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MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 2022



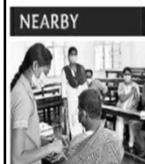
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NEARBY

Four lakh eligible for booster dose on Day 1

CHENNAI
Four lakh persons will be eligible for the booster vaccine dose on Monday, the first day of its administration, in the whole of January, 10.7 lakh persons can avail of the 'precaution' doses.

TAMIL NADU ➤ PAGE 2

NEET-ANALYSIS in COVID-19 cases

from January 12: Centre

Supreme Court order paves the way for process to begin

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (Postgraduate) counselling will begin from January 12, Union Health Minister Mansukh Mandaviya said on Sunday.

NEET-PG is a qualifying

The NEET-PG counselling is being started by the Medical Counselling Committee from January 12, 2022. This will give more strength to the country in the fight against Corona. My best wishes to all the candidates



Infections surge in big cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Chennai

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The number of COVID-19 cases continued to rise on Sunday, with 1,79,339 new infections, taking the total number of active patients in India to over seven lakh. The steep rise in the past week was primarily due to the case surge in urban centres such as Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, and Chen-

Urban spike

The steep rise in India's cases is fuelled by a sudden surge of infections across cities. The table lists the new cases recorded over a

P1: Dec. 1-7, 2021; P2: Dec. 8-14, P3 to P5: Dec. 15 - Jan. 3, P6: Jan. 4-8, 2022

City	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
Mumbai	1,239	1,619	1,799	4,457	34,661	86,689
Delhi	464	350	540	1,395	14,537	68,759
Kolkata	999	1,248	1,227	1,398	12,359	32,319
Thane	292	817	748	1,236	8,130	35,268
Bengaluru	1,208	1,365	1,252	1,451	4,664	23,907
Pune	851	1,368	1,352	1,594	4,071	16,977
Thiruvananthapuram	4,715	4,874	4,352	3,360	3,364	4,628
Chennai	723	824	878	1,054	3,793	17,247

The Hindu News Analysis – 10th January 2022– Shankar IAS Academy

S. No.	News Articles	Page Number*				
		C	B	D	H	T
1	Some Raj Bhavans are on the war path (Editorial)	6	6	6	6	6
2	Western disturbance brings more showers to the Capital	-	-	2	-	-
3	National Pension Scheme (Advertisement)	11	5	3	3	5
4	Former RBI Governor Urjit Patel joins Beijing-based AIIB	8	8	8	8	8
5	Vikrant heads out for next set of sea trials	10	10	10	10	10
6	Prelims Practice Questions	@ end of the video				
7	Mains Practice Question					

*C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram

Some Raj Bhavans are on the war path

The Governor must be mindful of being a friend and a guide to his government, more so in Opposition-ruled States



P.D.T. ACHARY

Recent media reports about the relationship between the Governors and the State governments, in Maharashtra and Kerala, have put the spotlight on the most delicate relationship between the constitutional head of the State and the elected government. In Maharashtra, for example, the situation was indeed bizarre inasmuch as the Governor refused to accept the date of election of the Speaker recommended by the State government. Consequently, the Assembly could not elect the Speaker.

In Kerala, too, the Governor has been no less bizarre. The State Governor having reappointed the Vice-Chancellor of Kannur University in accordance with the recommendations of the opposition, accused the Governor of an allegation against the Kerala government that he was under pressure to nominate the Vice-Chancellor. The Governor confessed that he had done the wrong thing by yielding to political pressure. He has added that he would not want to remain the Chancellor any more, though he holds this position in an *ex-officio* capacity which means that he is nominated by the Vice-Chancellor as long as he is the Governor. But the Governor remains adamant.

The Governor levelling allegations against his own government is not a first time development. In West Bengal, this has been a regular feature. Since the non-cooperation of the advice of the Council of Ministers too has been witnessed in Raj Bhavans as well as Maharastra against the advice there have been differences between Governors and Chief Ministers in the past, too, but these have been few and far between. But the open confrontations now clearly cross the boundaries of what is

constitutionally permissible behaviour.

With discretionary powers

The relationship between the Governor and Chief Minister has, even at the best of times, not been absolutely simple and tension free. It has something to do with the whole culture of the office of the Governor and its legacy from the colonial era. The Governor was the absolute ruler of the province who was answerable ultimately to the King. As a result, a close look at the debates in the Constituent Assembly on the subject would reveal that there were divergent views on the powers to be given to the Governor. In fact, there were two dates of election of the Speaker recommended by the Governor who wanted the Governor to be as powerful as the colonial-era Governors. Though B.R. Ambedkar was clear that the Governor should vest entirely in the elected head and the executive power should vest entirely in the elected government, he promoted the view that the Governor should have some powers in the matter of election of the Speaker "...save in a few known exceptional situations".

The Maharashtra case

The Maharashtra Governor's refusal to accept the date of election of the speaker goes against the principles of constitutional government. It must be stated here that the Constitution has not assigned any specific power to the Governor in respect of the election of the Speaker. In this respect it was guided by the thinking that the State government should vest entirely in the elected government and, therefore, the Governor should be given discretionary powers to ensure that the election of the Speaker is not delayed.

So, ultimately, the Governor who emerged from the Constituent Assembly was one with certain powers which were not prescribed by or under the Constitution unlike the President of India who has not been given any specific powers. Powers Article 163 (Article 143 in the draft Constitution) became a "blind reproduction" of Section 59 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (G.I.A. Kanath). This exact reproduction of the provision in the Act of 1935 has, again, extraordianarily a bearing on the actual powers of the Governor vis-à-vis the elected members of the Assembly. The Governor was compelled to act in accordance with the law stating the law in unambiguous terms in Shamsher Singh (1974).

election can be held either through secret ballot or through a motion of the House or through the Lok Sabha. But it must be said that it could be for the first time in the history of free India that a central government fails to fix the date of election of the Speaker and, consequently, the election could not be held. The Maharashtra Assembly is now without a Speaker being in office.

From Shamsher Singh to Nokam Reiboi (2016) the top court declared that the Governor can, in the exercise of his powers of the state, rely on the old rule of advise of the Council of Ministers "...save in a few known exceptional situations".

In Kerala

The Kerala situation is even more curious. There, the controversy surrounds the reappointment of the incumbent Vice-Chancellor of the Kannur University. There was a suggestion from the State government that the Vice-Chancellor be appointed through the Pro-Chancellor who is the Minister of Higher Education for the reappointment of the incumbent Vice-Chancellor. The Governor accepted the advice of the Pro-Chancellor and the appointing authority, accepted the suggestion and reappointed him. After some time, however, he was removed with a serious allegation that he had signed the order of appointment under pressure from the Government that had done the wrong thing by reappointing the Vice-Chancellor under pressure.

It must be said here that the Governor has not been given any specific power to do this. So, ultimately, the Governor who emerged from the Constituent Assembly who forwards it to the office of the Governor for reappointment of the Vice-Chancellor in accordance with the law in reappointing the incumbent Vice-Chancellor. Under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the Vice-Chancellor is eligible for reappointment. Since the Act does not lay down any specific procedure for reappointment, the Governor was right in accepting the suggestion or the recommendation made from the Government. In fact, he can do nothing else. He cannot refuse to act on the advice of any person including the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly. The only way open to the Governor is to amend that particular rule which says that the Governor to the date fixed for the election of the Secretary on receiving the date from the government shall notify the members of the same. The

rejected the suggestion from the Governor.

The Kerala High Court has clarified this legal point in *Gopakrishnan vs Chancellor, University of Kerala*. So the Governor should take into account independently to the case of reappointment, evaluate the performance of the Vice-Chancellor and fully satisfy himself about the fitness of the appointee before signing the appointment order. It is presumed that he has done so. Therefore, it is difficult for him to choose to public and level serious allegations against the Government and incoming Vice-Chancellor of the Kannur University. There was a suggestion from the State government that the Vice-Chancellor be appointed through the Pro-Chancellor who is the Minister of Higher Education for the reappointment of the incumbent Vice-Chancellor. The Governor accepted the advice of the Pro-Chancellor and the appointing authority, accepted the suggestion and reappointed him. After some time, however, he was removed with a serious allegation that he had signed the order of appointment under pressure from the Government that had done the wrong thing by reappointing the Vice-Chancellor under pressure.

Reappointment is the essence. These are very bizarre situations indeed. The Governor is a high constitutional authority. He needs to be guided with the ideals of the Constitution and be a friend, philosopher and guide to his government. The Constitution does not allow him to be a parallel government, nor does it make him personally responsible for his actions as Governor. That such confrontations take place only in political expediency has overakened constitutional propriety. Wading through the Constitutional Assembly debates, one comes across these wise words of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, a conscientious member of the Assembly: "He (Governor) is not a member of the party and he will look at the minister and government from a detached stand-point. Detached from the government, India's ancient culture. But Pandit Thakur Das's voice has ended up as a voice in the wilderness.

P.D.T. Achary is former Secretary General, Lok Sabha

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Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

General Studies- II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
- Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Parliament and State legislatures—structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
- Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary—Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.

Evolution of discretion power of the Governor

- Colonial era - Governor was the absolute ruler of the province.
- B.R. Ambedkar - Governor's role should be limited to that of a constitutional head.
 - ✓ Advocated for the Governor to be given some discretionary powers.
- Article 163 - Discretionary powers to the Governor.
- ✓ H.V. Kamath - a blind duplicate of Section 50 of the Government of India Act 1935.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

163. Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor. —

- (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.
- (2) If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.
- (3) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

- Introduced ambiguity.

- 2016 - Nabam Rebia case (2016).

✓ SC - Governor can only exercise the executive power of the state with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, except in a few exceptional circumstances.

Maharashtra Case

- Governor in Maharashtra - refused to accept the date of election of the Speaker recommended by the State government.
- The Assembly could not elect the Speaker.
- Article 178 - Constitution has not assigned any role to the Governor in the election of the Speaker under Article 178.
- Procedure followed in all Assemblies - the government fixes the date and conveys it to the Secretary of the Assembly who forwards it to the office of the Governor for his signature.
- After the date is formally approved by the Governor, the members are informed about it.

Way forward

- Governor is a high constitutional authority.
- ✓ Must function within the four walls of the Constitution.
- ✓ The Constitution – does not grant him the authority to function as a parallel government.
- ✓ Work to uphold the constitution through their discretionary powers.

Practice Question – Mains

GS – II

Q. Governor functions as a vital link between the Union Government and the State Government. In that line what are the conflicts that arise while the Governor is executing his or her executive powers?

(150 Words, 10 Marks)

Western disturbance brings more showers to the Capital

Air quality improves to 'satisfactory' category

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Capital continued to receive showers on Sunday under the influence of an intense western disturbance, bringing 5.4 mm of rainfall during the day.

The overcast conditions kept the maximum temperature in the city at 15 degrees Celsius, which is four degrees below normal. The minimum temperature settled at 13.8 degrees Celsius, which is seven degrees warmer than normal.

The IMD has forecast clear skies on Monday and a gradual fall in the minimum temperature. The forecast reads "mainly clear sky with moderate fog in the morning. The maximum and minimum temperatures are likely to be around 17 and nine degrees respectively".

On Saturday, the Capital recorded its highest rainfall in a day for January in 22 years. The region has been



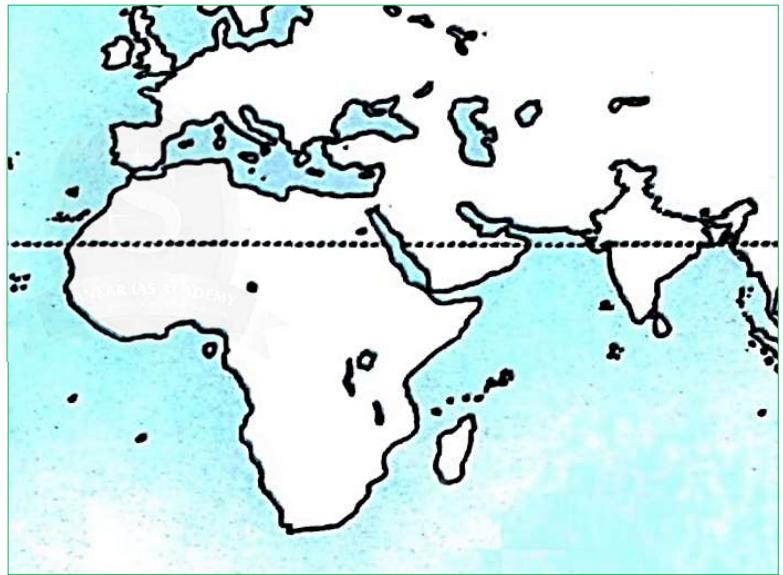
Biting cold: People warming up near a fire on a cold Sunday afternoon in the city. ■SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

under the influence of two back-to-back western disturbances that have been active since January 5.

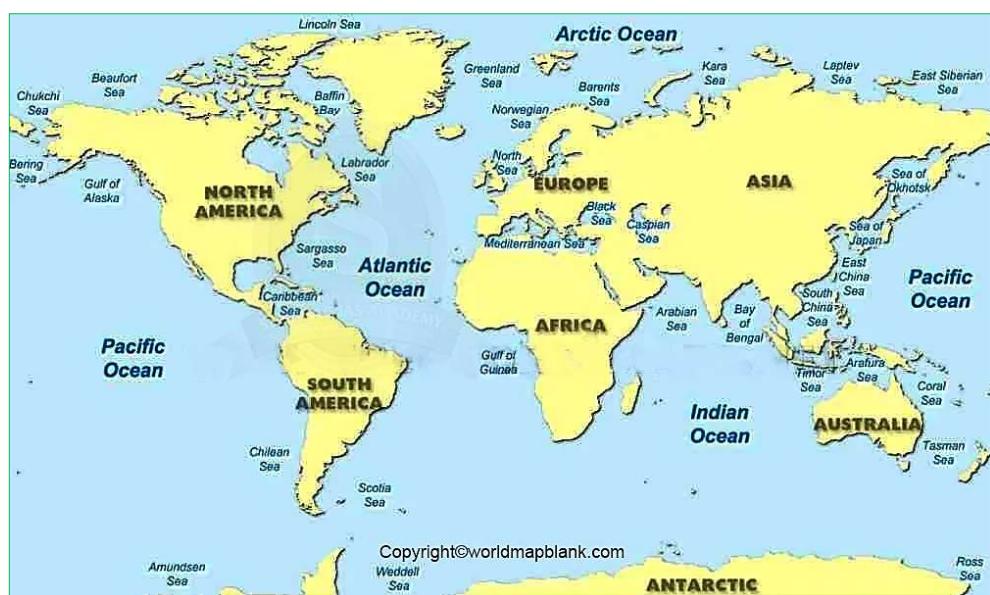
The air quality was in the "satisfactory" category with an average 24-hour AQI of 69. The AQI bulletin and forecast by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India, said good rainfall activity, relatively stronger winds and reduced vehicular emissions led to significant improvement in air quality.

Western Disturbance (WD)

- Extra-tropical storm originating in the Mediterranean region.
- Disturbance travels from the western to the eastern direction.
- Extra-tropical - outside the tropics.



- Low pressure systems originating from Mediterranean sea, Black sea and Caspian sea.
- Collect the moisture and move eastward.



- Arrival in India

- Low pressure originated over the Mediterranean Sea travels over Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan loaded with moisture.
- Come up against the Himalayas and get blocked.
- Moisture gets trapped and precipitation occurs in the form of snow or rain over Northwest India & sometimes, other parts of North India.



- Northern states - Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and UT's like Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh receives rainfall.
- Sometimes rainfall upto Maharashtra, Gujarat & Madhya Pradesh.
- An average of 4-5 western disturbances form during the winter season.
- Rainfall distribution and amount varies with every western disturbance.



• Significance of WD to India

- ✓ In winter bring moderate to heavy rain in low-lying areas and heavy snow to mountainous areas of the Indian Subcontinent.
- ✓ Cause of most winter and pre-monsoon season rainfall across northwest India.
- ✓ Great importance in agriculture - rabi crops.

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. With reference to Western Disturbance (WD), consider the following statements.

1. It originates in the Pacific Ocean.
2. It gives rainfall only to Western Ghats region.
3. It is a high pressure system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

NPS GIVES YOU AN ADDITIONAL TAX BENEFIT ON INVESTMENT UPTO ₹50,000/-

National Pension System (NPS) is a unique long-term investment plan. It transforms your regular savings into wealth for old age. It also gives you extra tax benefits.

WHY NPS?

- Tax benefits for Individuals, Employees and Employers
- Attractive Market Linked Returns
- Low-Cost Product
- Choice of Pension Fund and Investment option

INCOME TAX BENEFITS

- NPS allows you an additional tax benefit on investment upto ₹ 50,000/- under section 80CCD (IB). This is over and above the limit of ₹ 1.50 lakh available under section 80CCE.

Pension है, तो tension नहीं

Follow us on: For more information, please visit www.npstrust.org.in

*Investments under NPS are subject to market risk and are prone to fluctuation depending on the state of the financial market.

NPS TRUST

National Pension System (NPS)

- India's better health and sanitation conditions - increased the life span.
- Retirement planning an essential part of today's life.
- Government of India started NPS.
- To provide social security to more citizens.
- Pension plans provide financial security and stability during old age - no regular source of income.

Pg: 11 – C;

Pg: 5 – T, B;

Pg: 3 – D, H

Important features offered by NPS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched on 1st January, 2004. • Objective - to provide retirement income to all the citizens. • Aim - to institute pension reforms and to inculcate the habit of saving for retirement amongst the citizens. • Initially - NPS for new government recruits (except armed forces). • From 1st May, 2009, NPS for all citizens of the country including the unorganised sector workers on voluntary basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The subscriber will be allotted a unique Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN). ✓ PRAN will remain the same for the rest of subscriber's life. PRAN can be used from any location in India. ✓ PRAN will provide access to two personal accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Tier I Account: This is a non-withdrawable account meant for savings for retirement. ➢ Tier II Account: This is simply a voluntary savings facility. The subscriber is free to withdraw savings from this account whenever subscriber wishes. No tax benefit is available on this account. • All citizens between the age of 18 and 60 years as on the date of submission of his / her application can join NPS.

Benefits of NPS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Transparent and cost effective system. ➢ Pension contributions are invested in the pension fund schemes. ➢ Employee will be able to know the value of the investment on day to day basis. ✓ Simple system as all the subscriber has to just open an account and get a Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN). ✓ Portable - through PRAN - identify each employee & remains same even if an employee gets transferred to any other office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) set up under PFRDA Act, 2013. ➢ Regulation is done through transparent investment norms & regular monitoring and performance review of fund managers by NPS Trust.

• Tax Benefits

- ✓ Tier I account - Exempted-Exempted-Taxed (EET).
 - The amount contributed is entitled for deduction from gross total income upto Rs. 1.5 lakh as per section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as amended from time to time.
- ✓ Appreciation accrued on the contribution and the amount used by the subscriber to buy the annuity is not taxable.
- ✓ Only amount withdrawn by the subscriber after the age of 60 is taxable.

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. With reference to National Pension System (NPS), consider the following statements:

1. It includes only the organised sector workers.
2. It gives a unique number called PRAN.
3. PRAN changes when an individual gets transferred to another office
4. Entire amount contributed under this NPS is taxed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 , 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Former RBI Governor Urjit Patel joins Beijing-based AIIB

Will be Vice-President at Beijing-based multilateral bank

ANANTH KRISHNAN
HONG KONG

Former Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Urjit Patel has been appointed vice-president of the Beijing-based Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

Mr. Patel will serve a three-year term as one of the multilateral development bank's five vice-presidents, and will take the place of former Gujarat Chief Secretary D.J. Pandian who had been, as Vice-President, leading the AIIB's investment operations and all sovereign and non-sovereign lending in South and Southeast Asia.

Mr. Patel had resigned as RBI Governor in December 2018 in a surprise decision, citing "personal reasons" after serving for two years.

The AIIB, launched in Beijing in 2015, has approved more loans for India



Urjit Patel

than any other member of the bank. China is its biggest shareholder and India is the second-largest. The U.S. and Japan are not among its 104 members.

The AIIB has funded 28 projects in India amounting to \$6.7 billion. In an interview with *The Hindu* last year, Mr. Pandian, the outgoing Vice-President, had said

tioned away from mostly co-financing projects with the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Initially, 70-80% of the projects were co-financed but now that share of projects is standalone.

It has recently emphasised green projects and supporting public health initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic, besides infrastructure. In October, India applied for loans from the AIIB and ADB to procure 667 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines with the ADB expected to lend \$1.5 billion and the AIIB around \$500 million, under the ADB's Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility (APVAX) initiative.

Last year, the AIIB also approved a \$356.67 million loan to the Indian government to support the expansion of the Chennai metro rail system.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

- International development bank began on January 2016.
- Provides financing for infrastructure projects in Asia - green infrastructure - with sustainability, innovation and connectivity at its core.
- Headquarter - Beijing, China.



• Goal

- To bring prosperity and economic development for Asia.
- Facilitates the Infrastructure for Tomorrow (i4t) empowering regions & their people with access to physical, digital and social services.
- Contribute to local, regional and global sustainability.

• Membership norms

- Members from all over the world.
- 103 members.

✓ Open to countries and regions dedicated to promoting economic and social development in Asia.

✓ Open to members of the International

✓ Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the Asian Development Bank.

• Purpose & examples with respect to India

✓ Foster sustainable economic development, create wealth and improve infrastructure connectivity.

➤ Example: AIIB approved a \$356.67 million loan to the Indian government - support Chennai metro rail system's expansion.

✓ Adapt and innovate constantly to deliver customized investment solutions that overcome the client's challenges.

➤ Example: During the COVID-19 pandemic emphasised green projects and supported public health initiatives besides infrastructure in India.

• Important achievements

✓ 2018 - Permanent Observer Status in the United Nations

✓ Since 2017, received AAA ratings from the top credit rating agencies - Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.

Vikrant heads out for next set of sea trials

Readings on performance to be taken

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
KOCHI

Indigenous aircraft carrier *Vikrant* headed out for the next set of sea trials on Sunday, shortly after two high-profile visits – by the President and the Vice-President of India within a span of about two weeks.

The maiden sea trials in August 2021 were to establish propulsion, navigational suite and basic operations, while the second sea trial in October-November saw the ship being put through various machinery trials and flight trials. The ship was out for 10 days, proving its sustenance in the very second sortie. Various seamanship evolutions were

also successfully cleared during the second sortie.

Vikrant now sails to undertake complex manoeuvres to establish specific readings of how the ship performs in various conditions. Various sensor suites of the ship too would be tested. Scientists from the Naval Science and Technological Laboratory – a DRDO laboratory based at Visakhapatnam – would embark the vessel during the trials, the Navy said.

Despite surging COVID cases in the country and the resultant challenges, the combined teams from multiple organisations associated with the project are committed to meet the timelines.

Pg: 10 – C, T, B, D, H

INS *Vikrant*

- IAC-1 – An Indigenous Aircraft Carrier.

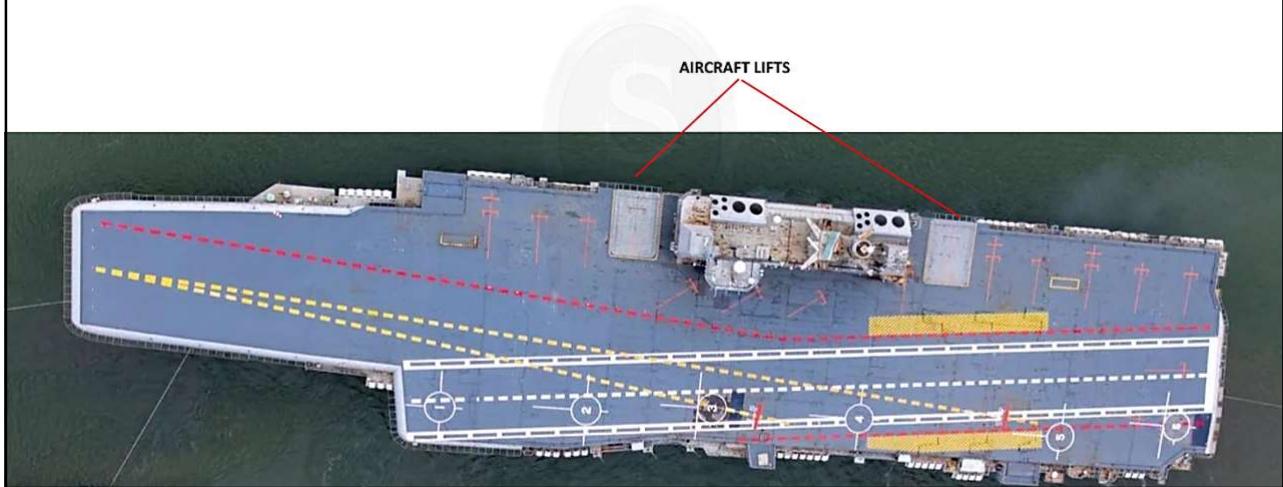
Aircraft carrier (AC)

- A warship that serves as a seagoing airbase.
- Equipped with a full-length flight deck which is capable of carrying, arming, deploying, and recovering aircraft.
- India has only one aircraft carrier – the Russian-origin INS *Vikramaditya*.



INS Vikrant

- Designed by Indian Navy's Directorate of Naval Design (DND)
- Built at Cochin Shipyard Ltd (CSL) - a Public Sector Shipyard under the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.



Specifications

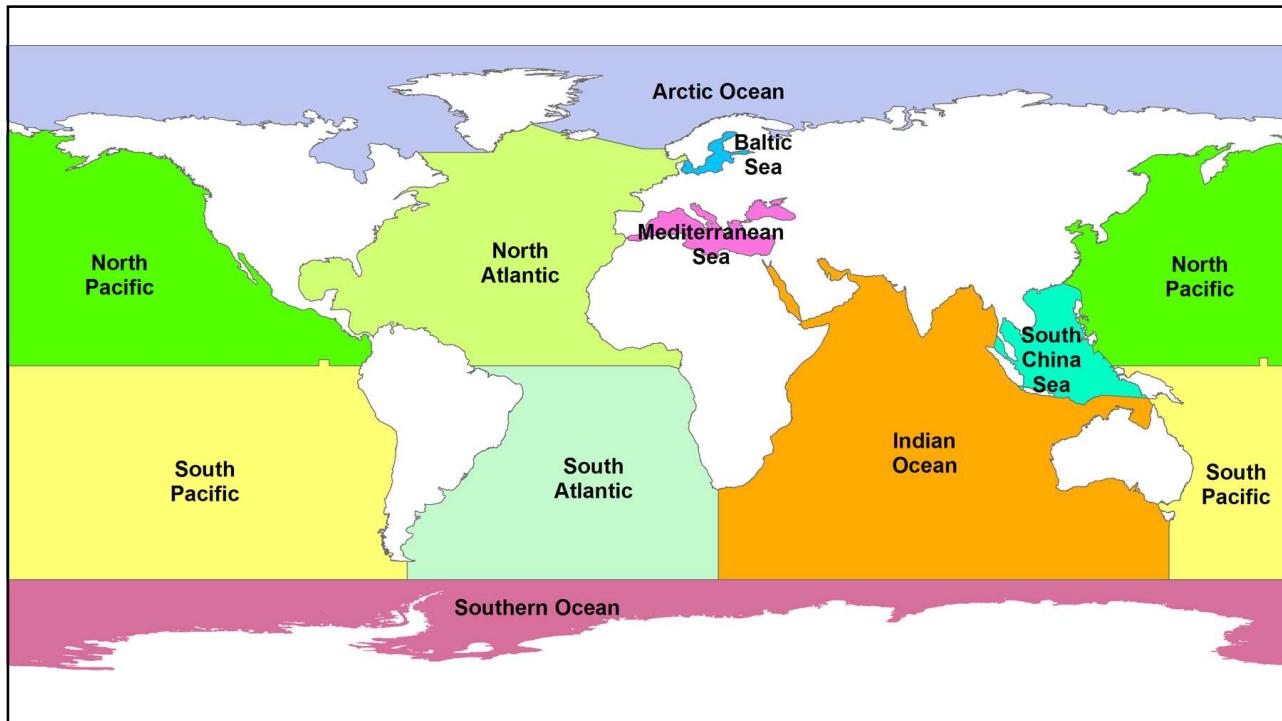
- 262 m long.
- 62 m at the widest part.
- 59 m height.
- carry a crew of 1700 people and 30 aircrafts – including fighter jets and helicopters.
- Specialised cabins to accommodate women officers.
- A mammoth steel structure of 21,500 tonnes.
- Contains very high degree of automation for machinery operation, ship navigation and survivability.

INS Vikramaditya



IAC-1 VIKRANT





Practice Question – Prelims

Q. With reference to Western Disturbance (WD), consider the following statements.

1. It originates in the Pacific Ocean.
2. It gives rainfall only to Western Ghats region.
3. It is a high pressure system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. With reference to National Pension System (NPS), consider the following statements:

1. It includes only the organised sector workers.
2. It gives a unique number called PRAN.
3. PRAN changes when an individual gets transferred to another office
4. Entire amount contributed under this NPS is taxed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 , 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB):

1. Its headquarter is in Russia.
2. It provides financial support for infrastructure projects in Asia.
3. It has a membership norm that says only Asian Countries can become AIIB's member.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. INS Vikrant, also known as Indigenous Aircraft Carrier 1, is an aircraft carrier constructed by the Cochin Shipyard Limited for the Indian Navy.
2. It is the first aircraft carrier to be built in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. With reference to the Governor of the state, consider the following statements,

1. He/She is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
2. He/She can pardon a death sentence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Practice Question – Prelims**Answers**

- Q1. Option (d) – None of the above**
- Q2. Option (a) – 2 only**
- Q3. Option (b) – 2 only**
- Q4. Option (c) – Both 1 and 2**

Practice Question – Mains**GS – II**

Q. Governor functions as a vital link between the Union Government and the State Government. In that line what are the conflicts that arise while the Governor is executing his or her executive powers?

(150 Words, 10 Marks)