



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

8th October 2026



Need to safeguard price stability

CONTEXT: Why the RBI Has Turned Cautious Again?

From Basics to Advanced

RBI MONETARY POLICY COMMITTEE

Steering India's Economic Stability & Growth

6-MEMBER COMMITTEE: GOVERNOR + 5 EXPERTS

PRIMARY MANDATE

PRICE STABILITY
(2-6% Inflation Target)

SUPPORT ECONOMIC GROWTH

KEY FUNCTIONS

SETS REPO RATE
(Benchmark Interest Rate)

MANAGES MONEY SUPPLY & CREDIT FLOW

MEETS 4X & COMMUNICATES DECISIONS

FOR A STABLE & PROSPEROUS INDIA.

RBI Act, 1934

- **LAF**
- Flexible **inflation targeting** framework
- **Transmission Mechanism:**

Repo Rate → Bank lending rates → Home/ Auto/ Business loan EMIs → Consumer spending → Aggregate Demand → Inflation & Growth

Stances of the RBI

RBI Policy Stances — What They Mean

How RBI balances Inflation vs Growth through guidance on interest rates



ACCOMMODATIVE

RBI's Priority: Growth & Liquidity

Interest Rate Bias:
Rates ↓ or stay low

Simple Meaning: RBI ready to inject liquidity to support economy



NEUTRAL

RBI's Priority: Balance both

Interest Rate Bias:
No clear bias

Simple Meaning: RBI can raise or cut rates depending on data



CALIBRATED TIGHTENING

RBI's Priority: Inflation control

Interest Rate Bias:
Mostly ↑ (not ↓)

Simple Meaning: Rates likely to rise gradually if inflation worsens



HAWKISH

RBI's Priority: Strong inflation fight

Interest Rate Bias:
Rates ↑ aggressively

Simple Meaning: RBI aims to drain liquidity and curb demand-led inflation

Growth Focus

Inflation Focus

Key Policy Guidance Box

RBI "stance" signals its future rate direction, influencing markets, borrowers, and investors.

Quick Examples (Side Panel)

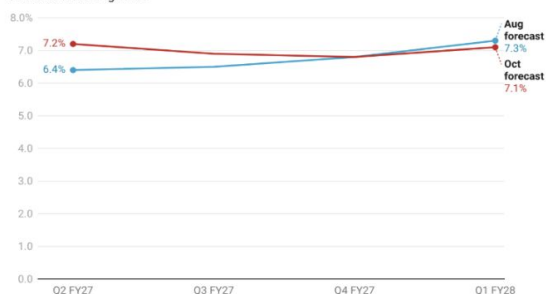
Pandemic (2020–22): Accommodative
High inflation periods: Calibrated tightening
Persistent inflation shocks: Hawkish

Need to safeguard price stability

CONTEXT: Why the RBI Has Turned Cautious Again?

The RBI's job: control inflation without killing growth

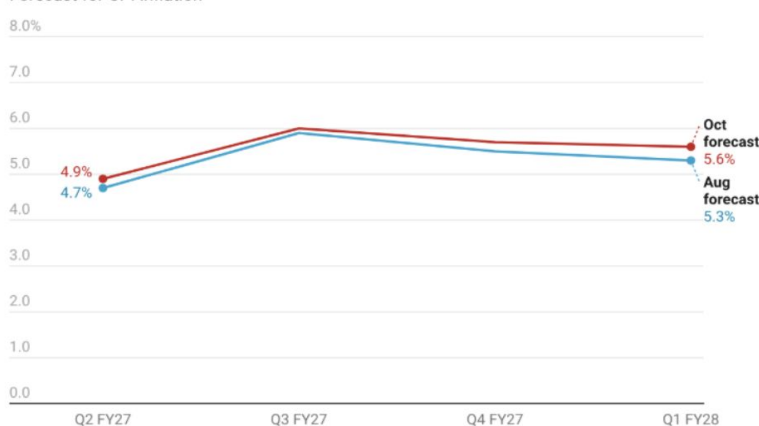
Forecast for GDP growth



Source: RBI • Created with Datanwrapper

How RBI's inflation, growth forecasts have changed from Aug

Forecast for CPI inflation



Factors

Crude oil prices rising

\$ strengthening

Supply chain disruptions

Food

Global uncertainty

Effect

Imported inflation ↑

Rupee depreciates,
imports costlier

Input costs ↑, output ↓

5%+ food inflation

Investment, consumption

UPSC PYQ (P) 2017

Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)?

1. It decides the RBI's benchmark interest rates.
2. It is a 12-member body including the Governor of RBI and is reconstituted every year.
3. It functions under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

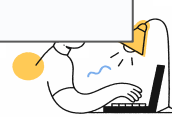
UPSC PYQ (P) 2020

If the RBI decides to adopt an expansionist monetary policy, which of the following would it **not** do?

1. Cut and optimize the Statutory Liquidity Ratio
2. Increase the Marginal Standing Facility Rate
3. Cut the Bank Rate and Repo Rate

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Need to safeguard price stability

CONTEXT: Why the RBI Has Turned Cautious Again?

The Status Quo Now

US yields ↑

NRI capital inflow

Modern central-bank triangle

🇮🇳 Domestic inflation

📈 Domestic growth

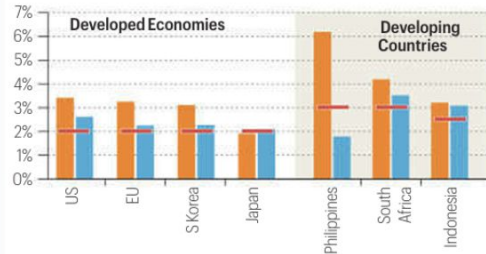
🌐 Global financial conditions

• RBI JOINS INTEREST RATE HIKE CLUB

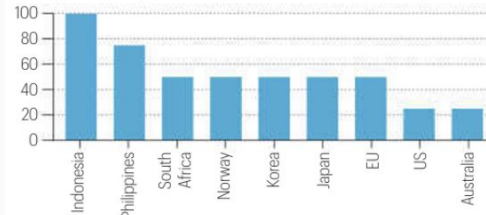
- It is not just India. Major central banks have tightened policy or raised interest rates in response to rising prices amid supply shocks and high crude oil prices.
- Inflation in most economies has crossed the central banks' comfort zone, and has been hovering above the pre-West Asia war era.

Inflation Remains Above Target in Most Economies

- Latest CPI Inflation
- Central Bank Target
- Average Pre West Asia Conflict (Nov 2025-Jan 2026)

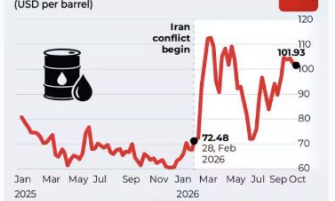


Changes in Policy Rate Over the Last 6 Months (in basis points)



SOURCE: HAVER, REFINITIV, CAREEDGE, DATA AS OF 27TH SEPTEMBER 2026

Brent crude price



Inflation



Repo rate



Critical Evaluation

👍 The **Positives** (Advantages)

Taming **Broad-Based** Inflation

Better Returns for **Savers**

Defending the **Indian Rupee**

Proactive **Macroeconomic Stability**

👎 The **Negatives** (Disadvantages)

EMI Hikes for **Borrowers**

Costlier **Retail** and **Corporate Credit**

Pressure on **Margin-Sensitive Sectors**

Impact on **GDP**



Need to safeguard price stability



CONTEXT: Why the RBI Has Turned Cautious Again?

Why inflation management is not the RBI's job alone?

Excess demand

RBI monetary tightening

Food shortage

Supply management + imports + buffer stocks

Crude shock

Diversification + strategic reserves + fiscal/tax response

Supply-chain bottlenecks

Logistics + storage + infrastructure

Currency pressure

RBI + external-sector management

Climate shock

Resilient agriculture + irrigation + crop diversification

Mains Practise Question

Monetary policy alone cannot sustainably control supply-driven inflation in India. Examine the complementary role of fiscal, agricultural, energy and trade policies.

(15 Marks, 250 words)



CONTEXT: What India's Wildlife Recoveries Teach Us About Conservation

Some Success Stories

Across the world, scientists, governments and communities are bringing plants and animals back from the brink of extinction. In India, a Great Indian Bustard chick has hatched in Kutch, Gujarat, after a decade, bringing fresh hope for this critically endangered bird. In Spain and Portugal, restoring habitat and prey, breeding lynx and returning them to the wild helped the Iberian lynx grow from 62 mature individuals in 2001 to 648 in 2022. The return of the scimitar-horned oryx to the wild in Chad, Africa, and the saiga antelope's recovery in Kazakhstan offer further proof of what determined action can achieve. During Wildlife Week (October 2-8), we can celebrate these gains while asking what it will take to sustain them.



Vulnerable



Critically Endangered



Vulnerable



Vulnerable



Endangered



Vulnerable



Vulnerable



Endangered

India's problems with biodiversity

1/17 Megadiverse countries

IUCN: about 7.2%!

National Red List Roadmap in 2025

Major drivers

Species + habitat

2.4% of world's total land area
7% to 8% of all recorded species
104,500+ species of animals
Mammals (CR): 9
Birds (CR): 18
Reptiles & Amphibians (CR): 26
55,300+ species of plants



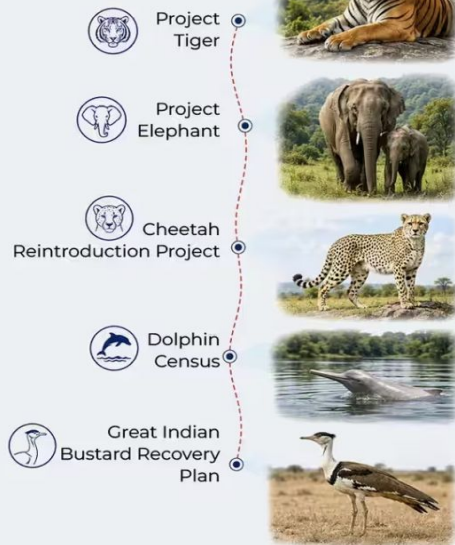
1. Habitat **loss + fragmentation**
2. **Poaching/illegal trade**
3. **Pollution and toxins**
4. **Invasive alien species**
5. **Climate change**
6. **Disease**
7. **Human-wildlife conflict**
8. **Infrastructure**
9. **Unsustainable extraction**

8th October 2026

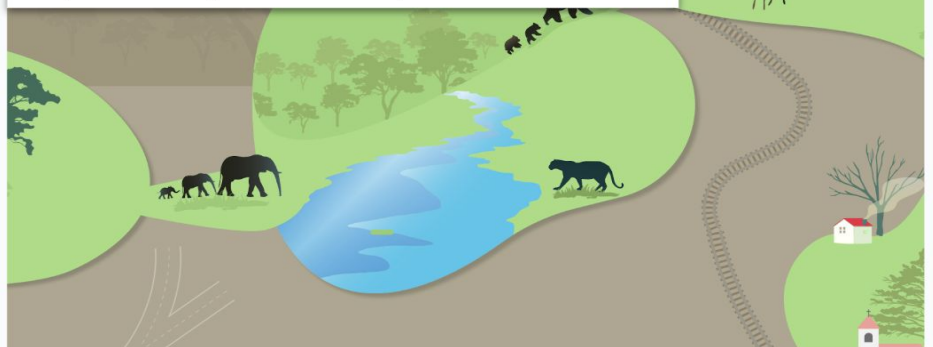
CONTEXT: What India's Wildlife Recoveries Teach Us About Conservation

India's evolving broader frameworks

Conservation missions saving wildlife



The Hindu
<https://www.thehindu.com > News > India>
No State can block traditional routes of elephants
17 Aug 2026 — Supreme Court rules states cannot obstruct elephant corridors, emphasizing wildlife protection and banning cruel methods to deter elephants.



Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats

1. Support to Protected Areas
2. Protection of wildlife outside Protected Areas and mitigation of human-wildlife conflict
3. Recovery programmes for critically endangered species and habitats.

India's evolving broader frameworks

Other frameworks

- **Wildlife (Protection) Act (WPA), 1972**
- **Protected Area Network**
- **Joint Forest Management**
- **Sacred Groves**
- **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

Decoding the 23 targets set at COP15

A total of 196 countries have signed a historic deal to protect 30% of the world for nature by 2030 in Montreal

REDUCING THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY	MEETING HUMAN REQUIREMENTS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE	TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING
1) Halting biodiversity loss: Bringing the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero, while respecting the rights of indigenous people 2) Effective restoration: At least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration 3) Mapping linkages: Sustainable use of above areas is consistent with conservation outcomes 4) Saving endangered species: Urgent steps to halt human induced extinction of threatened species; maintain their diversity through in situ and ex situ conservation 5) Protecting wild species: Sustainable, safe and legal use of wild species; preventing overexploitation 6) Invasive alien species: Mitigating their impacts by reducing rates of introduction by 50%; controlling them in priority sites such as islands 7) Tackling pollution: Reduce pollution risks to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions 8) Climate crisis: Minimise impact of climate change and ocean acidification through nature-based solutions	9) Serving humans: Ensure use of wild species yields benefits for humans, especially for those most dependent on biodiversity 10) Ecosystem productivity: Sustainable management of areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry for resilience and long-term productivity 11) Handling nature's contributions: Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people through regulation of air, water, and climate 12) Biodiversity in urban fabric: Increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas 13) Sharing genetic resources: Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures to ensure equal sharing of benefits of genetic resources	14) Policy-making: Integration of biodiversity and its values into policies across all levels of gov, other sectors 15) Legal perils for businesses: Regular assessments by transnational firms of their risks, dependencies, impacts on biodiversity; report on compliance with regulations 16) Making eco-friendly choices: Encouraging people to make sustainable consumption choices, reduce global footprint of consumption 17) Biosecurity measures: Adopting such steps for handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits 18) Removal of harmful incentives: Identify by 2025, and eliminate/reform incentives harmful for biodiversity; cut them by \$500 bn per year by 2030 19) Biodiversity finance: Increasing financial resources, mobilising \$200 billion per year by 2030 20) Technical cooperation: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology 21) Sharing knowledge: Access to information by decision makers, practitioners and public; access to technologies of indigenous peoples only with their consent 22) Equal representation: Ensuring equitable representation in decision-making 23) Gender based review: A gender-responsive approach by recognising women's rights and access to natural resources

2022 Amendment And Recent Rules

CITES species inclusion | 2022 amendment included CITES-listed species within the scope of the Wildlife (Protection) Act by incorporating them into a newly created Schedule IV

Mandatory registration | Living Animal Species (Reporting and Registration) Rules, 2024, require anyone possessing a living specimen of a species in Schedule IV to register it on PARIVESH 2.0 portal. This applies to owners of existing exotic pets as well as those acquiring new ones

Lifetime tracking | New legal framework allows govt to monitor birth, transfer, and death of registered exotic animals to ensure better management and conservation

CONTEXT: What India's Wildlife Recoveries Teach Us About Conservation

Species recovery requires more than preventing extinction

Data + recovery indicators

Population size

Breeding success

Juvenile survival

Protect habitats + corridors

Range expansion

Habitat quality

Long-term conservation
finance

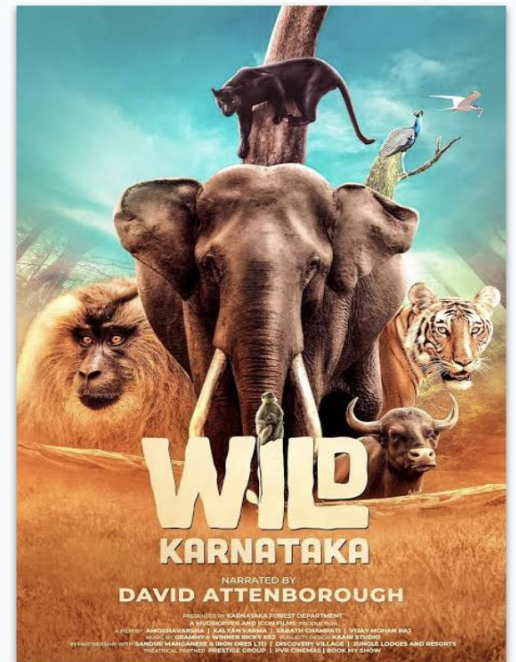
Genetic diversity

Connectivity

Strengthen field science

Human-conflict levels.

Species specific



Species specific Conservation



Mains Practice Question

A shift from species protection to species recovery is necessary for India's wildlife policy. Discuss the institutional and ecological changes required.

(15 Marks, 250 words)



Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No.** 6

India's stakes in the Global Pandemic Agreement

Newspaper

TH

Page Number

6

Decoding the Jargon

1. **Pandemic Prevention** (stopping diseases), **Preparedness** (PPE and hospital beds), and **Response** (rapid global vaccine rollout)
2. **WHO-Pandemic Agreement**
3. **Pathogen Access and Benefit-Sharing**

The Issue	Global North Stance	Global South Stance
One Health Monitoring	Demand strict, binding targets.	Refuse without funding.
Technology Transfer & IP	Reject binding targets.	Demand sharing.
Sovereignty vs. Global Rules	US: WHO declaring a pandemic or forcing pathogen sharing threatens its national sovereignty and interests.	International coordination must respect a nation's right to shape policies based on its own domestic circumstances.

MAINS VALUE ADDITIONS

"Pharmacy of the World" Paradox

- **Volume of vaccines vs. IP**
- **Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Dependency**
- **Tech Gap**

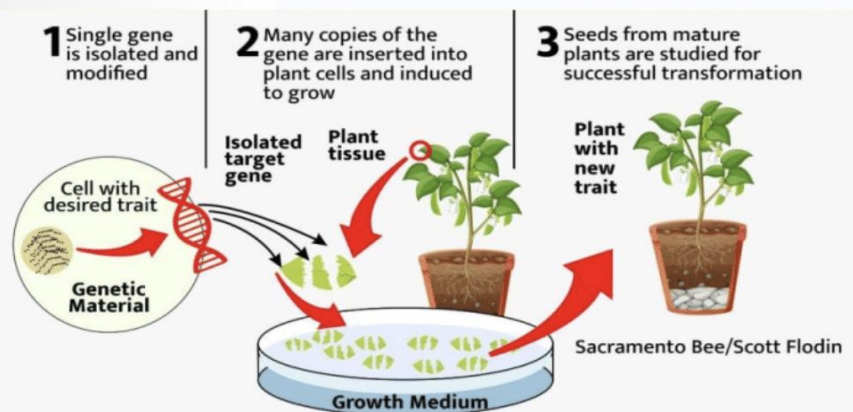
3 Strategic Options Going Forward

- **Technical areas:** One Health, disease surveillance, and health workforce training
- **Leverage Global Groupings:** H20 Summit, Global Initiative for Digital Health, Partners for Multilateralism
- **Domestic Architecture**



Syllabus: Prelims: Agriculture
Newspaper: Indian Express, Page No. 1

Genetic Modification



COMMON OBJECTIVES



Pest resistance



Herbicide tolerance



Disease resistance



Improved nutritional quality



Better tolerance to drought and salinity

Bt Cotton



Genes: *cry1Ac* and *cry2Ab*.
Source: *Bacillus thuringiensis*
Superpower: Insect Resistance.

Status in India: EPA, 1986 + GEAC + Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (DBT)



Status of GM Crops in India

Crop Type	Status in India	Key Details
Bt Cotton (Non-Food)	Approved & Widely Cultivated	Commercialised in 2002 . It contains genes (<i>cry1Ac</i> and <i>cry2Ab</i>) from the soil bacterium <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> to naturally fight the destructive pink bollworm . Today, it covers over 96% of India's total cotton acreage.
GM Mustard (DMH-11) (Food)	Conditional Approval / Under Legal Review	Developed by Delhi University to increase seed yield and oil content. It received conditional environmental clearance from regulators in 2022, but its commercial release has been subject to scrutiny and ongoing Supreme Court reviews .
Bt Brinjal (Food)	Under Moratorium	Cleared by regulators in 2009 to fight the Fruit & Shoot Borer pest, but the government imposed an indefinite moratorium in 2010 due to public and environmental safety concerns. Limited biosafety trials resumed later.



GM CROP TRIALS

Transgenic field crop trials have taken place in eight Indian states and territories over the past year.



Syllabus: Prelims: Agriculture
Newspaper: Indian Express, Page No. 1

Illegal HT Cotton

MORE THAN a quarter of the total area cultivated under cotton in India comprises “illegal” hybrids incorporating unapproved genetically modified (GM) traits, including resistance to glyphosate herbicide.

Out of the 114.8 lakh hectares (lh) area sown under cotton by Indian farmers in 2025-26, an estimated 26.2-29 lh, i.e. 24-30%, was of hybrids containing unauthorised herbicide-tolerant (HT) or *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) genes, ac-

- **Labour** shortage
- **Manual Weeding:** Rs 12,000 to Rs 15,000 per acre
- **Glyphosate Cost:** Rs 750 to Rs 850
- **Vip3A upgrade**

• THE ‘HOTSPOT’ SURVEY DISTRICTS

Maharashtra	Akola, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Wardha, Yavatmal
Telangana	Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Karimnagar, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Mahabubabad
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Kurnool, Guntur, Palnadu
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh, Phalodi

SOURCE: SOUTH ASIA BIOTECHNOLOGY CENTRE FIELD ASSESSMENT.

• Estimated market share of illegal HTBt cotton

	Total Cotton Area (lakh hectares)	Illegal HTBt Area (lakh hectares)	Illegal HTBt Area
Maharashtra	38.5	9.6-10.7	25-28%
Gujarat	20.9	6.2-6.6	30-32%
Telangana	20.5	5.5-6.1	27-30%
Andhra Pradesh	5.4	0.8-0.9	15-18%
Rajasthan	6.4	0.5-0.6	8-10%
Others	23.1	3.6-4.1	16-18%
TOTAL	114.8	26.2-29.0	24-30%

SOURCE: SOUTH ASIA BIOTECHNOLOGY CENTRE FIELD ASSESSMENT

Gene: cp4-epsps.
Source: Agrobacterium
Superpower: Herbicide
Tolerance

Status in India: 100% ILLEGAL
Glyphosate = “carpet bomb”

Gene: Vip3A (upgraded)
Source: Bt
Superpower: Broader
Insect Resistance

Status in India: ILLEGAL for
commercial cultivation

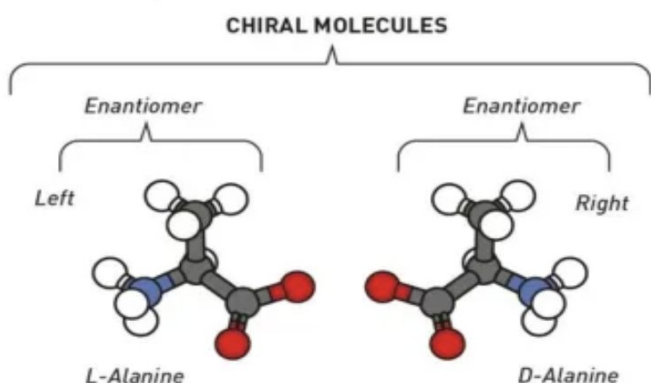


Syllabus: Prelims: Science

Newspaper: Indian Express, **Page No.** 16

Deep Basics: "Mirror Image" (Chirality)

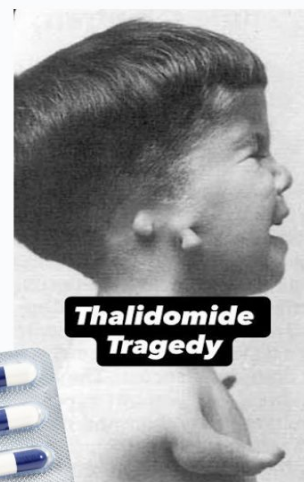
Molecules that exist as two non-identical mirror images are called *chiral* molecules. The mirror images are called *enantiomers* and are defined as either right or left. If a group of molecules – such as amino acids – consists of only right enantiomers or left enantiomers, this is called *homochirality*.



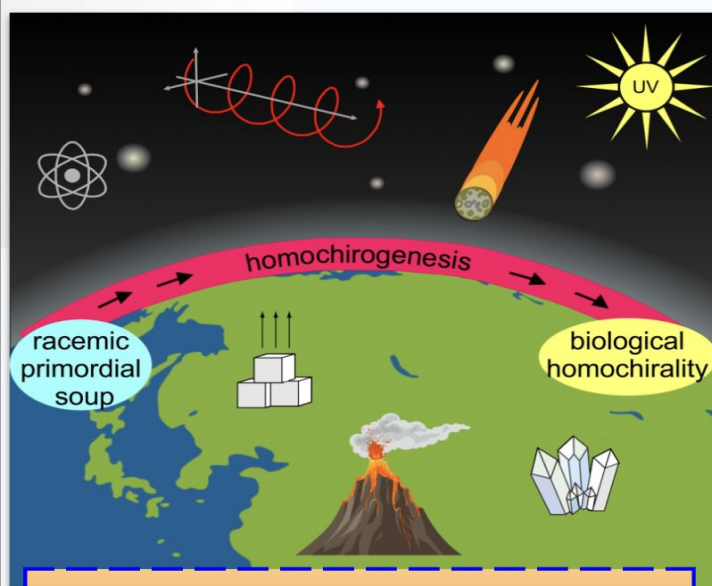
Why it Matters in Biology?



Nausea vs Severe birth defects



The Century-Old Mystery: Homochirality

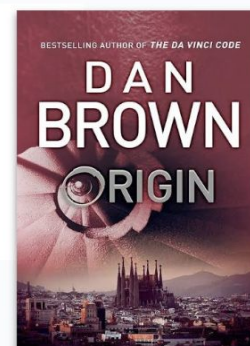
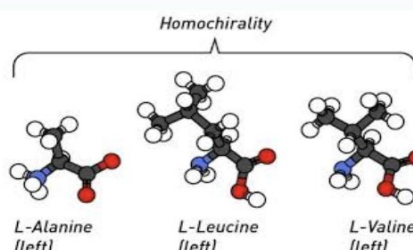


Scientists couldn't explain how this "**spontaneous symmetry breaking**" happened **before life even began**.

Racemic mixture: 50/50 mixture

Almost 100% of amino acids in living beings are Left-handed.

Almost 100% of sugars in living beings are Right-handed.

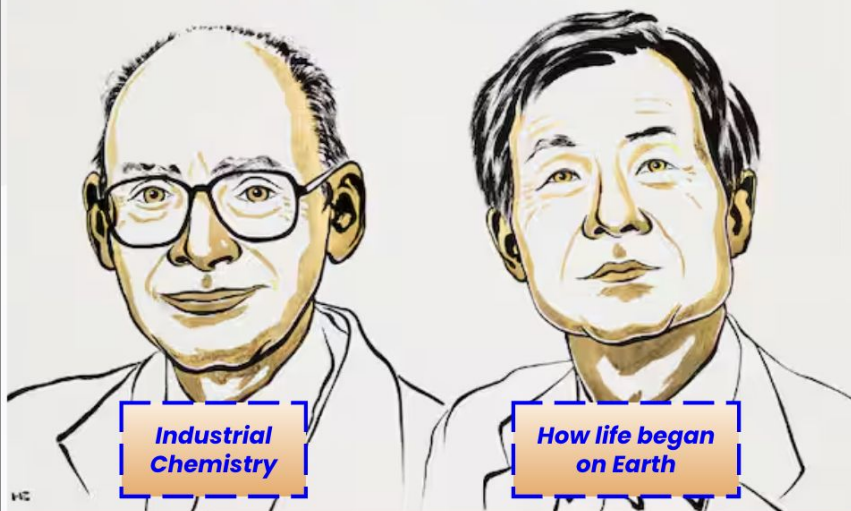


Syllabus: Prelims: Science

Newspaper: Indian Express, **Page No.** 16

The 2026 Nobel Laureates & Their Breakthroughs

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY 2026



Henri B. Kagan

Kenso Soai

"for the discovery of non-linear effects
and autocatalysis in asymmetric organic synthesis"

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Asymmetric organic synthesis

Deliberately creating **just one mirror image** of a molecule

Non-Linear Effect of Catalysts

Origin of Life Solution



Soai Reaction

Autocatalysis: Where a molecule
acts as catalyst for its own creation,
favoring its own mirror image

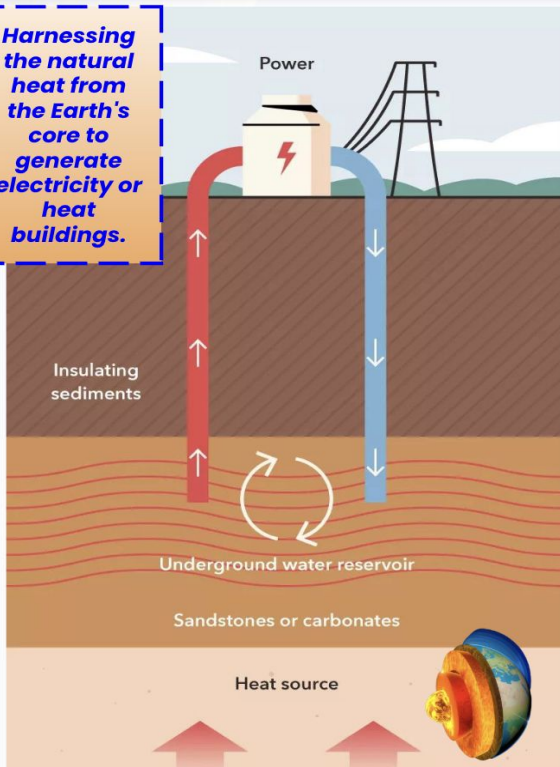


Syllabus: Prelims: Science

Newspaper: The Hindu, Page No. 13

Geothermal Energy

Harnessing the natural heat from the Earth's core to generate electricity or heat buildings.



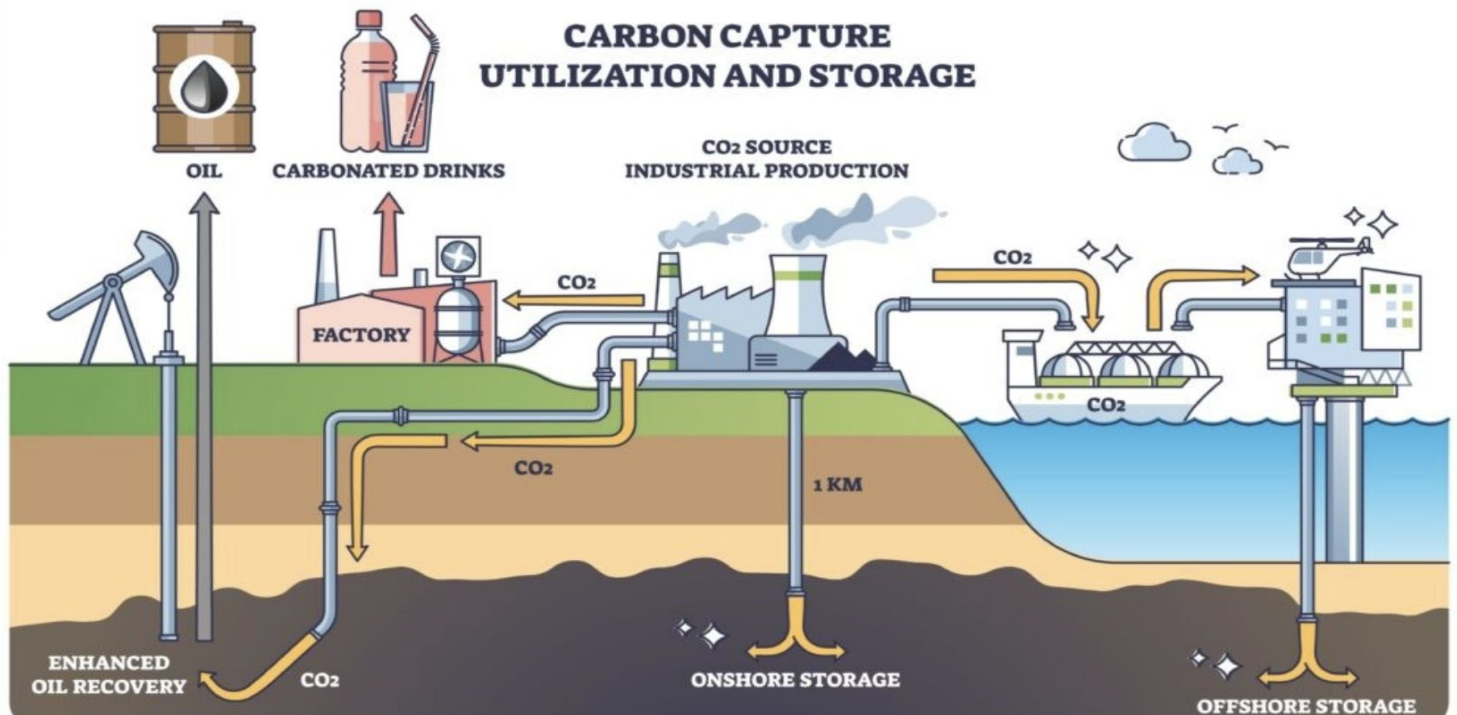
GSI Identified Geothermal Energy Sites



Next-Gen Geothermal or Enhanced Geothermal Systems

Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage

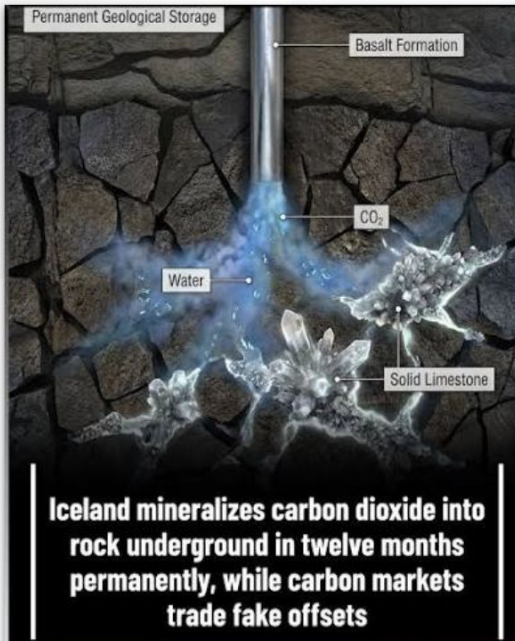
CARBON CAPTURE UTILIZATION AND STORAGE



Syllabus: Prelims: Science

Newspaper: The Hindu, **Page No.** 13

'Carbon-to-Stone' (Carbfix Technology)



How Solid Carbon works:

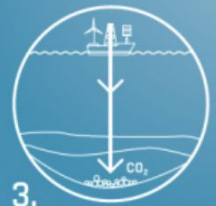
A specific, highly successful type of CCUS developed in Iceland



1. Capture carbon dioxide
Pull CO₂ out of the atmosphere.



2. Pump below seafloor
Pump CO₂ down through the water column into the sub seafloor.

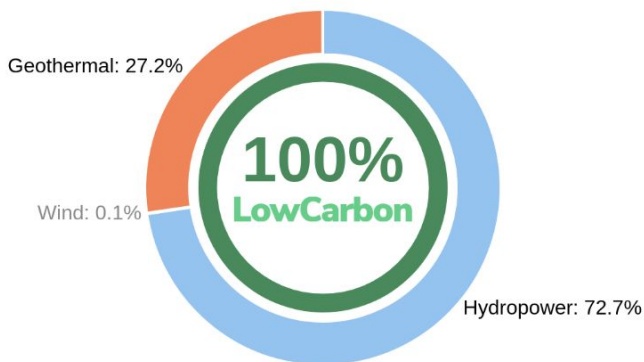


3. Turn into rock
In a short amount of time, the CO₂ becomes rock.

Basalt rocks = rich in calcium, magnesium, and iron
CO₂-infused water + Rocks = **solid carbonate minerals**
Deccan Traps

Why does Iceland need India?

Electricity generation in Iceland in 2025



The Two-Pronged Pitch:

National Policy on Geothermal Energy

- 10.6 GW untapped geothermal potential
- Regulatory + land + forest

"Hard-to-Abate" Sectors

- Steel and Cement industries

Potential Trappy Areas

1. Geothermal energy is an intermittent source
2. Carbfix technology can be deployed in the limestone caves of Meghalaya to store carbon.
3. National Policy on Geothermal Energy will replace coal thermal power plants by 2047.
4. In CCUS, Utilization' primarily means pumping CO₂ into the atmosphere to enhance plant growth



RBI scheme for NBFC Account Aggregators

Syllabus: Prelims: Economy
Newspaper: Indian Express, **Page No.** 17

The Basics: What is an Account Aggregator?

The new framework

The system has three components: FIUs, FIPs, and account aggregators. Account aggregators are entities licensed by RBI to collect and share financial information.



FIU/FIP is a financial entity like a bank, mutual fund or insurance company

AAs with operating licence

- ▶ CAMS Finserv
- ▶ Finvu
- ▶ OneMoney
- ▶ National Asset Data Company (NADL)

Major AAs with in principle licence

- ▶ Perfios Account Aggregation Services Pvt. Ltd
- ▶ Phone Pe Technology Services Pvt. Ltd
- ▶ Yodlee Finsoft Pvt. Ltd

A digital postman!

NBFCs (RBI)

Function:

1. Secure
2. Consent-based bridge

"Data Blind"

Source: sahamati.org.in, Mint Research

What does RBI's "Interoperability" mean?

What RBI announced:

- **Interoperability among all NBFC-Account Aggregators**
- **Single Consolidated Account Statement**
- **Deadline:** Dec 31, 2026, IRDAI

Macro Benefit

- For the **Common Investor**
- For **MSMEs & Small Businesses**

Putting all your finances in one place

Banks are using the account aggregator (AA) framework to let customers see all bank accounts data in one place. Insurance and investment products are also being integrated

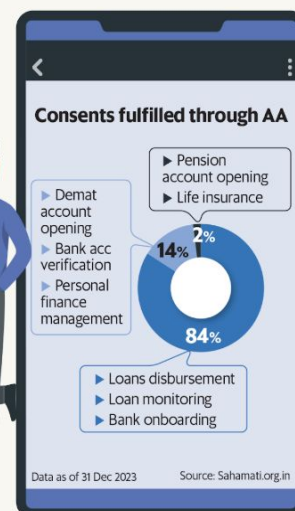
ILLUSTRATION

How to pull all your bank data in one place



How banks can tap other bank data

- ▶ IDFC First Bank has partnered with Perfios (Anumati)
- ▶ IDFC First is the Financial Information User (FIU)
- ▶ PERFIOS is the Account Aggregator (AA)
- ▶ ALL your other banks are Financial Information Providers (FIP)



Benefits

- ▶ You can see all account balances in a single app
- ▶ You can see all transactions in a single app

Data as of 31 Dec 2023

Source: Sahamati.org.in

GRAPHICS: PARAS JAIN/MINT

RBI scheme for NBFC Account Aggregators

Syllabus: Prelims: Economy
Newspaper: Indian Express, Page No. 17

Potential Trappy Areas

Trap 1: "Account Aggregators are regulated by SEBI

because they handle stock market data."

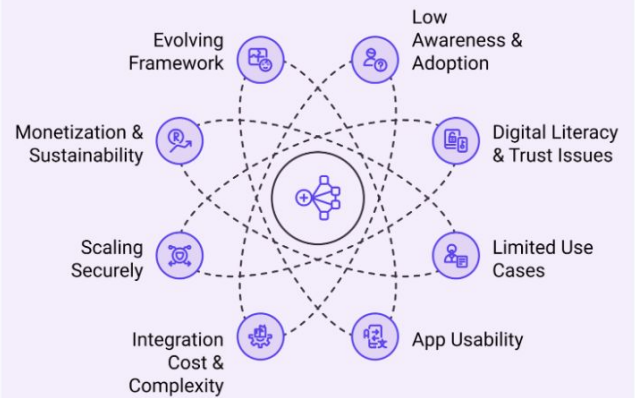
Trap 2: "The new Consolidated Account Statement will provide a complete picture of an individual's financial health, including their outstanding home and car loans."

Trap 3: "AAs analyze user data to provide personalized credit scores to lenders."

Trap 4: "AA interoperability replaces the need for traditional Credit Information Companies (like CIBIL)."

Trap 5: "A bank can use an AA to fetch a customer's data to cross-sell loans without explicit permission."

Challenges in the AA Framework



Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India:

1. The MPC is a six-member statutory body responsible for determining the policy repo rate required to achieve the inflation target.
2. The Governor of the RBI is the ex-officio Chairperson of the MPC and has a casting vote in case of a tie.
3. Three members of the MPC are nominated by the Central Government, while the remaining three are from the RBI.
4. The decisions of the MPC are binding on the RBI while conducting monetary policy.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: d

Q2. With reference to genetically modified (GM) organisms, consider the following statements:

1. Genetic modification involves the deliberate alteration of an organism's genetic material using modern biotechnology.
2. A genetically modified organism must necessarily contain genetic material obtained from a different species.
3. Genetic modification can be used to introduce traits such as insect resistance, herbicide tolerance and improved nutritional characteristics.
4. CRISPR-Cas systems can be used for targeted modification of an organism's genome.

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

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only Three
- d) All Four

Answer: c

Q3. With reference to chirality, consider the following statements:

1. A chiral molecule cannot be superimposed on its mirror image.
2. Left and right hands are a common example of chirality.

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

Answer: c

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS):

1. Carbon capture involves separating carbon dioxide (CO₂) from industrial emissions or directly from the atmosphere before it is transported for utilisation or storage.
2. In Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), captured CO₂ can be permanently stored in suitable geological formations such as depleted oil and gas reservoirs and deep saline formations.
3. Carbon Capture and Utilisation (CCU) involves converting or using captured CO₂ in products or industrial processes, thereby necessarily ensuring its permanent removal from the atmosphere.
4. CCUS can potentially help decarbonize hard-to-abate sectors such as cement, steel and chemicals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: a

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Account Aggregator (AA) framework in India:

1. It enables individuals to securely share their financial information with a Financial Information User (FIU) through a consent-based mechanism.
2. Account Aggregators can themselves access and store the financial information of customers for providing financial services.
3. The Account Aggregator framework is based on an interoperable architecture that allows financial information to be shared across different financial institutions with the customer's consent.
4. Account Aggregators are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

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

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only Three
- d) All Four

Answer: c





VAJIRAM & RAVI

Institute for IAS Examination

A unit of Vajiram & Ravi IAS Study Centre LLP

9-B, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi - 110060 • Ph.: 41007400, 41007500

New No. 62, P Block, 6th Avenue, Anna Nagar,
Chennai - 600040 • Ph.: 044-4330-2121

Visit us at : www.vajiramandravi.com