BJP accuses Uddhav of disrespecting mandate for pre-poll alliance, Sena leaders go into huddle

Crisis deepens
A look at the Assembly strength and the possible scenarios for government formation following the BJP's refusal

The present strength in the Assembly

- BJP: 105
- NCP: 54
- Cong: 44
- Others: 29

Four possible scenarios:
1. Shiv Sena + NCP + Congress + Independents/others
2. Shiv Sena + NCP + Independents/others (with the Congress supporting from outside)
3. Shiv Sena + NCP + Independents/others (with the Congress boycotting the trust vote)
4. President's rule

be shared by the two parties for 2.5 years each.

Wishes Sena good luck
“Damaante of the people of Maharashtra was for the BJP-Shiv Sena alliance. The Shiv Sena has disrespected that, hence we have decided to not stake claim to form government. We have conveyed our decision to Governor Koshyari,” Mr. Patil announced.
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After RCEP reticence, need for reform recalibration

India needs to prepare for the next round of structural reforms to join global value chains and unleash manufacturing.

L ast Monday, on November 4, 2019, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that India would not sign on to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement. The agreement, which is touted as the world’s biggest trade agreement, is expected to be signed on the sidelines of the 11th Ministerial conference of the agreement, including Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, and the 10 member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

India’s decision to withdraw at this stage, particularly in light of India’s own articulation of its national interest and its ambitions internally and in the world stage, raises an issue to terms and ambitions into action.

Defining ‘national interest’

A long-standing goal for India, articulated by multiple governments across India’s political spectrum, is to generate growth and add to India’s sustainable economic growth. Many growth matters for two reasons within India, it will create millions of jobs and secure a viable future for India’s young population, and externally, to facilitate India’s rise as one of the poles in a multipolar 21st century. The Prime Minister articulated this same stance, in 2016, in his first Independence Day speech as Prime Minister, arguing “India cannot decide its future by remaining beholden and sitting alone in a corner. The economics of the world have changed and, therefore, we will have to act accordingly.” His path to “acting differently” was focused on “promoting manufacturing sectors” after his speech, he launched the “Make in India” programme, encouraging global companies to manufacture products in India. He reiterated the goal of the initiative “We launched the Make in India campaign to create employment and self-employment opportunities for our youth. We are working aggressively towards making India a Global Manufacturing Hub. This articulation of India’s economic interests is particularly relevant in the context of India’s decision on RCEP.

Concerns and imperatives

In defending India’s withdrawal, the government has articulated three key concerns. The first is the negative impact of joining the agreement in its key constituencies in India, particularly farmers and small business owners. The second is the lack of concessions within the final agreement that would benefit India such as sectoral and liberalisation in services. The final is recognising the broad economic interests of India, including its trade deficit, and how these deficits would expand under the RCEP, given that India currently has deficits with all of the other member states. This concern is particularly acute when it recalled the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), with India bearing an insurmountable deficit in its trade deficit with China.

These concerns, particularly on the fears of Chinese imports and its impact on India’s manufacturing sector and India’s manufacturing sector and India’s manufacturing sector, are legitimate and well-founded. Indeed, the Minister for External Affairs, S. Jaishankar, has argued that India has tried “suitable restricted market access” from China when it exporting to the country, and Foreign Secretary Vijay Gokhale has pointed to “reluctance on the part of the Chinese government” in granting India access to its market.

However, the answer to these concerns is not India’s withdrawal from the agreement. As economist James Carville has noted, “India had already won concessions, including implementation deadlines stretching into decades and safeguards to protect sensitive sectors like agriculture.”

Moreover, as Arindam Banerjee, former Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog, noted in an interview, existing WTO rules allow for “unfair safeguard duties and anti-dumping” which India has used and not, continue to use against China when it comes to unfair trade practices.

Value chain integration

Beyond these concerns, India has enormous strategic and long-term economic imperatives to join the RCEP. India’s ambitions to become a global hub for manufacturing means that it is the country’s long-term national interest to be integrated into global value chains. However, in Asia today, there are effectively two economic structures – the RCEP and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) – which will both effectively determine global value chains for manufacturing in Asia for years to come. India, now a part of neither architecture, will continue to remain unengaged in such supply chains, and will see its ambitions of becoming a global manufacturing hub further delayed.

Remaining to India’s articulation of its national interest, this delay in joining the RCEP and its global value chains will impact India’s internal and external ambitions. The World Bank found that in the amount of time India took to join the RCEP, the country could have had a 3% increase in GDP. Yet, India continues to see its ambitions of becoming a global manufacturing hub further delayed.

Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development, and employment.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

• Current events of national and international importance.

• Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.

• Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

• Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India’s interests.

• Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India’s interests, Indian diaspora.

• Important International institutions, agencies and for their structure, mandate.

PAPER-IV


• Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development, and employment.
Important economic structures in India

- Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)
- Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
  - Free Trade Agreement between 11 countries
  - Canada + 10 Asia-Pacific countries
  - Incorporates Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement
  - India not a member of both agreements

Reasons for India’s withdrawal from RCEP

- National interest and internal ambitions
  - Generating sustained economic growth
    - Within India → Creation of jobs
    - Outside India → Will help India to rise as one of the poles in multipolar world
  - Promoting manufacturing sector
    - ‘Make In India’ → encourages global companies to manufacture in India
      - Employment opportunities
      - India as global manufacturing hub
Concerns of India

- affects farmers and small business owners
- lack of concessions for India
  - work visas and liberalization of services
- India's trade deficit
  - Ex: China → Influx of cheap imports
    * unfair restricted market access
    * non-tariff barriers
    * dumping

Author's view

- Withdrawing from RCEP → NOT the solution
  - Concessions won by India
    - protocol implementation delays, etc
    - safeguards agricultural sectors
  - India can impose safeguard and anti-dumping duties
- Strategic and long term economic imperative for India
  - integration into global value chains
- Delay in integration to global value chains
  → impact on internal and external ambitions

- World Bank → “boost growth,
  Domestic reform + create better jobs,
  integration to reduce poverty
  global value chains]

- India lose key opportunity to create high-quality and high-paying jobs.

- affects India’s goal → Regional + Indo-Pacific power
  ↓
  affects India’s goal to be prospective global leader
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The man who cleaned up the Indian electoral system

As CEC, he saw to it that the model code of conduct was taken seriously by political parties and candidates.

Mr. Seshan’s main contributions to the Indian political landscape were his role in the implementation of the model code of conduct and his role in the anti-Hindi agitation. He held several positions, including Environment, Forest, and Heritage Secretary, Defence Secretary, and Law, Company Secretary. He was also known for his role in the anti-Hindi agitation, where he took a strong stance against the imposition of Hindi in Tamil Nadu and the rest of India.

Mentioned in the Hindustan Times, Mr. Seshan was described as a man who was not afraid to take on powerful figures. He was known for his integrity and his commitment to upholding the legal system.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- 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.

- Indian Constitution—historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.

PAPER-V

General Studies—IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude

- Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.
• T.N. Seshan - 10th CEC of India (1990-96) - passed away
  ➔ The man who cleaned up Indian elections

• Achievements
  ➔ Introduced photo ID Cards
  ➔ Strict enforcement of model code of conduct
    - prohibition of distribution of liquor or money
    - prohibited bribing/intimidating voters
    - prohibited demanding vote on caste or communal lines.
  ➔ Awarded Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1996

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Election Commission of India (ECI)
• A permanent, independent and constitutional body under Article 324

• Deals with election to Parliament, State Legislature, the offices of the President and Vice President

• Composition
  ➔ 1 CEC + such number of ECs determined by President - Now 1 + 2(EC)
  ➔ CEC and EC - Equal powers, equal salary & allowances;
    - ‘majority’ decides the matter
- Tenure and conditions
  - Determined by President
    - 6 years / 65 years of age
    - can resign at any time

- Provisions ensuring independence
  - Security of tenure to CEC
    - removal is similar to that of a SC judge
    - grounds: incapacity or proved misbehaviour
  - Removal of other ECs
    - only on recommendation of CEC

- Inherent flaws:
  - Qualifications of the members are not prescribed
  - constitution did not specify term of office
  - No restriction on reappointment

- Powers and functions
  - Determines territorial areas of electoral constituencies
  - Prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls + register eligible voters
  - Grant recognition to parties and allot symbols + settling disputes
  - Determine the code of conduct
Report on GM corn-derived feed likely to be taken up today

There is a scarcity of corn, a key source of animal feed

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WEEKLY

Amid growing demand for permitting import of animal feed derived out of Genetically Modified (GM) crops, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC), the country’s apex biotechnology regulatory body, is expected to take up a report on the guidelines for import of Dried Distillers’ Grains with Solubles (DDGS) derived out of GM corn at its meeting scheduled in New Delhi on Monday.

A sub-committee constituted by the GEAC, headed by Lalitha Gowda, a retired scientist from the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) in Mysuru, has already submitted a report on the guidelines for import of DDGS for livestock and aqua feed.

The GEAC meeting to discuss the report assumes significance in the light of the severe scarcity of corn, a key source of animal feed for the burgeoning poultry industry in the country, following the failure of maize crop on account of drought and disease. A number of applications from the poultry industry seeking permission to import GM corn and soya bean are pending. The sub-committee also included representatives from the agriculture and poultry sectors, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, National Dairy Research Institute, and the Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

Though its report has been submitted, it is unlikely the GEAC can take a decision on permitting import.

“The report was submitted along with an elaborate background note on DDGS. Corn that is grown in the United States and many other countries is GM corn, which is also used for producing bio-ethanol. After the starch content in the corn is fermented, the remainder is rich in protein and other nutrients and can be used as animal feed. This by-product, DDGS, is also used as animal feed in the U.S. and elsewhere,” a government official said.

Dismissing the concerns expressed by anti-GM crusaders over the import of animal feed derived out of GM crops into the country, a food scientist ruled out the possibility of GM food entering the food chains when human beings consume livestock fed on a GM diet.

Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country, - different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.

Science and Technology - developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.

Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
• Issue on import of Dried Distillers' Grains with Solubles (DDGS)
  - derived from GM Corn (GM Maize)
  - animal feed

• Background
  - Karnataka - poultry industries → maize is the chief feed
  - Shortage of indigenously grown maize - drought and pest attacks
  - Demand for import of GM Maize

• Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)
  - plants, animals or micro-organisms
  - DNA is altered - not naturally

• Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) to take up report on import of Dried Distillers Grains with Solubles (DDGS)
  - DDGS
    - Derived from GM Corn
    - Rich source of nutrient for animal and aqua feed
4 DDGS - a byproduct of Bioethanol industry

4 Process

GMO Corn \( \xrightarrow{\text{fermentation}} \) Bioethanol + by-product DDGS

4 DDGS - rich in energy, protein, digestible phosphorous

4 Need permission of GEAC

4 Works under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

4 Functions

- appraisal of large scale use of hazardous microorganisms, recombinants in research and industrial production

- release of genetically modified organisms and products into environment including experimental field trials.

- the Committee or any persons authorized by it has powers to take punitive action under the Environment Protection Act

4 Chaired by the Special Secretary/Additional Secretary of MoEF&CC and co-chaired by a representative from the Dept. of Biotechnology
Campaign against dengue a success: Kejriwal

‘No deaths and fewer than 1,100 cases reported till last week, as against 15,000 cases, 60 deaths in 2015’

Addressing Delhiites through a video message, Mr. Kejriwal said, “I want to congratulate the people of Delhi. Ten weeks back, we started a fight against dengue together. I feel proud to say that we have successfully defeated dengue. This is all because of the people of Delhi.” The Chief Minister added that people participated in the campaign in huge numbers, and that “we could not have done this without their support”. Mr. Kejriwal said that doctors had warned of a spike in dengue cases this year, “but the campaign managed to control the spread of the disease”.

‘Delhi sets example’
“People from outside Delhi, severely suffering from dengue, said they wished their State could also initiate such a campaign. I hope the entire world can initiate such campaigns. More than 100 countries are suffering from dengue but they do not know how to combat this disease. But Delhi has shown them the way,” the Chief Minister said.

The campaign required people to look for stagnant water in and around their homes for ten minutes at 10 a.m. every Sunday for ten weeks and dispose of it to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.

The government roped in celebrities to popularise the campaign and promoted the scheme in schools as well. Delhiites were encouraged to share videos of themselves cleaning their homes and removing stagnant water to spread the message and encourage others to do their bit.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)
- Current events of national and international importance.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-III

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

- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
News

- Fewer cases and deaths in Delhi due to dengue → success of campaign against dengue.

“10 Hafte, 10 Baje, 10 Minute”

- 10 Week, at 10 O’clock, for 10 minutes
- Campaign to look for stagnant water in and around their homes for 10 minutes, at 10 am, every Sunday for 10 weeks, then dispose the stagnant water.
- Campaign of Delhi Govt. to free city from vector-borne diseases - Dengue, Chikungunya, and Malaria.
- Awareness in schools also

Dengue

- Mosquito-borne viral infection
- Genus - Flavivirus
- Family - Flaviviridae
- Main vector - Aedes aegypti mosquito
- Transmission
  4 through bite of infective female Aedes mosquito
- Treatment → no specific treatment
Centre gets responses to draft Social Security code

Govt. had asked for public suggestions

DAMINI NATH
NEW DELHI

The draft code on social security, which subsumes eight existing laws covering provident fund, maternity benefits and pension, is being further worked upon after a recent round of public consultations, officials of the Labour and Employment Ministry have said.

A draft of the social security code, one of the four codes that are part of the Centre’s labour reforms agenda, was published on September 17 for public comments and suggestions till October 25.

Officials said over 400 comments or suggestions have been received. The draft might be finalised in time for the session of Parliament beginning on November 18, an official said.

However, many trade unions are against the proposal for provident fund, pension and insurance funds to be administered by a central board, and a national pension scheme that employees can opt for.

Recently, the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), an affiliate of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, said it had rejected the draft code in its comments submitted to the Ministry. The BMS said in a statement that the first draft had provisions for the right to social security for all and establishment of a central apex council, headed by the Prime Minister, but these were missing from the latest draft.

Part A—Preliminary Examination

**Paper I—(200 marks)**

- Current events of national and international importance.
- **Indian Polity and Governance—Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.**
- **Economic and Social Development—Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.**

Part B—Main Examination

**PAPER-III**

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

- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.

**PAPER-IV**

**General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management**

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.

**PAPER-V**

**General Studies-IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude**

- **Probit in Governance:** Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen’s Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
News

- Centre gets responses to draft Social Security Code.
- On the recommendations of second National Commission on Labour.
- The Ministry of Labour and Employment
  1. The Code on Wages,
  2. The Code on Industrial Relations,
  3. The Code on Social Security and Welfare,

- Aimed at simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing about 44 Central Labour laws.
- Proposed labour reforms will reduce the complexity in compliance due to multiplicity of labour laws.
• The Code on Wages, 2019

- Subsumed four labour laws
  - Minimum Wages Act, 1948
  - Payment of Wages Act, 1936
  - Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
  - Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

- Code on wages seek to universalise the provisions of minimum wages and timely payment of wages

• The other three codes are at different stages of enactment.
Maternal deaths on the decline: report

Survey from 2015 to 2017 also reveals highest casualties in the age group of 20-29

A special bulletin on maternal mortality has revealed that Indian women in their 20s make up for the biggest chunk of maternal deaths. The report by the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) from 2015 to 2017 shows 68% of deaths were among women in the age group of 20-29. The three-year data also reveals a positive development of reduction in the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) as compared to 2014-2016.

"It is heartening that the MMR of India has declined from 156 in 2014-2016 to 125 in 2015-17. The drop has been most significant in empowered action group (EAG) States from 156 to 170," the report said.

The SRS had categorized the States into three groups—the EAG States comprising Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Assam; southern States consist of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu; and Other States cover the remaining States and Union Territories. "Among the southern States, the decline has been from 77 to 72 and in the Other States from 91 to 96," the report said.

As per the World Health Organization (WHO), maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

WHERE DO MATERNAL DEATHS OCCUR?

The high number of maternal deaths in some areas of the world reflects inequalities in access to quality health services and highlights the gap between rich and poor. The MMR is low income countries in 2015, 442 per 100,000 live births versus 11 per 100,000 live births in high income countries.

Factors that prevent women from receiving or seeking care during pregnancy and childbirth

- Poverty
- Distance to facilities
- Lack of information
- Inadequate and poor quality services
- Cultural beliefs and practices

(Source: World Health Organization)

Startling figures


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<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
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<td>45-49</td>
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Why do women die?

Women die as a result of complications during and following pregnancy and childbirth. Most of these complications develop during pregnancy and are preventable or treatable.

Other complications may exist before pregnancy but are worsened during pregnancy, especially if not managed as part of the woman's care.

The major complications that account for nearly 79% of all maternal deaths are:

- Severe bleeding (mostly bleeding after childbirth), infections (usually after childbirth), high blood pressure during pregnancy (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia), complications from delivery, and unsafe abortion.
PRACTICE QUESTIONS
DISCUSSION
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India.

1. It is a constitutional body.
2. The tenure of the Election Commissioners is a term of 3 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
3. It has the power to supervise and control the elections to the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India.

Select the correct answer from the following codes.

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. Consider the following statements about Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee.

1. It is responsible for appraisal of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered products into the environment including experimental field trials.
2. It has powers to take punitive action under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.
3. It functions under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Which of the above statement/s is/are not correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only
Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Which among the following diseases is/are caused by the Aedes aegypti mosquito?

   1. Malaria
   2. Chikungunya
   3. Dengue

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3
Q4. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched with reference to the enacted/proposed codes with their respective Ministries.

1. Code on Wages : Ministry of Labour & Employment
2. Code on Industrial Relations : Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Option ‘c’ – 1 and 3 only
Q2. Option ‘c’ – 3 only
Q3. Option ‘b’ – 2 and 3
Q4. Option ‘b’ – 1 and 4 only
LIKE, COMMENT & SHARE

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