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General Studies III: Science & technology

# SUPERMASSIVE BLACK HOLE

## 1.Context

Indian researchers spot a rare massive black hole, opening new avenues for star formation research.

## 2.Black Hole

A Black hole is a region of space-time exhibiting gravitational acceleration so strong that nothing no particles or even electromagnetic radiation such as light can escape from it. The theory of general relativity predicts that a sufficiently compact mass can deform space-time to form a Black hole. The boundary of the region from which no escape is possible is called the event horizon.

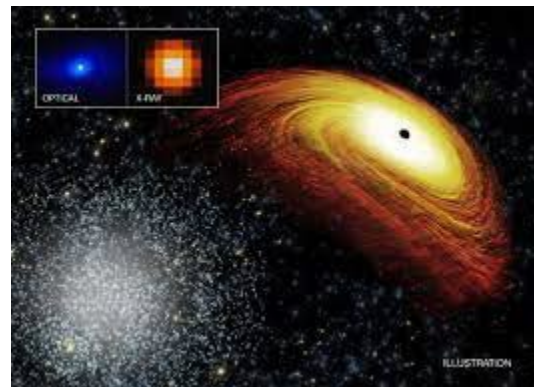
The concept was theorized by Albert Einstein in 1915 and the term 'black hole' was coined in the mid-1960s by American physicist John Archibald Wheeler.

Usually, black holes belong to two categories:

- One category ranges between a few solar masses and tens of

solar masses. These are thought to form when massive stars die.

- The other category is supermassive black holes. These range from hundreds of thousands to billions of times that of the sun from the solar system to which Earth belongs.



## 3.Types of Black Holes

There are four different forms of black holes

1. Stellar
  2. Intermediate
  3. Supermassive
  4. Miniature
- The first is the SMBH, or supermassive black hole. This is the largest variety, with an unquantifiable number of solar masses. This is typically found at the heart of the universe's biggest galaxies. The SMBH is

located in Sagittarius A in our solar system.

- The second is the singularity, which is the black hole's eye (or core). This is the point at which the curve becomes infinite.
- The photon sphere, a spherical boundary (with no thickness) where photons move perpendicularly to the sphere and are imprisoned in an elliptical orbit about the black hole, is the third.
- A micro black hole, also known as a little black hole or a quantum mechanical black hole, is the last form. Stephen Hawking first mentioned them in 1971.

#### 4. Formation of Black hole

Astronomers believe that depending on a star's mass, only one of the three things can happen once it runs out of fuel. A star with a mass less than that of the sun falls into a 'white dwarf' with a radius of barely a few thousand kilometres. If the mass of the star is between one and four times that of the sun, it can form a 'neutron star' with a radius of only a few kilometres, which is known as a 'pulsar'. Only a few stars with mass greater than four times that of the sun may avoid

collapsing and creating black holes within their Schwarzschild radii. As a result, black holes could be the remains of enormous stars.

Milky way, according to most astronomers, was born from a vast cloud of gas that collapsed and broke up into individual stars. The nucleus, or core, of the galaxy, presently contains the most densely packed stars. It's possible that there was too much substance at the very centre to form a regular star, or that the stars that did form were too close together to form a black hole. As a result, it's been proposed that black holes as huge as a hundred million Suns could exist in the centre of some galaxies.

#### 5. Rare Supermassive blackhole

- A rare supermassive black hole has been spotted by a team of Indian researchers and The monster black hole is about one billion light years away from the Earth. The black hole in question was captured, spewing a jet of radiation and particles in one direction, unlike others that fire jets in opposite directions. But strangely for this galaxy, only one side of the jet is seen. The supermassive

black holes create powerful jets and radiation and particles.

- The supermassive black hole occupies the centre of the RAD 12 galaxy, which is elliptical or egg-shaped. RAD 12 is in the process of merging with another galaxy, RAD 12b, in the next one billion years. RAD 12b, which is elliptical, is bigger and brighter than RAD 12. The jet is bigger than its host, RAD 12. It resembles a 440 thousand light-years-long mushroom.
- This discovery may help scientists study why star formation does not occur in elliptical galaxies. Star formation requires extremely cooled gas, usually forged in a cloud of interstellar gas and dust. The temperature in these regions ranges from  $-253.15^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $263.15^{\circ}\text{C}$ , according to the University of Oregon. Theoretically, jets remove cold gas and suppress star formation. Researchers speculate that jets fired by supermassive black holes will likely suppress future star formation.

General studies II: Polity

## SPLIT VERDICT

### 1.Context:

The Supreme Court on Thursday (October 13) delivered a **split verdict in the Karnataka hijab ban case** with one of the two judges on the Bench upholding the March 15 order of the Karnataka High Court validating the government's ban, and the other set aside the High Court ruling.

With the two-judge Bench divided in its view, the matter was directed to be placed before Chief Justice of India (CJI) U U Lalit for appropriate directions.

### 2.Split verdict:

- A split verdict is passed when the Bench cannot decide one way or the other in a case, either by a unanimous decision or by a majority verdict. Split verdicts can only happen when the Bench has an even number of judges.
- This is why judges usually sit in Benches of odd numbers (three, five, seven, etc.) for

important cases, even though two-judge Benches — known as Division Benches — are not uncommon.

the challenge to the disqualification of AIADMK MLAs owing allegiance to TTV Dinakaran (2018).

### 3. What after Split Verdict:

The larger Bench to which a split verdict goes can be a three-judge Bench of the High Court, or an appeal can be preferred before the Supreme Court.

In the case of the hijab verdict, the CJI, will constitute a new, larger Bench to hear the matter.

### 4. Past Split Verdicts:

1. In May, a two-judge Bench of the Delhi High Court delivered a split verdict in a batch of petitions challenging the exception provided to marital rape in the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
2. Justice Rajiv Shakti held that the exception under Section 375 (which deals with rape) of the IPC is unconstitutional, while Justice C Hari Shankar held that the provision is valid.
3. Among other cases in which courts have delivered split verdicts is the Madras High Court Division Bench order on

General studies II: Governance

## RYTHU BHAROSA KENDRAS

### 1. CONTEXT

One-stop seeds-to-sales service windows for farmers set up by the AP government have caught the eye of Ethiopia.

### 2. RYTHU BHAROSA KENDRAS

- Rythu bharosa Kendras are unique seeds-to-sales, single-window service centers for farmers that have been set up across the state. They are the one-stop solution to all farmers' needs and grievances. RBKs sell pre-tested quality seeds, certified fertilizers, and animal feed. Farmers can purchase or hire farm equipment and sell

their produce at the prevailing MSP in the RBKs.

- Touted as role models for the country, agriculture and horticulture officials manning the RBKs also provide services like soil testing and make recommendations- on which crops to sow, and the quality and type of fertilizers to be used. The state government also pays crop insurance, produces grains, and makes payments to farmers through RBKs.

### 3. OBJECTIVE

The government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing "YSR Rythu Bharosa" from October 15th, 2019 for providing financial assistance to the farmer families, including tenant farmers across the state @ Rs.13,500/- per farmer family, per year, to support the cultivators in meeting the investment during the crop season to enable them timely sourcing of quality inputs and services for higher crop productivity.

### 4. BENEFITS UNDER THE SCHEME

The land-owning farmer families who collectively own cultivable land

irrespective of the size of land holdings will be provided a benefit of Rs.13,500/- per year per family duly including Rs. 6000/- from the government of India under PM-KISAN in three installments. The existing validated land ownership database will be used for the identification of beneficiaries under this category of the scheme.

### 5. Have the RBKs proved to be helpful to farmers?

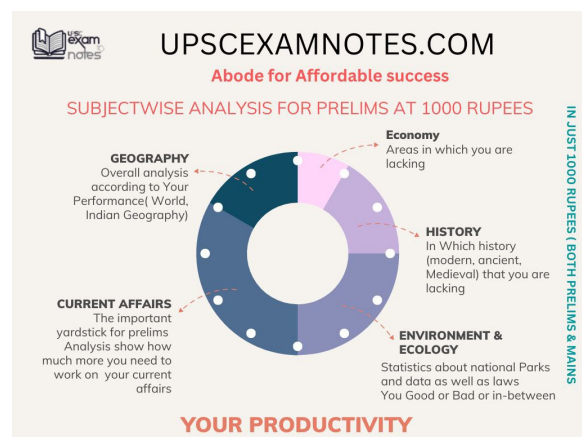
- RBKs facilitate interaction between farmers, agriculture scientists, and agriculture extension officers right at the village level. Apart from providing services and items for sale, RBK officials demonstrate new farm equipment and provide training to farmers.
- Based on inputs provided by officials after soil testing and weather conditions, many farmers have changed their cropping patterns and benefited immensely, according to the state Agriculture Department. The RBKs have been responsible for the elimination of spurious seeds and uncertified and dangerous



fertilizers, which can cause crop damage and failures.

- They also assist in selling their produce at MSPs, through supporting systems of e-cropping, geo-tagging, and the CM App through which payments are made to farmers.

The Ethiopian delegation will visit several RBKs and understand how they function. They will likely sign a Memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the state government and center to transfer the know-how, while AP officials will provide training to Ethiopian officials on the operation of RBKs, and share knowledge about the farming systems in the state.



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General studies II: Governance

## PM DevINE

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### 1. Why in news?

The Union Cabinet has approved the Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PM-DevINE) – a new scheme for the Northeastern states which was announced in the Union Budget earlier this year. The scheme will be operational for the remaining four years of the 15th Finance Commission, from 2022-23 to 2025-26, and will have an outlay of Rs 6,600 crore.

### 2. What is PM-DevINE?

- The new scheme, PM-DevINE, is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central funding and will be implemented by the Ministry of Development of the North Eastern Region (DoNER) through North Eastern Council or Central Ministries/ agencies.
- The PM-DevINE Scheme will have an outlay of Rs.6,600 crore for the four-year period from 2022-23 to 2025-26 (remaining years of the 15th Finance Commission period).
- PM-DevINE will lead to the creation of infrastructure, support industries, social



development projects and create livelihood activities for youth and women, thus leading to employment generation.

- Measures would be taken to ensure adequate operation and maintenance of the projects sanctioned under PM-DevINE so that they are sustainable.
- To limit construction risks of time and cost overrun, falling on the Government projects would be implemented on Engineering-procurement-Construction (EPC) basis, to the extent possible.
- Efforts will be made to complete the PM-DevINE projects by 2025-26 so that there are no committed liabilities beyond this year

### 3. What are the objectives of PM-DevINE?

The objectives of PM-DevINE are to:

- (a) Fund infrastructure convergently, in the spirit of PM Gati Shakti;
- (b) Support social development projects based on the felt needs of the NER;

(c) Enable livelihood activities for youth and women;

(d) Fill the development gaps in various sectors.

### 4. PIB Summary

- PM-DevINE will provide support to infrastructure and social development projects which may be larger in size and will also provide an end-to-end development solution instead of isolated projects.
- It will be ensured that there is no duplication of project support under PM-DevINE with any of the other schemes of MDoNER or those of any other Ministry/Department.
- PM-DevINE, was announced in the Union Budget 2022-23 to address development gaps in the North Eastern Region (NER).
- Announcement of PM-DevINE is yet another instance of the importance being attached to the development of NE Region by the Government.
- PM-DevINE is an addition to the quantum of resources available for the development of the NER. It will not be a

substitute for existing Central and State Schemes.

- While some of the projects to be approved for 2022-23 under PM-DevINE are part of the Budget announcement, projects with substantial socio-economic impact or sustainable livelihood opportunities for the general public (e.g., basic infrastructure in all Primary Health Care Centres, comprehensive facilities in Government Primary and Secondary Schools, etc) may be considered in the future.



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General studies II: International relations, reports

# IMF ECONOMY REPORT

## 1.CONTEXT

The IMF message in the World Economic Outlook is that the worst is yet to come. Economies going through a bad phase. It states more than a third of the global economy will contract this year or next. The increased price pressures remain the most immediate threat.

## CONCERNS

1. Persistent high inflation
2. Stalling growth

## WHY IT IS HAPPENING

This is because policy measures to contain inflation typically drag down growth even further while measures taken to boost growth tend to spike inflation.

## 2. GROWTH OUTLOOK

The IMF has sharply cut the global growth forecast from 6.0% in 2021 to 3.2 % in 2022 and 2.7 % in 2023.

This is the weakest growth profile for the world since 2001.

## 2.1.CAUSES OF GLOBAL ECONOMY CHALLENGES

- The Russian invasion of Ukraine
- A cost of a living crisis caused by persistent and broadening inflation pressures
- Slowdown in China

## 3.INFLATION

- Global inflation is now expected to peak at 9.5% in late 2022. It is likely to decrease to 4.1 % only by 2024.
- A particular worry here is the trajectory of core inflation-that is the inflation rate when prices of food and fuel are taken away. Core inflation typically rises and falls more gradually than inflation in food and fuel.
- Global core inflation, measured by excluding food and energy prices, is expected to be 6.6 % on a fourth-quarter over-fourth-quarter basis, reflecting the pass-through of energy prices, supply chain cost pressure, and tight labour markets, especially in advanced economies
- Food and fuel price inflation, which has typically spiked headline inflation, has now seeped through to core inflation

and as such will take more time to go away.

## 4.DOWNSIDE RISKS

- The first risk is that of policy miscalibration given the precarious situation facing most economies as well as massive uncertainty about what lies ahead, this is the biggest worry.
- Fiscal and monetary policies should not run against each other.
- In Ukraine, the Liz Truss government to an expansionary fiscal policy (tax cuts and unfunded hikes in expenditures) even as the Bank of England was trying to raise interest rates to contain historically high inflation.
- The result was a mini-financial collapse with investors losing confidence in the policymakers and selling off British assets.
- When fiscal and monetary policies are aligned, there can be other mistakes. For instance, monetary policymakers can over-tighten their stance (that is, raise interest rates more than required) or do the opposite.
- Over-tightening risks stalling growth while under-tightening

risks inflation seeping through to core inflation and taking longer to contain.

- Another big cause of worry is financial stability and its interplay with a stronger US dollar. Be it the pension funds in the UK or over-leveraged countries and firms elsewhere, sharp revision of interest rates will likely expose the weakest links in the global credit chain.
- Lastly, there are geopolitical risks associated with the war in Ukraine. A worsening or prolonging of the conflict can make all the above-mentioned pressures worse.

## 5.INDIA POSITION

1. At first glance, India appears better placed India's GDP growth rate is better and inflation is not as high.
2. But India is barely out of the contraction suffered in 2020, as it was home to most people pushed below abject poverty in 2020 and crores are unemployed.
3. India's growth in 2022 -23 will be 5.8%

### 5.1..THREATS TO INDIA

- Higher crude oil and fertilizers prices will spike domestic inflation
- The global slowdown will hurt exports dragging down domestic growth and worsening the trade deficit
- A strong dollar will put pressure on the rupee's exchange rate, which will likely result in reducing our capacity to import goods when the going gets tougher.
- Given the low demand among most Indians, the government might be forced to spend more towards providing basic relief in the form of food and fertilizer subsidies. This will worsen the government's financial hub

General studies II: international laws

## DIGITAL SERVICES ACT

### 1. Why in news?

The European Union (EU) has given final approval to online safety-focused legislation, which is an overhaul of the region's social media and e-commerce rules. Called the Digital Services Act (DSA), the law tightly regulates the way intermediaries, especially large platforms such as Google, Meta, Twitter, and YouTube, function in terms of moderating user content.

It will give better protection to users and to fundamental rights online, establish a powerful transparency and accountability framework for online platforms and provide a single, uniform framework across the EU-the European Commission

## 2.Key features of the Digital Services Act

- Faster removals and provisions to challenge: As part of the overhaul, social media companies will have to add “new procedures for faster removal” of content deemed illegal or harmful. They will also have to explain to users how their content takedown policy works.
- The DSA also allows users to challenge takedown decisions taken by platforms and seek out-of-court settlements
- Bigger platforms have greater responsibility: One of the most crucial features of the legislation is that it avoids a one-size fits all approach and places increased accountability on the Big Tech companies.
- Under the DSA, ‘Very Large Online Platforms’ (VLOPs) and ‘Very Large Online Search Engines’ (VLOSEs), that is platforms, having more than 45 million users in the EU, will have more stringent requirements
- Direct supervision by European Commission: More importantly, these requirements and their enforcement will be centrally supervised by the European Commission itself which is a key way to ensure that companies do not sidestep the legislation at the member-state level
- More transparency on how algorithms work: VLOPs and VLOSEs will face transparency measures and scrutiny of how their algorithms work and will be required to conduct systemic risk analysis and reduction to drive accountability about the

societal impacts of their products.

- VLOPs must allow regulators to access their data to assess compliance and let researchers access their data to identify systemic risks of illegal or harmful content
- Clearer identifiers for ads and who's paying for them: Online platforms must ensure that users can easily identify advertisements and understand who presents or pays for the advertisement.
- They must not display personalised advertising directed towards minors or based on sensitive personal data, according to the DSA

### 3. Indian Digital Laws vs European Digital Laws

- In February 2021, India had notified extensive changes to its social media regulations in the form of the Information Technology Rules, 2021 (IT Rules) which placed significant due diligence requirements on large social media platforms such as Meta and Twitter
- These included appointing key personnel to handle law

enforcement requests and user grievances, enabling identification of the first originator of the information on its platform under certain conditions, and deploying technology-based measures on a best-effort basis to identify certain types of content

- Social media companies have objected to some of the provisions in the IT Rules, and WhatsApp has filed a case against a requirement which mandates it to trace the first originator of a message. One of the reasons that the platform may be required to trace the originator is if a user has shared child sexual abuse material on its platform.
- WhatsApp has, however, alleged that the requirement will dilute the encryption security on its platform and could compromise the personal messages of millions of Indians
- India is also working on a complete overhaul of its technology policies and is expected to soon come out with a replacement for its IT Act, 2000, which is expected to look at ensuring net neutrality and algorithmic accountability of



social media platforms, among other things

their hair and eyes. It also includes pictures and biometric data such as fingerprints, if they are available.

General studies II: international laws

## RED CORNER NOTICE

### 1. CONTEXT

Interpol has rejected India's request for a Red corner notice against the SFJ's Gurpatwant Singh Pannun.

### 2. RED CORNER NOTICE

- Criminals or suspects often flee to other countries to evade facing justice. An RN alerts police forces across the World about fugitives who are wanted internationally. Interpol describes an RN as "a request to law enforcement worldwide to locate and provisionally arrest a person pending extradition, surrender, or similar legal action".
- RNs contain information that helps identify wanted persons, such as their names, dates of birth, nationality, and physical attributes such as the color of

Red notices are published by INTERPOL at the request of a member country and must comply with INTERPOL'S constitution and rules. A red notice is an international wanted person notice, but it is not an arrest warrant.

### 3. SUBJECTS OF RED NOTICE

Red notices are issued for fugitives wanted either for prosecution or to serve a sentence. This follows judicial proceedings in the country issuing the request. This is not always the home country of the individual, but the country where the crime was committed.

When a person is sought for prosecution, they have not been convicted and should be considered innocent until proven guilty. A person seeking to serve a sentence means they have been found guilty by a court in the issuing country.

### 4. WHAT CHECKS ARE DONE BEFORE A RED NOTICE IS ISSUED?



Every Red Notice requested is checked by a specialized task force to ensure it is compliant with our rules. This review takes into account information available at the time of publication.

Whenever new and relevant information is brought to the attention of the General Secretariat after a Red Notice has been issued, the task force re-examines the case.

## 5. INTERPOL

The International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) is an intergovernmental organization that helps coordinate the police force of 194 member countries. Each of the member countries hosts an INTERPOL NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU (NCB). This connects their national law enforcement with other countries and with the General Secretariat.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is designed as the National Central Bureau of India.

The general secretariat provides a range of expertise and services to the member countries. It is headquartered in Lyon, France.

## 6. INTERPOL STRUCTURE

According to Interpol's Constitution, the organization comprises the following administrative departments namely

- General Assembly
- General Secretariat
- Executive Committee
- National Central Bureaus

The General Assembly and the Executive Committee form the organization's governance.

## 7. INTERPOL NOTICES

Notices can also be used by the United Nations, International Criminal Tribunals, and the International Criminal Court to seek persons wanted for committing crimes within their jurisdiction, notably genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

- Red Notice- Wanted persons
- Yellow Notice-Missing persons
- Blue Notice-Additional information
- Black Notice-unidentified bodies
- Green Notice-Warnings and intelligence

- Orange Notice-Imminent Threat
- Purple Notice-Modus Operandi
- Interpol-UNSC special Notice-Groups and individuals subject to UNSC sanctions

Supreme Court seeking reservation benefits for Dalits who converted to Christianity or Islam.

## 2. Key takeaways

### 2.1. Article 341:

1. The rationale behind giving reservations to Scheduled Castes was that these sections had suffered from the social evil of untouchability, which was practised among Hindus. Under Article 341 of the Constitution, the President may “specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall...be deemed to be Scheduled Castes”
2. The first order under this provision was issued in 1950 and covered only Hindus
3. Following demands from the Sikh community, an order was issued in 1956, including Sikhs of Dalit origin among the beneficiaries of the SC quota
4. In 1990, the government acceded to a similar demand from Buddhists of Dalit origin, and the order was revised to state: “No person who professes a religion different from the Hindu, the Sikh or the

General studies II: polity

# BALAKRISHNAN COMMISSION

## 1. Why in news?

The **central government has notified a Commission** under former Chief Justice of India and former chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) K G Balakrishnan “**to examine the matter of according Scheduled Caste status to new persons, who claim to historically have belonged to the Scheduled Castes, but have converted to religions other than those mentioned in the Presidential Orders issued from time to time under Article 341 of the Constitution**”.

As of now, the benefits of reservation are available only to Dalit Hindus, Buddhists, and Sikhs. Several petitions are pending before the

Buddhist religion shall be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Caste.”

## 2.2. Applicability of this religion-based bar

- The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) website states, “The rights of a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe are independent of his/her religious faith.”
- Following the implementation of the Mandal Commission report, several Christian and Muslim communities have found a place in the Central and state lists of OBCs
- So, the religion-based bar does not apply to converted STs and OBCs as well

## 3. Efforts made to include Muslims and Christians of the Dalit region among SCs

- After 1990, several Private Member Bills were brought in Parliament for this purpose. In 1996, a government Bill called The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill was drafted, but given a divergence of opinions, the Bill

was not introduced in Parliament

- The UPA government headed by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh set up two important panels: the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities, popularly known as the Ranganath Misra Commission, in October 2004; and a seven-member high-level committee headed by former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court Rajinder Sachar to study the social, economic, and educational condition of Muslims in March 2005
- The Sachar Commission Report observed that the social and economic situation of Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians did not improve after conversion.
- The Ranganath Misra Commission, which submitted its report in May 2007, recommended that SC status should be “completely de-linked from religion and Scheduled Castes [should be made] fully religion-neutral like Scheduled Tribes”
- The report was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on December 18, 2009, but its

recommendation was not accepted given inadequate field data and corroboration with the actual situation on the ground.

General studies I: Indian society

# NAVAYANA BUDDHISM

## 1. Context

On October 5, Mission Jai Bhim and The Buddhist Society of India organised a public meeting in Delhi to commemorate Buddhist Conversion Day.

## 2. Key Points

- Every year Dussehra is also celebrated as Ashoka Vijaya Dashami to commemorate Buddhist Conversion day.
- On October 14, 1956, B. R. Ambedkar along with more than half a million followers adopted Buddhism in Nagpur, Maharashtra.

## 3. Navayana Buddhism

- On October 13, 1935, Ambedkar, as president of the **Yeola Conversion Conference**

near Nasik, announced his decision to reject Hinduism, as a path to contest the Hindu Caste order.

- He asked the assembled members from the depressed castes to abandon struggles such as the temple entry agitations and advised them to leave Hinduism entirely and embrace another religion.
- However, the decision to adopt Buddhism was not announced then.
- For the next two decades, Ambedkar was engaged in social and political deliberation to draft policies and find avenues for the emancipation of socially marginalised communities.
- The decision to embrace Buddhism arrived after a detailed contemplation of various religions to understand the suitability of each to liberate socially marginalised communities.
- He concluded that Buddhism is an appropriate choice as it had challenged the Brahmanical caste-based social hierarchies in the past; it focused on modern ethical values and a scientific temperament and preached

peace and compassion for social coexistence.

In the post-event deliberation, **Ambedkar called his version of Buddhism Navayana (followers are called neo-Buddhists)**, differentiating it from the Mahayana and Vajrayana traditions of Buddhism. He then recited **the three jewels (Trisharan) five precepts (Panchsheel), pronounced the self-crafted 22 vows for the assembled people and renounced Hinduism.**

#### 4. Nagpur's Deekshabhoomi

- Ambedkar embraced Buddhism in a grand ceremony at Nagpur's Deekshabhoomi, where more than five lakh followers had assembled to follow his decision.
- Under the presence of monk Chandramani, Ambedkar and his wife took the Buddhist vows.
- Every year in October, lakhs of people assemble at Nagpur's Deekshabhoomi to pay homage to Ambedkar and celebrate the historic day.
- **The event is marked as the renaissance of Buddhism in India.**

#### 5. Demographic status

- The Buddhist population is a mere 0.70 per cent of which 87 per cent are neo-Buddhists.
- Further, a large majority of it (around 80 per cent) resides in Maharashtra (5.8 per cent of the total population).
- The rest are traditional Buddhists and are scattered mainly in northeastern States like Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura, etc.
- There has been a decline in the growth rate of Buddhists in India in recent years.

#### Prelims Corner:

1. Which of the pairs are correctly matched?

1. Undernourishment: reflects inadequate food availability

2. Child Wasting: reflects acute undernutrition

3. Child Stunting: reflects chronic undernutrition

4. Child Mortality: reflects both inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environment

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

2. Which of the following statements is not true with respect to Living Planet Report 2022?

A) Monitored wildlife populations have seen a 69-per cent drop between 1970 and 2018.

B) While overall mangrove loss is declining, the study finds that there remains hotspots of mangrove loss, particularly in Myanmar.

C) The Bramble Cay melomys, a small Australian rodent, was declared extinct after sea-level rise.

D) The Living Planet Report has found that hunting is the most prevalent threat to amphibians.

3. Which of the following statements are true with respect to telecom sector in India?

1. India the second-largest telecom market in the world.

2. Government of India has allowed 100% FDI in the sector

A) Only 1

B) Only 2

C) Both 1 and 2

D) Neither

1 nor 2

Which of the following statements is not true with respect to monsoons?

A) During monsoon season a shallow trough of low pressure is observed along west coast of India which is known as off-shore trough.

B) Periodicity of monsoon is largely controlled by the global ocean atmospheric phenomena like El nino Southern oscillation (ENSO).

C) Extended range forecast of monsoon is defined as the forecast from 30 days' up to one season's description of averaged weather parameters.

D) Statistical Ensemble Forecasting system is a statistical model used by IMD for the long range forecasting of South west monsoon season rainfall over the country as a whole.

Which of the following statements with respect to *stagflation* is/are correct?

1) Growth rate of the economy slows down

