



VAJIRAM & RAVI
Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

21st June 2026



Rebuilding trust in India's exam ecosystem



CONTEXT: The National Testing Agency conducted a nation-wide mock drill on Saturday to assess preparedness at centres and said it is all set to conduct a smooth and secure NEET-UG retest today.

Systemic Challenges in India's Exam Ecosystem :

- **"Society" vs. "Statutory Body" Debate:** Unlike the UPSC (a Constitutional body), the NTA is registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 - **lack of "sovereign accountability"**.
- **"Paper Trail" and Logistical Vulnerabilities:**
 - **Modernisation without preparedness: CUET-UG 2026** - NTA announced re-examinations - serious technical failures.
 - **"Center-Level" Weakness:** private schools or "unverified" colleges that lack CCTVs & signal jammers.
 - **OMR Paradox:** cost-effective but **physical handling of answer sheets after the exam** (transportation to scanning centers) provides a second window for tampering.
- **Coaching-Nexus:** Kota creates a "win-at-all-costs" mentality.
 - "reward" for a seat is so high, the "incentive" to cheat or buy a paper becomes exponentially greater.
- **Extreme Competition vs. Limited Seats:** e.g., nearly 23 lakh students for roughly 1 lakh MBBS seats - exams have become **"elimination tests" rather than "selection tests."**
- **Ethical Erosion:** parents are often willing to pay exorbitant sums to secure their child's future through illicit means - **undermining meritocracy.**
- **Lack of clear accountability mechanisms:** accountability becomes diffused when multiple actors are involved - NTA, ministries, state administrations, technology vendors.

Impacts :

- **Human cost:**
 - NCRB, 2024 - Students now account for **8.5% of the country's** total suicide cases - **performance anxiety.**
 - **First-generation women aspirants** - forced discontinuation of studies due to marriage, family pressure, or restricted mobility.
- **Breach of Public Trust:** "social contract" b/w the **state and the youth** rests on the promise of **meritocracy.**
- **Violation of Distributive Justice:** replaces a system of merit with a system of privilege and corruption.
- **Economic:** Direct financial losses due to conduct of re-examinations & brain - drain.
- **Institutional: Deterioration of professional standards:**
 - Perpetuation of cycle of mediocrity
 - More investment on training - to bridge the competency gap.

Rebuilding trust in India's exam ecosystem - Way ahead :

- **Comprehensive Restructuring of NTA:**
 - **Dr. K. Radhakrishnan Committee(2024)** -recommended - more autonomous, professional, and accountable body with **dedicated verticals for technology, security, operations, ethics, and transparency.**



Rebuilding trust in India's exam ecosystem



CONTEXT: The National Testing Agency conducted a nation-wide mock drill on Saturday to assess preparedness at centres and said it is all set to conduct a smooth and secure NEET-UG retest today.

- **Computer-assisted Secure Pen-and-Paper Testing:**
 - encrypted papers are digitally transmitted and printed directly at examination centres under strict security protocols.
- **Effective implementation of Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024: Coverage**—UPSC, SSC, Railways, National Testing Agency, etc.
 - **Defines "Unfair means"**— unauthorized access or leakage of question paper or answer key, assisting a candidate during a public examination, tampering with computer network or resources, conducting fake examination, etc.
 - **Punishment:** Imprisonment - **3 years to 5 years**, fine up to **₹ 10 lakh**.
 - **Organized crime:** fine up to **₹ 1 crore**, imprisonment - **10 years** and **proportionate cost of examination** shall also be recovered from it.
- All offenses shall be **cognizable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable.**
- **Institutional reforms:**
 - Establish **independent statutory body** for overseeing public examinations to **reduce political interference** in examination boards and testing agencies.
 - Establishing an **independent Examination Integrity Authority**, conducting regular third-party audits
- **Gathering regular feedback:** from students and educators for continuous enhancement of its processes - they must recognise that every administrative decision has real consequences for the lives of young people.
- **International best Practices:** China has jailed more than 11,000 officials in the last ten years for dereliction of exam duty.

Mains Practise Question

"Frequent paper leaks in competitive examinations undermine meritocracy and public confidence in institutions. Examine the systemic and ethical factors behind this challenge and suggest a comprehensive reform strategy to ensure the integrity and credibility of India's examination system"

(15 Marks, 250 words)



CONTEXT: Kerala is reaching out to religious leaders for effective implementation of "Operation Toofan".

Status of Drug trafficking in India:

- **Narcotics Control Bureau, Annual Report 2021–22:**
 - drug trafficking through sea routes in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal accounts for **around 70% of the total illegal drugs smuggled into India.**
- **UN Office on Drugs and Crime's World Drug Report 2022:**
 - India is one of the **world's largest opiate markets** in terms of users and is vulnerable to increased supply from Afghanistan.
 - **Punjab and Himachal Pradesh** are leading in India's epidemic of opioid users, while **Gujarat** is now the third worst state in terms of drug overdose deaths.
- **Ankush Vipran Kapoor v. National Investigation Agency, 2024:**
 - Pakistan-linked heroin smuggling case
 - Supreme Court of India has expressed concern over the rising drug abuse among youth, calling it a **generational threat.**

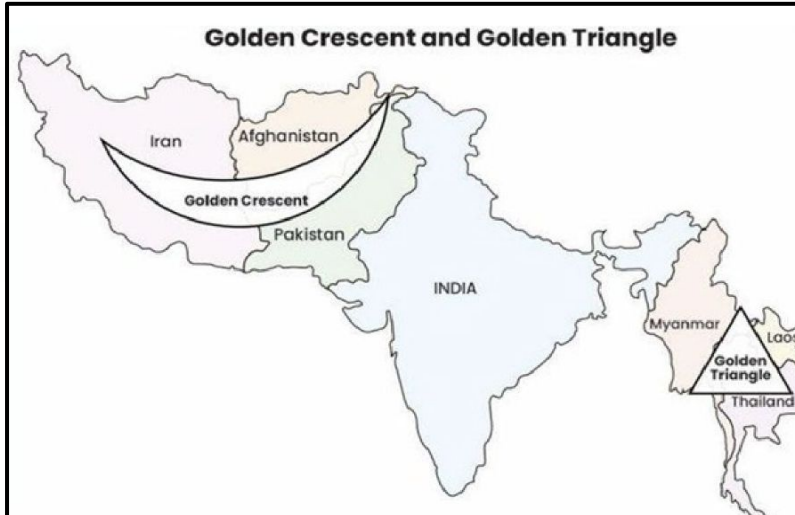
Fighting the drug menace - Reasons

- **Geographical location:**
 - Between two major illicit drug-producing regions - **Golden Crescent** (Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan) and the **Golden Triangle** (Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand).
- **Porous borders:**
 - **North-East States** that share borders with Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, China, and Bhutan are the hot-spots for drug smuggling.
- **Cultural Norms and Media Influence:**
 - The glamorisation of drug use in media, movies, and music **e.g. Kabir Singh & Manali Trance.**

- **Role of Technology:**
 - **European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction:**
 - **Over 60% of the darknet** is being used for illegal drug trade due to its anonymity and low risks. The **use of cryptocurrency payments** and courier services for doorstep delivery.
- **Legal System Loopholes:**
 - **In Re: Creation of Special Exclusive Courts, 2026:**
 - highlighted the huge pendency of cases lodged under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.
 - Supreme Court recommended the creation of specialized NDPS courts across all states to expedite trials.
- **Fragmented international approach:**
 - Lack of common definition of prohibited substances, standardised punishments for drug trafficking, extradition of drug kingpins, and intelligence sharing.
- **Academic Stress:**
 - Pressure to excel academically, coupled with high competition, can cause stress, anxiety, and depression.
 - Some youth use drugs as a coping mechanism for managing these pressures.



CONTEXT: Kerala is reaching out to religious leaders for effective implementation of "Operation Toofan".



India-Pakistan border sees a sharp rise in drone-driven drug smuggling cases

There has been a sharp increase in drone sightings and recoveries of narcotics in border districts such as Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Ferozpur and Gurdaspur

Updated - September 17, 2025 01:11 am IST - NEW DELHI

Fighting the drug menace - Steps Taken :

- **Narcotics Control Bureau, 1986:** nodal agency for drug law enforcement in India.
- **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985:** regulates the production, manufacture, and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- **Integrated Rehabilitation Centers for Addicts:** MoSJE provides financial assistance to NGOs for the maintenance of IRCAs - **comprehensive rehabilitation services**
- **Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyan, 2020 :** to raise awareness about the harmful effects of drugs, especially among school children.
- **Navchetna Modules:** developed by MoSJE for **sensitizing students (6th - 11th standard)**, teachers and parents on drug dependence, **related coping strategies** and life skills.
- **National Narcotics Coordination Portal:** coordination between various agencies on real time basis.

- **Border Guarding Forces -** Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the NDPS Act, 1985 to carry out search, seizure and arrest for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs at international border. Similarly, **Railway Protection Force -** along the railway routes.

State Measures:

- **Kerala:** Operation Toofan:
 - **'Toofan Strikes'** component - raids, inspections, arrests and seizures led by Kerala Police.
 - **'Toofan Warriors'** - propagate mass awareness & mobilise students, youth against drug abuse.
 - **'Toofan Care'** - rehabilitation initiative focused on treatment, counselling and reintegration of people affected by addiction and withdrawal symptoms.
- **North-East Division police:** to set up **Anti-Drug Committees in every educational institution**, headed by the principal with a senior teacher as nodal officer, and comprising students, police personnel, excise officials, NGO representatives and a doctor.



CONTEXT: Kerala is reaching out to religious leaders for effective implementation of "Operation Toofan".

- **Elite Action Group for Drug Law Enforcement, Telangana:**
 - DGP said a **mandatory "I Will Not Take Drugs" declaration** may soon be introduced for students at the time of admission.

Fighting the drug menace - Way Ahead :

- **Strengthening and Reform Existing Laws:** NDPS Act through better training, resources, and modern technology.
 - improving coordination between local, state and central authorities.
- **De-addiction Centres and rehabilitation camps:** district-level -
 - Post-care counseling and rehabilitation efforts are essential for long-term recovery and preventing relapses.

- **Use of Technology:** Utilize **AI, Big Data, and drones** to track drug trafficking networks and monitor illicit drug cultivation areas.
 - Establish **online reporting systems** for drug-related activities.
- **Increasing international cooperation:** adopt uniform laws for a common definition of prohibited substances, standardised punishments for drug trafficking, extradition of drug kingpins, and intelligence sharing.
- **Education and Awareness:**
 - Effective implementation of **Navchetna Modules**
 - **Civil society, religious leaders & engaging role models** like athletes and actors - promoting healthy choices.
- **Article 47:** improvement of public health and the prohibition of harmful substances

Mains Practise Question

"Drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking have emerged as major threats to India's public health, social fabric, and national security. Examine the causes behind the growing drug menace in India. Discuss the measures taken by the government to address this challenge and suggest further reforms required for an effective response."

(15 Marks, 250 words)



GOVERNMENT'S FLAGSHIP RURAL BROADBAND INITIATIVE IS DESIGNED TO BRIDGE DIGITAL DIVIDE

BharatNet's last mile woes: only 45% connections active

Out of 1.04 lakh public Wi-Fi hotspots installed under the scheme, just 0.7% or 766 were operational as of Sep 2025

Soumyarendra Barik & Anil Sasi
New Delhi, June 20

LESS THAN half the number of connections targeted until March 2026 by the government as part of BharatNet — its ambitious rural broadband connectivity programme — were actively using the service, with new customer additions seeing a steady decline over the last three years, data obtained by *The Indian Express* under the Right to Information (RTI) Act showed.

As of March this year, a total

healthcare, and entrepreneurial opportunities.

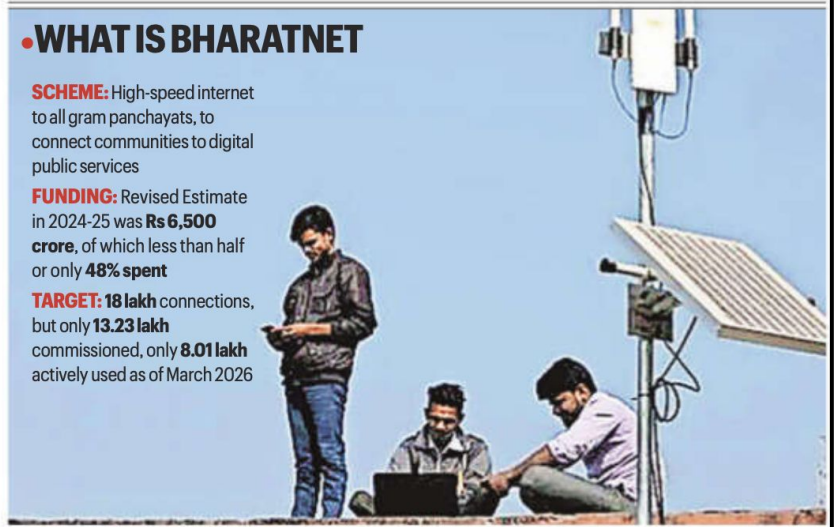
While mobile internet has seen significant penetration in the country owing to data becoming more affordable after 2016, it provides basic connectivity for daily browsing and payments. BharatNet is essential to deliver high-capacity, uninterrupted fixed-line broadband to rural areas. It could serve as the digital backbone necessary to support heavy data usage, rural e-governance, and seamless digital healthcare, while avoiding network congestion. Mobile internet is

• WHAT IS BHARATNET

SCHEME: High-speed internet to all gram panchayats, to connect communities to digital public services

FUNDING: Revised Estimate in 2024-25 was **Rs 6,500 crore**, of which less than half or only **48% spent**

TARGET: 18 lakh connections, but only **13.23 lakh** commissioned, only **8.01 lakh** actively used as of March 2026



had specifically noted that years, underscoring the lack of spots in its report. It observed,

Walking on footpaths is a fundamental right, says Supreme Court. Here's how Gurgaon fares

Abhimanyu Hazarika
Gurgaon, June 20

THE RIGHT to walk safely on well-demarcated footpaths is a fundamental right, the Supreme Court ruled on Friday. This right, the top court underlined, shall have priority over motorised vehicles on demarcated paths and it forms part of the right to movement guaranteed under Article 19(1)(d) and other fundamental rights including Article 21 (right to life and liberty).

In Gurgaon, the ruling has cast fresh spotlight on concerns over the need for necessary infrastructure for citizens to walk about safely.

As per the Comprehensive Mobility Management Plan (CMMP) prepared for the Gurugram Metropolitan Development Authority (GMDA) in 2020, walking accounted for a massive 33% of all daily intra-city trips. Yet, the Millennium City's average Walkability Index, which measures safety

and security, convenience, and degree of policy support, stood at a dismal 0.68 (out of 5). Pedestrian facilities, including footpaths and safe road-crossing mechanisms, have been "grossly inadequate" and "deficient not only in quantity but also in quality," making pedestrians highly vulnerable, the CMMP highlighted.

A closer look at the city's baseline infrastructure explains the poor walkability score. Before recent interventions began, only 28% of the city's total road network was covered by footpaths, amounting to a mere 153.6 km, the CMMP noted. Across the city, footpaths span 153.6 km, primarily in the inner core area and parts of New (East) Gurgaon like MG Road and HUDA City Centre. However, it is common to see parked vehicles or vendors occupying the space.

This forces pedestrians on roads, which makes the walking experience unsafe and highly inconvenient and gives lesser



At Hamilton Court Road in Gurgaon. EXPRESS

space to vehicles to move.

Some pockets that are being developed — Badshahpur and sectors beyond the Dwarka Expressway — are said to be completely devoid of footpaths. To align the city with sustainable active transport goals, the Transport Planning Department of the School of Planning & Architecture, Delhi, conducted a walkability analysis as part of the CMMP, which identified a staggering 800 km of the city's road network as currently lacking essential pedes-

trian infrastructure.

To bridge this gap, authorities have laid out an ambitious, multi-phased roadmap. The overarching target is to develop a total city-wide footpath network of 1,083 km by 2041. This includes building new pathways along the deficient 800 km stretch, while upgrading and integrating the existing 153.6 km, effectively ensuring 100% coverage of the primary road network.

The action plan mandates that footpaths be constructed

to segregate motorised and pedestrian traffic, featuring a minimum clear width of 1.8 meters on either side of the road to comfortably accommodate two wheelchair users at the same time.

For commercial zones, this width requirement increases to at least 2.5 meters. Immediate measures also included widening existing footpaths that failed to meet the 1.8-meter standard. Even as the Supreme Court ruling has shed light on constitutional remedies against missing footpaths, turning Millennium City into a fully pedestrian-friendly city remains a work in progress.

GMDA Chief Town Planner Sanjeev Maan Saturday told *The Indian Express* that around 40% of the target in this regard has been met so far.

Underscoring the administrative commitment to fix the city's walkability crisis, Maan noted: "We will complete the target by 2041. Frequent meetings are held by the CEO where

footpaths, cycling tracks etc. are discussed and planned."

Sarika Panda Bhatt, co-founder of the Raahgiri Foundation, an NGO that works with authorities to improve sustainable urban mobility, said the SC judgment was much needed, but Gurgaon's walkability index has worsened since 2020.

"All major roads including those that had functional footpaths are dug up. The existing ones also rarely comply with Indian Roads Congress guidelines of needing to be 1.8m wide, continuous, having drops and ramps and without any instructions. All major announcements and social media posts of civic agencies are for more roads, never footpaths. There needs to be integrated planning and people-centric at grade crossings. But Gurgaon officials only focus on more roads and treat footpaths as a side project resulting in poor execution."

The judgment could have addressed safety pedestrian crossings as well, she opined.



Why have India's statistical databases been upgraded?



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS : Economy
Newspaper : The Hindu **Page Number : 13**

Context: Last November, the Indian government received a '**C' grade**, the second-lowest grade, by the **IMF** for the quality of its national accounts statistics. Over the last few months, it has made **several upgrades to its statistical databases**, improving their timeliness, representativeness, accuracy, and coverage.

What are the metrics that have been updated?

- GDP, IIP, CPI & New Producer Price Index.

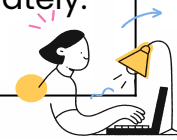
Why was an update needed?

- **Outdate:** were becoming less representative of reality with each passing year.
 - As contribution of several sectors to the economy growing while others have diminished in importance.
 - **E.g. GDP** and had a base year of 2011-12, as did the **IIP**.
- **Changes in household consumption patterns:** DVDs and cassettes, were included in the indices even though they are not used now.
 - **WPI and CPI** had base years of 2011-12 and 2012, respectively.
- **Policymaking:** More accurate price information is important not just for policymaking but also for a more accurate measure of the **size of the economy and its growth**.

- **E.g. RBI's MPC** uses the CPI to gauge inflation and decide on interest rates.
- **Dearness Allowance and Dearness Relief** given to current and former government employees, respectively, are **pegged to inflation**.

What changes were made to the national accounts?

- **GDP:** base year was updated to 2022-23.
 - **Methodological changes:** incorporation of the '**double deflator' method:**
 - adjusts input and output prices separately, providing a much more accurate picture of the impact of price changes.
 - Currently, this method is being used for agriculture and manufacturing.
 - **Measurement improvements:**
 - **New data sources:** GST & PLFS
 - segregation of activities in multi-activity enterprises. **Earlier** - company's entire output and allocate it to the **main sector**.
 - **Now** - allocated to each sector proportionately.



Why have India's statistical databases been upgraded?



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS : Economy
Newspaper : The Hindu **Page Number : 13**

● Index of Industrial Production (IIP):

- **What** – captures how industrial activity in the economy is doing on a monthly basis.
- **Published monthly by the National Statistical Office** under MoSPI.
- **Significance:** IIP is a key high-frequency indicator of economic activity, as GDP data is released only quarterly.
- MoSPI updated the base year of the IIP from **2011-12 to 2022-23**.
- **Expanded its coverage:**
 - **Earlier:** manufacturing, mining, electricity, infrastructure, capital goods, and consumer goods.
 - **Now:** gas supply, water supply, sewerage, and waste management activities.
- **Inclusive Mining Classification:** It added **minor minerals** and **rare earth minerals** for better sectoral representation.
- **Enhanced Granularity:** Electricity Index now separately tracks generation from renewable and non-renewable sources.

What are the inflation-related changes?

- **CPI:** by MoSPI
 - **Base year:** updated from **2012 to 2024**.
 - **Basket of items** it measures as well as their **relative weightages** were pegged to the latest **Household Consumption Expenditure Survey of 2023-24**.
 - **12 different categories of items** compared to the **six groups** in the previous series.
 - **First time inclusion** of rural house rent, modern consumption items such as online media services and fuels such as CNG and PNG etc.
 - Items that are no longer used, such as VCRs, DVD players, radio, tape recorders, and cassettes, were **removed from the CPI**.
- **WPI:** Office of the Economic Adviser, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
 - **Base year** revised to from **2011-12 to 2022-23**.
 - **Number of items** expanded from 697 to 957.
 - Crude petroleum and natural gas have been **moved from the 'Primary Articles' category to the 'Fuel and Power'** major group.



Why have India's statistical databases been upgraded?



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS : Economy
Newspaper : The Hindu **Page Number : 13**

Decoding the News

- **PPI:** introduced by the *Commerce Ministry*.
 - **Unlike the WPI:**
 - PPI separately tracks the **prices producers pay for inputs** and the **prices they receive for their outputs**.
 - It **excludes additional costs** such as transport and indirect taxes.
 - It also incorporates **both goods and services**, which makes it more holistic.
 - **WPI** excludes the service sector (*about 55% of GDP*).
 - This makes the PPI a more accurate representation of prices at the producer level.
 - The government has indicated that the **WPI will be phased out over the next five years**, leaving the CPI and PPI as the country's two principal price indices.



What US Fed Rate Hike mean for Indian Markets



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS : Economy
Newspaper : Indian Express **Page Number : 11**

US Fed signals rate hikes - Implications for India :

Context: The US Federal Reserve left interest rates unchanged for a fourth straight meeting but has sent **hawkish signals**.

As inflation has been a consistent pain point:

- **Reciprocal tariffs** announced by President Donald Trump last year.
- **Ongoing war in West Asia**, which has driven up **fuel prices** and disrupted supply chains globally.

Effect on Indian market:

- **Foreign outflows** from the Indian capital market as **higher yields** across US treasuries offer attractive returns for foreign investors.
- At a time when the **Indian market has already been crippled by persistent foreign outflows:**
 - high crude oil prices, an uncertain geopolitical environment, a weaker rupee.
 - Foreign institutional investors have pulled out \$26.7 billion from the capital markets so far in 2026.

Monetary policy stances

- **Accommodative Stance:** Interest rate hike is ruled out
- **Neutral Stance:** Can either increase or reduce interest rate
- **Hawkish Stance:** Top priority is to keep inflation low



Bolivia declares state of emergency



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS : Places in News
Newspaper : The Hindu **Page Number : 15**

About Bolivia :

- **Location:** West-central South America
- **Landlocked country**
- **Bordering Nation:** **Brazil** (N, E), **Paraguay** (SE), **Argentina** (S), **Chile** (SW), and **Peru** (NW).
- **Capitals:** La Paz (administrative), Sucre (constitutional).
- **Bolivia is rich in lithium** and has shown interest in technology and energy collaboration with India.
- **Physiographic Features:**
 - Dominated by Andes Mountains (Cordillera Ranges)
 - **Lake Titicaca:**
 - On the border with Peru.
 - World's highest navigable lake.



Fixed-dose combination drugs



SYLLABUS : PRELIMS : Health
Newspaper : The Hindu **Page Number :** 10

About Fixed Dose Combinations Drugs :

- **Definition:** FDCs refer to products **containing two or more active ingredients** in a single dosage form (as per Drugs & Cosmetics Rule 1945).
- **Active Ingredient** is the biologically active component of a drug product (tablet, capsule, cream, injectable) that **produces the intended effects**.
- As per the **Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940**, the FDCs are considered as **New Drugs** and the **Central Drugs Standard Control Organization issues approval**.
- **Rationale for Usage:**
 - Enhanced efficacy, More affordable & Reduced pill burden.
- **Issues:**
 - May not be suitable for all patients, easy access to untested and unlicensed FDCs & Increased risk of **Antimicrobial Resistance** due to potential overuse.



Q1. With reference to Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) Drugs, consider the following statements:

1. FDC Drugs are pharmaceutical products containing two or more active ingredients in a single dosage form.
2. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, FDCs are treated as New Drugs and require approval from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).
3. One of the advantages of FDCs is the reduction of pill burden, which may improve patient compliance.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

Q2. Which of the following statements regarding the country of Bolivia is not correct?

- a) Bolivia is a landlocked country located in west-central South America.
- b) Bolivia shares its borders with Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru.
- c) La Paz is the constitutional capital of Bolivia.
- d) Lake Titicaca, located on the border of Bolivia and Peru, is regarded as the world's highest navigable lake.

Answer: c

Q3. With reference to the Monetary Policy Stance of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), consider the following statements:

1. Under an Accommodative Stance, the primary focus of the RBI is to keep inflation under control, even at the cost of slower economic growth.
2. Under a Neutral Stance, the RBI retains the flexibility to either increase or decrease policy interest rates depending on evolving macroeconomic conditions.
3. Under a Hawkish Stance, the RBI signals that an increase in policy interest rates is generally ruled out.

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

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

Answer: a

Q4. With reference to the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), consider the following statements:

1. The IIP is a monthly indicator that measures the level of industrial activity in the economy.
2. It is published by the National Statistical Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).
3. The base year of the IIP has been revised from 2011-12 to 2023-24.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c

Q5. "Toofan Strikes", "Toofan Warriors" & "Toofan Care" recently seen in the news are initiatives related to which of the following?

- a) To mobilise & sensitise youth against Drug menace.
- b) To provide disaster relief to people suffering from the impact of Tropical cyclones.
- c) To curb down the issue of Left Wing Extremism in the country.
- d) To provide intensive nutritional care to underprivileged children.

Answer: a





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