



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

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UAPA: National Security vs Civil Liberties



CONTEXT: The prolonged incarceration of UAPA-accused persons, highlighted by Professor G.N. Saibaba's case, has renewed debate over the Act's stringent bail provisions, trial delays and safeguards for civil liberties.

Evolution of Anti-Terror Legislation in India:

- ❖ **1967: UAPA**
 - Unlawful associations · Sovereignty · Territorial integrity
- ❖ **1985–95: TADA**
 - Terrorism-specific law · Stringent procedures · Misuse concerns · Lapse
- ❖ **2002–04: POTA**
 - Post-Parliament attack · Repeal · UAPA restructuring
- ❖ **2004–12: UAPA Amendments**
 - Terrorist activities · 26/11 · Financing · Investigative powers
- ❖ **2019: Individual Terrorist Designation**
 - Section 35 · Individual listings · Review and challenge

Core debate

- ❖ National security
- ❖ State capacity
- ❖ Misuse safeguards
- ❖ Constitutional liberties

UAPA: Key Provisions and Structural Concerns

UAPA: Where Does the Concern Lie?

- ❖ **Section 2(o)**
 - Unlawful activity · Broad statutory scope
- ❖ **Section 15**
 - Terrorist act · Statutory definition
- ❖ **Section 35**
 - Individual designation · Terrorist listing
- ❖ **Section 43D(2)**
 - Investigation period · Up to 180 days for the relevant statutory extension of detention

Section 43D(5): The Bail Barrier

- Prima facie true test
- Stringent bail threshold
- Judicial scrutiny

Structural Concerns

- Broad offence definitions
- Prolonged pre-trial detention
- Investigation and trial delays
- Liberty before conviction



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UAPA and the Constitution: Security vs Liberty:

Article 14

- Equality before law
- Non-arbitrariness

Article 19

- Freedom of speech and expression
- Peaceful dissent

Article 21

- Life and personal liberty
- Due process
- Speedy trial

Article 22

- Safeguards against arrest and detention
- Right to legal representation
- Constitutional exceptions

Constitutional Principles

Presumption of innocence | Proportionality | Necessity | Judicial review | Rule of law

The Central Tension

National security



Individual liberty

Judicial Interpretation: Landmark Cases

1. NIA v. Zahoor Ahmad Shah Watali (2019)

Section 43D(5) · Prima facie true standard · Restrictive bail scrutiny

2. Union of India v. K.A. Najeeb (2021)

Article 21 · Prolonged incarceration · Constitutional courts' power to grant bail despite statutory restrictions

3. G.N. Saibaba v. State of Maharashtra (2024)

Bombay High Court · Acquittal · Defective judicial proceedings · Years of incarceration.

4. Javed Gulam Nabi Shaikh v. State of Maharashtra (2024)

Speedy trial · Article 21 · Bail cannot be denied merely as a consequence of stringent statutory provisions

5. Vernon v. State of Maharashtra (2023)

UAPA allegations · Evidence assessment · Individualised judicial scrutiny at the bail stage

Judicial Dilemma

Statutory bail restrictions ↔ Article 21 · Security imperatives ↔ Speedy trial · Deference ↔ Judicial oversight



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Human Consequences and the Rule of

Law:

- ❖ **Individual liberty**
 - Prolonged detention · Trial delays
 - Presumption of innocence
- ❖ **Access to justice**
 - Legal costs · Restricted defence capacity · Evidentiary challenges
- ❖ **Family and social impact**
 - Financial hardship · Social stigma · Emotional distress
- ❖ **Civil society**
 - Chilling effect · Academic freedom · Journalistic independence · Peaceful dissent
- ❖ **Institutional legitimacy**
 - Public trust · Accountability · Credibility of criminal justice

Reform Agenda: Making UAPA

Constitutionally Robust:

01: Legislative clarity

Precise definitions · Narrower ambiguity · Distinction between violence and lawful dissent

02: Bail reform

Section 43D(5) review · Reasoned orders · Prolonged custody safeguards

03: Speedy trials

Special court capacity · Case management · Periodic detention review

Illustrative Cases

G.N. Saibaba

Prolonged incarceration | Acquittal | Due process concerns

Father Stan Swamy

UAPA charges | Health deterioration | Bail and humanitarian grounds

Bhima Koregaon cases

Multiple activists and scholars | Long detention | Trial delays

Khurram Parvez

Jammu and Kashmir | UAPA charges | Continued incarceration

04: Accountability

Independent oversight · Review of individual designations · Remedies for unlawful state action

05: Investigative capacity

Forensics · Financial tracking · Intelligence coordination · Witness protection

06: Legislative review

Parliamentary scrutiny · Implementation audits · Periodic assessment of unintended consequences

- ❖ National security
- ❖ Constitutional morality
- ❖ Rule of law
- ❖ Proportionality
- ❖ Democratic legitimacy



UAPA: National Security vs Civil Liberties



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Towards a Balanced Counter-Terrorism Framework

International Lessons

UK	Terrorism legislation and judicial review Human Rights Act Proportionality Judicial scrutiny of counter-terrorism powers
US	National security and constitutional checks Fourth Amendment protections Judicial review Oversight of security powers
EU	Rights-based security framework European Convention on Human Rights Necessity Proportionality Effective remedy

India: Way Forward

① Clearer law Narrowly tailored offences Precise definitions Distinguish lawful dissent	② Fairer bail Section 43D(5) review Liberty-sensitive scrutiny Reasoned orders	③ Faster justice Special court capacity Time-bound trials Periodic detention review	④ Stronger oversight Independent review Accountability mechanisms Parliamentary scrutiny Implementation audits
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MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

"Stringent anti-terror legislation is necessary to safeguard national security, but its implementation must remain consistent with constitutional liberties and the rule of law. Critically examine the concerns surrounding the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, and suggest suitable reforms."

(15 Marks, 250 words)



CONTEXT: Dalit students pursuing higher education abroad continue to face caste-based discrimination, highlighting how caste hierarchies are reproduced within Indian diaspora communities.

Caste as a Structural System of Social Stratification:

- ❑ **Structural features:** Birth-based hierarchy • Endogamy • Hereditary occupation • Social exclusion
- ❑ **Historical foundations:** Varna–Jati system • Purity–pollution norms • Graded inequality
- ❑ **Power structures:** Unequal access to land, education, resources and decision-making
- ❑ **Social reproduction:** Intergenerational transmission of privilege and disadvantage
- ❑ **Changing dynamics:** Sanskritisation • Urbanisation • Education • Occupational mobility
- ❑ **Caste–class nexus:** Economic inequality + social status + political power
- ❑ **Intersectionality:** Caste × Gender × Class × Region
- ❑ **Contemporary manifestations:** Untouchability • Caste-based violence • Residential segregation • Matrimonial endogamy
- ❑ **Constitutional transformation:** Equality • Dignity • Fraternity • Annihilation of caste

Contemporary Caste: From Overt Exclusion to Everyday Discrimination

- ❑ **Pierre Bourdieu:** cultural capital • social capital • symbolic violence
- ❑ **Hidden curriculum:** classroom bias; teacher expectations; peer exclusion
- ❑ **Institutional discrimination:** unequal access; discriminatory gatekeeping; lack of grievance redressal
- ❑ **Economic reproduction:** landlessness • occupational segmentation • intergenerational poverty
- ❑ **Social mobility paradox:** educational attainment without equivalent social acceptance
- ❑ **Digital casteism:** online harassment; surname-based profiling; matrimonial endogamy
- ❑ **Urban paradox:** anonymity alongside caste-based networks and housing discrimination
- ❑ **Outcome indicators:** dignity deficit • social isolation • mental-health burden • unequal life chances

Constitutional Safeguards and Affirmative

Action:

- ❖ **Art. 14:** equality before law; equal protection
- ❖ **Arts. 15(4), 15(5):** special provisions for backward classes, SCs/STs; educational advancement



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- ❖ **Art. 16(4):** inadequate representation of backward classes in State services
- ❖ **Arts. 16(4A), 16(4B):** SC/ST promotion reservation; carry-forward of unfilled reserved vacancies
- ❖ **Art. 17:** abolition of untouchability
- ❖ **Art. 46:** educational and economic interests of weaker sections; protection from social injustice
- ❖ **Art. 335:** SC/ST claims in services, consistent with administrative efficiency
- ❖ **Arts. 330, 332, 243D, 243T:** legislative and local-body representation
- ❖ **Arts. 15(6), 16(6):** EWS reservation — distinct constitutional basis

Affirmative action: instruments beyond reservation

- **Representation:** education, public employment, legislatures and local government
- **Capability enhancement:** scholarships, fellowships, hostels, coaching and skill development
- **Targeted development:** Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan / Development Action Plan for SCs
- **Anti-discrimination enforcement:** Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955; SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Judicial cases:

- **State of Kerala v. N.M. Thomas (1976):** substantive equality
- **Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992):** creamy layer for OBCs; general 50% ceiling principle; no OBC reservation in promotions under Art. 16(4)
- **M. Nagaraj (2006):** conditions governing SC/ST reservation in promotions
- **Jarnail Singh (2018):** creamy-layer principle in promotion-reservation jurisprudence
- **Janhit Abhiyan (2022):** upheld the 103rd Constitutional Amendment providing EWS reservation

Anti-Caste Movements and the Struggle for Dignity

- **Jyotirao Phule:** Gulamgiri (1873); Satyashodhak Samaj (1873)
- **Savitribai Phule:** education as emancipation; gender-caste intersection
- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** Annihilation of Caste (1936); Mahad Satyagraha (1927); constitutionalism
- **Periyar E.V. Ramasamy:** Self-Respect Movement; anti-Brahminism; social equality.



Caste Goes Global



CONTEXT: Dalit students pursuing higher education abroad continue to face caste-based discrimination, highlighting how caste hierarchies are reproduced within Indian diaspora communities.

- **Dalit Panthers (1972):** radical assertion; cultural resistance
- **Constitutional morality:** equality beyond social convention
- **Key terms:** Counter-hegemony • Social emancipation • Dignity • Assertion politics • Representation vs. transformation
- **Critical distinction:** Political mobilisation ≠ annihilation of caste; legal equality ≠ social equality

Caste Goes Global: Transnational Reproduction of Hierarchy

- ❖ **Transnational caste:** migration of identity, networks and inherited status
- ❖ **Diaspora social closure:** endogamy • community networks • informal exclusion
- ❖ **Overseas campuses:** identity policing • microaggressions • caste-based harassment
- ❖ **Workplace mechanisms:** recruitment networks • promotion barriers • unequal professional access
- ❖ **Intersectional vulnerability:** caste × gender × class × migration status.
- ❖ **Case study — Seattle (2023):** Ordinance 126767; caste explicitly included in municipal anti-discrimination protections

- ❖ **Institutional precedents:** California State University system; Brandeis University caste protections
- ❖ **Takeaway:** Geographical mobility ≠ escape from inherited hierarchy
- ❖ **Key terms:** Transnational social reproduction • Diaspora politics • Cultural transmission • Boundary maintenance • Globalised inequality

Global Governance and the Way Forward

- ❖ **Universal normative framework:** UDHR Arts. 1, 2 and 7 — equality, non-discrimination and equal protection
- ❖ **ICERD:** racial discrimination framework; descent-based discrimination addressed in UN interpretations
- ❖ **UN human-rights discourse:** caste and analogous inherited-status discrimination as a global concern
- ❖ **Domestic-to-global policy:** explicit caste protections; institutional grievance mechanisms; enforceable remedies.
- ❖ **University reforms:** anti-harassment codes • confidential reporting • independent investigation • awareness training
- ❖ **Workplace reforms:** transparent hiring and promotion; accountability; protection against retaliation



Caste Goes Global



CONTEXT: Dalit students pursuing higher education abroad continue to face caste-based discrimination, highlighting how caste hierarchies are reproduced within Indian diaspora communities.

- ❖ **Social transformation:** inter-caste interaction • inclusive education • economic empowerment • dignity-centred policy
- ❖ **India's constitutional vision:** fraternity • social democracy • substantive equality
- ❖ **Way forward:** Recognition → Protection → Enforcement → Social transformation

MAINS PRACTISE QUESTION

"Caste-based hierarchies in India have demonstrated a remarkable ability to adapt to changing social realities, transcending geographical boundaries in the process."
Discuss the changing manifestations of caste in contemporary India, including its reproduction among the Indian diaspora abroad. Suggest measures to address caste-based discrimination.

(10 marks, 150 words)



Newspaper : The Hindu Page No : 09

The gaps in the implementation of the RTI Act

Section 4 of the RTI Act lists 16 types of information which are to be disclosed by public authorities; such voluntary disclosure has not been followed

RTI Act: Gaps in Implementation

1. Weak suo motu disclosure — Section 4(1)(b)

- 16 categories of mandatory disclosure
- Official websites: incomplete / outdated information
- Citizens' dependence on RTI applications

2. Poor compliance with transparency audits

- 2,303 public authorities registered with CIC
- 1,446 (62.7%) audit reports submitted in 2024–25
- 857 authorities (37.3%) — no audit report submitted
- Only 33 of 94 departments — audit reports available online

3. Deficient disclosure quality

- 43 departments — no report / no material reviewed
- 7 — outdated audit reports
- 7 — missing full report / score details
- 3 — incomplete report references
- 1 — relevant audit information not displayed

4. Institutional accountability deficit

- Third-party transparency audits — mandatory
- Audit reports — submission to CIC
- Section 4 compliance — weak monitoring

RTI: Emerging Challenges & Way Forward

1. Rising RTI workload

- Nearly 23 lakh RTI requests — 2024–25
- 5.1 lakh (22%) — pending from previous year
- Persistent growth in fresh requests + backlog

2. Strengthening Section 4 compliance

- Proactive disclosure — complete / current / accessible
- Department-wise compliance audits
- Standardised disclosure formats
- Time-bound website updates
- Independent verification + public audit scores



Newspaper : The Hindu **Page No :** 09

Chart 1: The number of public authorities (PAs) registered with the CIC and those who submitted the transparency audit reports to the Commission in the last five years

Number of PAs PAs who submitted audit reports

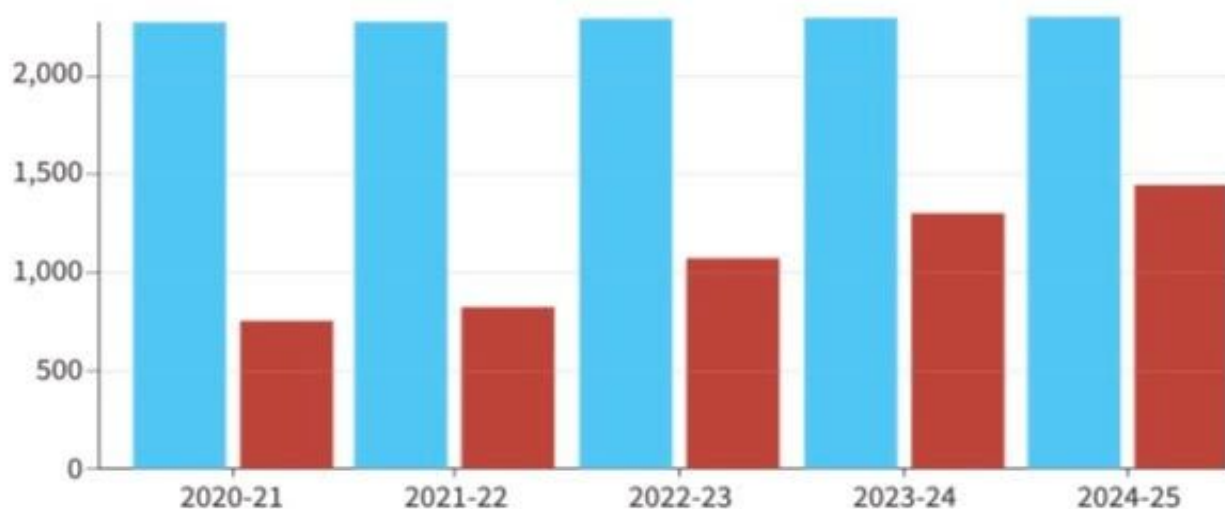
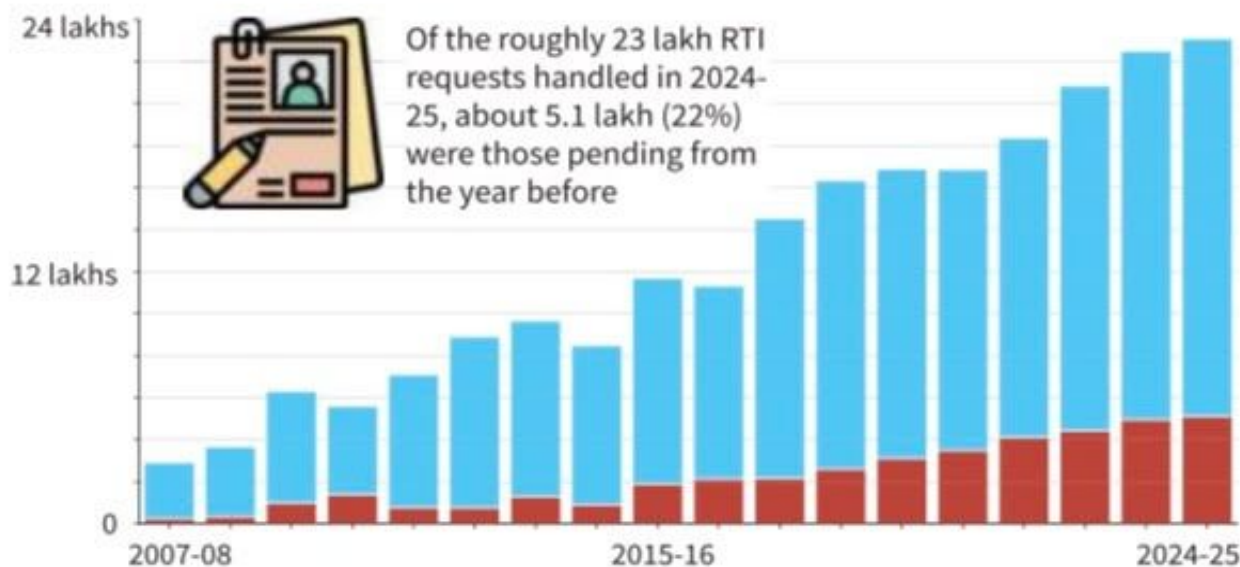


Chart 2: The number of RTI requests filed every year and the pendencies from previous years have consistently grown over the years

Pending requests from previous year
New requests



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Indian Economy

Newspaper : The Indian Express Page No : 13

FERR: China's Model & RBI's Adoption

1. Foreign Exchange Risk Reserve (FERR)

- Regulatory reserve requirement for banks' specified forex derivative exposures
- Reserve ratio: 20% (as reported in the article)
- Purpose → Higher cost of taking covered forex positions; risk mitigation

2. China's Precedent

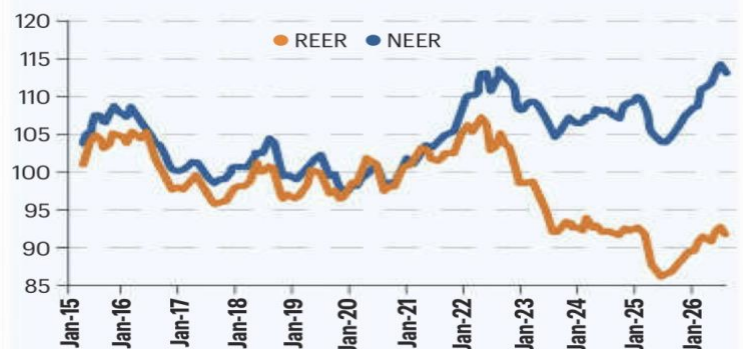
- People's Bank of China (PBoC) → Forex risk reserve mechanism
- March 2026 (as reported) → Reserve ratio reduced to 0%
- Rationale → Yuan strengthening against the US dollar
- Earlier reserve requirement → Higher cost of betting against the yuan
- Policy lesson → Reserve ratio adjustment as a currency-management tool

3. RBI's Approach

- Adoption of a China-style regulatory instrument
- FERR ratio → Increased to 20% (as reported)
- Target → Specified rupee-linked forex derivative transactions
- Objective → Curb excessive speculative positions; ease depreciation pressure

• CHINA VS THE WORLD: YUAN EDITION

Last week, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) issued an unusual statement defending its exchange rate policy. The central bank's defence comes amid accusations that it deliberately keeps the yuan undervalued so Chinese exports are cheap for foreign buyers.



• The PBoC rejected these claims, saying its trade surplus is built on 40 years of reforms and innovation, among other factors, while countries with a trade deficit should improve their government finances and raise domestic savings.

• According to Nomura, the yuan's nominal (NEER) and inflation-adjusted (REER) effective exchange rates have

been diverging since early 2022 largely due to the persistently low price rises in China. This, Nomura said, has "preserved the price competitiveness of Chinese exports".

• "Without reflation of the domestic economy, gradual nominal appreciation alone is unlikely to narrow China's trade surplus materially," the Japanese brokerage said.

SOURCE: BIS, WIND, NOMURA GLOBAL ECONOMICS



FERR: China's Model & RBI's Adoption



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Indian Economy

Newspaper : The Indian Express Page No : 13

FERR, Rupee Depreciation & Yuan

Competitiveness

1. Transmission Mechanism

- FERR $\uparrow$ $\rightarrow$ Cost of covered forex positions $\uparrow$
- Speculative demand for foreign currency $\rightarrow$ Potential moderation
- Rupee depreciation pressure $\rightarrow$ Potential short-term relief
- Limitation $\rightarrow$ No direct correction of underlying external imbalances

2. Yuan: NEER vs REER

- NEER $\rightarrow$ Trade-weighted nominal exchange-rate index
- REER $\rightarrow$ NEER adjusted for relative inflation / price levels
- Since 2022 (as reported) $\rightarrow$ Divergence between China's NEER and REER
- Persistently low Chinese price rises $\rightarrow$ Export price competitiveness
- Nominal appreciation alone $\rightarrow$ Limited correction of trade surplus without domestic reflation

3. Trade & Currency Linkages

- Trade surplus $\rightarrow$ Foreign exchange inflows; currency pressures depend on broader flows and policy
- Trade deficit $\rightarrow$ Foreign currency demand; potential depreciation pressure
- Importers $\rightarrow$ Foreign currency payments; exchange-rate risk
- Hedging $\rightarrow$ Protection against adverse exchange-rate movements
- FERR limitation $\rightarrow$ Temporary breathing room; global factors and balance-of-payments dynamics remain decisive



TRISHNA Mission



SYLLABUS : Prelims : General Science
Newspaper : The Hindu **Page No :** 14

TRISHNA Mission

- **Agencies:** ISRO (India) + CNES (France)
- **Mission type:** Earth observation; natural resource monitoring
- **Launch vehicle:** PSLV (planned)
- **Orbit:** Sun-synchronous polar orbit
- **Target launch:** 2027 (current CNES schedule)
CNES
+1
- **Earlier joint satellites:**
Megha-Tropiques; SARAL

Major applications

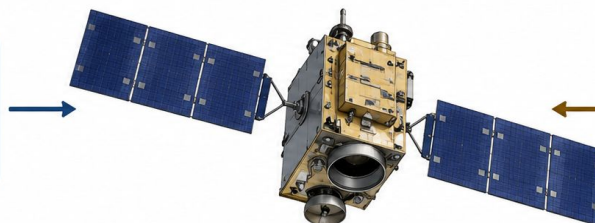
- Agricultural water stress; irrigation planning
- Evapotranspiration; water-use efficiency
- Drought and ecosystem health monitoring

- Urban heat islands; surface temperature
- Coastal and inland water monitoring

Factual Prelims pointers

- Spatial resolution: approximately **60 metres**
- Revisit frequency: approximately **3 days** at the equator
- Thermal infrared → surface temperature and emissivity
- Visible/infrared observations → vegetation and surface characteristics
- Applications: climate monitoring, agriculture, water-resource management

ISRO
Visible-Shortwave
Infrared (VSWIR)



CNES
Thermal Infrared
(TIR)



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Banking

Newspaper : The Indian Express Page No : 13

Quantum Computing: Emerging Cybersecurity Threat

- **News context:** Indian banks preparing for quantum-related cybersecurity risks
- **Conventional computing:** Bit → 0 or 1
- **Quantum computing:** Qubit → superposition of states
- **Core threat:** Breaking existing encryption methods
- **Potentially vulnerable systems:**
 - Digital banking and payments
 - Customer data and financial records
 - Digital signatures and secure communications
- **Long-term concern:** Data security in the quantum era

The Emerging Threat to Digital Security

- **Existing cryptography:** Mathematical problems difficult for conventional computers
- **Quantum threat:** Potential compromise of widely used encryption methods
- **Harvest Now, Decrypt Later (HNDL):** Encrypted data stolen today → decrypted in the future
- **Potential consequences:**
 - Financial fraud and data breaches
 - Identity theft

- Compromise of sensitive government and financial information
- **Key response:** Transition to quantum-resistant encryption
- **Crypto-agility:** Ability to upgrade encryption systems as threats evolve

India's Preparedness & Way Forward

- **National Quantum Mission (2023):** ₹6,003.65 crore; period 2023–24 to 2030–31
- **RBI:** Cybersecurity, IT governance and technology resilience in banking
- **CERT-In:** Cybersecurity incident response
- **Way forward:**
 - Identify vulnerable encryption systems
 - Adopt post-quantum cryptography
 - Strengthen digital payment infrastructure
 - Improve data protection and cyber resilience
 - Upgrade legacy banking systems



Indonesia's Orangutans Under Threat



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Environment

Newspaper : The Indian Express **Page No : 12**

About News:

- ❖ **Species:** Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*)
- ❖ **Location:** Ketapang district, West Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo
- ❖ **Agencies:** West Kalimantan Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) + IAR Indonesia / YIARI
- ❖ **Trigger:** Forest and land fires; El Niño-associated dry conditions
- ❖ **Impacts:** Habitat destruction • fragmentation • burns • smoke inhalation • food scarcity
- ❖ **Additional threats:** Oil-palm expansion • deforestation • poaching
- ❖ **Conservation response:** Rescue • veterinary care • habitat suitability assessment • translocation • rehabilitation

About Orangutans

- ❖ **Order:** Primates
- ❖ **Family:** Hominidae — great apes
- ❖ **Geographical range:** Southeast Asia; naturally restricted to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra
- ❖ **Habitat:** Tropical rainforests; also peat-swamp and other forest ecosystems
- ❖ **Lifestyle:** Predominantly arboreal; highly adapted to life in trees

- ❖ **Diet:** Primarily frugivorous; also leaves, bark, insects and other plant material
- ❖ **Biological traits:** Long arms • grasping hands and feet • high intelligence • tool use
- ❖ **Major threats:** Habitat loss and fragmentation • forest fires • hunting and poaching
- ❖ **International trade:** CITES Appendix I — highest level of protection against commercial international trade.

CONSERVATION CHALLENGES

- **Wildfire-climate link:** Prolonged drought + dry vegetation/peatlands → increased fire risk
- **Habitat fragmentation:** Isolated forest patches; restricted movement; reduced food availability
- **Human-wildlife conflict:** Displacement into plantations and settlements
- **Translocation:** Site selection based on food, water, carrying capacity and forest connectivity
- **Long-term solution:** In-situ habitat protection + fire prevention + forest restoration + peatland rewetting
- **Important caveat:** Rescue and relocation alone cannot ensure long-term survival; translocation can cause stress, disease transmission and competition.



Indonesia's Orangutans Under Threat



SYLLABUS : Prelims : Environment

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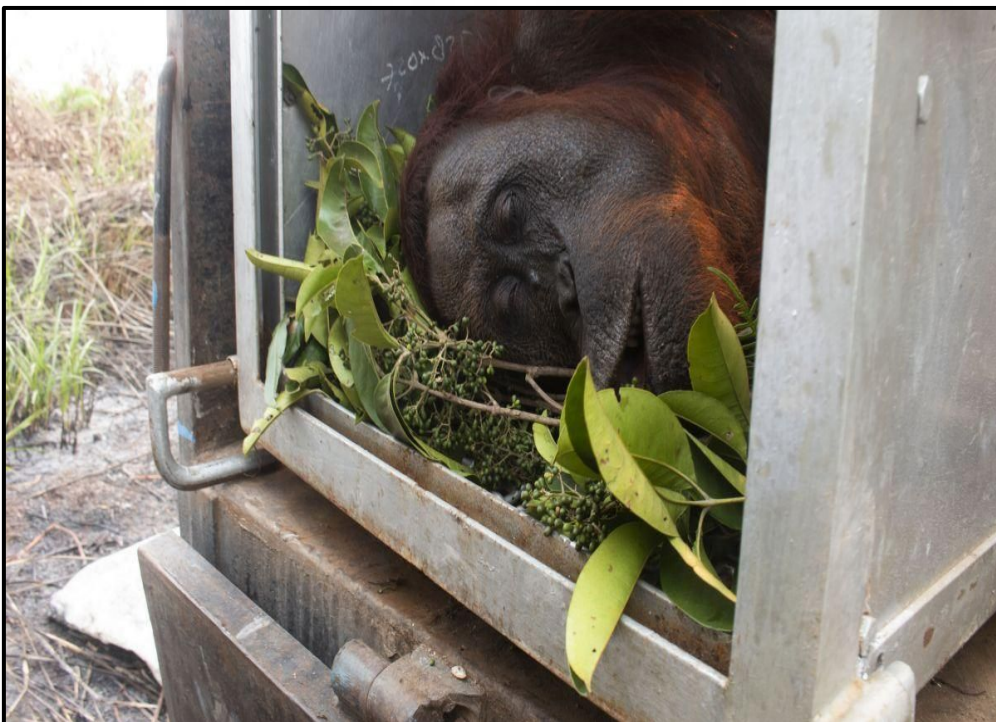
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Orangutans rescued in
West Kalimantan
since August 2026

8

Orangutans relocated to
Batu Nyambu Protection Forest
in October 2026

Species	Natural distribution	IUCN status
Bornean orangutan	Borneo	Critically Endangered
Sumatran orangutan	Northern Sumatra	Critically Endangered
Tapanuli orangutan	Batang Toru ecosystem, North Sumatra	Critically Endangered



Q1. With reference to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), consider the following statements:

1. The Central Government can designate an individual as a terrorist under the UAPA without securing a prior conviction by a court.
2. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has the power to investigate cases under the UAPA.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: c

Q2. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) and Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)?

1. An increase in the Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) indicates an improvement in trade competitiveness.
2. A decrease in the NEER suggests that exports become cheaper and imports become more expensive, enhancing trade competitiveness.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: b

Q3. With reference to the TRISHNA Mission, consider the following statements:

1. It is a joint Earth-observation mission of ISRO and France's CNES for monitoring natural resources.
2. The mission is planned to be launched using the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV).
3. The satellite is intended to operate in a Sun-synchronous polar orbit.

Which one of the following conclusions is correct?

- a) Only one statement is correct.
- b) Only two statements are correct, and one of them is Statement 1.

c) Only two statements are correct, and one of them is Statement 2.

d) All three statements are correct.

Answer: b

Q4. With reference to Quantum Computing, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike classical computers, quantum computers use qubits that can exist in a superposition of states.
2. The National Quantum Mission is administered under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
3. Quantum entanglement occurs when two qubits share a quantum state, creating correlations regardless of the distance between them.

Which one of the following conclusions is correct?

- a) Only one statement is correct.
- b) Only two statements are correct, and one of them is Statement 2.
- c) Only two statements are correct, and one of them is Statement 3.
- d) All three statements are correct.

Answer: c

Q5. With reference to Orangutans, consider the following statements:

1. Orangutans are naturally found in the wild in India.
2. Orangutans are native to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra in Southeast Asia.
3. Orangutans are predominantly arboreal and highly adapted to life in trees.

How many of the above given statements is/are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Answer: b





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