

WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS

FIRST WEEK OCTOBER 2022

General Studies II: Governance

GRADED RESPONSE ACTION PLAN (GRAP)

Why in News

Stringent measures to fight air pollution will come into force in Delhi and its neighboring National capital Region (NCR) towns from 15th October, as a part of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP).

What is a Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)

In 2014, when a study by the WHO found that Delhi was the most

polluted city in the world, panic spread in the center and the state government. Approved by the supreme court in 2016, the plan was formulated after several meetings that the Environmental Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA) held with state government representatives and experts. The result was a plan that institutionalized measures to be taken when air quality deteriorates. The plan was notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate change in 2017. GRAP works only as an emergency measure.

It institutionalized measures to be taken when air quality deteriorates.

1. The plan is incremental- therefore, when the air quality moves from 'poor' to 'very poor, the measures listed under both sections have to be followed.

2. It prevents PM10 and PM2.5 levels from going beyond the 'moderate' national AQI category.

Authorities from both Haryana and UP had informed EPCA at the time that they would put in the required measures by winter 2020 for the supply of electricity from the grid.

Has GRAP Helped?

- The biggest success of GRAP has been in fixing accountability and deadlines.
- For each action to be taken under a particular air quality category, executing agencies are marked.
- In a territory like Delhi, where a multiplicity of authorities has been a long-standing impediment to effective governance, this step made a crucial difference.

Measures that are taken in other states

- one criticism of the EPCA, as well as GRAP, has been the focus on Delhi. While other states have managed to delay several measures, citing a lack of resources, Delhi has always been the first to have stringent measures enforced.
- When the air quality shifts from poor to very poor, the measures listed under both sections have to be followed since the plan is incremental in naturality reaches the severe+ stage, GRAP talks about shutting down schools and implementing the odd-even road-space rationing scheme.

Actions under GRAP

Severe+ or Emergency	(PM 2.5 OVER 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cubic metre}$ or PM10 over 500$\mu\text{g}/\text{cu. m.}$ for 48+ hours) ▪ Stop construction work. ▪ Stop entry of trucks into Delhi. ▪ Introduce odd/even schemes for private vehicles and minimize exemptions. ▪ Taskforce to decide any additional steps including shutting schools to stop.
Severe	(PM 2.5 OVER 250$\mu\text{g}/\text{cu. m.}$ or PM10 over 430 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cu. m.}$) ▪ Maximize power generation from natural gas to reduce generation from coal. ▪ Close brick kilns, hot mix plants, and stone crushers. ▪ More frequent mechanized cleaning of roads and sprinkling of water.
Very Poor	(PM2.5 121-250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cu. m.}$ or PM10 351-430 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cu.m.}$) ▪ Increase bus and metro services. ▪ Stop the use of diesel generator sets. ▪ Enhance parking fee by 3-4 times. ▪ Apartment owners discourage burning fires in winter by providing electric heaters during

	winter. ▪ Advisories to people with respiratory and cardiac conditions to restrict outdoor movement.
Moderate to Poor	(PM_{2.5} 61-120 µg/cu. m. or PM₁₀ 101-350 µg/cu. m.) ▪ Close/enforce pollution control regulations in brick kilns and industries. ▪ Heavy fines for garbage burning. ▪ Mechanized sweeping on roads with heavy traffic and water sprinkling.

General Studies II: Social Justice

CISGENDER

Context:

The Supreme Court verdict is a step in the direction of officially recognising that it is not just

cisgender women who can give birth- transgender & genderqueer people also give birth.

Key points:

- The SC said it was unconstitutional to distinguish between married & unmarried women while allowing abortion when the foetus is between 20-24 weeks.
- Going a step further, the court said the term 'woman' in the

judgement included persons other than cisgender women.

- Before it is embarked upon a discussion on the law & its application, it must be mentioned that the term 'woman' in the judgement as including persons other than cis-gender women who may require access to safe medical termination of their pregnancies.

Cisgender:

- The term cisgender is used to define people whose gender identity & expression match their identity to them at birth.
- When a child is born, it is assigned a gender identity based on its physical characteristics.
- Many believe that gender is a social construct and growing up, the child may or may not confirm the birth identity.
- For transgender people, their sense of gender identity does not match the one assigned to them at birth.
- A cisgender is a person who was assigned female at birth & continues to identify as a woman.
- The Latin prefix "Cis" literally means "on the same side of",

while "trans" means on the other side.

- Trans as a prefix is used commonly though cis is rare in popular usage.

Importance of the Term Cisgender:

- If there are transgender people, there should be a word for those who are not.
- Giving a label to only one section of the population, especially when that is in the minority, implies that the others are default, normal and only that section needs to be labelled.
- Having distinct words for transgender & cisgender people denotes that both are equally valid, neutral experiences, with no aberration.
- There are many other terms like genderqueer, gender fluid, and gender variant.

Criticism of the word:

- Some people who work on trans rights, feel terms like cisgender belong in the realm of gender theory alone & their usage can be counterproductive.
- People are less likely to grasp a message if they have to look

up the individual words that make up the message.

- Others feel cisgender as a counter to transgender is restrictive-reinforcing a binary of genders that many choose to reject & does not have space for intersex people.

Official Documents:

- Before India's Supreme Court used cisgender in the context of reproductive rights, the US government had replaced the word 'mothers' with birthing people, on bringing down maternal mortality.
- Those who advocate the use of birthing people say it is not just women who give birth.
- Transmen- a person assigned the female gender at birth but who identifies as a man.
- Genderqueer People- a person who identifies as neither man nor woman but can give birth.

Men giving birth:

- Two prominent cases of men who gave birth are USA's Thomas Beatie & UK's Freddy McConnell.
- Beatie, assigned female at birth but legally male, had while transitioning, kept his

female reproductive organs because his wife was infertile.

- McConnell lost publicised legal battle to be officially recognised as the father and not the mother, of the baby he gave birth to.
- McConnell argued that he was a man by the time the child was born.

General Studies II: Polity

SC RESERVATION AND CRITERION

Context:

The Supreme Court of India has sought the most recent position of the Union Government on the Scheduled Castes Order of 1950 which allows only Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist religions to be recognised as Scheduled Castes (SCs)

Constitution order of 1950

- The constitution order of 1950 was enacted to recognise only Hindus as SCs, in order to address the social disability practice of Untouchability
- The Order was amended in 1956 to include Dalits who

had converted to Sikhism and once more in 1990 to include Dalits who had converted to Buddhism.

- Both amendments were aided by the reports of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1955 and the High Powered Panel (HPP) on Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1983 respectively.
- Union government in 2019 rejected the possibility of including Dalit Christians as members of SCs, rooting the exclusion on an Imperial Order of 1936 of the then colonial government, which had first classified a list of the Depressed Classes and specifically excluded “Indian Christians” from it

Reasons for exclusion of Christians from Dalits

- After the inclusion of Sikhs in SCs, The registrar general of India (RGI) was not open to expanding the spectrum of the Order beyond Hinduism and Sikhism
- The RGI responded to the Ministry of Home Affairs' request in 1978 to add Dalit Buddhists and Christians as "communities of which are suffering from disability of practising Untouchability, which is prevalent in Hindu community and Sikh community"
- It also stated that "if any such move of adding other community people into SCs will swell up the population of SC community in the country"
- However, the amendment to include Buddhist converts as SCs was passed in 1990, which at the time did not require the approval of the RGI -a mandate introduced in the rules for inclusion framed in 1999

In 2001, when the RGI again opined against including Dalit Christians and Muslims as SCs, it referred to its 1978 note and added that like Dalit Buddhists, Dalits who converted to Islam or Christianity belonged to different sets of caste groups and not just one, as a result of which they cannot be categorised as a “**single ethnic group**”, which is required by Clause (2) of Article 341 for inclusion.

- Moreover, the RGI opined that since the practice of “untouchability” was a feature of the Hindu religion and its branches, allowing the

inclusion of Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians as SCs could result in being “misunderstood internationally” as India trying to “impose its caste system” upon Christians and Muslims

- The 2001 note also stated that Christians and Muslims of Dalit origin had lost their caste identity by way of their conversion and that in their new religious community, the practice of untouchability is not prevalent.

Several Reports

- The petitions arguing for inclusion have cited several independent Commission reports that have documented the existence of caste and caste inequalities among Indian Christians and Indian Muslims, noting that even after conversion, members who were originally from SCs continued to experience the same social disabilities

This was substantiated in the First **Backward Classes Commission’s report in 1953**, the Report of the **Committee on Untouchability Economic and Educational Development Of the Scheduled**

Castes in 1969, the HPP report on SCs, STs, and Minorities in 1983, the Mandal Commission Report, the report of the Prime Minister’s High-Level Committee formed in 2006, a 2008 study conducted by the National Commission for Minorities, the Ranganath Misra Commission Report and several other studies

- In addition to this, the petitions have argued against the proposition that caste identity is lost upon conversion, noting that even in Sikhism and Buddhism, casteism is not present and yet they have been included as SCs
- The above-mentioned reports argue that caste-based discrimination continues even after conversion, hence entitling these communities to SC status
- The Union government refuses to accept the reports of the Commissions on the basis that these reports do not have enough empirical evidence to support their claims

Instances where Union Government tried to add Dalits Christians in SCs

1. The closest a government has got to including Dalit Christians as SCs came in March, 1996, when based on a recommendation of the then Ministry of Welfare, the P. V. Narsimha Rao government first brought a Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order accordingly.
2. When this could not be passed, the government within days attempted to include Dalit Christians as SCs through an Ordinance, which was sent to the President of India for assent after the due approval of the erstwhile Prime Minister, but could not then be promulgated.
3. The Atal Bihar Vajpayee government had in 2000 repeatedly sought the opinion of the Office of the RGI and the then National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on whether Dalit Christians could be included. Both had recommended against the proposition

General Studies II:International relations

UAE- NEW IMMIGRATION RULES

CONTEXT

The Federal Authority for Identity, citizenship, customs, and port security began the trial of the Advance Visa system.

It was first announced by the UAE Cabinet led by Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, the UAE Vice President, Prime Minister, and Ruler of Dubai.

NEW VISA RULES

Three categories of new visa rules of the UAE

1. Entry visa
2. Green visa
3. Golden visa

- **ENTRY VISA-** for the first time the UAE has introduced entry visas that do not require a host or sponsor for visitors. All entry visas will now be available for single or

multiple entries and will be valid for 60 days, unlike the previous 30-day period.

- **GOLDEN VISAS**-in 2020 golden visas were introduced; these are designed to enable exceptionally skilled foreigners to live, work and study in the UAE without the need for a national sponsor.
- **GREEN VISA**-Which targets exceptional talent, skilled professionals, freelancers, self-employed residents, investors, and entrepreneurs – replaces its previous two-year version.

TYPES OF VISAS

- **Job Exploration visas**-these will be granted if the applicant is classified in the first, second, or third skill level as per the Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation
- A fresh graduate of the best 500 universities in the world or has a minimum educational level of a bachelor's degree or its equivalent
- **Job Visa**-It includes the entry permit visa which allows employers to sponsor visitors for temporary work assignments on projects.

- Universities can also sponsor visitors for attending training and study courses.

- **Business Entry Visa**-It allows investors and entrepreneurs to explore business and investment opportunities in the UAE.
- **Tourist visa**-Besides a regular tourist visa, a five-year multi-entry tourist visa enables them to enter multiple times on self-sponsorship and remain in the country for 90 days on each visit, which can be extended for another 90 days. However, the applicant has to submit proof of having a bank balance of \$4,000 or its equivalent in foreign currencies for the last six months.

- **Family visa**-It allows parents to sponsor their male children till the age of 25, up from 18, while an entry permit to visit relatives allows a visitor to enter the country if they are a relative or a friend of a UAE citizen /resident.

CHANGES IN GREEN RESIDENCE AND GOLDEN VISAS

- **Green Residence visas**-new five-year green residence visa

is aimed at attracting exceptional talent, skilled professionals, freelancers, investors and entrepreneurs

- It replaces the previous residence visa that was valid only for two years.
- Besides, a grace period of up to six months to stay in the country has been introduced after the residence permit is cancelled or expired.
- **Golden Visa scheme**-Few amendments made in this include allowing more categories of people to secure the coveted 10-year visa.
- Scientists, skilled workers, exceptional talent, real estate investors, entrepreneurs, students, humanitarian pioneers, doctors, and nurses have also been included in the list
- Skilled professionals can get a long-term residency if they have a minimum monthly salary requirement of AED 30,000 a month.
- Investors can also get a visa when purchasing a property worth at least AED two million.

- The restructuring of its entry and residence system will further boost the country's image as an ideal destination for work and investment.
- Thousands of talented professionals are expected to find employment in the UAE and tourists can now experience a hassle-free vacation with the simplified visa system.

General Studies III: Science & Technology

NavIC

Why in news?

The Indian government is **pushing smartphone makers** to enable support for its NavIC navigation system in new devices sold in the country from next year, a move that has spooked the industry due to additional costs and tight time frames.

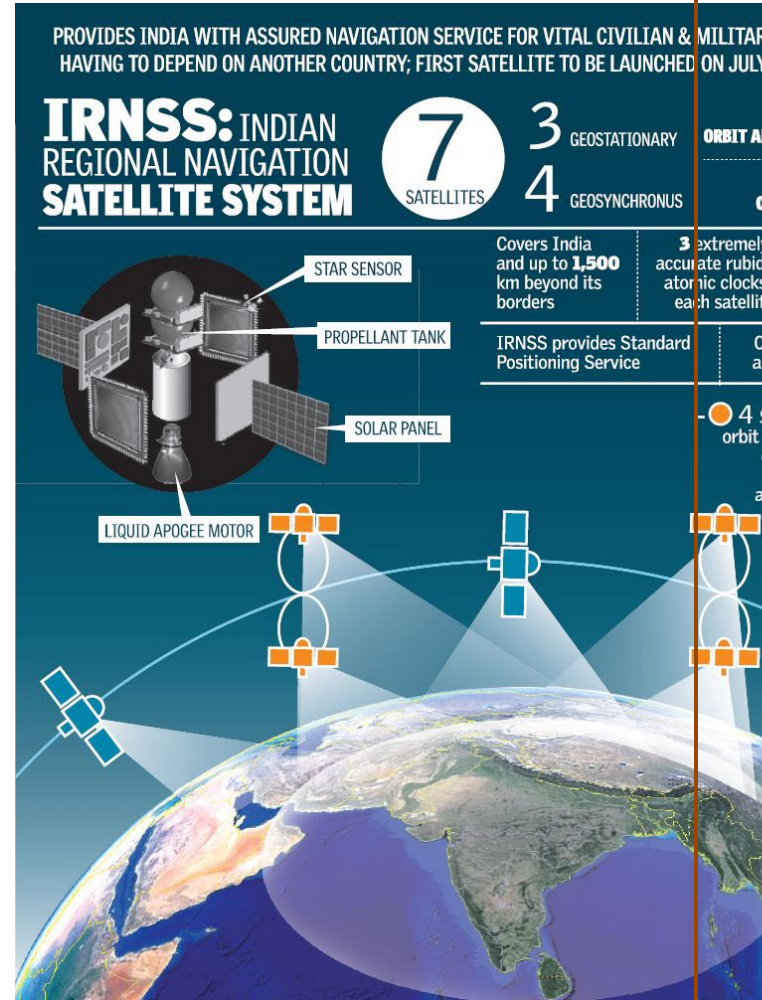
What is NavIC?

- NavIC, or Navigation with Indian Constellation, is an independent stand-alone

IMPLICATION OF DECISION

navigation satellite system developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

- NavIC was originally approved in 2006 at a cost of \$174 million. It was expected to be completed by late 2011 but only became operational in 2018.
- NavIC consists of eight satellites and covers the whole of India's landmass and up to 1,500 km (930 miles) from its boundaries.
- Currently, NavIC's use is limited. It is being used in public vehicle tracking in India, for providing emergency warning alerts to fishermen venturing into the deep sea where there is no terrestrial network connectivity, and for tracking and providing information related to natural disasters.
- Enabling it in smartphones is the next step India is pushing for



NavIC vs Others

- The main difference is the serviceable area covered by these systems. GPS caters to users across the globe and its satellites circle the earth twice a day, while NavIC is currently for use in India and adjacent areas.

- Like GPS, there are three more navigation systems that have a global coverage – Galileo from the European Union, Russia-owned GLONASS and China’s Beidou. QZSS, operated by Japan, is another regional navigation system covering the Asia-Oceania region, with a focus on Japan.
- India’s 2021 satellite navigation draft policy stated the government will work towards “expanding the coverage from regional to global” to ensure the availability of NavIC signal in any part of the world.
- NavIC is “as good as GPS of the United States in terms of position accuracy,” the Indian government said in August.

NavIC backed by India

- India says NavIC is conceived with the aim of removing dependence on foreign satellite systems for navigation service requirements, particularly for “strategic sectors.”
- Relying on systems like GPS and GLONASS may not always be reliable, India says, as those are operated by the defence agencies of respective

nations and it is possible that civilian services can be degraded or denied.

- NavIC is an indigenous positioning system that is under Indian control. There is no risk of the service being withdrawn or denied in a given situation
- India also wants to encourage its ministries to use NavIC applications to promote local industry engaged in developing indigenous NavIC-based solutions

General Studies III: Economy

TOKENISATION

Context

The Reserve Bank of India's card-on-file (CoF) tokenisation norms have kicked in from Saturday, aimed at improving the security of card transactions.

Key Points

- For any purchases done online or through mobile apps, merchants, payment aggregators and payment gateways will not be able to save crucial customer credit

and debit card details such as CVV and expiry date.

- Many extensions were given to the system for a comfortable switchover.
- To make sure that the customer's safety is not compromised because of problems faced in the implementation of tokenisation.
- The feedback from all stakeholders is that the system can go on.
- Close to 35 crores of tokens have already been created.
- In September alone, 40 per cent of transactions, valuing around Rs 63 crores, were done using tokens.

Tokenisation

Tokenisation refers to the replacement of actual card details with an alternate code called the token, which shall be unique for a combination of cards, the token requester (i.e. the entity which accepts requests from the customer for tokenisation of a card and passes it on to the card network to issue a corresponding token) and the device.

India's decision on tokenisation

- In September 2021, the RBI prohibited merchants from storing customer card details

on their servers with effect from January 1, 2022, and mandated the adoption of CoF tokenisation as an alternative.

- Following representations from Industry players and digital payment platforms which anticipated disruption in online transactions, the RBI extended the implementation date to June 30, 2022.
- This deadline was further extended as the RBI felt that although considerable progress had been made, the concept was yet to gain traction across all categories of merchants.
- Subsequently, the deadline was extended till September 30, 2022.

Working of Tokenisation

- A debit or credit card holder can get the card tokenised by initiating a request on the app provided by the token requester.
- The token requester will forward the request to the card network which, with the consent of the card issuer, will issue a token corresponding to the combination of the card, the token requester and the device.

- In case of an online transaction, instead of card details, a unique token will be stored on the server.
- The merchant or transaction platform sends out a message to Visa or Mastercard or a payment gateway, which asks for a token against that card number and will then pass it on to the bank for allowing the transaction.
- Earlier, the tokenisation facility was available only for mobile phones and tablets of interested card holders.
- Subsequently, the RBI decided to extend the scope to include laptops, desktops, wearables (Wristwatches, bands, etc) and Internet of Things (IoT) devices.

Services

- Tokenisation can be performed only by the authorised card network and recovery of the original Primary Account Number (PAN) should be feasible for the authorised card network only.
- Adequate safeguards have to be put in place to ensure that PAN cannot be found out from the token and vice versa,

by anyone except the card network.

Benefits to the Customers

- A tokenised card transaction is considered safer as the actual card details are not shared with the merchant during transaction processing.
- Actual card data, tokens and other relevant details are stored in a secure mode by the authorised card networks.
- The token requestor cannot store PAN or any other card details.
- Card networks are also mandated to get the token requester certified for safety and security that conform to globally accepted standards.
- With card tokenisation, a card and merchant-specific token are generated. Going forward that token can be used for all online transactions with that merchant.
- In case of any data breach or hacking attempt at the merchant's end, the customer's card details will be protected.

Size of the Industry

- During 2021-22, payment transactions carried out through credit cards increased by 27 per cent to 223.99

crores in volume terms and 54.3 per cent to 9.72 lakh in value terms as per the RBI's annual report for 2021-22.

- RBI provides total credit and debit card transaction data in terms of value and volumes, it does not provide separate numbers for online and offline transactions.
- Tokenisation is required wherever you are storing your card details for recurring payments.
- The number of debit and credit cards in the system can give some idea of the tokenisation industry.
- Till the end of July 2022, while the number of credit cards issued stood at around 8 crores, debit cards in the system were 92.81 crores, recent RBI data showed.

General studies I: History and Heritage

BANDAVGARH TIGER RESERVE

CONTEXT

The Archaeological Survey of India reported 26 Buddhist caves in

Madhya Pradesh Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

FINDINGS

- Caves the earliest of which date back to the 2nd-5th centuries BC
- The caves can be dated to the 2nd century and can be gleaned from the inscriptions etched on their walls
- These inscriptions written in Brahmi script, in the Prakrit language, also tell us that they were built as resting spaces for merchants and traders.
- Archaeological remains of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism, such as Chaitya-shaped doors and cells containing stone beds
- The 26 caves that were found are associated with the Mahayana sect of Buddhism and date back to the same time as the famous Ajanta caves in Aurangabad
- The remains of 26 temples, two mathas, two stupas, 46 idols and sculptures, 26 fragments, and 19 water bodies
- A Buddhist pillar fragment containing a miniature stupa carving, dating to the 2nd-3rd century AD and 24 Brahmi

inscriptions from the 2nd -5 th centuries AD.

- A votive stupa has also been reported for the first time

CHRONOLOGICAL PERIOD

- The temples are from more recent times –the Kalachuri period, 9-11 th centuries
- While the water bodies date to the 2-15 th centuries AD.
- Among the kings named in the inscription are Shri Bhimsena, Maharaja Pothasiri, and Bhattadeva.

BAGHELKHAND

The region derives its name from the Vaghela Rajput kings of the 14 th century and covers the northeastern region of Madhya Pradesh and a small area of Southeastern Uttar Pradesh.

KEY TERMS

Mahayana Buddhism

- Mahayana means the "Great Vehicle,"
- It is the largest school of Buddhist thought in the world. It is one of the two Buddhist groups, the other being

Theravada Buddhism, that were created by the great schisms after the Second Buddhist council in 383 B. C.E.

- Mahayana is based primarily on the teachings of the Buddha and other Buddhists, including *bodhisattvas*, who are enlightened individuals who have decided to stay in the human realm and assist other humans in achieving enlightenment rather than entering nirvana.
- The most common practices of Mahayana Buddhism are the recitation of mantras and meditation.

AJANTA CAVES

- The first Buddhist cave monuments at Ajanta date from the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. During the Gupta period (5th and 6th centuries A.D.), many more richly decorated caves were added to the original group.
- The caves at Ajanta are excavated out of a vertical cliff above the left bank of the river Waghora in the hills of Ajanta.
- They are thirty in number, including the unfinished ones, of which five (caves 9, 10, 19,

26 and 29) are chaityagrihas (sanctuary), and the rest, are sangharamas or viharas (monastery).

- The caves are connected with the river by rock-cut staircases. The excavation activity was carried out in two different phases separated by an interval of about four centuries.
- The first phase coincides with the rule of the Satavahana dynasty from about the 2nd century BCE to the 1st century BCE, while the second phase corresponds to the Basim branch of the Vakataka dynasty with their Asmaka and Rishika feudatories in the 5th to 6th centuries CE.
- Altogether, six caves (caves 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 15A) were excavated in the first phase by Hinayana/Theravadin followers of Buddhism, wherein Buddha was worshipped in an anionic/symbolic form.
- These caves are simple and austere and carry mural paintings sparsely. The chaityagrihas are characterized by a vaulted ceiling and an apsidal end, the façade dominated by a

horseshoe-shaped window, known as a chaitya window

- In the second phase, the rupestral activity was dominated by the Mahayana followers of Buddhism, where Buddha was worshipped in an icon/idol form. The earlier caves were reused, and several new ones were excavated

KALACHURIS

- The Kalachuris, also known as Kalachuris of Mahishmati, were an Indian dynasty that ruled in west-central India between the 6th and 7th centuries.
- The Kalachuri territory included parts of present-day Gujarat Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Their capital was probably located at Mahismati.
- Epigraphic and numismatic evidence suggests that the earliest of the Ellora and Elephant cave monuments were built during the Kalachuri rule.

For Prelims

1. Consider the following statements

1. India is the world's largest sugar, consumer and producer

2. India is the top sugar exporter in the world

Which of the above-given Statement is/ are wrong

A. 1 only B. 2 Only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 Nor 2

2. Consider the following statements

1. Section 49 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 allows the companies to nominate any of its Directors as a person responsible for the business of the Company

2. The companies under sub-section 2 of section 49 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 were required to nominate any of its Directors as a person responsible for the business of the Company

Which of the above-given Statement is/ are correct

A. 1 only B. 2 Only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 Nor 2

3. Consider the following Statements

1. The TFR is an indicator to estimate the average number of children that a woman would have over her childbearing years.

2. According to Census statistics, "2001-2011 is the first decade in the last 100 years which has not only added lesser population as compared to the previous one but also registered the sharpest decline in the decadal growth rate from 21.54% in 1991-2001 to 17.64% in 2001-2011."

Which of the above-given Statement is/ are wrong

A. 1 only B. 2 Only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 Nor 2

4. Consider the following Statements

1. A Bill passed by the State Assembly becomes law only after it is assented to by the Governor

2. Article 200 of the Constitution provides certain options for the Governor to exercise when a Bill reaches him from the Assembly

3. The Constitution does not mention the grounds on which a Governor may withhold assent to a Bill shows that this power should be exercised by the Governor

Which of the above-given Statement is/ are correct

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

5. The Concept of the Super app first emerged in which of the following countries?

1. China
2. US
3. Thailand
4. Indonesia

A. 1, 2 and 3 B. 2, 3 and 4 C. 1, 3 and 4 D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Prelims Key

1	2	3	4	5
A	C	D	D	C

Mains Questions

1. What is GRAP? What is the Delhi-NCR action plan as air pollution increases?

2. What is the Constitution order of 1950, What are all religions included in the Spectrum of Scheduled Castes (SCs)

3. What are the changes introduced in the visa system of UAE and discuss their likely benefit to the UAE?

4. India's push for home-grown navigation systems jolts tech companies. Discuss

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52 Weeks = 52 Sundays

Total 104 Test series = 52 Mains + 52 Prelims

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Prelims Test Series will be in the Morning and the Mains Test Series will be on the Afternoon

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- Aspirants can create their snippets from the Articles provided by upscexamnotes daily

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Aspirants can create Questions on any particular topic while they reading.

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It gives an edge to answering the question in the exam

Tutors

Aspirants can ask doubts to tutors (Subject experts) from their profiles through chat

Subject experts will reply in the meantime ASAP

Profile

Aspirants who subscribed to the Integrated Mains & Prelims Mentorship (IMPM) plan or Optional Subject Mentorship (OSM) plan will have their own profiles

In profiles, they will have their created notes, Created Questions

They can download it, if they want to add more they can edit the documents

Our Appeal:

We are on a mission to help many students to afford a dream (IAS)

We are on a mission is nobody has to quit the job for this dream (IAS)

We are on a mission to give affordable dream (IAS) who cannot go to big cities

So, please spread the word if it's not for you spread it for the people who need it

You can contact us

**at upscexamnotesportal@gmail.com and support@upscexamnotes.com
[+91 9642608080](tel:+919642608080)**