### News Articles

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<td>@end of the video</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overall green cover rises, but northeast records a dip

Sharpest decline in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram, says ISFR report

The Greenery cover in the country increased by 5.67% square kilometers between 2019 and 2020, but with the sharpest declines in the northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram, according to the 2020 edition of the India State of Forest Report (ISFR), which was made public on Monday. At 12.138 sq km, the forest cover constituted 20.2% of the nation’s geographical area or 0.12% more than last year.

“Not a serious concern yet” Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar said, adding that the Indian Forest Service (IFS) and the country’s Centre for Science and Information (CIS) had not yet addressed the issue of deforestation in the Northeast. The Centre had policies in place to address deforestation in the Northeast.

He explained the decline in forest cover in the Northeast due to deforestation and population growth as “natural” and attributed the rise in forest cover outside the forest area as due to increased tree plantation and afforestation activities. The report, however, also notes that the quality of the forest in terms of density of the trees comprising forest patches is worsening. While 1,355 sq km of “medium density forest” (MDF) became “very dense forest” (VDF), 2,752 sq km of MDF turned into low-quality “open forest” (OF) or “scrub forest.”

The forest cover within the recorded Forest Area, or that which has been officially classified as forests or the Centre as “forests,” showed a 2.06% decrease, but forests outside such recorded area increased by 4.306 sq km. Tree outside of forests was found to comprise nearly 3.28 million hectares; this was 3.8% more than the national total outside forest. Mizoram had the largest extent of such tree outside forest.

The nation’s tree and forest cover has largely increased from 20.9% in 2001 to 20.26% in 2020, and in the 2021-22 Forest Survey of India report, the tree and forest cover was found to be 20.2% of the country’s geographical area.

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-IV**


- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.

India State of Forest Report 2019

- Published by Forest Survey of India once in 2 years
- Provides information on:
  - Forest Cover
  - Tree Cover
  - Mangrove Cover
  - Growing Stock
  - Forest type & Biodiversity
  - Forest fire monitoring
  - Forest cover in different slopes & altitudes
  - Bamboo resources

- Forest Cover & forest cover changes assessed from Indian Remote Sensing Satellite data → Resourcesat-II

- Objectives

The main objectives of the biennial forest cover mapping exercise done by FSI are as follows:

- to monitor forest cover and changes therein at the National, State and District levels
- to generate information on forest cover in different density classes and changes therein
- to produce forest cover and other thematic maps derived from it for the whole country
- to provide primary base layer for assessment of different parameters including growing stock, forest carbon etc.
- to provide information for international reporting.
| **Canopy** | The cover of branches and foliage formed by crowns of trees. |
| **Canopy Cover** | The percentage of ground covered by a vertical projection of outermost perimeter of natural spread of foliage of plants. |
| **Canopy Density** | Percent area of land covered by canopy of trees. It is expressed as a decimal coefficient, taking closed canopy as unity. |
| **Growing Stock** | The sum (by number or volume) of all the trees growing/living in the forest or a specified part of it. |
| **Forest Area** | The area recorded as a forest in the Government records. It is also referred to as “Recorded Forest Area”. |
| **Forest Blank** | A patch within a forest which bears few or no trees. |
| **Forest Cover** | All lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 percent irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm. |
| **Recorded Forest Area** | Forest Area recorded as forests in Government records. |
| **Tree Cover** | It comprises of tree patches of size less than 1 ha occurring outside the recorded forest area. Tree cover includes trees in all formations including scattered trees. |
| **Trees Outside Forests (TOF)** | TOF refers to all trees growing outside recorded forest areas irrespective of patch size. |

**Classification of Forest Cover**

**TABLE 2.2**  
Forest cover classified in terms of canopy density classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Dense Forest</td>
<td>All lands with tree canopy density of 70 percent and above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately Dense Forest</td>
<td>All lands with tree canopy density of 40 percent and more but less than 70 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Forest</td>
<td>All lands with tree canopy density of 10 percent and more but less than 40 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrub</td>
<td>Forest lands with canopy density less than 10 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-forest</td>
<td>Lands not included in any of the above classes. (includes water)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report Findings

1. Forest Cover

* Overall gain in forest cover compared to 15FR-2017 → By 3976 sq km

* States with large forest cover as a percentage of total forest area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>85.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>79.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>76.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>75.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>75.31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Quality of forest cover in terms of canopy density classes is wavering

* Greener cover

Forest cover in Kerala grew by 4.05%, the most in the country, while the largest decrease of 2.88% was recorded in Manipur

* Forest cover within the 'Recorded Forest Area' → Decrease (330 sq km)

* Forest cover outside such recorded area → Increase 4306 sq km

2. Forest & Tree Cover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of geographical area</th>
<th>Increase when compared to IFSR 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Forest Cover</td>
<td>21.67 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Cover</td>
<td>2.89 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Forest &amp; Tree Cover</td>
<td>24.56 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Forest Policy 1988 - 33%
3. Mangrove Cover

- Increase in mangrove cover → 1.1% when compared to IFSR 2017

4. Forest Carbon Stock

9.4.2 Change in Forest Carbon Stock
Change in carbon stock in India’s forests between 2017 and 2019 is presented in the Table 9.4.

**TABLE 9.4** Change in forest carbon stock of India between 2017 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Carbon Stock in forest in 2017</th>
<th>Carbon stock in forest in 2019</th>
<th>Net change in Carbon stock</th>
<th>Annual change in Carbon stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Above Ground Biomass</td>
<td>2,237.5</td>
<td>2,256.5</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Ground Biomass</td>
<td>698.7</td>
<td>700.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead wood</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter</td>
<td>136.2</td>
<td>127.9</td>
<td>-8.3</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>3,979.5</td>
<td>4,003.6</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,082.0</td>
<td>7,124.6</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

78.2 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent

* India’s NDC

- To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest & tree cover by 2030
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special features in India State of Forest Report 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Assessment of plant biodiversity in forests,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wetlands in Forest Areas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mapping of Fire Prone Forest Areas,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Major Invasive Species,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Important Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) Species,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Quantified estimation of dependence of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>living in the forest fringe villages on forests for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuelwood, fodder, small timber and bamboo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Extent of Trees outside Forest in the country,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Major species in Trees Outside Forests (TOF),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Refined Forest Type Map of India,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Forest Cover on Slopes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Diameter-class wise distribution of major tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>species in forests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Forest Survey of India**

*National Organisation under MoEF&CC*

*Responsible for assessment & monitoring of the forest resources of India on regular basis*

*HQ - Dehradun*
Second edition of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index released by NITI Aayog

Sustainable Development Goals

- Idea conceived at 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development
- Adopted in 2015 to end poverty, protect the planet, ensure peace and prosperity by 2030
- Replaced Millennium Development Goals
- UN SDGs - 17 goals, 169 targets, 306 national indicators
- Leave No One Behind
**India and SDGs**

* SDGs mirrored in India’s National Development Agenda
* Overall coordination by NITI Aayog
* SDG India Index
  - To measure progress of States & UTs
  - Developed in collaboration with MoSPI, UN in India & Global Green Growth Institute

**SDG India Index - 2019**

* Based on 100 indicators from MoSPI’s National Indicator Framework
* Covers 16/17 SDGs; 2018 Index covered only 13 goals
* Score on a scale of 0-100 based on performance in 16 indicators
  - Aspirant (0-49)
  - Performer (50-64)
  - Front Runner (65-99)
  - Achiever (100)
* India’s composite score
  - 57 in 2018
  - 60 in 2019

**UP, Bihar, Assam → to ‘Performer’ category**

* A.P., Telangana, Karnataka, Goa, Sikkim → to ‘Front Runner’ Category

**Top Performers → Kerala, Himachal Pradesh**

Bigestt Improvement → U.P., Odisha, Sikkim

At bottom → Bihar

**Maximum gains**

a) Clean water and sanitation
b) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
c) Peace, justice and strong institutions
d) Affordable and clean energy

**Poor Performance**

- Ending hunger
- Gender equality

**SDG 2 – Zero Hunger**

- Top → Kerala, Goa, N.E.
- Bottom → Jharkhand, M.P., Bihar, Chhattisgarh

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality**

- Poor performance by almost all states

**Reasons**

- Sex ratio 896/1000
- 17.5% female labour participation
- 1/3rd women experience spousal violence
Long road ahead

Kerala and Chandigarh had the highest composite SDG score of 70, while Bihar fared the worst with a score of 50.

- Southern States, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim - Front Runners
- Competitive and Cooperative federalism
AFSPA extended in Nagaland for six months

Entire State declared a ‘disturbed area’

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has declared the entire State of Nagaland as a “disturbed area” for six more months, under the controversial Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) which empowers security forces to conduct operations anywhere and arrest anyone without prior notice. The AFSPA has been in force in the Northeast since 1958. Nagaland got statehood in 1963.

In a notification, the MHA said the central government is of the opinion that the area comprising the whole state of Nagaland is in such a “disturbed and dangerous condition” that the use of armed forces in aid of civil power is necessary.

“Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (No. 28 of 1958) the central government hereby declares that whole of the said State to be a ‘disturbed area’ for a period of six months with effect from December 30, 2019 for the purpose of that Act,” the notification said. Presently, AFSPA, 1958, is operational in the entire States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), three districts namely Itanagar, Changlang and Longding of Arunachal Pradesh and the areas falling within the jurisdiction of the eight police stations in the district of Arunachal Pradesh, bordering Assam.

Centre’s notification

The notification declaring Manipur and Assam as “Disturbed Areas” has been issued by the state governments. For Nagaland, the notification is issued by the MHA. The Act has not been withdrawn despite a framework agreement being signed on August 3, 2015 between Naga insurgent group NSCN-IM general secretary Thuingaleng Muivah and government interlocutor R.N. Ravi in the presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

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.

- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.

Paper IV


- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.

Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.
News

⇒ MHA → declared entire state of Nagaland as disturbed area for 6 more months

⇒ Insurgency in Nagaland
* Statehood in 1963
* Shillong Accord 1975
* National Socialist Council of Nagaland - Isak Muivah (NSCN-IM) → Union agreement in 2015
Holding a mirror to our face

The HDI rankings show that India’s demographic dividend is morphing into a nightmare.

For some time now, in political and government circles, a consensus has been building that India is the largest democracy in the world and that whatever the problem, for it to be solved, the country needs to move ahead on the road of economic growth. The country's economic growth has been described as “exceptional” and the potential for further growth is seen as “huge.”

However, there is little consensus on what constitutes “growth.” For some, it is the increase in GDP or the number of businesses that are being set up. For others, it is the increase in the number of people who are being employed. And for still others, it is the increase in the number of people who are being educated.

In short, the country is seen as one that is moving ahead on the road of economic growth, but the definition of what constitutes “growth” is so broad that it is difficult to say what has actually been achieved.

The Human Development Index (HDI) rankings, which India is currently 121, are not a reflection of India’s economic growth. The HDI is a measure of the country’s human development, which includes life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, and gross national income (GNI) per capita.

The HDI is calculated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is based on three dimensions: education, health, and standard of living.

- **Education** includes the average number of years of schooling completed by individuals of all ages.
- **Health** includes life expectancy at birth.
- **Standard of living** includes the GNI per capita.

The HDI is calculated by taking the average of these three dimensions and then ranking countries based on this average.

India currently ranks 121st in the HDI rankings, which means that it is not performing well in terms of human development.

The Indian government has set a target of becoming a high-income country by 2050. However, this target is based on GDP growth alone, which does not consider the quality of life of its citizens.

The HDI is a more comprehensive measure of human development and is a better indicator of the country’s progress towards this target.

In conclusion, while India has made some progress in terms of economic growth, it is not performing well in terms of human development. The government needs to focus on improving education, health, and standard of living, which are the three dimensions of the HDI, to achieve its target of becoming a high-income country.

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**Human Development Index**

- People and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing development of a country.
- Assessment not to be based on economic growth alone.
- Measures of achievement in three important dimensions.

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**Human Development Reports**

- Published by UNDP
- First released in 1990 - released annually
- HDI, Inequality-adjusted HDI, Gender Development Index, Gender Inequality Index

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**Human Development Index (HDI)**

- **Dimensions**: Long and healthy life, Knowledge, A decent standard of living
- **Indicators**: Life expectancy at birth, Expected years of schooling, Mean years of schooling, GNI per capita (PPP $)

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**Note:** The above text is an excerpt from a larger document and is presented in a natural language format. The full document contains additional information and context that is not included here.
**India - HDI**

- **HDI [2018] - 0.647 - Medium Human Development Category**
- **129th rank (HDI) - out of 189 countries**

**China and Sri Lanka**

- **China - 0.758 - 85th rank**
- **Sri Lanka - 0.78 - 71st rank**

**Challenges:** Malnutrition, alarming number of children who drop out of school, untrained (unskilled) youth

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**India - GDP (PPP) and GDP (PPP) per capita**

- **GDP (PPP) - 3rd in the world**
- **GDP (PPP) per capita - 124th position**

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**India needs more modern schools and universities that will open the minds of children - such facilities will help them to hold their position in the competitive globalised world of tomorrow**

**India's capacity still inadequate to join RCEP**

- India not in a better position
India has slipped 4 places, from last year, to 112th rank (from 108th rank) in World Economic Forum's 'Global Gender Gap Index 2020'.

Global Gender Gap Index

* Introduced by World Economic Forum in 2006
* Measures gender gap in 4 key dimensions
  1. Economic Participation & Opportunity
  2. Educational Attainment
  3. Health and Survival
  4. Political Empowerment
* Tracks the progress towards closing these gaps over time

In 2020

Global Gender Gap - 68.6% i.e. 68.6% of gender gap closed globally, on average

1. Global Rankings | Iceland topped the gender parity rankings, redressing 87.2% of the gender gap. India was ranked 112th, having addressed only 66.6% of the gap.

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News

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  3. Health and Survival
  4. Political Empowerment
* Tracks the progress towards closing these gaps over time

* Allows effective comparisons across the regions
* Covers 153 countries

India comes under “South Asian Region”

PAPER IV

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

1. Global Rankings | Iceland topped the gender parity rankings, redressing 87.2% of the gender gap. India was ranked 112th, having addressed only 66.6% of the gap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gap closed 2020 (%)</th>
<th>2020 Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland (0)</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh (2)</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal (4)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka (2)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (3)</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (4)</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (26)</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan (3)</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen (4)</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
India’s Performance

* India moved down from 108th rank (2018) to 112th rank (2019)
* Has closed two-thirds of its overall gender gap (score of 66.8%)

1) Economic Participation and Opportunity

  - 1/3rd of the gap closed (35.4%)
  - Gap has widened, since 2006
  - Only country where Economic Gender Gap is larger than Political Gender Gap

2) Health & Survival

  - Two sub-parameters
    i) Life Expectancy for Women
    ii) Sex ratio at birth

  - India ranks low in this parameter

  - Lowest rank attributed to “skewed” sex ratio at birth

4. Unhealthy rank | Among all indices, India’s rank was the worst in the Health and Survival parameter which is computed in terms of life expectancy for women and sex ratio at birth. India ranked second-worst among South Asian and BRICS nations in the sex ratio category

3) Educational Attainment

  - More positive in closing gender gap

4) Political Empowerment

  - Relatively better performance, still, low female political representation
  * 14.4% women in Parliament
  * 23% women in Ministerial positions

Performance of India among the BRICS Nations

* Performance → Poor
Practice Question – Prelims

Q. Consider the following statements with reference to “Global Gender Gap Index”.

1. It is released by World Economic Forum.
2. It benchmarks national gender gaps on economic and political criteria only.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
RBI buys ₹10,000 crore worth government securities via OMO

Stricter norms for urban co-operative banks also proposed

India News

In its second special open market operation (OMO), the Reserve Bank of India on Monday bought ₹10,000 crore of long-term government securities and sold ₹8,501 crore of three short-term bonds.

Last week, the RBI had said it would buy and sell government securities under OMO for ₹10,000 crore each, simultaneously.

Though the central bank offered to sell four securities in the auction, it accepted bids for only three. In the OMO purchase of 6.48% GS 2023, 10-year benchmark security, the RBI received ₹23,668 crore worth of bids but accepted ₹10,000 crore worth. It also received 285 bids to purchase 6.48% 2029 security but accepted only 15 bids.

The cut-off yield at which bids were accepted was 6.484%.

The RBI offered to sell four government securities – 6.68% GS 2021, 7.8% GS 2021, 8.27% GS 2020 and 8.62% GS 2020 through the OMO sale. It accepted only ₹18,501 crore worth of bids for the three securities as against ₹38,551 crore bids it received for four securities.

Separately, the RBI also proposed a reduction in the loan amount an urban co-operative bank can lend to a single entity and a group of borrowers to 10% and 25%, respectively, with an aim to prevent occurrences as with PMC Bank, caused by large exposures to one group.

Currently, urban co-operative banks are permitted to have exposures up to 15% and 40% of their capital funds to a single borrower and a group of borrowers, respectively.

Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank collapsed because of its huge exposure totalling ₹9,420.90 crore to Housing Development and Infrastructure Ltd Group firms.

P S 15 → C; D
P S 13 → B; T; H
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. Forest Survey of India (FSI) presents findings of its mapping and forest resource assessment activities at the national level, biannually, by publishing India State of Forest Report (ISFR).

2. The extent of Trees Outside Forests (TOF) has been derived for the first time in ISFR 2019.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN-SDGs).

1. It was adopted by the UN member countries during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development at Rio de Janeiro in 2012.
2. In India, NITI Aayog has the responsibility to provide the overall coordination and leadership to implement the SDGs.
3. The Sustainable Development Goals India Index is released by the NITI Aayog.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q3. Consider the following statements.

1. Under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958, only the Central government can declare an area as disturbed area.
2. At present, AFSPA 1958 is operational only in the states of Assam and Nagaland.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Question – Prelims

Q4. Both the Gender Development Index and Gender Inequality Index are released by
a) World Economic Forum
b) United Nations Development Programme
c) World Bank
d) None of the above

Practice Question – Prelims

Q5. ‘Human Development Index’ is often seen in the news. It is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development. Which of the following are the key dimensions?
1. Long and healthy life
2. Empowerment
3. Knowledge
4. A decent standard of living
Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

a) 1, 2 and 3
b) 2, 3 and 4
c) 1, 3 and 4
d) 1, 2 and 4
Practice Question – Prelims

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1. It is released by World Economic Forum.
2. It benchmarks national gender gaps on economic and political criteria only.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Option ‘b’ – 2 only
Q2. Option ‘b’ – 2 and 3 only
Q3. Option ‘d’ – Neither 1 nor 2
Q4. Option ‘b’ – United Nations Development Programme
Q5. Option ‘c’ – 1, 3 and 4
Q6. Option ‘a’ - 1 only
Practice Question – Mains

GS-III

Q. Do you agree with the view that economic growth in terms of GDP reflect the development of people and their capabilities? Give reasons in support of your arguments. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)