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CHENNAI
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02-DECEMBER-2022

SAFETY CONCERN
Explain GM mustard
release, SC tells govt.
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ANALYSIS

ANGER OVER CURBS
China may ease
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Gujarat records over 62% voter turnout in first phase



November GST revenues rise 11% from year earlier

State GST collections stand at ₹32,651 crore; Gujarat, Rajasthan, Kerala among six States to record contraction in revenues, while Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Bihar see healthy growth

The Hindu Bureau

Revenue check

NEARBY



Plea to Centre on
vaccine shortage

The Hindu News Analysis – 2nd December 2022 – Shankar IAS Academy

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

RFIDs launched to improve supply chain management of blood at GHs

Facility has been launched at the Rajiv Gandhi Hospital in Chennai and Madurai's Rajaji Hospital; more institutions may get technology in future; computerised registry and an app with all the details of repeated voluntary donors also introduced

The Hindu Bureau
CHENNAI

On World AIDS Day, the Health Department introduced the Radio Frequency Identification Devices (RFID) at the Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital in Chennai and the Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai, to monitor the supply chain management of blood and blood products. It also launched a computerised registry and mobile application with details of voluntary blood donors.

Health Minister Ma. Subramanian said, "This is the first time in the country that a State government was implementing such an initiative." The possibility of introducing the devices in other institutions in future will be looked at.

Speaking at an event or-



Amplifying awareness: VHS Nursing College students taking out a rally on World AIDS Day on Thursday. M. KARUNAKARAN

ganised by the Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society in Chennai to mark World AIDS Day on Thursday, Mr. Subramanian said as per the announcements made in the Legislative Assembly, the RFIDs were launched at the two hospitals at a cost of ₹2.08 crore

to monitor use of stored blood and prevent use of blood that has reached the expiry date.

The registry and the Tamil Nadu Blood Donors app, developed at a cost of ₹10 lakh, will have details of repeated voluntary blood donors and their

blood groups. "In India, the HIV prevalence is 0.24%. Tamil Nadu has a HIV prevalence of 0.18%. Though it is below the national percentage, the State government aims at reducing the prevalence further," he said.

The State has 1,24,000 persons living with HIV/AIDS, he pointed out.

A trust that was started in 2009 with a fund of ₹5 crore to support children with HIV/AIDS has corpus fund to the tune of ₹25 crore now. The interest from this fund is used to extend financial assistance of ₹1.04 crore for 3,500 children living with HIV/AIDS every year. Financial assistance was provided towards the education and nutritional support of children, he said.

Member of Legislative Assembly I. Paranthamen

and Health Secretary P.K. Senthilkumar were present.

This year's theme

A number of government medical college hospitals observed World AIDS Day that runs on the theme of "Equalise" this year. At the Government Medical College Hospital, Omandur Estate, a pledge was taken with a signature campaign to treat HIV-affected individuals with equality.

Hospital dean R. Jayanthi, along with faculty members, nurses, hospital staff and medical students participated.

Similarly, hospital authorities and staff of Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital took a pledge at an event held to mark the day. E. Theranirajan, dean of the hospital, was present.

Pg: 5 – Chennai edition

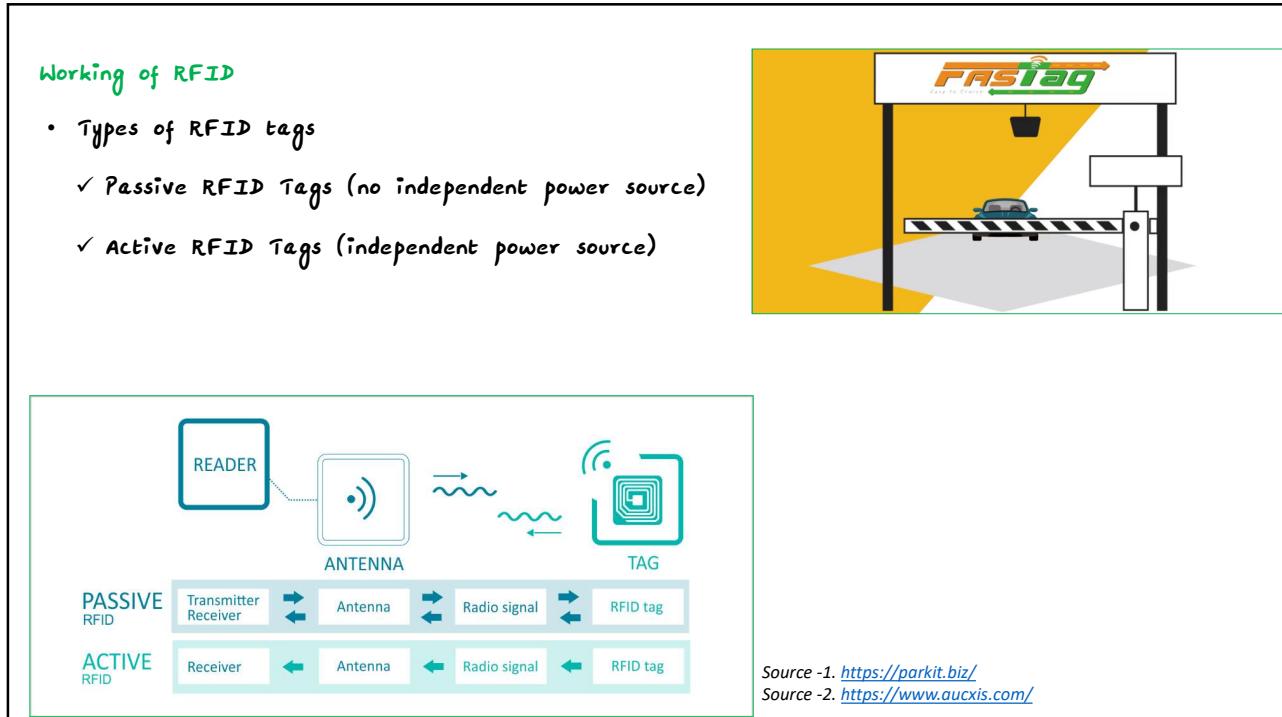
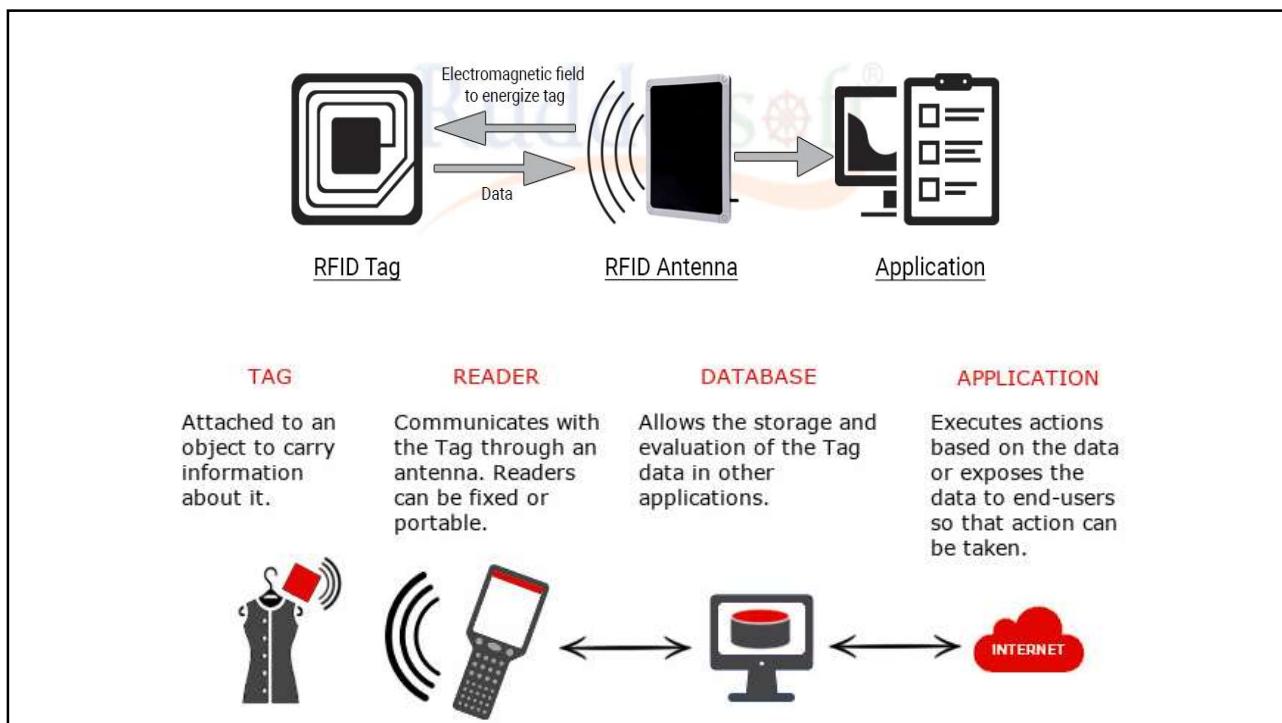
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

- It is a wireless system that uses radio signals to identify objects.
- Two components:
 - ✓ RFID Tags
 - ✓ RFID Readers

Scanning speed – up to 200 times per second

With fast decoding and high precision recognition ability.





Active RFID vs Passive RFID	
 Active RFID	 Passive RFID
Active RFID has its own power source	Passive RFID has other sources such as an antenna, and reader.
Longer scanning and reading range	Smaller scanning and reading range
Range of up to 100m	Short range of up to 10m
Operate on high frequency only	Operate on low, high, or ultra-high frequency
Active RFID is costly, that's why it is less utilized	Passive RFID is more utilized as it is cost-effective
Chips have more capability and are larger in size	Less capability than active RFID

Source -
<https://www.assetinfinity.com/>

<p>Application of RFID in hospital administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Asset tracking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of assets. ✓ Tracking assets. • Medication inventory management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location, quantity and expiry date of medications. ✓ Reduction in search time. ✓ Shortage can be avoided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing infant abduction and infant mix-ups. • Elderly care. • Improve patient care. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduction in waiting time. ✓ Doctors can access patient case history. • Supply chain management of blood supply.
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Other application of RFID

- Library Card
- MetroCard
- Livestock Management
- Tracking pure breeds
- Asset tracking, inventory monitoring and personnel tracking

Fixed RFID Reader



Handheld RFID Reader



Source -1. <https://www.industryanalysts.com/>
Source -2. <http://www.rfidhandhelds.com/>

Pneumonia vaccine shortage: T.N. takes up issue with Centre

T. Ramakrishnan
CHENNAI



The State government has taken up with the Centre, the issue of shortfall in the supply of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccines (PCV) administered to protect children from pneumonia, as it has not even received half of the State's requirements for this year.

"We have been told that there are constraints in production. But we have requested the Union government to expedite the supply of the balance portion," said an official in Chennai.

An integral part of the country's universal immunisation programme (UIP) now, the vaccine is available free of cost in the country. It is given in three dose schedules: at six weeks, fourteen weeks and booster at nine to twelve months. In Tamil Nadu, it is provided to children through government hospitals and primary health centres.

Since April, the State has received about 12.5 lakh doses of the vaccine, including 2.3 lakh doses in

We have been told that there are constraints in production. But we have requested the Union government to expedite the supply of the balance portion

T.N. OFFICIAL

November. The annual requirement is 30 lakh doses.

'Problem only this year'

"Only this year, we are having such a problem," pointed out the official, adding that the State government is not aware of the reasons behind the problem.

Asked why the State government is not making steps to procure the vaccine through the private sector, the official said when the vaccine was supplied to States free, there was no point in making attempts to buy from the private sector.

Besides, the cost of the vaccine is prohibitive as it ranges from ₹2,000 to ₹3,800 per dose.

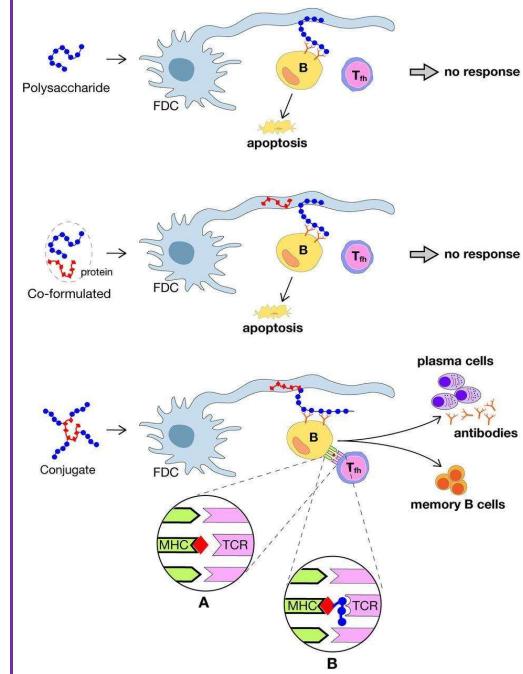
Pg: 6 – Chennai
edition

Types of vaccines

- Live attenuated vaccines
- Inactivated vaccines
- mRNA vaccines
- Recombinant protein vaccines
- Subunit vaccines
- Polysaccharide vaccines
- ✓ Conjugate Vaccines

Mechanism

- Vaccines for some bacteria - polysaccharides used to trigger immune response.
- Need - training of immune system to respond to polysaccharides.
- Problem - inefficient performance among children.

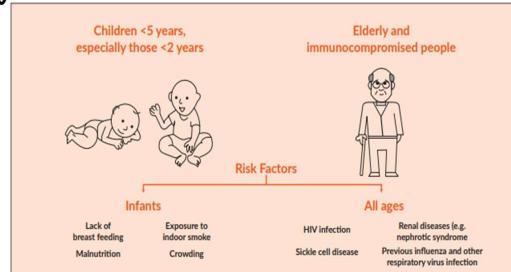


Toxoid protein

- Some bacteria release toxins when they attack the body.
- The immune system recognises these toxins in the same way that it recognises other antigens on the surface of the bacteria.
- Inactivated versions of such toxins - 'toxoids'.

Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccines

- Aids in the prevention of the illness caused by pneumococcal bacteria.
- Conjugation of the pneumococcal polysaccharide with CRM197 protein, protein D of non-capsulated Hib, DT and TT.
- Part of universal immunisation programme.
- Indigenous vaccine - Pneumosil.



Doses

Figure 15: PCV vaccination schedule in states with fractional-dose IPV schedule

Previous Year Question – Prelims 2021

Q. With reference to recent developments regarding ‘Recombinant Vector Vaccine’, consider the following statements:

1. Genetic engineering is applied in the development of these vaccines.
2. Bacteria and viruses are used as vectors.

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

How will global layoffs impact India?

Why did many U.S. tech companies let their employees go? What are the trends on jobs, attrition, operating profit margins among IT firms like TCS, Infosys and Wipro? Why is the start-up sector already hurting? What will happen if a worldwide recession sets in?

EXPLAINER

K. Bharat Kumar

The story so far:

Over the past two months, a slew of U.S. multinational companies including the giants Amazon, Google, Intel, Facebook and financial behemoths like Citi and Morgan Stanley, announced massive layoffs. According to a global placement and coaching firm, the layoffs crossed 60,000 in September and October. These megadeepshots are bound to have an impact on India's export prospects, especially in the information technology (IT) sector.

Why are layoffs becoming common?

Alphabet CEO Sundar Pichai had warned of a coming winter in the tech sector earlier this year. In an all-hands meeting in September, he said, “Our focus is not to start querying on budget cuts was. “We don't get to choose the macroeconomic conditions always.” A potential economic recession is a big red flag. While inflation soars in the West, job markets around the world banks have been scrambling since March this year to rein it in by increasing rates so as to make it more costly to borrow and consume. This will eventually affect economic growth and jobs. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has cited forecasts for global GDP growth in both 2022 and 2023 as gloomy, given the pandemic and ongoing Russia-Ukraine war. Setting aside the 2020 crisis numbers, even for the current calendar and the next by the IMF are the weakest since 2001.

What do U.S. CEOs saying feel about the coming months?

The Conference Board measure of CEO confidence showed top honchos in the West haven't been this downbeat since the 2008 financial crisis. In fact, 70% of 126 CEOs what economic conditions they are preparing to face over the next 12-18 months. An overwhelming majority—98%—said they were preparing for a U.S. recess-

JOB

CLOSED

GETTY IMAGES

THE GIST

Over the past two months, a slew of U.S. multinational companies including tech giants Amazon, Meta, Intel, Twitter and financial behemoths Citi and Morgan Stanley announced massive layoffs, which crossed 60,000 in September and October.

News of layoffs in the Indian startup ecosystem, especially in EdTech, or the educational technology front, a lesser share of internet users visiting educational websites since the decline of the pandemic is cited as one reason.

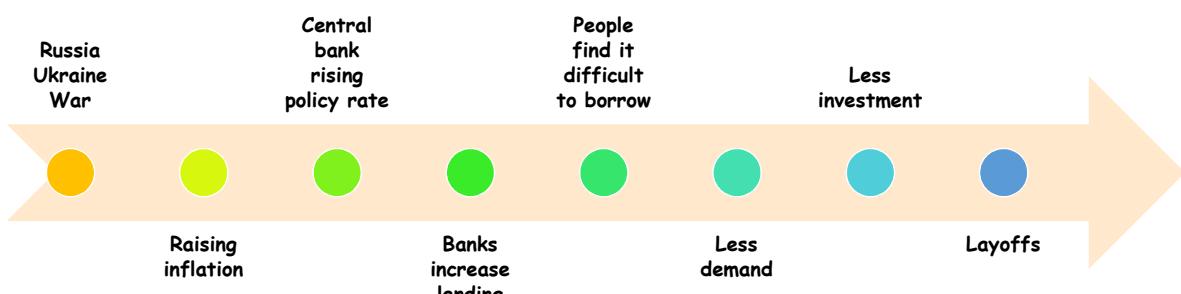
During earlier global recessions, while companies seldom publicly announced layoffs, they would all look to ease out staff who were lower down the performance ladder. Companies that were in a particularly bad patch cut bench strength. Then again, if a person was about a month old on the bench, with no experience or skills may have been asked to sign up for some training courses etc. If the professional spent more than three months on the bench and had not landed a project, then he or she would be asked to leave. What happened in the aftermath of the 2008 recession that stretched well beyond 2-3 years is that companies would start slowing down headcount addition.

Pg: 1 – Text & context – C, T, B, H;

Pg: 9 – D;

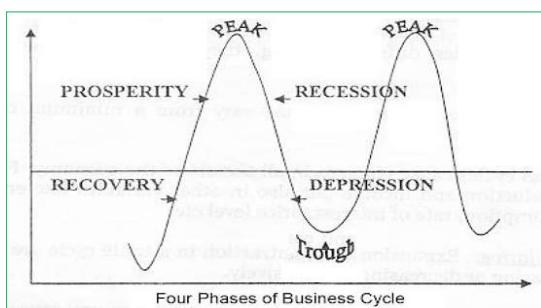
Reason for layoff

- Basic
 - ✓ For a capitalistic economy to grow there must be demand.



Phases of business cycle

- Expansion or boom phase
 - ✓ High growth
 - ✓ High demand
 - ✓ High investment
 - ✓ Almost full employment



- Recession phase
 - ✓ Slowing demand
 - ✓ Reduction in rate of economic growth
 - ✓ Slow down in investment
 - ✓ Hiring stops
- Depression phase
 - ✓ Economy contracts
 - ✓ No demand
 - ✓ Massive layoffs
- Recovery phase
 - ✓ Intervention by govt in central bank.
 - ✓ Demand and growth picks up

Impacts on India

Indian IT firms depend on US and Europe exports

Recession in USA and Europe

Low Demand for Indian IT products

Massive Layoffs in India

Now use your face as boarding pass at Delhi, Varanasi, Bengaluru airports

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Passengers traveling from Delhi, Varanasi and Bengaluru will be able to use their face as boarding pass from December 1 to enter these airports, to access the security check area and pass the boarding gate. Travellers will have to mandatorily provide their Aadhaar details to avail themselves of this service.

The technology, however, is not available at airline check-in counters at the moment and is expected to be introduced at a later stage, said airport sources.

Civil Aviation Minister Jyotiraditya Scindia launched the technological initiative called "Digi Yatra" at Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi on Thursday.

The facility is also ex-



Photo finish: Civil Aviation Minister Jyotiraditya Scindia during the launch of the DigiYatra facility. PTI

pected to be operational at Hyderabad, Kolkata, Pune and Vijayawada by March 2023, and then gradually across various airports in the country.

'Not mandatory'
The service is voluntary in nature, and is currently available only for domestic flights.

At Delhi airport, for in-

stance, it will be available only at one airport entry gate at Terminal 3, one security-check lane and two boarding gates.

Under the DigiYatra process, a passenger will first be required to download the Digi Yatra app on his or her phone, register with an OTP received on the Aadhaar-linked mobile number, upload Aadhaar de-

tails and a photo followed by uploading the boarding pass for the upcoming travel. This will now allow the passenger to enter the airport building after scanning the QR code on the digital boarding pass followed by a facial scan. Next, the passenger can gain access to the security area too with a mere face scan.

The passenger will have to continue to use the traditional method for check-in and baggage drop, which involves a digital or a paper boarding pass along with other identity documents.

Speaking about privacy concerns, Mr. Scindia said that passenger's identity details and personally identifiable information (PII) will be stored in a secure wallet in the passenger's phone.

Pg: 12 – C, H;

Pg: 14 – B, D;

Pg: 10 – T;

Digi Yatra

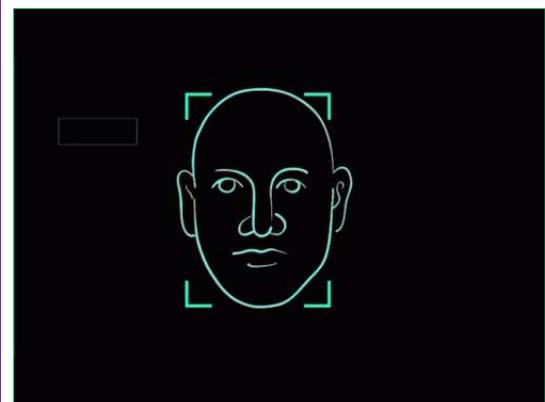
- Digital processing of passengers at airports.
- Digital experience for Air Travellers - Digital India's vision.

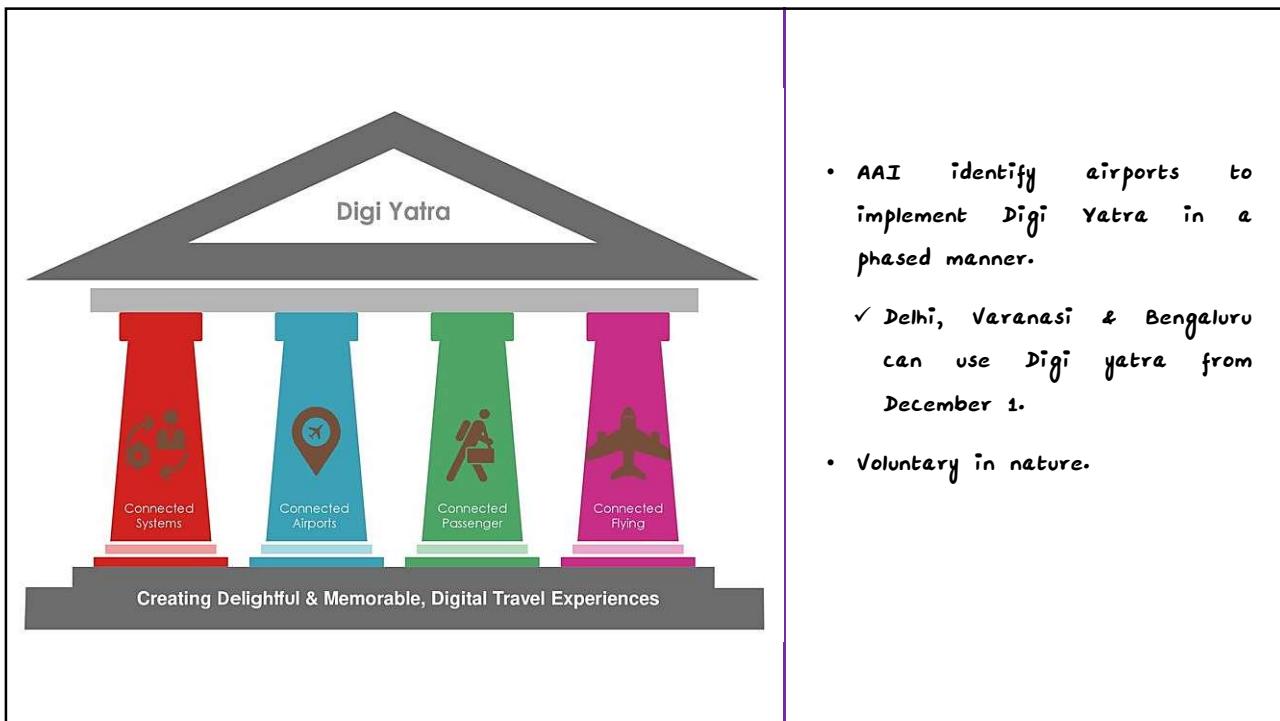


Process

- Passenger create Digi Yatra ID - Name, Email ID, Mobile Number & Details of Identity.
- Quote Digi Yatra ID while booking ticket.
- Pax data + Digi Yatra ID passed to departure airport by airlines.
- 1st travel - registration kiosk for validating ID.
- Successful verification - photo added to Digi Yatra profile.

- OTR on the Digi Yatra app
 - ✓ Aadhar-based validation & self-image capture.
 - ✓ Scan boarding pass & credentials shared with airport.
- Airport's e-gate - scan bar coded boarding pass.
 - ✓ Facial recognition - validation of passenger's identity & travel document.
- Facilitates self-Bag Drop and Check-in.
- No central storage of Personally Identifiable Information (PII).
- Passenger's ID & travel credentials - secure mobile wallet.





Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Which of the following is/are the benefits of Digi Yatra?

1. Paperless travel.
2. More human intervention.
3. Enhanced security.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 only

INBRIEF



'India's entire 2/3-wheeler fleet needs \$285 bn to turn electric'

The complete electrification of India's entire fleet of two and three-wheelers will require financing to the tune of \$285 billion (nearly ₹23 lakh crore), according to the World Economic Forum's White Paper published in collaboration with NITI Aayog. The WEF paper said the last-mile and urban delivery fleets were leading the adoption of electric two-and three-wheelers in India and were likely the first segments to transition completely to electric. PTI

In collaboration with
NITI Aayog

Financing India's Electric Two- and Three-Wheeler Fleets

EXECUTIVE BRIEF
NOVEMBER 2022



Pg: 14 – C, H, T;

Pg: 16 – B, D;

Hurdles in India's EV Sector

- Capital flow:
 - ✓ Needs to grow multi-fold to reduce upfront cost of acquisition.
- Lack of confidence.
- Unassured reliability.
- Unestablished resale value.
- No long-term policy roadmap for demand incentives.
- Lack of understanding by Domestic banks – lead to difficulty in getting financial help.
- Lack of support to vehicle leasing.
- Insufficient charging infrastructure & lacks diversity.



Freshwater turtles

- Turtles – one of the oldest reptile groups.
- ✓ Distinctive animals of riverine & wetland ecosystem.
- ✓ Requires specific habitats.
- ✓ Herbivores, carnivores or omnivores.



- ✓ Lay eggs on land.
- ✓ Long life span



- India – more than 20 species of freshwater turtles.

Threats

- Illegal trading – pets, food, medicines.
- ✓ For turtle calipee – used in traditional Chinese medicine.
- Habitat loss.



Turtle	IUCN Status
Asian Giant Softshell Turtle	Critically Endangered
Cochin Forest Cane Turtle	Endangered
Assam Roofed Turtle	Critically Endangered
Crowned River Turtle	Endangered
Indian Eyed turtle	Endangered
Black Softshell Turtle	Critically Endangered
Indian Flapshell Turtle	Vulnerable
Brown Roofed Turtle	Near Threatened
Indian Black turtle	Least Concern
Indian peacock softshell	Endangered
Indian softshell turtle	Endangered
Indian Roofed turtle	Vulnerable
Keel Box turtle	Endangered
Leith's Softshell Turtle	Critically Endangered
Spotted Pond Turtle	Endangered
Indian Tent Turtle	Least Concern
South East Asian Box Turtle	Endangered
Malayan Soft-shelled turtle	Least concern
Northern River Terrapin	Critically Endangered
Three Striped Roof turtle	Critically Endangered
Indian Narrow Headed Soft-Shelled	Endangered
Red-Crowned Roofed Turtle	Critically Endangered
Tricarinate Hill Turtle	Endangered

Laying the ground to delegitimise the Supreme Court

A change of guard at the office of the Chief Justice of India on November 9 seems to have triggered a government's strategy towards the Supreme Court. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, the new CJI, carries a reputation of being a law unto himself, a strong and independent voice notwithstanding his role in the 2019 Ayodhya-Babri Masjid case judgment that handed the Bharatiya Janata Party its biggest legal and political victory. This month, while Justice K. R. Rijiju seems to have discovered his voice to coincide with the new CJI's appointment. In the last few weeks, he has displayed a keen sense of urgency in his attempts to set right the demands of deficit that has plagued the judiciary. He has also placed the process of appointments to the higher judiciary.

In parallel, the Supreme Court has taken up the question of whether the government can ignore or notify recommendations made by the collegium, which is a flagrant violation of the law settled by the court in two cases in the 1990s. On Monday, after the Bench expressed displeasure at the comments Mr. Rijiju had made about the appointments, news emerged that the Union government had returned 19 recommendations to the collegium board to review the guidelines.

It is a fact that the Supreme Court remains obstinately committed to the collegium system of appointing judges with little regard for criticism from within and outside the legal fraternity. In turn, the government, after the retirement of the former CJI, Justice E.U. Lalit, categorised the collegium as the "perfect" system to protect the independence of the judiciary. Given such stand, it is unlikely that an immediate change in the CJI's position.

These developments have to be seen not just as attempts to reform a flawed system of appointments, but also as a strategy by the



Senthil Kumar Yamunan
is a doctoral candidate in comparative constitutional law at the Central European University, Vienna.

government to continue exercising the informal dialogue like the one between the sitting collegium, which, as per the law, are binding on the government. This plan is in anticipation of a reversal in the cozy relationship the Union government has had with preceding Chief Justices.

A sustained diarrhoea against the court from a Union Minister, who has been appointed by a government with a big majority and popular support, will erode confidence in the appointed judges and delegitimise the institution. The court must tackle this threat head on.

Blame on both sides

In 2015, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court struck down constitutional amendments that Parliament had effected to create the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC). The court's original argument was that by removing the primacy of the judiciary in the new appointment process, the NJAC subverted the independence of the judiciary, a key component of the court's conception of the basic structure of the Constitution.

At the same time, the court acknowledged that there were problems with the collegium system that required intervention. This led to separate proceedings by the court in which the court appointed a two-member committee of senior lawyers, one of whom was a government law officer, to compile suggestions received from the legal community. The government also put its suggestions in writing. In due diligence, viable inputs were to be incorporated into a new Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for judicial appointments.

However, the Union government, through the Attorney General Mukul Rohatgi, took the position before the Bench that the right and power to frame the MoP was squarely in its field, going by the court's judgment that created the collegium system. The court accepted this position and closed the proceedings, providing the Union government broad guidelines on what the MoP must do to be eligible for legitimacy, formation of a secretariat and complaint redressal during the process. What happened to the 11,500 pages of suggestions received by the committee is anybody's guess. Media reports indicate that the court and the government could not find a common ground over these reforms to the MoP. Thus, the process went into cold storage.

In the meantime, the government's response to certain demands of the collegium, which it began to stall appointments. While Mr. Rijiju took exception last week to criticism from the court that the government was sitting on recommendations, this is exactly what the

government did. It belligerently opposed names it did not like and did not accept them, thereby the collegium, which, as per the law, are binding on the government. An important case was that of Justice K.M. Joseph in 2018. When he was eventually appointed, he lost the seniority he would have got with the original recommendation as the seats were split by the government for appointments.

On the other hand, the Union government made no attempts to move the ball forward enough to make the court believe that the Supreme Court had pointed out in its 2015 judgment.

The tendency of recent CJs to not agitate the government over these omissions, despite the deteriorating effect on the institution, aided the continuation of a delicate calibration of the court-government relationship. The change of guard at the office of the CJI seems to have brewed a storm that threatens to disrupt this calm.

Undermining legitimacy

In many countries, the judiciary has been the first to take a stand against the executive when their hold over power in Hungary and Poland, in recent times, there have been overt attacks on these institutions. Such attacks have changed the power dynamics and compromise of these institutions and turned them into tools to be used by the executive's policies. The process of appointments to the higher judiciary remains a highly contested field. Frontal attacks on the process serve as indicators of democratic disillusionment.

In India, the court has tried to resist this process, albeit through the flawed method of the collegium system. The process, guided through a much-criticised interpretation of the constitution, fails to fulfil basic demands of transparency and accountability and remains prone to charges of nepotism. There is also a serious lack of social diversity in the appointments.

However, Mr. Rijiju's comments are setting the stage for a new normal that could eventually lead to the decline of the independence of the court. The question that it leads to is this: Can judges appointed through an opaque, democratically deficient process deliver judgments that can be legitimately accepted in a democracy? Coming from a government seeking control of judicial appointments, this is a dangerous road to embark on.

Pg: 8 – C, H, D;

Pg: 10 – B;

Pg: 6 – T;



Part A — Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

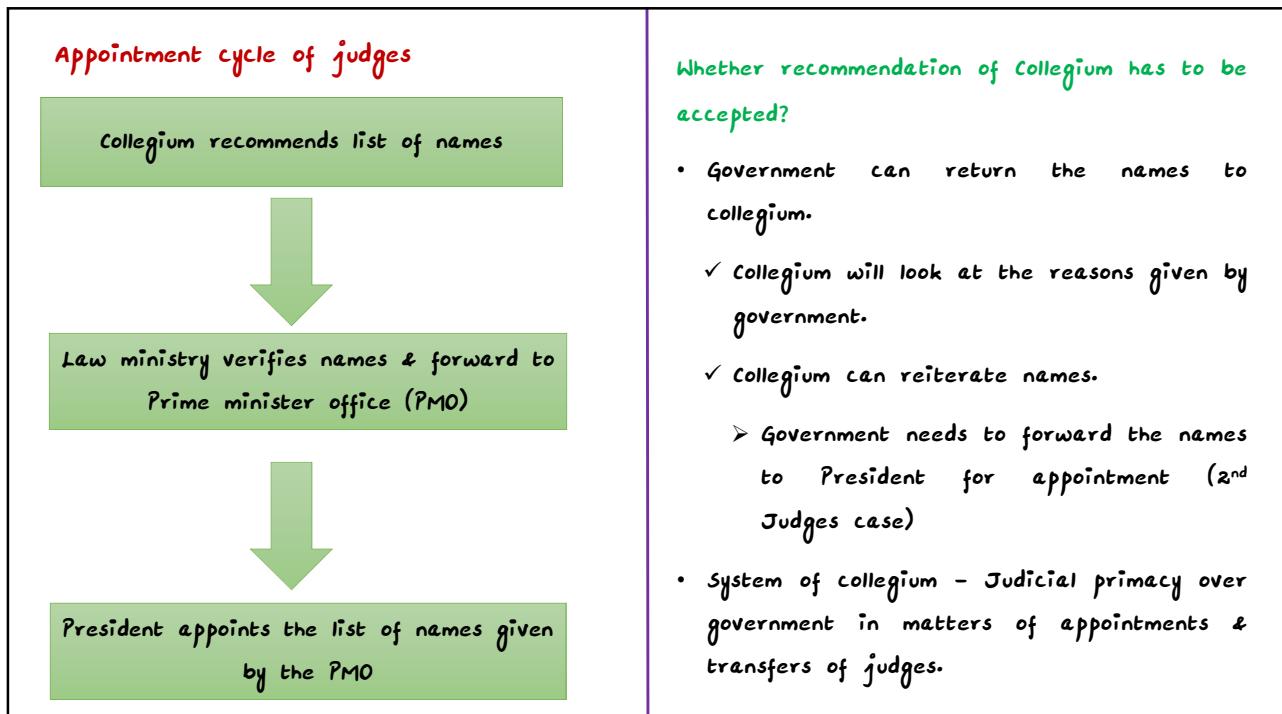
- Indian Polity and Governance - Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.

Part B — Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

- Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- 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.



Recent issue

- 10 out of 19 names were re-recommended names - Action by government lies contrary to 2nd judges case judgement.
 - Sometimes Government inaction.

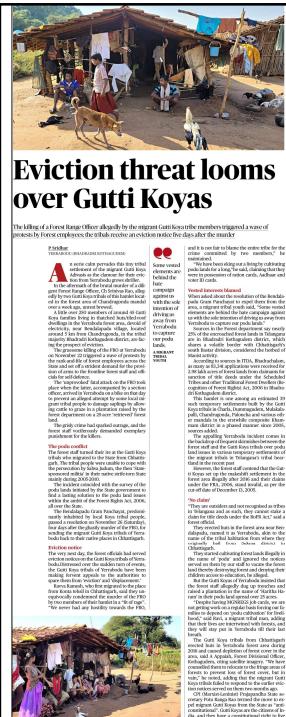


Memorandum of procedure

- Procedure for appointment of judges.
 - First issue - November 1947.
 - Involves Government & collegium system.
 - Remove certain ambiguities & promote consensus-oriented appointment process.
 - Gives time frame for government to take action.

Way forward

- Judiciary should reform itself.
 - Creation of a new MoP - incorporate legitimate concerns from all stakeholders.



Pg: 4 - Hyderabad edition

Koya tribe

- Largest adivasi tribe of Telangana.
- Listed as ST in Telangana.
- Spread across Telangana & Andhra Pradesh.
- Inhabits:
 - ✓ Hilly areas of West Godavari, East Godavari, Khammam & Warangal dists.
 - ✓ Adilabad & Karimnagar dists.
- Also called "Koitur".
- Adopted Telugu as their mother tongue.



- Levirate - socially accepted.
- Monogamy - general practice.
- Polygamy - socially approved.
- Settled cultivators - Jowar, Ragi, Bajra & other millets.
- Collect tubers, roots & edible green leaves.
- Dance - Permakkata - Bison horn
- Medaram Jatara - second-largest fair of India.



Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following pairs:

Famous Tribe	State
1. Koya	- Telangana
2. Todas	- Madhya Pradesh
3. Tiwa	- Assam
4. Kuki	- Mizoram

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) Only one pair
- b) Only two pairs
- c) Only three pairs
- d) All four pairs

PRACTICE QUESTIONS DISCUSSION

Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following pairs:

Famous Tribe	State
1. Koya	- Telangana
2. Todas	- Madhya Pradesh
3. Tiwa	- Assam
4. Kuki	- Mizoram

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) Only one pair
- b) Only two pairs
- c) Only three pairs
- d) All four pairs

Practice Question – Prelims

Q2.Which among the following reports are released by World Economic Forum?

- 1. Global Gender Gap report
- 2. Global Information Technology report
- 3. Global Human capital report

Choose the correct option from the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Previous Year Question – Prelims 2021

Q3. With reference to recent developments regarding ‘Recombinant Vector Vaccine’, consider the following statements:

1. Genetic engineering is applied in the development of these vaccines.
2. Bacteria and viruses are used as vectors.

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

Bacteria	Viruses
Mycobacterium bovis BCG	Vaccinia
Listeria monocytogenes	Modified vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA)
Salmonellae spp.	Adenovirus (Ad)
Shigellae spp.	Adeno-associated virus (AAV)
	Retrovirus/lentivirus
	Alphavirus
	Herpes virus

Practice Question – Prelims

Q4. Which of the following is/are the benefits of Digi Yatra?

1. Paperless travel.
2. More human intervention.
3. Enhanced security.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 only

Benefits

- Facilitate paperless travel.
- Avoids identity check at multiple points.
- Min. human intervention – less queuing time.
- Enhanced security.
- Real time info on Passenger load.
- Better resource planning.
- Real-time passenger position in airport.

Practice Question – Answers

- Q1. Option (c) – Only three pairs**
- Q2. Option (d) – 1, 2 and 3**
- Q3. Option (c) – Both 1 and 2**
- Q4. Option (a) – 1 and 3 only**

Quiz Question – Prelims (02/12/2022)

- Q. Which of the following occurs along with economic growth?
- a) Deflation
 - b) Reflation
 - c) Inflation
 - d) Disinflation

Practice Question – Mains**GS – III**

Q. Internet of things coupled with the RFID technology has huge application in the medical field. In this context, discuss the applications of RFID technology. In your opinion, can RFID technology address the issues plaguing India's health infrastructure?

(250 words, 15 marks)

Practice Question – Mains**GS – II**

Q. The collegium system in India has been from time to time challenged by the government. What are the issues ailing collegium system in India? And give out the ways in which these issues can be addressed.

(150 Words, 10 Marks)