

**GS PAPER 2 – ISSUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECTOR/SERVICES RELATING TO HEALTH**

**UN's urgent call for action against antimicrobial resistance (AMR)**

The article discusses the UN's urgent call for action against antimicrobial resistance (AMR). It highlights AMR as a global health threat, outlines key targets, and emphasizes sustainable use of antimicrobials across sectors, especially healthcare and agriculture, by 2030.

**What is AMR and why is it a global threat?**

AMR stands for antimicrobial resistance, where bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites no longer respond to medicines. This makes infections harder to treat. It threatens human, animal, and plant health. Misuse of antibiotics in humans and animals since the 1950s has worsened this problem. WHO warned about phasing out antibiotics in food production in 2000.

**What are the consequences of AMR?**

1. **Health Setbacks:** AMR could reverse progress in treating infectious diseases like tuberculosis and malaria due to drug-resistant strains. Common surgeries and cancer treatments become riskier and more expensive.
2. **Disproportionate Impact:** Low- and middle-income countries are hit hardest due to poverty and inequality, worsening global health inequality.
3. **Economic Losses:** The World Bank estimates AMR could result in up to \$1 trillion in healthcare costs by 2050 and annual GDP losses between \$1-3.4 trillion by 2030, comparable to the 2008 global financial crisis.
4. **Death Toll:** AMR is linked to 4.95 million human deaths annually. The UN aims to reduce this by 10% by 2030.
5. **Agricultural Impact:** Misuse of antimicrobials in industrial food production since the 1950s exacerbates AMR in animals and plants.

**What is the UN's strategy to fight AMR?**

1. **Reducing AMR-related deaths:** The UN aims to lower bacterial AMR-related deaths by 10% by 2030, currently estimated at 4.95 million annually.
2. **Funding and support:** The UN advocates for sustainable national financing, including \$100 million in catalytic funding, to ensure 60% of countries have funded national action plans by 2030.
3. **Antimicrobial usage:** At least 70% of antimicrobials used in human healthcare should belong to WHO's Access Group, known for fewer side effects and a lower risk of causing AMR.
4. **Healthcare facility standards:** All countries must have basic water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste management in healthcare facilities, and 90% should meet WHO's Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) standards by 2030.
5. **Agriculture sector:** The agri-food sector must prioritize responsible antimicrobial use, ensuring evidence-based practices for animal health.

**GS PAPER 2 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES AND FORA – THEIR STRUCTURE, MANDATE**

**Role of the UN in maintaining peace**

The article discusses the role of the UN in maintaining peace. It criticizes the UN for often being a bystander in conflicts, failing to protect civilians. It calls for reform in the Security Council to allow quicker action and better support for peacekeeping missions.

**How does the UN Charter address peacekeeping?**

1. The UN aims to prevent wars and protect civilians through its Charter and peacekeeping forces. It has over 100,000 peacekeepers deployed worldwide.
2. The UN Charter's Chapter VI promotes peaceful settlements of disputes. Chapter VII allows the use of armed force, with Security Council authorization, in cases of aggression. Chapter VIII also allows regional forces to enforce peace if authorized by the Security Council.

**Where has the UN succeeded and failed?**

**UN Successes:**

1. **Peacekeeping Operations:** The UN successfully restored peace in countries like Cambodia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Angola, Timor Leste, Liberia, and Kosovo.
2. **Notable Examples:** In Kosovo, only 6,000 peacekeepers helped stabilize the region between 1999-2008. Similarly, 3,000 UN police and Australian infantry restored order in Timor Leste during the same period.
3. **Impact:** These missions helped in re-establishing rule of law and forming elected governments.

**UN Failures:**

1. **Rwanda and Bosnia:** In 1994 and 1995, the UN failed to protect civilians, leading to mass casualties, such as the Rwanda genocide, where nearly 1 million Tutsis were killed.
2. **Current conflicts:** In Ukraine and Gaza, the UN has been criticized for inaction, despite having 100,000 peacekeepers that could have been redeployed to prevent massive civilian casualties.

**What changes are needed for the UN Security Council?**

1. **Expand Permanent Membership:** Include countries like India and South Africa to better represent the global South and Africa. India is a major global voice, and South Africa's inclusion would address long-overdue representation for Africa.
2. **Reform the Veto Power:** Limit the veto power of the P5 members, which often prevents decisive action. For instance, the U.S. and Russia would veto interventions in West Asia and Ukraine, respectively.
3. **Division of Votes:** In an expanded P7, a vote should decide interventions instead of relying on a single country's veto. This would enable faster deployment of UN troops under Chapters VII and VIII.

**GS PAPER 3 – CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND DEGRADATION, ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.**

**UN Biodiversity Conference- COP16**

The article discusses the **UN Biodiversity Conference in Cali, Colombia**, focusing on the Convention on Biological Diversity. It highlights goals to protect biodiversity, including the 30 x 30 targets. Financial support for conservation and fair sharing of genetic resources are key topics at COP16.

**What is the UN Biodiversity Conference and its purpose?**

1. The UN Biodiversity Conference, held every two years, is currently taking place in Cali, Colombia.
2. It focuses on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), established at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which aims to protect global biodiversity, restore ecosystems, and equitably share biological resources.
3. This year's event is the 16th Conference of Parties (COP16) under the CBD.
4. The main goal is to implement the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (COP15)**, which includes four goals and 23 targets to be achieved by 2030.

**Why are biodiversity discussions gaining attention?**

Biodiversity discussions are gaining attention due to their strong link with climate change. Both crises are caused by resource extraction and unsustainable practices. Climate change accelerates biodiversity loss, while degraded ecosystems contribute to global warming. This has led to a convergence in the goals of biodiversity and climate negotiations.

**What are the expected discussions of CO16?**

1. **Progress on 30 x 30 Targets:** Countries will push forward on the goal to conserve 30% of land and oceans and restore 30% of degraded areas by 2030. Countries need to submit **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)**, similar to climate-related Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). So far, only 32 out of 196 countries have submitted their NBSAPs.
2. **High Seas Treaty:** It is also known as the agreement on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdictions or BBNJ, which was finalised last year as a separate international agreement to maintain the ecological health of oceans. At COP16, the focus will be on protecting biodiversity-rich ocean areas and ensuring fair distribution of genetic resources.
3. **Sharing Genetic Resources:** The Nagoya Protocol, agreed upon in 2010, set rules for sharing benefits from bio-resources. At COP16, discussions will include how to share profits from digital genetic sequences of plants and organisms. This is especially important for indigenous populations.
4. **Financial Mobilization:** The Kunming-Montreal Framework calls for \$200 billion per year by 2030 to be spent on conservation, with developed countries providing \$20-30 billion annually to developing countries. Ways and means to mobilise these financial resources is one of the main items on the agenda at COP16.
5. **Eliminating Harmful Subsidies:** Countries are expected to phase out \$500 billion worth of harmful subsidies by 2030.

**GS PAPER 3 – SECURITY ISSUES**

**Government's efforts to tackle Naxalite violence in Chhattisgarh**

The article discusses the government's efforts to tackle Naxalite violence in Chhattisgarh. It highlights the importance of supporting victims, improving governance, and using a holistic approach, while cautioning against creating further societal divides during conflict resolution efforts.

**How is the government addressing left-wing extremism?**

1. The government is tackling Naxalite violence in Chhattisgarh by addressing security and development together.
2. They aim to ensure local community rights and improve governance. This approach has shown some success in decreasing violence in areas like Bastar division, which includes districts such as Bastar, Narayanpur, and Dantewada.
3. The government plans to improve how victims of violence are registered and supported, as stated by Chhattisgarh's Deputy Chief Minister, Vijay Sharma.
4. The victims' register aims to document all affected individuals impartially, which can aid in conflict resolution, similar to successful efforts in countries like Colombia.
5. This should build trust among tribals and strengthen the state's position against Maoists, especially now when Maoist influence is waning.

**What challenges do the victims face?**

1. **Displacement and Insecurity:** Around 55,000 tribals fled to Andhra Pradesh during the peak years of Salwa Judum (mid-2000s) and have not been able to return home. They continue to seek redress and the opportunity to return to their communities in Chhattisgarh.
2. **Historical Neglect:** The tribal communities have been victims of structural violence and neglect since colonial times, which has persisted post-independence. This ongoing neglect allowed Maoists to gain support by filling governance gaps in regions like Dandakaranya, covering parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra.
3. **Dual Victimization:** Tribals are often caught between violence from Maoist groups and state forces, complicating their identification and support through governmental initiatives like the victims' register.

**Way forward**

The victim identification process must be fair and unbiased. If not, it could create further divides in society. Trust and reconciliation are key to making this effort successful, ensuring that all victims are heard and supported.

**GS PAPER 3– INDIAN ECONOMY AND ISSUES RELATING TO PLANNING, MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Issue with India's job market**

The article discusses India's lack of good-quality jobs, especially for the youth. It argues that the failure to address unemployment and inequality could lead to political instability and criticizes solutions like UBI for ignoring dignity and social participation.

**What is the main issue with India's job market?**

1. **Lack of Good-Quality Jobs:** Many jobs in India are informal, unpaid, or have no opportunities for growth. The unemployment rate seems low, but this is misleading because working just one month in a year counts as being employed.
2. **Youth Unemployment:** The shortage of quality jobs, especially for the youth, can lead to frustration and economic problems. This is a significant issue as young people need meaningful work to feel included in society.
3. **Impact of Technology and Capital:** Technological advances and the concentration of capital are displacing many workers. This increases inequality, as only the elite benefit from these changes, leaving a large part of the population without dignity or financial security.

**How Are Political Parties Responding?**

1. Political responses have been inadequate, relying on market forces or short-term solutions.
2. The idea of 'creative destruction' assumes old jobs will naturally be replaced by better ones, which isn't always true.
3. Universal Basic Income (UBI) has also been suggested, but it doesn't address people's need for dignity or contribution to society.
4. Political parties focus too much on winning elections and fail to address long-term structural problems like unemployment.
5. This makes people feel neglected and lose trust in democratic institutions. Globally, we see this through the rise of populism and authoritarianism.

**Way forward**

Political parties must lead by addressing structural issues such as unemployment, inequality, and dignity. The future of India's democracy depends on restoring a sense of purpose and participation to all citizens. Without this, political parties may become irrelevant.

**PRELIM FACTS**

**1.Cloud Chambers**

With Mission Mausam, India is constructing a cloud chamber with convection properties essential for studying Indian monsoon clouds. Globally, only a few convective cloud chambers exist.

**About Cloud Chamber**

1. **About:** A cloud chamber is a closed cylindrical or tubular drum where water vapor, aerosols, and other elements are injected under controlled humidity and temperature to form clouds.
2. **Purpose:** This facility will enable scientists to study the particles that form cloud droplets or ice particles in a controlled environment.
3. **Objectives of Building the Convective Cloud Chamber:** To study the behavior of clouds during normal and extreme weather, intra-particle interactions, and the formation of rain and ice particles.
4. **Aim:** The aim is to understand moisture interactions and cloud behavior influenced by weather systems like cyclones and low-pressure areas. This knowledge will guide weather modification strategies for the region.

**5. Significance of the Convective Cloud Chamber**

- i) **Limited Global Availability:** Only a few convective cloud chambers exist worldwide, designed to study cloud dynamics with convection properties.

**ii) Relevance to Indian Weather:** The chamber will be tailored to study Indian monsoon clouds and gain insights into cloud physics in conditions specific to India.

**6. Application of the Cloud Chamber**

**Controlled Experiments:** Scientists will simulate different environmental conditions like temperature, humidity, and convection within the chamber to study cloud behavior.

**Advanced Instrumentation:** Over the next 18-24 months, a focus will be on developing complex instrumentation and probes for in-depth study when the chamber is operational.

**7. India's Experience with Cloud Seeding**

**CAIPEEX Programme:** India's cloud seeding experience includes the Cloud Aerosol Interaction and Precipitation Enhancement Experiment (CAIPEEX), conducted over four phases in Maharashtra.

**Results of Cloud Seeding:** The experiments demonstrated that cloud seeding could enhance rainfall by up to 46% in specific areas under suitable conditions.

**8. Limitations:** Despite its potential, cloud seeding is not seen as a universal solution to address rainfall deficits across all regions.

**2. Amazon Future Engineer Program**

The National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), in collaboration with Amazon, has launched the third phase of the Amazon Future Engineer Program in 50 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS).

Amazon Future Engineer Program – Phase 3:

- Target Schools: Implemented in 50 EMRS schools across Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, and Tripura.
- Focus Areas: Orientation and training in emerging technologies like blockchain, artificial intelligence, block programming, and coding.
- Teacher Training: Four-day workshops are held for teachers to enhance their ability to teach modern technology.
- Student Engagement: Students in classes 6-9 will be introduced to computer science fundamentals, and Class 10 students will participate in project-based virtual sessions.
- Objective: To prepare tribal students for careers in STEM by integrating modern technological literacy into the curriculum.
- Education and Development: The initiative aligns with government schemes aimed at improving educational access for marginalized communities, particularly tribal students.
- Tribal Welfare: Enhancing the skillsets of tribal students can be linked to policies for uplifting Scheduled Tribes.
- Technology in Education: The introduction of AI, blockchain, and coding in tribal school's ties into topics around the use of technology in education.
- Innovation and Skill Development: It reflects India's push towards innovation and skill development in cutting-edge fields like AI, contributing to India's STEM workforce.

**3.S4\* SSBN**

India's fourth nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), referred to as S4\*, was launched into water at the Ship Building Centre in Visakhapatnam.

About Nuclear-Powered Ballistic Missile Submarine (SSBN):

Features:

**Nuclear propulsion:** SSBNs are powered by nuclear reactors, enabling them to stay submerged for long durations without surfacing, limited only by food supplies and maintenance.

**Ballistic missile capability:** They are equipped with submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), allowing them to serve as a platform for nuclear deterrence with a second-strike capability.

**Stealth:** The submarines are designed for stealth, reducing their detection by enemy forces, making them a key asset for strategic deterrence.

Indian SSBN Programme:

**Operational SSBNs:** India currently operates two SSBNs, INS Arihant (commissioned in 2016) and INS Arighaat (commissioned in 2024).

**Upcoming SSBNs:** The S4 submarine, Aridhman, is undergoing sea trials, and the newly launched S4\* is more advanced in terms of size and missile range capabilities.

Features of Indian SSBNs:

**Missile range:** INS Arihant is equipped with K-15 SLBMs with a 750 km range. The S4\* will carry the advanced K-4 missile, capable of striking targets up to 3,500 km away.

**Nuclear deterrence:** These submarines provide India with a second-strike capability, a critical element of its nuclear deterrence strategy, ensuring survivability in case of a first-strike attack.

**Strategic importance:** SSBNs allow India to maintain credible deterrence by remaining hidden in the vastness of the oceans, ensuring the capability to respond to any nuclear attack.

#### **4.Di-Ammonium Phosphate**

A shortage of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), a key fertiliser required at the time of sowing, is undermining crop production prospects for the current rabi season.

Key Data Points on **DAP (Di-Ammonium Phosphate)**:

- Sales decline: DAP sales in India during April-September 2024 dropped to 45.72 lakh tonnes, a 27.2% decline from 62.83 lakh tonnes in 2023, signalling reduced availability for farmers ahead of sowing seasons.
- Imports and production: Imports fell to 19.67 lakh tonnes from 34.53 lakh tonnes in 2023, and domestic production also decreased slightly to 21.53 lakh tonnes in 2024 from 23.29 lakh tonnes in 2023, creating a supply crunch.
- Price increase: Farmers are paying Rs.1,600-1,650 per bag of DAP, well above the government-fixed MRP of Rs.1,350, driven by international costs and shortages.
- Fertilizer sales trends: While DAP sales fell, urea and other complex fertilizers saw increases. Urea sales rose to 189.11 lakh tonnes from 183.95 lakh tonnes in the same period.
- Subsidy and costs: With a government subsidy of Rs.21,911 per tonne, but actual costs reaching Rs.65,000 per tonne, the import of DAP remains unviable for private players, worsening the shortage.

About **Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)**:

- Key fertilizer for Indian agriculture: DAP is the second most used fertilizer in India after urea. It is highly preferred for its balanced content of Nitrogen (18%) and Phosphorus (46%), which are essential macronutrients for plant growth.
- Nutrient benefits: DAP provides both nitrogen and phosphorus, which are vital for early root development and overall plant health, making it critical at the sowing stage.
- Manufacturing process: DAP is produced by reacting ammonia with phosphoric acid under controlled conditions. It is widely manufactured in fertilizer plants across India.

#### **5.Bima Sugam**

Bima Sugam, an ambitious digital insurance platform developed under the Bima Trinity initiative by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), is poised for launch.

About Bima Sugam:

- Organization & Ministry: Developed by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), under the Ministry of Finance.
- Aim: To streamline and democratize the insurance process, enhancing accessibility and transparency across India.
- This initiative is part of **Bima Trinity**, which also includes Bima Vistaar and Bima Vahak, showcasing India's push for modernized insurance solutions.
- Features:
  - Digital marketplace: Functions as an all-in-one platform, allowing life and non-life insurance companies to sell products like an e-commerce site.
  - Unified platform: Offers end-to-end digital services, including policy purchase, renewal, claims settlement, portability, and grievance redressal for life, health, and property insurance.
  - Paperless & integrated: Promotes a paperless ecosystem by storing policies electronically and integrates with government databases for seamless operations.
  - Bima Vahaks Portal: A special portal to onboard Bima Vahaks, women-centric intermediaries, to distribute insurance products in rural areas.
  - Inclusivity & Efficiency: Aims to ensure insurance access to all, improving ease of use and transparency in the sector.

#### **6.Nandankanan Zoological Park**

With a severe cyclonic storm predicted to hit Bhubaneswar, Odisha, the Nandankanan Zoological Park has initiated extensive preparations to ensure the safety and well-being of the animals.

About **Nandankanan Zoological Park**:

- Location: Situated near Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
- Inauguration: Opened in 1960.
- Global recognition: First zoo in India to become a member of the World Association of Zoos & Aquariums (WAZA).

- Breeding centre: Known for successful breeding of endangered species like the Indian pangolin and white tigers. Leopards, lions, vultures, and the Indian gharial are also bred here.
- Conservation efforts: World's first captive crocodile breeding center, achieving the breeding of gharials in 1980.
- Botanical garden: The park also hosts the State Botanical Garden, a key center for plant conservation and nature education in Odisha.

### ANSWER WRITING

**Q. Assess the limitations of the Indian Constitution in accommodating various identities in regions like Manipur. What alternative approaches could be explored to facilitate better integration?**

The integration of diverse identities in states like Manipur is essential for social harmony and sustainable development. With a complex mix of ethnic groups including Meiteis, Nagas, and Kukis, Manipur faces unique challenges in identity representation and resource sharing. Ensuring inclusive policies, cultural autonomy, and equitable socio-economic development can help reduce ethnic tensions and foster unity, building a resilient, cohesive society in this strategically significant region.

#### Limitations of the Indian Constitution in Accommodating Identities in Regions like Manipur

- **Inadequate Cultural Autonomy Provisions:** The Constitution provides some recognition for **cultural preservation** through **Sixth Schedule** provisions, yet regions like Manipur lack this level of autonomy, creating tensions between local identity and national integration.
- **Challenges in Upholding Tribal Land Rights:** While **Article 371C** grants special considerations, it does not fully protect tribal land rights in Manipur, leading to fears of **land encroachment** and erosion of traditional customs.  
**For example:** Ethnic groups like the **Kuki** and **Naga** communities often face challenges in preserving their land, exacerbating regional tensions.
- **Lack of Language Recognition:** Though **Article 29** protects minority languages, it often lacks **implementation** in regions like Manipur, where multiple languages coexist but are underrepresented in education and governance.  
**For example:** Despite widespread use, languages like **Meitei** are not adequately promoted at a national level, causing discontent among native speakers.
- **Issues with Political Representation:** Provisions in the Constitution for **Scheduled Tribes** aim to enhance representation, yet many indigenous groups feel marginalised in **political decision-making** within Manipur.
- **Inflexibility in Traditional Governance Models:** The Constitution provides for a centralised governance structure that may not align with **traditional tribal governance**, causing **conflicts over autonomy**.  
**For example:** Traditional councils in Manipur's tribal areas struggle to coexist with state governance systems, leading to friction over authority.
- **Lack of Socio-Economic Provisions for Vulnerable Communities:** Though the **Constitution** promises socio-economic rights, the absence of specific provisions for vulnerable communities in Manipur has hindered **developmental support**.  
**For example:** Scheduled Tribe communities in remote Manipur areas experience limited access to **education and healthcare**, impacting their growth.
- **Inadequate Mechanisms for Inter-Community Conflicts:** The **Indian Constitution** lacks specific conflict resolution mechanisms to manage inter-ethnic tensions, as seen in regions like Manipur where **ethnic clashes** frequently disrupt social harmony.

#### Alternative Approaches to Facilitate Better Integration

- **Enhanced Cultural Autonomy:** Extending **Sixth Schedule** provisions to Manipur could foster **cultural preservation** and grant autonomy in managing local resources, aligning governance with traditional practices.  
**For example:** Implementing Sixth Schedule provisions in **Meghalaya** has allowed local governance to protect cultural identity effectively.
- **Improving Political Representation for Tribal Groups:** Introducing **reserved seats** for smaller communities within Manipur's assembly can ensure that diverse identities have fair representation in policy-making.
- **Promotion of Local Languages in Education:** Recognizing and promoting local languages, like **Meitei** and **Kuki**, in educational institutions can strengthen **linguistic inclusion** and cultural pride.  
**For example:** States like **Karnataka** have implemented language policies that promote regional languages, which could serve as a model for Manipur.

- **Establishing a Conflict Resolution Mechanism:** Creating a **customised conflict resolution framework** can address recurring ethnic tensions by involving representatives from various communities and ensuring fair resolutions.  
**For example: Tripura's Peace Accord** successfully addressed tribal and non-tribal conflicts, serving as an adaptable model for Manipur.
- **Integrating Traditional Governance with State Systems:** Recognizing and integrating **traditional governance** structures, such as village councils, within the formal state administration can bridge cultural divides.  
**For example: Nagaland's Village Councils Act** has helped align traditional governance with state policies, supporting cultural autonomy.
- **Developing Socio-Economic Programs for Remote Communities:** Tailored socio-economic initiatives focused on education, healthcare, and employment for **remote tribal communities** can address developmental disparities and foster integration.  
**For example: The Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana** in Gujarat supports tribal development and can be adapted for Manipur's tribal regions.
- **Promoting Cross-Community Dialogue Programs:** Initiating **inter-community dialogues** can bridge gaps and foster understanding among different ethnic groups, promoting unity and reducing conflicts.

Addressing the limitations of the Indian Constitution in regions like Manipur requires a multi-dimensional approach. Enhanced political representation, cultural autonomy, and tailored conflict resolution mechanisms are vital for fostering better integration. By incorporating alternative governance models and promoting socio-economic programs, India can ensure that diverse identities are respected, fostering unity within its multicultural framework. This approach will be crucial in building an inclusive and cohesive society.

**MCQ**

- Consider the following statements about India's nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN) program:
  - India currently operates three SSBNs, including INS Arihant and INS Arighaat.
  - The newly launched S4\* submarine will be equipped with K-4 missiles, capable of striking targets up to 3,500 km away.
  - SSBNs are crucial for India's second-strike nuclear capability, ensuring survivability in case of a first-strike attack.
 How many of the above statements is/are correct?
  - Only one
  - Only two**
  - All three
  - None
- Consider the following statements about Nandankanan Zoological Park:
  - Nandankanan Zoological Park is located in Odisha.
  - It is globally recognized as the first zoo in India to breed white lions.
  - The park includes a State Botanical Garden, which focuses on animal conservation and education.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
  - 1 only**
  - 2 only
  - 3 only
  - 1 and 2 only
- Consider the following statements about Bima Sugam:
  - Bima Sugam is developed by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
  - It is a digital platform that focuses only on life insurance products.
  - Bima Sugam offers policy purchase and renewal services but excludes claims settlement and grievance redressal functions.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
  - 1 only
  - 1 and 3 only
  - 2 and 3 only
  - None of the above**
- Consider the following statements about Mission Mausam:
  - Mission Mausam is primarily focused on weather modification, targeting events like rainfall, fog, and lightning strikes.
  - The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) is developing a unique cloud chamber with convection properties to study Indian monsoon clouds.
  - The Mission aims to predict monsoon patterns across South Asia by focusing on oceanographic phenomena.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
  - 3 only
  - 2 only
  - 1 and 2 only**
  - 1, 2, and 3
- Consider the following statements regarding Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP):

1. DAP is the most used fertilizer in India.
  2. DAP contains 46% Nitrogen and 18% Phosphorus.
  3. DAP is critical for early root development in crops.
- How many of the above statements is/are correct?
- a) **Only one**
  - b) Only two
  - c) All three
  - d) None
6. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Bima Sugam?
- a) Bima Sugam aims to make the insurance process transparent and accessible to all citizens across India.
  - b) **The Bima Sugam platform includes services for life insurance but excludes non-life insurance policies.**
  - c) The Bima Vahaks initiative focuses on empowering women to act as intermediaries for insurance products in rural areas.
  - d) Bima Sugam supports the purchase, renewal, portability, and claims settlement of insurance policies.
7. Consider the following statements about the cloud chamber being developed by IITM:
1. The cloud chamber simulates cloud formation by injecting water vapor, aerosols, and particles under controlled temperature and humidity.
  2. Unlike basic cloud chambers in other countries, India's version will simulate convection, important for studying monsoon clouds.
  3. The cloud chamber is primarily designed for global weather forecasting systems.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- a) **1 and 2 only**
  - b) 1 and 3 only
  - c) 3 only
  - d) 1, 2, and 3
8. Consider the following statements regarding the manufacturing process of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP):
1. DAP is produced by reacting ammonia with sulfuric acid.
  2. India imports most of its DAP from foreign countries due to limited domestic manufacturing.
  3. DAP is primarily used during the flowering stage of plant growth.
- How many of the above statements is/are correct?
- a) Only one
  - b) Only two
  - c) All three
  - d) **None**
9. Consider the following statements:
1. Article 23 of the Indian Constitution addresses the provision of religious instruction in educational institutions.
  2. Private schools run by religious institutions can provide religious education in India.
- 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
10. When the Commission for Air Quality Management directs states in the National Capital Region (NCR) to take specific actions under Stage 2 of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), it triggers a set of specific measures. Which one of the following would be a consequence of this directive?
- a) All industrial activities within the NCR are immediately halted to prevent any further emissions, regardless of their pollution control measures.
  - b) Implementation of odd-even vehicle rationing scheme across the entire NCR region.
  - c) **Increased water sprinkling on roads to control dust pollution and enhancement of public transport services to discourage private vehicle use.**
  - d) Mandatory implementation of work-from-home policies for all private and government offices in the NCR.