** by the Group of Governmental Experts, calling for responsible behavior in cyberspace.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT PAPER-III

Nilgiri Tahr

The people of Bison Valley at the foothills of Chokramudi hills are protesting against construction activities carried out by land buyers on these ecologically sensitive slopes, home to the endangered Neelakurinji and the Nilgiri Tahr

About Nilgiri Tahr

- The Nilgiri Tahr (also known as **Nilgiri Ibex or Varaiadu**) is the state animal of Tamil Nadu.
- It holds significant cultural and ecological value, as mentioned in the Tamil Sangam literature Silapathikaram and Seevagasinthamani, dating back 2,000 years.
- Adult males are known as **Saddlebacks** due to the distinctive **light grey patch on their backs**.
- This is the **only mountain ungulate species found in southern India**.

Habitat and Distribution

- **Distribution:** Endemic to the southern Western Ghats, primarily in the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- **Habitat:** Nilgiri Tahr thrives in tropical montane grasslands, Shola forests, and rocky high-altitude regions.
- **Key Location:** The Eravikulam National Park in Kerala has the largest surviving population with the highest density of Nilgiri Tahr.
- **Adaptation:** Adapted to the cold, wet environments of high elevations, the species is diurnal and has a high stress tolerance.

Conservation Status

- **IUCN Status:** Endangered
- **Wildlife Protection Act (WPA), 1972:** Listed in Schedule-I, providing the highest level of protection.
- The population of the Nilgiri Tahr has **drastically declined due to habitat loss and hunting**.
- According to a **2015 WWF report**, the wild population was estimated at **3,122 individuals**, although they once roamed the entire Western Ghats.

Project Nilgiri Tahr

- Launched by the Tamil Nadu Government in December 2022 for a duration of five years (2022-2027).
- It aims to conserve the state animal by expanding its habitat and raising public awareness with an estimated cost of ₹25.14 crore
- Objectives:
 - Conduct surveys and radio telemetry studies to better understand the population.
 - Reintroduce Nilgiri Tahr to its historical habitats.
 - Address immediate threats to the species.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PAPER-III

Third Indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor Attains Criticality: NPCIL

India's third home-built 700 MWe nuclear power reactor has achieved criticality and is expected to start commercial electricity generation soon.

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)

- **Mission:** To generate safe, environmentally friendly, and economical nuclear power.
- **Establishment:** Founded in 1987 under the Companies Act of 1956.
- **Currently** operates 22 commercial nuclear power reactors, with 9 more under construction.

- **Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR):** A pressurised heavy water reactor (PHWR) is a nuclear power reactor, **commonly using unenriched natural uranium** as its fuel, that uses heavy water (deuterium oxide D2O) as its coolant and moderator
- **PHWR Development in India:** India's first PHWR was constructed in the late 1960s at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS-1), built through Indo-Canadian collaboration.

Criticality of a Nuclear Reactor

- Criticality is the point where a nuclear reactor achieves a **self-sustaining chain reaction**, with nuclear fission occurring at a steady rate.

Types of Uranium fuel

- **Natural uranium:** Contains 99.27% uranium-238 (U-238) and 0.711% uranium-235 (U-235). It's mined from the ground and can be used to fuel nuclear reactors.

- **Enriched uranium:** Contains more than 0.73% U-235, which is the energy source for reactors and weapons. There are different levels of enrichment:
 - **Low enriched uranium:** Contains 0.711% to 20% U-235. It's used in civilian reactors.
 - **Highly enriched uranium:** Contains more than 20% U-235. It's used in naval reactors and weapons production
- **Significance:** Achieving criticality marks the **reactor's readiness to generate power**, as it indicates stable, controlled nuclear reactions. For India, this represents the progression of its nuclear energy capacity.
- The successful achievement of criticality of RAPP-7 is third after the smooth operation of **Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS) Reactor 3 and 4**, the first two 700 MWe PHWRs.

Significance of PHWR in India's Energy Sector

- **Energy Independence:** PHWRs can use **natural uranium**, avoiding reliance on **enriched uranium imports**.
- **Alternate Fuel Cycles:** The technology allows the efficient use of alternate fuel cycles, making it versatile and sustainable for long-term energy generation.
- **India's first PHWR**, RAPS-1, began the nation's journey in nuclear power, which continues with advancements like the recent **700 MWe reactor**.

Other Types of Nuclear Reactors

- **Light Water Reactors (LWR):** Use ordinary water as both coolant and moderator, typically fueled by low-enriched uranium. LWRs come in two types:
 - **Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR):** Water circulates in a closed loop and transfers heat to a steam generator.
 - **Boiling Water Reactor (BWR):** Water boils in the reactor core, and the resulting steam directly drives turbines.
- **Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR):**
 - **Fuel:** Mixed Oxide (MOX) fuel, made from plutonium and depleted uranium.
 - **Coolant:** Liquid sodium, with no moderator.
 - **Example:** The Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) at **Kalpakkam** is part of India's second stage in its three-stage nuclear program.

INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE PAPER-II

Bombay High Court Strikes Down Centre's Fact Check Unit (FCU)

The Bombay High Court has struck down the Centre's amended Information Technology (IT) rules, 2023 that established a Fact Check Unit (FCU) under the Press Information Bureau (PIB) to flag social media content about its functioning as fake, false or misleading.

- The Court found the unit **unconstitutional** due to its **vagueness** and potential **effect on free speech and trade**.

Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules 2023

- **Amendment to IT Rules, 2021:** The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules 2023, **amended the IT Rules, 2021**.

About Fact Check Unit (FCU)

- **Establishment in 2019:** The Fact Check Unit under PIB was **established in November 2019** with a stated objective of **acting as a deterrent to creators and disseminators of fake news and misinformation**.
- **Mandate and Operations:** The FCU is mandated to counter misinformation on Government policies, initiatives and schemes **either suo motu or under a reference via complaints**.
- It also provides **people with an easy avenue to report suspicious and questionable information pertaining to the Government of India**.

- **Amendment changed FCU Status:** An official fact-checking unit has operated under the PIB for over four years.
- However, this amendment granted the **FCU legal authority** and the **power to enforce a legal obligation** on online platforms like Facebook and Twitter to **remove any content labeled as "fake" by the FCU**.

- The government designated the **Fact Checking Unit (FCU)** of the Press Information Bureau (PIB) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) as the **fact check unit of the Central Government**.
- **Safe Harbour Condition:** The content marked by the **Fact Check Unit (FCU)** as “**fake or misleading**” will have to be **taken down** by **online intermediaries** if they wish to retain their “**safe harbor**” (legal immunity against third-party content).

Reasons cited by the Court for striking down Fact Check Unit (FCU)

- **Ultra vires the IT Act:** The rule was “**ultra vires**”, or **beyond the powers**, of the Information Technology (IT) Act.
- The amendment was **ultra vires** as it did not comply with the **IT Act, 2000, nor was it laid before Parliament** according to **Section 87** of the 2000 Act.
- The Amendment was a **delegated legislation**.
- **Violation of Article 14 and 19: Rule 3(1)(b)(v)** of the **Information Technology (IT) Rules, 2023** violated key provisions of the Indian Constitution specifically, **Article 14 (equality before the law)**, **Article 19(1)(a) (freedom of speech and expression)**, and **Article 19(1)(g) (freedom to practise any profession or business)**.
- **Violation of Reasonable Restrictions under Article 19(2):** The amendment placed **restrictions on free speech** that were not aligned with the **reasonable restrictions** permitted under **Article 19(2)**.
- **Vagueness of “Fake, False, or Misleading”:** The expressions “**fake, false, or misleading**” in the amended IT Rules are too **vague and overbroad**, leading to uncertainty in their application.
- **Failure to Meet the Test of Proportionality:** The rule failed the **test of proportionality**, meaning it **imposed excessive restrictions on free speech and expression** that were **not justified or balanced**.
- **No Right to the Truth Under Article 19(1)(a):** There is **no constitutional “right to the truth”** under **freedom of speech and expression** (Article 19(1)(a)).
- It was also “**not a responsibility of the state** to ensure that the **citizens are entitled only to ‘information’** that was **not fake, false or misleading** as identified by FCU”.
- **Inconsistent Treatment of Digital and Print Media:** There was **no basis or rationale** for treating information in **digital form** differently from **print media**, creating inconsistencies in how information related to the Central Government is assessed.
- **Chilling Effect on Intermediaries:** The rule resulted in a “**chilling effect**” on intermediaries due to the **threat of losing “safe harbour”**, or their legal immunity, for hosting third-party content.
- **Inadequate Safeguards:** The Centre’s argument that decisions by the FCU could be challenged in a **constitutional court** was deemed an **inadequate safeguard**.

PRELIM FACTS

1. Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme

Recently, Prime Minister emphasized that the Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana embodies the spirit of ‘Samman, Samarthyaa, Samridhi’ (Respect, Capability, Prosperity).

- PM was addressing a public meeting at Wardha in Maharashtra, organised on the completion of one year of the launch of Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana.

About Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme:

- PM Vishwakarma, a **Central Sector Scheme**, was launched on **September 17, 2023**, by Prime Minister.
- **Aim:** To provide comprehensive support to artisans and craftspeople engaged in traditional trades, thereby empowering them and promoting their livelihoods.
- **Implementing Bodies:** The scheme is implemented by the **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)**, with the support of various state and local government agencies.
- **Beneficiaries:** The scheme targets artisans and craftspeople working in **18 traditional trades, including carpentry, blacksmithing, pottery, and tailoring**.
- **Benefits**
 - **Recognition:** Artisans receive PM Vishwakarma certificates and ID cards.
 - **Skill Upgradation:** Access to basic and advanced training with a stipend.
 - **Toolkit Incentive:** E-vouchers for purchasing toolkits.
 - **Credit Support:** Collateral-free loans at a concessional interest rate.
 - **Digital Transaction Incentive:** Rewards for digital transactions.
 - **Marketing Support:** Assistance in branding, e-commerce, and marketing.
 - **Formalization:** Beneficiaries are onboarded as entrepreneurs in the MSME ecosystem.

2.Exercise AIKYA

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Southern Command of the Indian Army launched a two-day national symposium, “Exercise AIKYA,” focusing on disaster management.

- The event includes simulations, technology discussions, and expert insights on disaster preparedness.
- It emphasized the role of defence forces and the importance of technology in managing disasters, particularly in southern states prone to cyclones and floods.

3.Project 200

Bengaluru-based startup Bellatrix Aerospace unveiled “Project 200,” an innovative satellite designed to operate at Ultra-Low Earth Orbit (180-250 km) during the Bengaluru Space Expo 2024.

1. This orbit could revolutionize satellite capabilities, enhancing applications like high-resolution Earth observation and telecommunications.
2. The startup’s breakthrough propulsion technology will allow satellites to operate at this low altitude for years, overcoming the challenges of atmospheric drag.
3. This new technology reduces communication latency by half, improves image resolution by three times, and significantly lowers satellite costs, marking a major shift in satellite operations.

4.Guidelines for electric vehicle charging stations

The Indian government has issued revised guidelines for the installation and operation of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, aiming to boost EV adoption and expand charging infrastructure.

These guidelines, released by the Ministry of Power, introduce a new revenue-sharing model between the government and private operators to make charging stations more financially viable.

Key highlights include:

- Charging stations can be installed in various locations such as office buildings, educational institutions, public spaces like shopping malls, airports, highways, and petrol stations.
- The guidelines promote EV charging during solar hours (9 AM to 4 PM) by offering lower tariffs to encourage renewable energy usage.
- A minimum density of charging stations is specified, with urban areas requiring at least one station per 1 km² by 2030, and stations placed every 20 km along highways.
- The new policy also supports the government’s PM E-DRIVE scheme, which aims to install 74,300 chargers across the country, including fast chargers for different types of EVs.
- The government plans to provide subsidized land to private operators for station installation, with revenue-sharing arrangements based on electricity consumption for up to 10 years.

5.International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA)

Four nations, including India, Nicaragua, Eswatini and, Somalia, have become the IBCA members now.

About International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA)

- **Launched by:** It was launched by the Prime Minister in 2023 at an event commemorating 50 years of Project Tiger in India.
- **Objective:** To reach out to **97 range countries** covering the natural habitats of the **seven big cats**.
 - **Seven cats** include tiger, lion, leopard, snow leopard, cheetah, jaguar, and puma
 - Among the seven big cats, **five Big Cats**; tiger, lion, leopard, snow leopard and cheetah are found in India, **excluding puma and jaguar**.
- **Twenty-four (24) countries (including India) have consented to be members of IBCA.**
 - **All UN member countries are eligible for becoming the member of IBCA.**
- **IBCA governance:** It is governed by a General Assembly made up of all member nations, an elected member nations Council, and a Secretariat.
- **Funding of IBCA:** IBCA has secured Government of India’s initial support of Rs. 150 crore for five years (2023-24 to 2027-28)
- **Headquarters: India**

6.Contempt petition

Chief Justice of India (CJI) D Y Chandrachud informed the Attorney General that the Jharkhand government has filed a contempt petition against the central government for delaying the appointment of a new Chief Justice to the Jharkhand High Court, as recommended by the Supreme Court Collegium.

1. This was stated during a hearing on a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) seeking a “fixed time limit” for the Centre to notify judicial appointments.

- The Jharkhand government emphasized that delays in appointing a Chief Justice hinder judicial efficiency.

A contempt petition is a legal action filed in a court when someone disobeys or fails to comply with a court order or judgment.

It is a way to seek the enforcement of a court's decision and hold the violating party accountable. There are two types of contempt under the law:

- Civil Contempt:** This occurs when a person or entity willfully disobeys a court order or breaches a legal obligation, such as not following the terms of a court judgment.
- Criminal Contempt:** This involves actions that obstruct or undermine the authority, dignity, or functioning of the court, such as showing disrespect in court or interfering with judicial proceedings.

A contempt petition is filed to bring such disobedience or defiance to the court's attention, and if proven, the court may impose penalties, which could include fines or imprisonment, to ensure compliance.

ANSWER WRITING

Q. Assess India's increasing dependence on digital systems in various sectors. What potential vulnerabilities does this dependence create in the context of national security?

India's increasing dependence on digital systems has transformed various sectors like finance, healthcare, education, and governance. The rapid expansion of digital infrastructure through initiatives like Digital India has enhanced service delivery and efficiency. However, this growing dependence also introduces potential vulnerabilities, especially in the context of cybersecurity and national security, where critical infrastructure becomes a prime target for cyberattacks.

Assessing India's Increasing Dependence on Digital Systems:

- Finance Sector:** India's finance sector is heavily reliant on **digital payment systems** like UPI and online banking, making transactions seamless and widespread.
For example: The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) processed around **15 billion transactions** in August 2024, reflecting its crucial role in India's financial ecosystem.
- Healthcare:** **Telemedicine** and digital health records have become integral to India's healthcare system, enabling remote consultations and efficient data management.
For example: The Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission aims to create **digital health IDs** for all citizens, enhancing access to healthcare services.
- Education:** The rise of **online education platforms** has made learning accessible to millions of students, particularly during the **COVID-19 pandemic**.
For example: The DIKSHA platform provides digital educational resources to students and teachers, expanding the reach of quality education.
- Governance:** The Indian government has shifted towards **e-governance**, with services like **Aadhaar-enabled authentication** and digital public services gaining prominence.
For example: The **Digital India initiative** aims to transform governance by ensuring all services are available digitally, enhancing transparency and accountability.
- Agriculture:** Digital systems are being leveraged for **smart farming** practices, allowing farmers to access weather data, market prices, and farming advice through mobile apps.
For example: Platforms like **eNAM (National Agriculture Market)** enable farmers to sell produce online, broadening market access.
- Transportation:** The use of **smart transportation systems** has made **traffic management, ticketing, and freight tracking** more efficient, relying heavily on digital networks.
For example: **Indian Railways** uses **digital ticketing platforms** to streamline ticket booking, reducing congestion and fraud.
- Energy Sector:** **Smart grids** and digital metering systems are transforming India's energy sector by enhancing efficiency and reducing energy losses.
For example: The **Smart Meter National Programme (SMNP)** aims to install **250 million smart metres** to improve energy monitoring and management.

Potential Vulnerabilities that this dependence create in the context of national security:

- Cybersecurity Threats:** Increasing dependence on digital systems makes India more vulnerable to **cyberattacks** that target critical infrastructure like finance, healthcare, and energy.
For example: The **cyberattack on AIIMS** in 2022 compromised sensitive patient data, revealing the risks to healthcare systems.

- **Data Breaches:** The vast amounts of **personal data** stored in digital systems are at risk of breaches, exposing sensitive information to exploitation.
- **Critical Infrastructure:** Cyberattacks on **power grids, transportation networks, or defence systems** could disrupt national security and public services.
For example: Reports of potential **Chinese cyberattacks** on India's **power grid** during border tensions illustrate these vulnerabilities.
- **Dependence on Foreign Technology:** India's reliance on **imported technologies** for cybersecurity and **critical infrastructure** exposes it to vulnerabilities if global supply chains are disrupted.
- **Hybrid Warfare:** Adversaries may use **cyber warfare** in combination with physical attacks, targeting India's digital infrastructure to cripple **national defence and economy**.
For instance: The rise of **hybrid warfare tactics**, like using malware to disrupt military operations, poses a significant threat to national security.
- **Economic Disruption:** Cyberattacks targeting financial institutions or payment systems could lead to large-scale economic instability, affecting millions of citizens.
For instance: Disruptions in the **UPI payment system** would severely impact commerce, leading to economic loss and social disruption.
- **Insufficient Cyber Laws:** Although India has taken steps towards improving **cybersecurity regulations**, the current legal framework remains underdeveloped in comparison to global standards.
For instance: The **Personal Data Protection Bill**, yet to be fully implemented, aims to strengthen data protection but remains in a nascent stage.

As India deepens its reliance on digital systems, it must also strengthen its cybersecurity infrastructure to protect against emerging threats. Proactive measures, including improved data protection laws, investment in indigenous technology, and robust cyber defence mechanisms, are critical to safeguarding national security. In the coming decades, India's resilience in the digital landscape will determine its success in ensuring both economic stability and national security.

MCQ

- Which one of the following actions is the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) expected to take immediately in response to a U.S. Federal Reserve interest rate reduction?
 - The RBI is likely to increase its interest rates.
 - The RBI is likely to decrease its interest rates.
 - The RBI is likely to maintain its current interest rates.
 - The RBI is likely to adopt a wait-and-see approach.**
- With reference to the Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR), consider the following statements:
 - PHWR is a nuclear power reactor, commonly using Low Enriched Uranium as its fuel.
 - PHWR uses water (H₂O) as its coolant and moderator
 Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2**
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- With reference to 'Nilgiri Tahr' consider the following statements:
 - It is an endemic species of the Western Ghats.
 - Under the IUCN Red List, it is listed as Endangered Species.
 - It is the state animal of Kerala.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - Only One
 - Only Two**
 - All Three
 - None
- Consider the following statements:
 - The International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) was launched in 2023 with an aim to secure the future of big cats and their landscapes.
 - The Alliance includes all the member countries of the United Nations.
 Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
 - 1 only
 - 2 only**
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is under the aegis of:
 - Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**
 - Ministry of Food Processing Industries

- c) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
d) None of the above
6. What was the primary objective of the “Exercise AIKYA” national symposium?
a) To test new military strategies in border areas
b) To focus on disaster management through simulations and technology discussions
c) To develop new weaponry for disaster situations
d) To organize relief camps for displaced citizens
7. Consider the following statements about the revised guidelines for EV charging stations:
1. The guidelines propose a revenue-sharing model between the government and private operators.
2. Charging stations must only be installed along highways to meet the 2030 targets.
3. The guidelines encourage EV charging during solar hours by offering lower tariffs to promote renewable energy usage.
How many of the above statements is/are correct?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None
8. Consider the following:
1. Recognition through PM Vishwakarma certificate and ID card
2. Skill upgradation through basic and advanced training
3. Collateral-free loans up to Rs. 3 lakhs
4. Provision of free raw materials for crafts production
How many of the above benefits are provided under the PM Vishwakarma Yojana?
a) Only one
b) Only two
c) Only three
d) All four
9. Consider the following statements about Bellatrix Aerospace’s “Project 200” satellite:
1. “Project 200” can reduce communication latency by half compared to satellites in higher orbits.
2. Satellites in Ultra-Low Earth Orbit (ULEO) provide lower resolution images due to proximity to Earth.
3. The reduced cost of operating satellites in ULEO is a key feature of Bellatrix Aerospace’s innovation.
4. Atmospheric drag has minimal impact on satellites in Ultra-Low Earth Orbit.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2, and 3 only
d) 1, 3, and 4 only
10. Which of the following is a key difference between civil contempt and criminal contempt?
a) Civil contempt involves disrespecting the authority of the court, while criminal contempt deals with willfully disobeying a court order.
b) Civil contempt is only applicable to government entities, while criminal contempt applies to individuals.
c) Civil contempt is punishable by imprisonment, while criminal contempt is not.
d) Criminal contempt involves actions that obstruct the court’s functioning, while civil contempt involves disobeying a court order or breaching legal obligations.