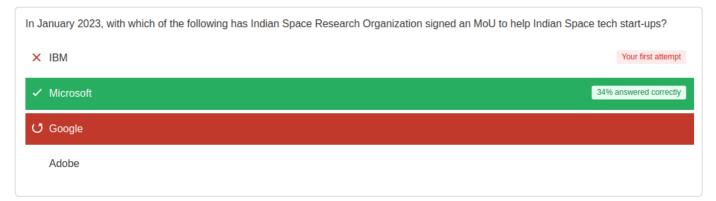
GA Recent Pattern PYQs Test-1

Question No. 1



Question No. 2

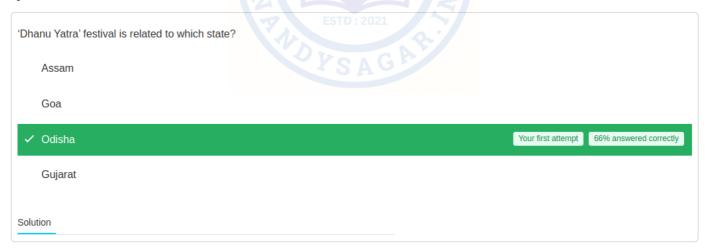


- Indian Space Research Organization and Microsoft signed an MoU to help Indian Space tech start-ups in January 2023.
- Microsoft will provide mentoring support to space tech entrepreneurs in areas ranging from space engineering to cloud technologies and marketing.
- Through this MoU, the space tech startups identified by ISRO will be onboarded onto the Microsoft for Startups Founders Hub.

★ Important Points

- These startups will also get free access to various tech tools and resources which includes technical support to build and scale their product on Azure.
- . On top of that, they will also get to use GitHub Enterprise, Visual Studio Enterprise and Microsoft 365 tools.
- Microsoft will also mentor space tech entrepreneurs in terms of cloud tech, product, design, fundraising and sales and marketing aspects.
- . The company will also collaborate with ISRO to organise knowledge-sharing and thought leadership sessions across the country.

Question No. 3



Key_Points

- 'Dhanu Yatra' began after a gap of two years in Bargarh, Odisha.
- It is an annual drama-based open-air theatrical performance celebrated in Odisha.
- It is considered the largest open-air theatre in the world.
- . Spread over five square km, the entire town of Bargarh turns into a stage for the yatra.
- The 'Dhanu Yatra' which marks the victory of good over evil, came into existence in Bargarh in 1947-48 and is held annually.

Important Points

- The Festival is being held from December 27 to Jan 6, 2023.
- · Around 3,000 artists from 130 cultural troupes from across the country are participating in the festival.
- · However, Kansa is the central attraction of the Dhanu Yatra.
- Dhanu yatra was held last time from December 31, 2019, to January 10, 2020.

Question No. 5

India's border with Myanmar runs along the sta	ates of Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and	
Assam		
Sikkim		
West Bengal		
✓ Arunachal Pradesh	SUB COA	

Question No. 6

Key Points

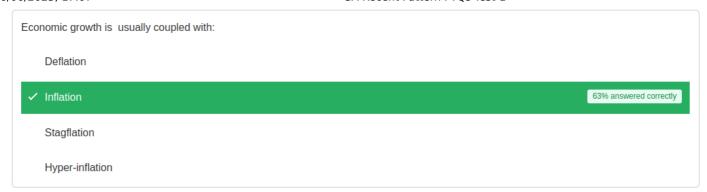
- The Provinces of India having normal lines with Myanmar are Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.
- India and Myanmar share a 1,643 km unfenced line along Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km), and Mizoram (510 km) and grant a 'free development' system up to 16 km past the boundary.
- The line is 1,643 kilometers long and runs from the tripoint with China in the north to the tripoint with Bangladesh in the south.



Question No. 7

눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- The Assam state imparts global lines to Bangladesh and the Realm of Bhutan.
- Sikkim is surrounded by three different worldwide limits. To its, **West lies Nepal and Bhutan**, to its East the Tibet Independent District of the Individuals' **Republic of China**, and to its South, **Darjeeling Gorkha Slope Gathering of West Beng**.
- West Bengal is lined by the nations of Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan, and the Indian territories of Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim, and Assam.

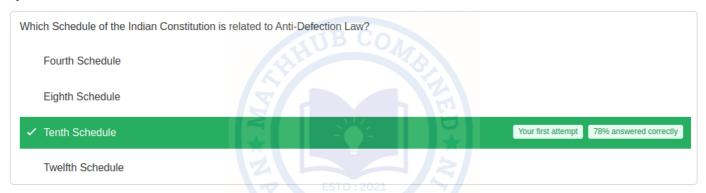


- People may begin to anticipate inflation with increased economic growth, and this anticipation of rising prices might become self-fulfilling.
- Rapid economic expansion usually results in upward pressure on salaries and prices, which raises the inflation rate.

Key Points

- **High growth** causes **demand** to **increase** more quickly than businesses can provide it, which forces them to **raise prices** to **meet the demand. Higher growth** produces **more jobs.**
- Despite a decline in unemployment, there could be a labour shortage. This decline in unemployment raises wage pressure, which
 raises inflation.

Question No. 10



Question No. 11

About Anti-Defection Act:

- The **Tenth Schedule** popularly known as the **Anti-Defection Act** was included in the Constitution via the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 and sets the provisions for disqualification of elected members on the grounds of defection to another political party.
- The grounds for disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law are as follows:
 - o If an elected member voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party.
 - If he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by his political party or anyone authorized to do so, without obtaining prior permission.
 - As a pre-condition for his disqualification, his abstention from voting should not be condoned by his party or the authorized person within 15 days of such an incident.
 - o If any independently elected member joins any political party.

Question No. 12

Tappa style of music was refined and developed in which of the following Mughal Emperor's Court?

Jahangir

Shahjahan

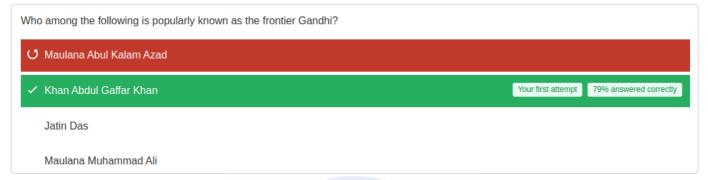
Muhammad Shah

Akbar

Key Points

- · Tappa is a form of Indian semi-classical vocal music which was derived from the folk music of Punjab and Sindh.
- Tappa-Tappa is the oldest and most admired form of Pashto folk literature which was originated from the folk songs of the camel riders in Punjab.
- . It is one of the most difficult classical forms in Punjab.
- It was believed to be a song of the cameleers of Punjab and Rajasthan.
- · Tappa style of singing is attractive to the ears which portray love and partition of any lovers.
- The tappa style of music was **refined and introduced to the imperial court of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah**, and later by Mian Ghulam Nabi Shori or Shori Mian, a court singer of Asaf-Ud-Dowlah, Nawab of Awadh.
- Mian Gulam Nabi Shori-Mian Ghulam Nabi Shori also known as Shori Mian was an Indian composer of Hindustani classical music in the court of Asaf-Ud-Dowlah, Nawab of Awadh. He was born in Multan, Punjab (present day Pakistan).

Question No. 14



Question No. 15

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN:

- o His other names were Badshah Kahn, Bacha Khan, Fakhr-e-Afghan.
- · He was a political and spiritual leader and Pashtun independence activist.
- · His ideologies included non-violence and Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Since his ideologies were similar to Mahatama Gandhi and he was a close friend of Mahatama Gandhi, hence he was named
 'Frontier Gandhi' (Sarhadi Gandhi).
- o The 'Khudai Khidmatgar' movement against colonial rule was founded by him in the year 1929.

Question No. 16

• MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD:

- He was a scholar and a senior leader of the Indian National Congress during the independence movement.
- · He is popularly known as Maulana Azad.
- Post-independence, he became the First Education Minister and his birthday (11 November) is celebrated as National Education
 Day across India.
- He was a supporter of Gandhi's ideas, played a significant role in movements like the Khilafat Movement, the Civil disobedience movement, Non-cooperation movement, and was the youngest person to serve as the President of the Indian National Congress at the age of 35.

JATIN DAS:

- Jatindra Nath Das was commonly known as Jatin Das.
- He was an independence activist, a member of a revolutionary group of Bengal called Anushilan Samiti, and had also participated in the Non-cooperation Movement of 1921.
- He also participated in the bomb-making for Bhagat Singh and his companions. For this, he was jailed where he went on hunger strike and died after a 63 days hunger strike.

Question No. 17

MAULANA MUHAMMAD ALI:

- Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was also known as Maulana Muhammad Ali.
- He was a significant figure of the Khilafat movement, one of the founders and presidents of the All India Muslim League, and has also served as the president of the Indian National Congress.
- · After the failure of the Khilafat and the Non-cooperation movement, he left the Indian National Congress.
- He launched two newspapers The Comrade in 1911 and Hamdard in 1913.

eela Gumbad is located in	
Rajasthan	
✓ Delhi	
Madhya Pradesh	
Uttar Pradesh	



- · Neela Gumbad:
 - o Neela Gumbad is located in Humayun's tomb complex, Delhi.
 - o It was built in 1530.
 - o This was built on an island in the Yamuna, and later, just shifted to it, when Humayun's tomb was built in the year 1569-70
 - o in 2017, UNESCO declared it as a world heritage monument as a part of the extended Humayun's tomb world heritage site.



Question No. 20

Additional Information

State	Monument ESTD: 20	
Rajasthan	Amer Fort, Jaigarh Fort, Nahargarh Fort, Umaid Bhawan Palace, Junagarh Fort	
Delhi	Humayun's Tomb,Red Fort (Lal Qila), Jama Masjid, Ajmeri Gate, Qutub Minar.	
Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho temples, Stupa at sanch, Gujri Mahal, Gwalior fort, Jahaaz mahal,	
Uttar Pradesh	Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri	

Palk strait separates India from:

Pakistan

Andaman Island

China

✓ Sri Lanka

Question No. 22



- The Palk Strait is a strait between India and Srilanka.
- It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with the Gulf of Mannar in the southwest.
- This chain extends between Dhanushkodi on Pamban (Rameswaram) Island in Tamil Nadu and Mannar Island in Sri Lanka.



Question No. 23

Important Points

- · Palk Strait is a water body that separates India and Sri Lanka.
- Palk strait is a water body between the Jaffna district of Sri Lanka and the Tamil Nadu state of India. The Palk strait connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with Palk Bay in the southwest.
- The Palk strait is named after the Governor of Madras Robert Palk, during the Company Raj period.
- Vaigai River of Tamil Nadu flows into the Palk Strait.

Additional Information

- The Radcliffe Line is the boundary line between India and Pakistan.
- The McMahon Line is the boundary line between northeastern India and China.

Question No. 24

Modhera Sun Temple is situated at:

Jharkhand

Madhya Pradesh

✓ Guiarat

Odisha



- · Modhera Sun Temple is situated at Gujarat.
- As per Archeological Survey of India Modhera Sun Temple was built in 1026-27 CE during the reign of Bhima I of the Chaulukya
- · As you enter the historical complex, you first come across the magnificent kund known as the Ramakund, built in rectangular shape containing 108 shrines to various gods and demi-gods.
- . Three main shrines positioned on the three sides of the kund, dedicated to Ganesh and Vishnu and an image of Lord Shiva dancing
- · Walk up the steps to the 'Sabha Mandap' or the assembly and convene with sculpted renderings of twelve 'Adityas' (another name for the sun god).
- The twelve representations carved on the pillars represent the sun according to the twelve months.
- In October, 2022 Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendrabhai Modi Inaugurated Solar powered 3-D Projection Mapping Show and Heritage Lighting at the Temple.



눩 Additional Information

States	Important Temple
Jharkhand	Baidyanath Temple
Madhya Pradesh	Omkareshwar Temple
Odisha	Jagannath Temple Sun Temple, Konark · Lingaraj Temple,

Question No. 27

The term "offside trap" is used in -



Badminton

Tennis

Table Tennis

Question No. 28



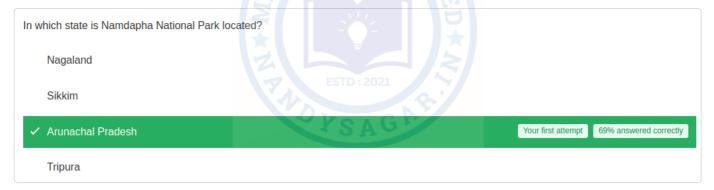
🔑 <u>Key Points</u>

- . Terminology associated with football are Banana Kick, Head, Penalty kick, Dribble, Offside, Hattrick, Foul, Left out, Goal, Right out, Stopper, Defender, Move, Pass, Comer back, Baseline, Rebound, offside trap.
- . An offside trap is a move in which players in the defending team push upfield in order to put one or more opposing players into an offside position.
- Football:
 - The first football club in the world 'Sheffield Football Club' was founded in the year 1857 in England.
 - The first Football club in India was 'Dalhousie Club'.
 - The apex institution of football is the 'Federation of International Football Association' (FIFA) was formed on May 21, 1904.
 - The headquarters of FIFA is in Zurich, Switzerland.
 - Football was included as a competitive game in Olympic Games officially in 1908.
 - India took part in the World Olympic Football Competition in 1948 in London.
 - · The first World Cup was organised in Uruguay in 1930.
 - o In India, Indian Football Association (IFA) organises National Football Championship.



Sport	Terminology	
Badminton	Baseline, Carry, Service Court, Fore Hand, Back Hand, Smash, Hit, Drop, Net, Love, Double Fault, etc.	
Tennis	Service, Grandslam, Advantage, Deuce, Game Point, Breakpoint; Smash, Shot, Grass Court. Break, Drop shot, Netplay, Baseline, etc	
Table Tennis	Volley, Late service, Half volley, Backhand, Drive spin, Chop, Topspin, reverse sin, tomahawk service	

Question No. 30



Question No. 31



- Namdapha National Park is a 1,985 km² (766 sq mi) large protected area in Arunachal Pradesh of Northeast India.
 - $\circ~$ With more than 1,000 floral and about 1,400 faunal species.
 - $\circ~$ It is a biodiversity hotspot in the Eastern Himalayas.
 - The national park harbors the northernmost lowland evergreen rainforests in the world at 27°N latitude.
 - It also harbors extensive dipterocarp forests, comprising the northwestern parts of the Mizoram-Manipur-Kachin rain forests ecoregion.
 - $\circ~$ It is the fourth largest national park in India.

- NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES
 - In SIKKIM
 - Fambonglho Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Khangchendzonga National Park
 - Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary
 - Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary
 - Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary
 - In NAGALAND
 - Pulebarze Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Intanki National Park
 - In TRIPURA
 - Sipahijola Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Bisan (Rajbari) National Park
 - Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary

Question No. 33



Question No. 34

CONCEPT:

Electric Field Intensity:

- The electric field intensity at any point is the strength of the electric field at the point.
- It is defined as the force experienced by the unit positive charge placed at that point.

$$ec{E}=rac{ec{F}}{q_o}$$

Where F = force and q_0 = small test charge

• The magnitude of the electric field is

$$E = \frac{kq}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$$

Where K = constant called **electrostatic force constant**, q = source charge and r = distance

The region around a charged particle in which electrostatic force can be experienced by other charges is called the electric field.
 The electric field is denoted by E.

Scalar quantities	Vector quantities	
The physical quantities which have only magnitude and no direction are called scalar quantities or scalars.	The physical quantities which have both magnitude and direction and obey the laws of vector addition are called vector quantities or vectors.	
A scalar quantity can be specified by a single number, along with the proper unit.	A vector quantity is specified by a number with a unit and its direction.	
Examples: Mass, volume, density, time, temperature, electric current, etc.	Examples Displacement, velocity, force, momentum, etc.	



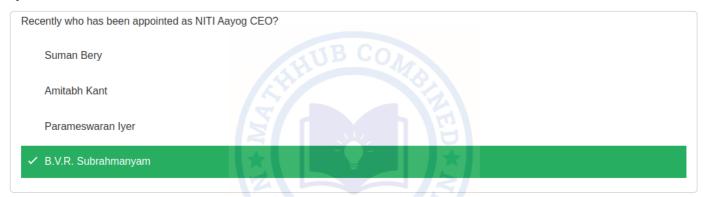
Question No. 37



- Article 76 of the Constitution provides for the office of the Attorney General of India.
- The Attorney General (AG) of India is a part of the Union Executive. Attorney General is the highest law officer in the country.
- Attorney General is appointed by the $\mbox{\bf President}$ on the advice of the government.
- K.K. Venugopal was appointed the 15th Attorney General of India in 2017. He succeeded Mukul Rohatgi who was Attorney General from 2014-2017.
- Solicitor General of India and Additional Solicitor General of India assists the Attorney General in fulfillment of the official responsibilities.



Article	Description
Article 165	Article 165 deals with the Advocate General for the State.
Article 148	Article 148 broadly deals with the CAG appointment, oath, and conditions of service.
Article 153	Article 153 says that there shall be a Governor for each State. One person can be appointed as Governor for two or more States.



Question No. 40



B.V.R. Subrahmanyam:

- He joined as Chief Executive Officer of NITI Aayog on 25.02.2023.
- An Indian Administrative Service Officer of 1987 batch (Chhattisgarh cadre), Shri Subrahmanyam has held important assignments over the last three decades in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Jammu & Kashmir, along with a stint at The World Bank.
- He has been **Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Chief Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir**, Principal Secretary, the Government of Chhattisgarh, and has held **positions in the Prime Minister's Office.**



눩 Additional Information

- Asia is the largest continent.
 - It covers about one-third of the total land area of the earth.
- Europe is much smaller than Asia.
 - o The Arctic Circle passes through it.
- North America is the third largest continent in the world.
 - It is linked to South America by a very narrow strip of land called the Isthmus of Panama.
- South America lies mostly in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - The Andes, the world's longest mountain range, runs through its length from north to south.
 - South America has the world's largest river, the Amazon.
- Australia is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - It is surrounded on all sides by oceans and seas.
 - · It is called an island continent.
- Antarctica is completely in the Southern Hemisphere and is a huge continent.
 - The South Pole lies almost at the center of this continent.
 - As it is located in the South Polar Region, it is permanently covered with thick ice sheets.

Question No. 42



Question No. 43



- Tipu Sultan did not participate in the revolt of 1857 against the British.
- Tipu Sultan
 - o Tipu Sultan was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore.
 - o Tipu Sultan was born on 1st December 1751 in Devanahalli, which is located in present-day Bangalore, Karnataka.
 - o Tipu Sultan succeeded his father Hyder Ali as the ruler of Mysore.
 - · He introduced a calendar and a new coinage system.
 - o Administrative innovations were introduced during his rule.
 - o Between 1775 and 1779, Tipu fought against the Marathas.
 - o Tipu signed a peace treaty with the British in 1784.

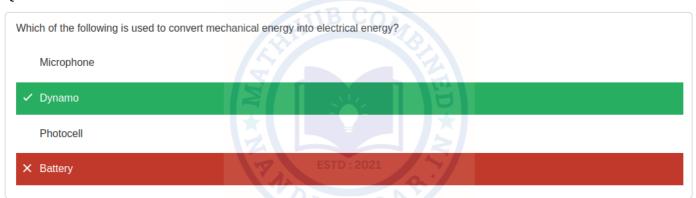


눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

Major leaders associated with the Revolt of 1857

Place	Leader
Barrackpore	Mangal Pandey
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
Kanpur	Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib (nephew of Nana), Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai
Jagdishpur	Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh
Gwalior/Kanpur	Tantia Tope

Question No. 45



Question No. 46



- · A dynamo is a device or generator which is used for converting mechanical energy into electrical.
 - It used rotating coils of wire and magnetic fields to convert mechanical rotations into a pulsing direct electric current.
- · Dynamos were the first electrical generators which are capable of delivering power for industries, and many other electric-power conversion devices were based upon the principle of the dynamo.
- . The dynamos lay the foundation upon which many other electric-power conversion devices were based, many of the devices like an electric motor, alternator and rotary converter.

눩 Additional Information

- . When we speak on a microphone, our voice (sound energy) is converted into electrical signals (electrical energy), which can be transmitted through a wire to a distance.
- In a photocell or photoelectric cell, optical energy is transformed into electric energy because light photons are being absorbed and photoelectric current is being produced.
- · A battery is a device that converts chemical energy contained within its active materials directly into electric energy by means of an electrochemical oxidation-reduction (redox) reaction.

The plastids that do not have any colour & used to store food is

Chromoplast

Leucoplast

Gerentoplast

Chloroplast

Your first attempt

Question No. 48



- Plastids are a group of organelles and it is characteristics of plant cells. It is also found in algae. Plastids are divided into four different types:
 - 1. Chloroplast
 - 2. Chromoplast
 - 3. Leucoplast
 - 4. Gerontoplast
- · Leucoplast is colourless plastids. They are present in the non-green plant cells that are not exposed to sunlight.
 - · Photosynthetic pigments are absent in leucoplasts and leucoplasts are mostly specialised for the storage of food.

Question No. 49

Additional Information

- . The chromoplasts are coloured and occur in the cells of the red, yellow, and orange coloured parts of the plant.
 - They have fat-soluble carotenoid pigments like carotene and xanthophylls. which impart colours to plant parts such as fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc.
- Chloroplasts are the green coloured plastids which contain the green pigment chlorophyll in abundance.
 - These organelles serve as the sites for photosynthesis as chlorophyll is capable of absorbing light wavelengths that are required for photosynthesis to occur.
- A gerontoplast is a plastid that develops from a chloroplast during the senescing of plant foliage.

Question No. 50

The difference between total revenue and total expenditure of the government is termed as _____.

primary deficit

fiscal deficit

revenue surplus

revenue deficit

Question No. 51

Key Points

- The difference between total revenue and total expenditure of the government is termed as fiscal deficit.
- Fiscal deficit arises when the expenditure of a government is more than the revenue generated by the government in a given fiscal year.
- Fiscal deficit = Total Expenditure Total revenue (Excluding the borrowings)
- Fiscal deficit is calculated as a percentage of the GDP (gross domestic product).

Important Points

Primary deficit

- · Primary deficit is the fiscal deficit of the current year subtracted by the interest payments that are pending on previous borrowings.
- It shows the expenses that government borrowings are going to fulfil while not paying for the income interest payment.
- Primary deficit = Fiscal deficit Interest payments

Revenue Deficit

- · Revenue deficit is the shortfall of revenue receipts as compared to that of the revenue expenditure.
- Revenue deficit = Total revenue expenditure Total revenue receipts
- · It leads to the conditions of inflation in the economy.

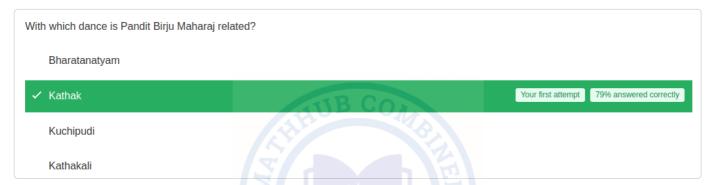
Revenue Surplus

- Revenue surplus arises when the actual amount of net income exceeds the projected amount of expenditure.
- · It is the opposite of revenue deficit.

눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- Fiscal deficit for 2022-23 is targeted at Rs 14,600 crore (3.33% of GSDP of Chhattisgarh).
- The central government in Union Budget 2022-23 has limited the fiscal deficit 4% of GSDP.
- In 2021-22, the state has estimated a fiscal deficit of 3.81% of GSDP.

Question No. 53



Question No. 54

Key Points

- Pandit Birju Maharaj is related to Kathak.
- · Pandit Birju Maharaj
 - His name was Brij Mohan Nath Mishra.
 - He belonged to the Kalka-Bindadin Gharana of Lucknow, a classical Kathak dance form.
 - He was awarded Padma Vibhushan in 1983.
 - In 2012, he was awarded the National Film Award for choreography in the film Vishwaroopam.
 - o Apart from Padma Vibhushan, he also received Sangeet Natak Akademi Award and Kalidas Samman.
 - Birju Maharaj's father and guru Achhan Maharaj, uncle Shambhu Maharaj and Lachhu Maharaj were also famous Kathak dancers.
 - He passed away in January 2022.

눩 Additional Information

- Kathak Dance
 - The word Kathak has been derived from the word Katha which means a story.
 - o It is one of the classical dances of India.
 - It is primarily performed in Northern India.
 - o It was primarily a temple or village performance wherein the dancers narrated stories from ancient scriptures.
 - Kathak began evolving into a distinct mode of dance in the 15th and 16th centuries with the spread of the Bhakti movement.

Which of the following ports is known as the 'Gateway of Eastern India'?



Visakhapatnam Port

Port Blair Port

Paradip Port

Question No. 56



- Kolkata Port has been renamed Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Port, On the occasion of the 150th-anniversary celebration of the Port.
- The Port once considered the most important port in the country still remains the premier port and has been rightly called the **Gateway to Eastern India**.
- It is India's only major riverine port, located in Kolkata, West Bengal, and the oldest operating port in India and was constructed by the British East India Company in 1870.
- It is the guiding factor to trade and commerce of vast hinterland comprising entire Eastern India including **Bihar and Eastern Uttar**Pradesh and the two land-locked Himalayan Kingdoms of Nepal and Bhutan.

Question No. 57

퀅 Additional Information

- · Major Ports of India,
 - o India has 13 major ports viz.
 - Kolkata Port
 - Paradip Port
 - New Mangalore Port
 - Cochin Port
 - Jawaharlal Nehru Port
 - Mumbai Port
 - Kandla Port
 - Visakhapatnam Port
 - Chennai Port
 - Tuticorin Port
 - Ennore Port
 - Mormugao Port
 - Port Blair Port.



Question No. 58

. Article 364- States about the Special provision for major Ports and aerodromes.

Article 361B	Article 361B- States about the Disqualification for appointment on remunerative political posts.
Article 363	Article 363- States about the bar of interference of court on a dispute arising from certain treaties agreements etc.
Article 365	Article 365- States about the Effect of failure to comply with or to give effect to directions given by the union(presidents rule).

Article 366	Article 366- States about the Definition of miscellaneous provisions.
Article 367	Article 367- States about the Interpretation of miscellaneous provisions.
Article 368	Article 368- States about the Power of the Parliament to amend the constitution and procedure, therefore.

The book titled 'The Ministry of Utmost Happiness' has been written by ______.

Jia Pingwa

✓ Arundhati Roy

Sunita Narain

Dan Brown

Question No. 61



- · Arundhati Roy is a Political Activist and Writer.
- · Her debut Novel is the "God Of Small Particle Things" has won the Booker Prize in 1997.
- · The Novel depicts Corruption, Political Violence, and Capitalism.

Additional Information:

Sunita Narian has written the book 'Conflicts of Interest; My journey through India's Green Movement" in 2017.

- India's foremost environmentalist, Sunita Narain gives a personal account of her battles as part of the country's Green Movement.
- · While outlining the enormous environmental challenges that India faces today.
- Narain talks about how corporate lobbies and political interests often scuttle their effective resolution.
- Sunita Narain is an Indian environmentalist and political activist as well as a major proponent of the Green concept of sustainable development.
 - o Movies: Before the Flood, River blue, Flow: For Love of Water, Weather Report
 - o Awards: Stockholm Water Prize, Padma Shri
 - Books: Excreta Matters, Capitan America: US Climate Goals: a Reckoning, Not in My Backyard: Solid Waste Management in Indian Cities

Book	Author
Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown
The LowLand	Jhumpa Lahiri
When God is a	Arundhati
Traveller	Subramaniam
Speed Post	Shobhaa De
Beyond Religious	Deleitere
Ethics for a Whole World	Dalai Lama
Kashmir: The	Christopher
Unwritten History	Snedden
India: The Future is Now	Shashi Tharoor
Half Lion: How Pv	31
Narsimha Rao	Vinay Satpati
transformed India	4.
Lone Fox Dancing	Ruskin Bond
	Salman Rushdie