

#RiseWithRICE

RICE IAS

Weekly **EXPECTED**
CURRENT
AFFAIRS
for
IAS EXAMINATION



From
21st Sep *to* **26th Sep 2026**



INDEX

1. POLITY & GOVERNANCE	1
1.1. Supreme Court Calls for Law to Safeguard Court Deposits	1
1.2. Removal of the Chief Election Commissioner	2
1.3. Supreme Court Clarifies Rights Over National Song	4
1.4. Supreme Court Ruling on Article 22(1)	6
1.5. Election Commission's Power to Resolve Party Symbol Disputes	8
2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	10
2.1. Sohar Port	10
2.2. U.S.–Denmark Greenland Security Agreement	12
3. ECONOMY	14
3.1. India's First Blue Bond	14
3.2. 'Durga' Scheme	15
3.3. Variable Rate Reverse Repo (VRRR) Auction	16
3.4. OLED Import Tariff Dispute	18
3.5. Alternatives to the Swift Payment System	20
4. ENVIRONMENT & GEOGRAPHY	22
4.1. Siang Upper Multipurpose Project	22
5. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	24
5.1. Elias 2–24 B	24
6. HISTORY & CULTURE	26
6.1. Tulu Gets Additional Official Language Status in Karnataka	26
6.2. Gondhal Chosen as India's Official Oscar Entry for 2027	27

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

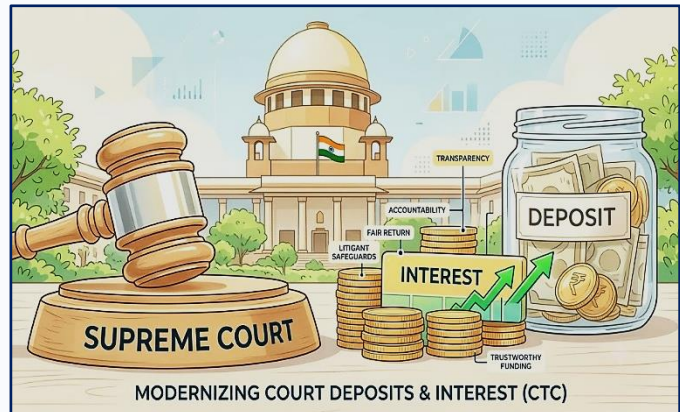
1.1. SUPREME COURT CALLS FOR LAW TO SAFEGUARD COURT DEPOSITS

Context

- **Recently, the Supreme Court** called for a **uniform statutory framework** to regulate litigants' court deposits, ensuring their **proper investment and protection of time value and interest**.

What are Court Deposits?

- **Court deposits** are amounts deposited by litigants with a court/tribunal, often as a condition for obtaining a **stay, pursuing an appeal or complying with a judicial order**.
- The money remains subject to the outcome or directions of the court.
- Since cases can remain pending for years, **how the deposited money is invested and whether it earns interest** becomes important.



Why Did the Supreme Court Raise the Issue?

- Different courts follow **different methods** for handling deposited money.
- Some courts invest deposits in **Fixed Deposits (FDs)**, while others follow different banking or government-security mechanisms.
- Such differences can result in **unequal treatment of similarly placed litigants**.
- Lack of uniformity can also create disputes regarding **investment, accounting and interest**.

Supreme Court's Proposed Approach

The Court suggested:

- A **uniform mechanism** for handling court deposits.
- Deposited money could be pooled through a **common platform**.
- The pooled funds could be invested in an appropriate **financial instrument** to protect their value and generate returns.
- It referred to the **U.S. Court Registry Investment System (CRIS)** as an international model worth examining.
- It requested the **Law Commission of India** to examine the need for legislation and consult relevant institutions, including the **RBI, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Law & Justice**.

Examples of Different Practices



Delhi High Court: Court deposits are provided for being kept in **fixed deposits** under its Original Side Rules.



Allahabad High Court: Certain court deposits are sent to the **State Bank of India**.



Calcutta High Court: Certain deposits are held through the **Reserve Bank of India** mechanism.



Madras High Court: Uses **Suitors' Funds Accounts** with RBI and specified securities.

Existing Supreme Court Position

- In **K.L. Suneja v. Dr. Manjeet Kaur Monga (2023)**, the Supreme Court had directed courts and judicial forums to frame guidelines so that money deposited with their registry/office is **mandatorily placed in a bank or financial institution**, thereby preventing loss to litigants.

Q. With reference to court deposits in India, consider the following statements:

- Court deposits may be made by litigants pursuant to judicial directions during ongoing proceedings.
- The Supreme Court has highlighted the need for greater uniformity in the handling and investment of such deposits.
- The Supreme Court has suggested examining the U.S. Court Registry Investment System as a possible model.
- The Law Commission of India has been directed to establish the proposed common investment platform immediately.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 – Correct:** Litigants may be required to deposit money pursuant to court orders.
- Statement 2 – Correct:** The Supreme Court has highlighted differences in existing practices and the need for standardisation.
- Statement 3 – Correct:** The Court referred to the U.S. **Court Registry Investment System (CRIS)** for consideration.
- Statement 4 – Incorrect:** The Court **requested the Law Commission to examine** the issue; it did not direct it to immediately establish the platform.

1.2. REMOVAL OF THE CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER

Context

- Recently**, opposition parties submitted a Rajya Sabha notice signed by 63 MPs seeking the removal of **CEC**, invoking **Article 324(5)** and related removal procedures.

Core Constitutional & Statutory Framework (Article 324)

- Constitutional Basis:** The Election Commission of India (ECI) functions under **Article 324** of the Constitution.
- Security of Tenure:** Article 324(5) states that the CEC cannot be removed from office *except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court*.



- **Statutory Reinforcement:** The provisions regarding removal are also aligned with the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023.

Grounds & Procedure for Removal of CEC

- **Grounds:** Only **proved misbehaviour or incapacity** under **Article 324(5)**.
- **Initiation:** Motion can begin in either House with **100 Lok Sabha or 50 Rajya Sabha MPs' signatures**.
- **Inquiry:** A **3-member committee** investigates charges under the **Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968**.
- **Parliamentary Approval:** Requires **Special Majority** in both Houses.
- **Final Removal:** Parliament's address is submitted to the **President**, who issues the removal order.
- Till now **no Chief Election Commissioner has ever been impeached or removed** through Parliament.

CEC vs. Other Election Commissioners

Feature	Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)	Other Election Commissioners (ECs)
Removal Method	Removed like a Supreme Court Judge (Special majority + Inquiry)	Can only be removed upon the recommendation of the CEC .
Constitutional Protection	Highest level of security of tenure to insulate the office from executive interference.	Protected against direct executive removal; dependent on the CEC's recommendation.

About CEC

- Under the *Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners Act, 2023*, the CEC and other ECs are appointed by the President based on the recommendation of a 3-member committee comprising:
 - **Prime Minister** (Chairperson)
 - **Leader of the Opposition (LoP)** in the Lok Sabha
 - **A Union Cabinet Minister** nominated by the Prime Minister
- **Nature of the ECI:** It is a multi-member body (one CEC and two Election Commissioners). The CEC functions as "**first among equals**".
- **Section 16, 2023 Act:** Election Commissioners are protected from **civil and criminal proceedings** for official acts when acting **collectively as a multi-member body**.

Q. With reference to the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed only in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
2. Article 324(5) provides identical removal protection to all Election Commissioners.

3. The removal procedure involves parliamentary action and is linked to Article 124(4).
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

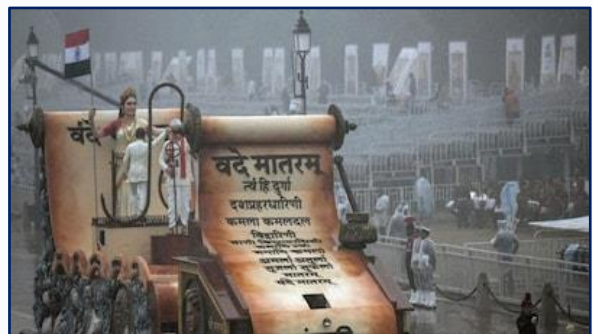
Answer: A. 1 and 3 only

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 324(5) gives the CEC removal protection equivalent to that of a Supreme Court Judge.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Constitution does not provide identical removal protection to the other Election Commissioners.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The removal framework refers to **Article 124(4)** and the parliamentary process applicable to removal of a Supreme Court Judge.

1.3. SUPREME COURT CLARIFIES RIGHTS OVER NATIONAL SONG

Context

- Recently, the Supreme Court held that refusing to sing or recite the National Song on grounds of conscience or religious belief cannot by itself justify criminal prosecution, and it has sought the Union Government's response to a petition challenging the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2026 along with related Home Ministry directions.



Supreme Court's Observations

- The Court observed that while the **National Song is not in dispute**, the State cannot infringe the **fundamental rights under Articles 25 and 26** relating to religious freedom.
- A **conscientious objector** cannot be compelled to sing or recite one or more stanzas of the National Song by subjecting them to **criminal prosecution**.
- The Court referred to the **1986 Supreme Court judgment in *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala***, which upheld the right to religious freedom of students who respectfully declined to sing the National Anthem.

Constitutional Provisions Involved

- **Article 25:** Freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practise and propagate religion.
- **Article 26:** Freedom to manage religious affairs, subject to constitutional limitations.
- **Article 19:** Protects specified freedoms, including freedom of speech and expression.
- The issue involves balancing **respect for national symbols** with **fundamental rights and freedom of conscience**.

National Anthem vs National Song

India has two important national symbols – the National Anthem and the National Song. While both evoke patriotism and pride, they differ in origin, author, and constitutional status.



NATIONAL ANTHEM “Jana Gana Mana”

Title	Jana Gana Mana
Author	Rabindranath Tagore
Language	Bengali
First Published	1911
Source	<i>Bharata Bhogyo Bidhata</i>
Adopted	24 January 1950
Status	National Anthem of India
Constitutional Provision	Article 51A(a) – Fundamental Duty to respect the National Anthem
Historical Significance	Symbol of national unity and sovereignty



NATIONAL SONG “Vande Mataram”

Title	Vande Mataram
Author	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Language	Sanskritised Bengali
First Published	1875
Source	<i>Anandamath</i>
Adopted	24 January 1950
Status	National Song of India
Constitutional Provision	No specific constitutional provision
Historical Significance	Closely associated with the Indian freedom movement, particularly the Swadeshi Movement

About Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971

- The Act provides legal protection to:
 - National Flag
 - Constitution
 - National Anthem
- 2026 Amendment:** The amendment expanded **Section 3** to include the **National Song, Vande Mataram**, along with the National Anthem.
- It provides punishment for intentionally:
 - preventing the singing of the **National Anthem or National Song**, or
 - causing disturbance to an assembly engaged in such singing.
- Punishment:** Imprisonment up to **3 years**, or fine, or both.

About Vande Mataram

Aspect	Fact
Composer	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Language	Sanskritised Bengali
First published	1875
Novel	<i>Anandamath</i>
First Sung	It was first sung at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, by Rabindranath Tagore.

Freedom movement	Associated particularly with the Swadeshi Movement
Status	The first two stanzas were adopted as the National Song of India.
National Recognition	On 24 January 1950 , Dr Rajendra Prasad stated in the Constituent Assembly that Vande Mataram would be honoured equally with Jana Gana Mana .

Q. Consider the following statements regarding the legal and constitutional status of National Symbols in India:

1. The Supreme Court recently held that a democratically elected government has the authority to define the National Song and determine its scope or length.
2. Refusing to sing the National Song or the National Anthem can be subjected to criminal prosecution and penal consequences under Article 51A (Fundamental Duties).
3. The protection extended to conscientious objectors who refuse to sing based on religious freedom or conscience is rooted in the principles laid down in the *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala (1986)* case.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Statement 1 is correct: The Supreme Court observed that a democratically elected state has the prerogative to give shape and aspiration to what the National Song is, whether it be two or four stanzas.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Court explicitly ruled that individuals **cannot** be subjected to criminal prosecution or penal consequences for refusing to sing one or all stanzas of the National Song on grounds of conscience or religion. Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) cannot override individual Fundamental Rights (Articles 25 and 26).

Statement 3 is correct: The Court reaffirmed that the precedent set in the *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala (1986)* case regarding religious freedom, constitutional tolerance, and the right to silent objection continues to hold true.

1.4. SUPREME COURT RULING ON ARTICLE 22(1)

Context

- The Supreme Court held that an arrested person is entitled to immediate release if they are kept in the dark about the grounds of arrest or denied access to a lawyer of their choice, as guaranteed under **Article 22(1)** of the Constitution.



What is Article 22(1)?

- Article 22(1) provides constitutional protection to a person who is arrested.
- It states that an arrested person:
 - Must be informed of the grounds of arrest as soon as possible.
 - Has the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of their choice.

Why Must Grounds of Arrest Be Given?

- Understand why they have been arrested.
- Consult a lawyer effectively.
- Challenge the legality of the arrest before a court.
- Exercise other constitutional and legal remedies.
- Therefore, communicating the grounds is not merely a procedural formality, but an important safeguard for personal liberty.

Supreme Court's Key Observations

The Court clarified that:

- Written communication of the grounds of arrest is necessary.
- Simply telling the accused the grounds orally is not enough.
- The grounds should be communicated in a manner and language that the accused can understand.

Article 22: Important Safeguards	
Constitutional protections available to a person on arrest and detention, along with the exceptions where these safeguards do not apply.	
Provision	Key Guarantee
 Article 22(1) RIGHTS ON ARREST	• INFORM Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest as soon as may be, in writing. • DEFEND Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of choice.
 Article 22(2) 24-HOUR RULE	• PRODUCE Mandates production of the arrested person before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest (excluding journey time).
 Article 22(3) EXCEPTIONS	• EXCLUDED Safeguards under 22(1) and 22(2) do not apply to: – Enemy aliens – Persons detained under preventive detention laws

- If the constitutional requirement is violated, the arrest can be held illegal and the person may be entitled to release.

What if Police Want to Re-arrest?

- Release due to violation of Article 22(1) **does not permanently protect an accused from arrest.**
- For re-arrest:
 1. The written grounds of arrest must first be furnished.
 2. Police must approach the **concerned Judicial Magistrate**.
 3. The application must explain why the grounds were not supplied during the first arrest.
 4. The Magistrate must be satisfied that there are **bona fide reasons** and that re-arrest is necessary.

5. The investigation must be transferred to **another officer**.
6. Departmental inquiry can be initiated against the officer responsible for the violation.

Q. With reference to Article 22(1) of the Indian Constitution and the recent Supreme Court judgment, consider the following statements:

1. The right to know the grounds of arrest in writing and access to legal counsel of choice are mandatory safeguards under Article 22(1).
2. The subsequent filing of a chargesheet automatically regularizes an arrest made in violation of Article 22(1).
3. Probe agencies enjoy complete immunity from judicial oversight when re-arresting a person for grave offenses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- **Statement 1 is Correct:** Informing the grounds of arrest in writing (in a familiar language) and allowing access to a legal counsel of choice are non-negotiable fundamental rights under **Article 22(1)**. Denying these rights makes the arrest unconstitutional, requiring immediate release from illegal custody.
- **Statement 2 is Incorrect:** A fundamental breach cannot be cured later. Filing a chargesheet or court cognizance after an illegal arrest does not validate or regularize the detention.
- **Statement 3 is Incorrect:** Police agencies do not have complete freedom to re-arrest. To re-arrest an individual whose previous arrest was declared illegal, agencies must get **prior specific sanction from a Magistrate** with recorded reasons.

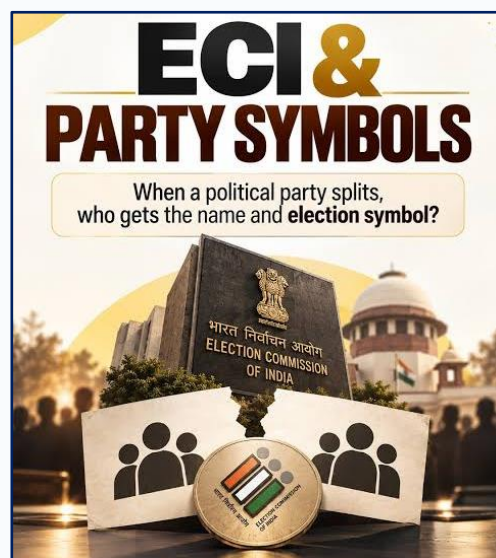
1.5. ELECTION COMMISSION'S POWER TO RESOLVE PARTY SYMBOL DISPUTES

Context

- **Recently**, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court by a political leader challenging the Election Commission's (ECI) interim decision to **freeze a political party's symbol** and allot separate temporary names and symbols to rival factions under the **Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968**.

Allotment and Freezing of Election Symbols

- **Statutory Framework:** The allocation, reservation, and freezing of party symbols are governed by the **Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968**.
- **Power of the Election Commission:** Under **Paragraph 15** of the 1968 Order, the ECI is the sole authority to decide disputes regarding recognized political parties that split into rival groups or factions.



- **Binding Decision:** The decision of the Election Commission in such disputes is legally binding on all rival sections/factions.

How Does the ECI Resolve Party Symbol Disputes?

- The **Election Commission of India (ECI)** derives its authority from:
 - **Article 324** - Gives the ECI superintendence, direction and control over elections.
 - **Representation of the People Act, 1951** - Provides the framework for political parties.
 - **Election Symbols Order, 1968** - Governs party recognition and symbol allotment. **Paragraph 15** empowers the ECI to decide which faction represents a recognised party and is entitled to its **reserved symbol**; the decision is subject to **judicial review**.

When a Party Dispute Cannot Be Resolved Before an Election

- If the ECI cannot decide a party dispute before an imminent election, it may **freeze the existing party name and reserved symbol temporarily**.
- Neither faction can use the frozen name or symbol.
- Factions receive **separate temporary names**.
- Each is allotted/allowed to choose a **different free symbol**.
- The arrangement remains in force **until the dispute is finally decided**.

How Does the ECI Decide the “Real” Party?

- The Supreme Court held that when determining which faction constitutes the party, the **numerical strength of the rival groups is an important factor**, as the Commission has to determine which group substantially constitutes the party.
- The ECI may consider:
 - **Party Constitution** - Compliance with organisational rules.
 - **Organisational Support** - Support among office-bearers, members and delegates.
 - **Legislative Support** - Support among elected MPs and MLAs.

What Happens to the Losing Faction?

- The recognised faction retains the **party name and reserved symbol**.
- The other faction cannot use that reserved identity.
- It may continue as a **separate party with a new name and symbol**.
- Future **State or National party recognition** depends on its subsequent electoral performance.

Q. Consider the following statements regarding disputes over the name and election symbol of a political party:

1. Under **Paragraph 15 of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968**, the Election Commission of India can decide which faction of a recognised political party is entitled to its name and reserved symbol.
2. While deciding such disputes, the Election Commission may consider the **organisational as well as legislative support** enjoyed by rival factions.

3. If the dispute cannot be finally resolved before an imminent election, the Election Commission may **freeze the disputed symbol** and allow rival factions to contest using temporary names and free symbols.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Paragraph 15 empowers the ECI to determine which rival faction of a recognised National or State party is entitled to the party's name and reserved symbol.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The ECI can examine **organisational strength and legislative support**, along with other relevant factors.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Where an early election makes a final decision impracticable, the ECI can **freeze the disputed symbol** and provide temporary arrangements for the rival factions.

Scan to know more about our courses...



IAS 2-Year GS PCM



IAS 10-Month GS PCM



Degree + IAS



Prelims Test Series

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

2.1. SOHAR PORT

Context

- Amid disruptions around the **Strait of Hormuz**, Oman's **Sohar Port** is gaining importance as an alternative maritime gateway for **Indian cargo to GCC countries**.

About Sohar Port

- A **deep-sea commercial port and industrial free zone** in northern Oman.
- Located in the **Wilayat of Liwa, Al Batinah North Governorate**, Oman.
- Situated on the **Gulf of Oman**, outside the **Strait of Hormuz**, with access to the **Arabian Sea**.



Key Features

- Strategic Location:** Provides maritime access without vessels having to pass through the **Strait of Hormuz**.
- Deep-water Port:** Has berths capable of handling **large bulk carriers**, including Valemax-class vessels.
- Integrated Industrial Zone:** Major clusters include **Logistics, Petrochemicals, Metals and Food**.
- Multimodal Connectivity:** Road links connect Sohar with **UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait**, enabling onward movement of cargo by land.

Strategic Significance

- Sohar provides an **alternative logistics corridor** for trade between India and the Gulf, particularly during disruptions in the **Strait of Hormuz**.
- It can also complement India's wider connectivity initiatives in West Asia, including the **India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)**.

Q. With reference to Sohar Port, consider the following statements:

- It is located in northern Oman.
- It is situated on the Gulf of Oman.
- It lies outside the Strait of Hormuz.
- It provides maritime access to the Arabian Sea.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only**
B. 1, 3 and 4 only
C. 2 and 4 only
D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Explanation: Sohar Port is in **northern Oman**, in Al Batinah North Governorate. It is on the **Gulf of Oman**, outside the **Strait of Hormuz**, and provides access towards the **Arabian Sea**.

2.2. U.S.–DENMARK GREENLAND SECURITY AGREEMENT

Context

- Recently, the United States, Denmark and Greenland signed an agreement to amend the 1951 U.S.–Denmark Defence Agreement, expanding U.S. military access in Greenland while reaffirming Danish sovereignty and Greenlandic self-determination.



Key Highlights of the Security Agreement

- Expanded U.S. Base Access:** Building on the foundational 1951 U.S.–Denmark Defense Agreement, the new deal allows the U.S. to build additional military facilities at **Narsarsuaq** (in the south) and **Mestersvig** (in the east, along the Norwegian Sea), supplementing its existing presence at **Pituffik Space Base**.
- Third-Country Military Presence:** States that are **not NATO members** will not be allowed to establish their own military installations or maintain a persistent military presence in Greenland, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
- Sovereignty & Self-Determination:** Denmark and Greenland retain sovereignty; Greenland can pursue independence and its people would decide any future political status.

KEY FACTS ABOUT GREENLAND

- STATUS**
• Autonomous territory of the Kingdom of Denmark
- CAPITAL**
• Nuuk
- LOCATION**
• Between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean; part of North America geographically, but politically tied to Europe (Denmark)
- SIZE**
• World's largest island (non-continental); ~2.16 million sq. km
- ICE COVER**
• ~80% covered by the Greenland Ice Sheet – the second-largest ice body on Earth after Antarctica
- POPULATION**
• Around 56,000 (2025), one of the world's most sparsely populated territories
- NEIGHBOURS**
• Separated from Canada by the Nares Strait and Baffin Bay (west); from Iceland by the Denmark Strait (east)
- STRATEGIC LOCATION**
• Sits along Arctic shipping routes and near the GIUK Gap (Greenland–Iceland–UK), historically vital for NATO's North Atlantic defense
- RESOURCES**
• Rich in rare earth elements, uranium, and potential offshore oil/gas – a key reason for renewed great-power interest
- GOVERNANCE**
• Self-governing on most domestic matters since 2009; Denmark controls foreign affairs and defense

Strategic Rationale

- Arctic geopolitics:** Rising Chinese and Russian activity in the Arctic, plus melting sea ice opening new shipping lanes, has increased the region's strategic salience.
- Historical base:** The 1951 U.S.–Denmark defense agreement already allowed American bases; this deal builds on and expands that framework.

Q. With reference to the geography of the Arctic and North Atlantic regions, consider the following statements:

1. Greenland is separated from Iceland by the Davis Strait.
2. The Pituffik Space Base is a strategic military installation located in Greenland.
3. Greenland is an autonomous region under the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Denmark.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: B

Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Greenland is separated from Iceland by the **Denmark Strait**. The Davis Strait lies on the western side of Greenland, separating it from Baffin Island (Canada).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Pituffik Space Base (formerly known as Thule Air Base) is a key strategic U.S. Space Force and military installation located in northwestern Greenland.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Greenland is an autonomous, self-governing territory within the realm of the Kingdom of Denmark.

Scan to know more about our courses...



IAS 2-Year GS PCM



IAS 10-Month GS PCM



Degree + IAS



Prelims Test Series

3.1. INDIA'S FIRST BLUE BOND

Context

- SBI-backed Sagarmala Finance Corporation, India's first maritime lender, plans to launch India's first blue bond. The proposed bond aims to mobilise funds for projects related to the **sustainable use and conservation of ocean resources**.



What is a Blue Bond?

- A **blue bond** is a **debt instrument** that raises funds specifically for **marine and ocean-related sustainable activities**.
- Like a **green bond**, but focused on the **sustainable management of water and marine resources**.
- Funds may support **clean water, marine ecosystem protection, sustainable fisheries, ocean energy, and marine mapping**.

Significance of the Blue Bond

- **Mobilises Finance:** Raises long-term funds for **marine and ocean-related sustainable projects**.
- **Protects Oceans:** Supports **marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and ocean conservation**.
- **Improves Water Management:** Funds **clean water, coastal resilience and related infrastructure**.
- **Promotes Sustainable Development:** Supports **ocean energy and sustainable use of marine resources**.
- **Expands Sustainable Finance:** Diversifies the **green finance market** into **water and marine sectors**.

About Sagarmala Finance Corporation Limited

- **Established:** Formerly Sagarmala Development Company Limited; restructured as **Sagarmala Finance Corporation Limited (SMFCL)** in **June 2025**.
- **India's First Maritime NBFC:** Registered with the **Reserve Bank of India** as India's first maritime-focused Non-Banking Financial Company.
- **Purpose:** Bridges financing gaps in **ports, shipping infrastructure and related maritime industries**.
- **Financing:** Provides **short-, medium- and long-term finance** to ports, shipping companies, small businesses, startups and maritime institutions.
- **Strategic Sectors:** Also supports **shipbuilding, renewable energy, cruise tourism and maritime education**, aligned with India's maritime development goals.

Q. With reference to the recently proposed Blue Bond, consider the following statements:

- I. It is being launched by the Sagarmala Finance Corporation Limited (SMFCL), which is registered with the RBI as India's first maritime-focused Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC).
- II. Funds raised through a Blue Bond can be utilised only for generating ocean-based renewable energy.
- III. SMFCL was earlier known as the Sagarmala Development Company Limited before its restructuring in June 2025.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

Answer: (c). I and III only

Explanation

Statement I is Correct: SMFCL is described as India's first maritime lender and is registered with the RBI as the country's first maritime-focused NBFC, bridging financing gaps in ports, shipping and related infrastructure.

Statement II is Incorrect: A Blue Bond's proceeds are not restricted to ocean energy alone — they can support a wider basket of activities including clean water, marine ecosystem protection, sustainable fisheries, ocean energy, and marine mapping. Ocean energy is only one of several eligible uses, making the statement's exclusivity claim wrong.

Statement III is Correct: SMFCL was formerly the Sagarmala Development Company Limited and was restructured into its present form, Sagarmala Finance Corporation Limited, in June 2025.

3.2. 'DURGA' SCHEME

Context

- The Delhi Cabinet recently approved the '**DURGA**' scheme to allocate electric autos exclusively to women and transgender persons.

About the 'DURGA' scheme

- DURGA** stands for **Driving Upliftment and Rozgar for Women/Transgender Green E-Auto** scheme.
- It aims to create **self-employment opportunities among woman and transgender person** and increase their participation in the transport sector and promote **clean urban mobility**.



How will the 'DURGA' scheme work?

- Total:** 1,300 pink e-autos will be given in the first phase.
- Women:** 1,170 e-autos will be allocated.
- Transgender persons:** 130 e-autos will be allocated.

- **In each revenue district:** Up to **90 e-autos for women + 10 for transgender persons** can be allocated.

Who can apply for the 'DURGA' Scheme?

- Applicants must generally: Be a **Delhi resident** who is between **20–40 years old**.
- Have a valid Voter ID and have an LMW driving licence and PSV badge.
- Have family income of not more than **₹5 Lakh** along with having a family that does not already own a transport vehicle or three-wheeler.
- A woman with more than three children is not eligible.
- Transgender applicants need a certificate from the District Magistrate.

Significance of the DURGA Scheme

- **Women's Empowerment:** Provides self-employment and livelihood opportunities for women.
- **Transgender Inclusion:** Promotes participation of transgender persons in the transport sector.
- **Clean Mobility:** Encourages electric vehicles and cleaner urban transport.
- **Better Connectivity:** Improves last-mile connectivity in Delhi.
- **Social & Economic Inclusion:** Promotes livelihood, inclusion and sustainable mobility.

Q. Regarding the 'DURGA' scheme, recently in the news, consider the following statements:

- I. The 'DURGA' scheme has been approved by the Delhi Cabinet to allocate electric autos exclusively to women and transgender persons.
- II. Under the scheme, in each revenue district, a maximum of 90 e-autos can be allocated to women and 10 to transgender persons.
- III. To be eligible under the scheme, an applicant's family income must not exceed ₹10 Lakh per annum.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) I and III only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II and III

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Statement I is Correct: The Delhi Cabinet approved the 'DURGA' (Upliftment and Rozgar for Women/Transgender Green E-Auto) scheme, which allocates electric autos exclusively to women and transgender persons to boost their participation in the transport sector.

Statement II is Correct: In each revenue district, up to 90 e-autos are earmarked for women and 10 for transgender persons, in line with the overall first-phase split of 1,170 for women and 130 for transgender persons out of 1,300 total.

Statement III is Incorrect: The eligibility criterion caps family income at ₹5 Lakh, not ₹10 Lakh, along with the condition that the family must not already own a transport vehicle or three-wheeler.

3.3. VARIABLE RATE REVERSE REPO (VRRR) AUCTION

Context

- Recently, the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** absorbed **₹71,971 crore** of surplus liquidity from banks through an **overnight Variable Rate Reverse Repo (VRRR) auction**.



About Variable Reverse Repo Rate (VRRR)

- Definition:** VRRR is a sub-tool under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) where the central bank absorbs surplus liquidity from commercial banks at a market-determined, variable rate rather than a fixed rate.
- Mechanism:** Banks park their surplus funds with the RBI for a designated tenor (e.g., overnight/1-day, 7-day, 14-day) against government securities acting as collateral.
 - Unlike the fixed reverse repo rate, the interest rate under VRRR is variable and is discovered through the auction process.
- Nature:** It is a **temporary liquidity management** operation rather than a change in the policy rate.
- Recent Auction Highlights:** Against a notified amount of ₹75,000 crore, banks placed bids absorbing ₹71,971 crore (approx. 96% subscription) at a cut-off rate of 5.24% for a 1-day tenor.

Why Does RBI Absorb Liquidity?

- Excess liquidity means banks have more funds available than they immediately need for lending and other purposes.
- If surplus liquidity remains high for a prolonged period, it can:
 - Increase the availability of money in the financial system.
 - Put downward pressure on short-term interest rates.
 - Potentially contribute to **inflationary pressures** if it leads to excessive demand.
 - Cause the overnight money-market rate to move away from the RBI's desired policy corridor.
- Therefore, RBI uses liquidity-management operations to maintain **appropriate liquidity conditions**.

Q. With reference to the Variable Rate Reverse Repo (VRRR) operation of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), consider the following statements:

- VRRR is used by the RBI to absorb surplus liquidity from the banking system.
- Under VRRR, the interest rate is determined through an auction rather than being fixed in advance by the RBI.
- In a VRRR operation, the RBI provides funds to banks against eligible securities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 – Correct: VRRR is a liquidity absorption tool. Banks park their surplus funds with the RBI.
- Statement 2 – Correct: The rate is variable and is discovered through an auction.
- Statement 3 – Incorrect: VRRR involves banks placing funds with RBI. It is the repo/VRR operation through which RBI provides liquidity to banks.

3.4. OLED IMPORT TARIFF DISPUTE

Context

- India is investigating **LG Electronics and Samsung** over allegations of paying a lower import duty on **OLED display components** used in high-end televisions.

What is the Dispute and Why the Tariff Dispute Matters?



- India's customs schedule offers a **concessional 5% duty** on **open cells for LCD/LED TVs** (to promote domestic TV assembly under "**Make in India**").
- **DRI's contention:** OLED is **technologically distinct** from LCD/LED (self-emissive vs backlit), so it doesn't qualify for the same concessional slab — hence the demand for **15% duty**.
- **Companies argue:** OLED is just an **evolved/advanced form of LED**, so the same concessional rate should extend to it.
- This is essentially a **product classification dispute** under the **Customs Tariff Act** — a recurring theme in India's trade-tax landscape (similar disputes have hit **Samsung** and **Volkswagen** previously).

Basic Concept: LED vs LCD vs OLED (Display Technologies)

Parameter	LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)	LED (Light Emitting Diode)	OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode)
Light Source	External backlight using Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamps (CCFL).	External backlight using inorganic LED diodes .	Self-emissive; individual organic pixels generate their own light.
Technology Class	Transmissive (requires backlight behind liquid crystals).	Transmissive (a subtype of LCD display using LED backlighting).	Emissive (no backlight layer required).

Material Base	Inorganic liquid crystals and glass layers.	Inorganic semiconductors (Gallium Nitride, Silicon, etc.).	Organic (carbon-based) small molecules or polymers.
Black Levels & Contrast	Poor black levels due to constant light leakage from CCFL backlight.	Moderate black levels; dynamic dimming helps but backlight leakage persists.	True/Absolute Black; individual pixels switch completely off (infinite contrast ratio).
Form Factor & Flexibility	Bulky, rigid, and energy-intensive.	Thinner than LCD, but limited flexibility due to backlight requirements.	Ultra-thin, flexible, rollable, and foldable display panels.
Viewing Angles	Narrow viewing angles; color shift at off-center positions.	Moderate to good viewing angles.	Exceptionally wide viewing angles without loss of contrast.

Q. With reference to display technologies used in consumer electronics, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike conventional LCD and LED displays, an OLED display is self-emissive and does not require a separate backlight unit.
2. OLED displays utilize carbon-based organic compounds that emit light directly when subjected to an electric current.
3. Commercial "LED TVs" are fundamentally a subtype of Liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs) that utilize light-emitting diodes as their backlighting source.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Detailed Explanation & Statement Breakdown:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs) and conventional LED TVs rely on a transmissive system that requires a separate backlight behind liquid crystal panels. In contrast, Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED) displays are **emissive**—each individual pixel generates its own light, eliminating the need for a backlight layer.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** OLED technology uses thin layers of **organic (carbon-based)** semiconductor materials placed between two conductors. When electric current passes through these organic layers, electroluminescence occurs, generating direct light.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** A standard consumer "LED TV" is actually an **LCD screen**. The term "LED TV" simply signifies that the display uses an array of Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) for backlighting instead of older Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamps (CCFLs).

3.5. ALTERNATIVES TO THE SWIFT PAYMENT SYSTEM

Context

- Driven by geopolitics, financial sanctions, and the weaponization of the U.S. dollar, nations across the Global South and BRICS are seeking alternatives to the Belgium-based SWIFT network.

Why Are Countries Moving Away from SWIFT?

- Multiple wars and repeated **U.S. weaponisation of dollar-based financial sanctions** are pushing Global South countries to seek alternatives.
- SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications) has long been the near-universal Belgium-based system for cross-border interbank messaging.
- Attempts to bypass it have been patchy so far, but interest in alternatives is growing amid geopolitical tension.



What is SWIFT?

- It is a **global messaging network** used by financial institutions to communicate information about international financial transactions.
- SWIFT does not itself transfer money.**
- It provides a secure system through which banks exchange **standardised payment instructions**.
- It is headquartered in **Belgium**.
- It is a cooperative organisation owned by its member financial institutions.

Key Alternatives to SWIFT

1. Project mBridge

- A group comprising the central banks of **Thailand, UAE, China (Digital Currency Institute of the PBOC), Hong Kong Monetary Authority, and Saudi Arabia**.
- Enables cross-border transactions directly using central bank digital currencies (**CBDCs**), bypassing traditional correspondent banking chains.
- Built on a custom blockchain (**mBridge Ledger**) designed for multi-currency, cross-border payments in CBDCs.

2. SPFS (System for Transfer of Financial Messages)

- Developed by **Russia in 2014** specifically to bypass Western messaging systems.
- Usage increased sharply after **2022**, when Russian banks were cut off from SWIFT following sanctions over Ukraine.

3. CIPS (Cross-Border Interbank Payment System)

- Backed by the **People's Bank of China**; launched in **2015**.

- Allows global banks to clear cross-border yuan transactions directly, rather than routing through offshore clearing hubs.
- Includes participation from **SEPAMA** (Iran's local interbank telecom system with ~52 Iranian bank branches) and foreign banks connecting via **106 nodes**, including the Central Bank of Iran since 2023.

Q. The terms "SPFS", "SEPAMA", and "mBridge", occasionally seen in news, are related to:

- (a) Submarine communications cable networks connecting Global South nations.
- (b) Bilateral climate finance mechanisms under the Paris Agreement.
- (c) Alternative financial messaging and cross-border payment platforms.
- (d) International space station protocols for satellite data sharing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **SPFS** – Russia's System for Transfer of Financial Messages, built to bypass SWIFT.
- **SEPAMA** – Iran's local interbank telecommunication system, linking Iranian banks (and now some foreign ones) for messaging outside SWIFT.
- **mBridge** – A multi-central-bank CBDC platform (China, UAE, Thailand, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia) for direct cross-border settlement.

Scan to know more about our courses...



IAS 2-Year GS PCM



IAS 10-Month GS PCM



Degree + IAS



Prelims Test Series

ENVIRONMENT & GEOGRAPHY

4.1. SIANG UPPER MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT

Context

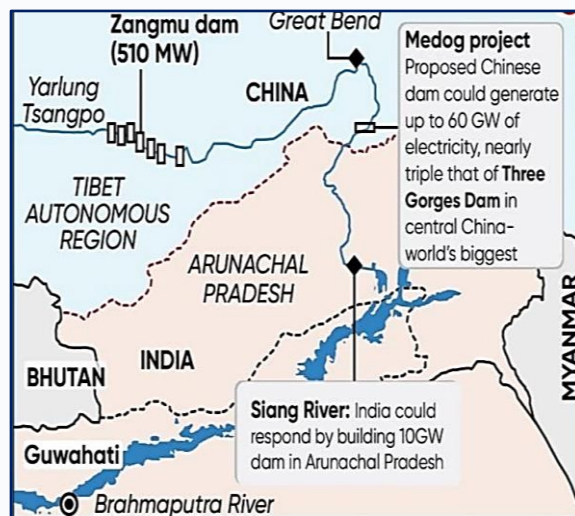
- The **Arunachal Pradesh Cabinet** approved an **Empowered High-Level Committee** to coordinate the **PFR survey and related activities** for the proposed **Siang Upper Multipurpose Project (SUMP)** in **Siang and Upper Siang districts**, amid local opposition and environmental concerns.

About Siang Upper Multipurpose Project

- Location:** Siang River basin, the area is primarily inhabited by the Adi Tribe, an indigenous community with a strong connection to the Siang River.
- Districts involved:** Siang and Upper Siang.
- Proposed capacity:** Around **11,000 MW** of hydropower.
- Nature:** A proposed **multipurpose hydropower and storage project**.
- National Project:** The project was declared a **National Project by the Centre in 2008**.
- Current stage:** **Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) survey**, not construction.
- Purpose:** Besides power generation, the project is associated with **water security, flood moderation in the Siang–Brahmaputra basin, employment and regional development**.

Strategic Significance

- Hydropower generation** in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Water security** in the Siang–Brahmaputra basin.
- Flood moderation** downstream.
- Employment and socio-economic development** in the region.
- The broader strategic importance of Arunachal Pradesh as a **border State**.



Q. Consider the following statements regarding the Siang Upper Multipurpose Project (SUMP):

- The project is proposed in the **Siang and Upper Siang districts of Arunachal Pradesh**.
- It is proposed on the **Siang River**, which is an important tributary of the Brahmaputra river system.
- The project was declared a **National Project in 2008**.
- The project is currently under construction with an installed capacity of about **11,000 MW**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

- **Statement 1 is correct:** SUMP is proposed in **Siang and Upper Siang districts** of Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The project is associated with the **Siang River**, an important component of the **Brahmaputra river system**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The project was declared a **National Project in 2008**.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** The project is **not under construction**; the current process involves the **Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) survey**. The proposed capacity is around **11,000 MW**.

Scan to know more about our courses...



IAS 2-Year GS PCM



IAS 10-Month GS PCM



Degree + IAS

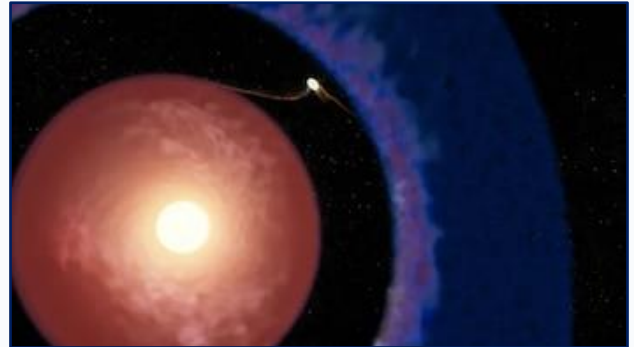


Prelims Test Series

5.1. ELIAS 2-24 B

Context

- Astronomers have confirmed **Elias 2-24 b**, a gas-giant exoplanet that is **less than one million years old**, making it the **youngest known planet discovered so far**. The confirmation was made using **NASA-funded archival observations from the W. M. Keck Observatory**.



About Elias 2-24 b

- Elias 2-24 b** is a **Jupiter-mass, gas-giant exoplanet** orbiting the young star **Elias 2-24**, located around **450 light-years from Earth** in a star-forming region.
- It is still embedded in the **natal circumstellar disk** of gas and dust and is believed to be actively accumulating material as it forms.
- Youngest known planet:** Less than **1 million years old**, compared with the previous record holders around **PDS 70 and WISPIT 2**, which are more than 5 million years old.
- Wide orbit:** It lies about **55 Astronomical Units (AU)** from its host star - 55 times the average Earth–Sun distance.
- Still forming:** The planet is located within a prominent **gap in the circumstellar disk**, where it is actively accreting gas and dust.

How was it detected?

- ALMA** first detected a gap in the dusty disk around Elias 2-24, while the VLT identified a faint object within it.
- Archival Keck Observatory** images from 2018–2020 confirmed the object's movement, establishing it as a planet.
- Coronagraphic Detection:** Detected using high-contrast coronagraphy, which blocks the intense glare of the host star and enables the detection of faint infrared signatures in archival images captured between 2018 and 2020.

Future observations

- NASA's Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope**, with its advanced coronagraph, will improve the detection of young and distant exoplanets hidden by stellar glare.

Q. With reference to Elias 2-24 b, consider the following statements:

- It is located in a star-forming region.
- It is situated within a circumstellar disk of gas and dust.
- It is approximately 55 light-years from Earth.

4. It is believed to be still undergoing planetary formation.

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

Explanation:

Elias 2-24 b is around **450 light-years** from Earth, not 55 light-years. Its orbit is approximately **55 AU**, i.e. 55 times the average Earth–Sun distance.

Scan to know more about our courses...



IAS 2-Year GS PCM



IAS 10-Month GS PCM



Degree + IAS



Prelims Test Series

HISTORY & CULTURE

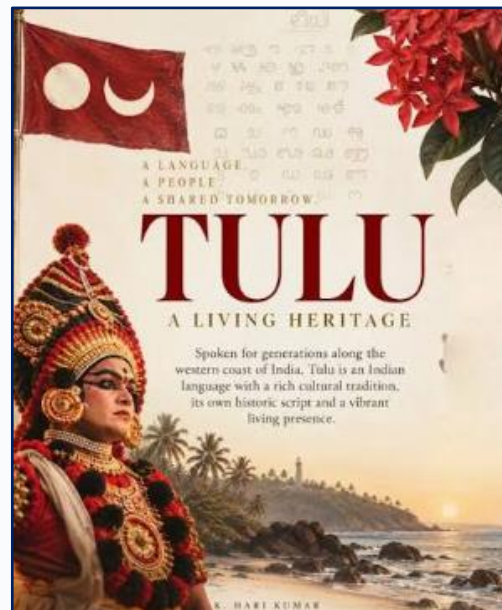
6.1. TULU GETS ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL LANGUAGE STATUS IN KARNATAKA

Context

- The **Karnataka Cabinet** decided to accord **additional official language status to Tulu** in specified districts of Karnataka.

About Tulu

- Tulu** is a **Dravidian language** spoken predominantly in **Dakshina Kannada and Udupi** districts of Karnataka.
- It is also spoken by communities in neighbouring regions.
- Tulu has a long literary and cultural tradition and is associated closely with the **linguistic heritage of coastal Karnataka**.
- The **Census** recognises Tulu as an important language spoken by a significant linguistic community.
- Tulu is **not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution**.



Constitutional Provision

- Article 345** empowers a State Legislature to adopt **one or more languages in use in the State** or **Hindi** as the official language(s) of the State.
- Article 346:** Governs the official language for communication between one State and another State, or between a State and the Union.
- Article 347:** Contains special provisions relating to a language spoken by a section of the population of a State (Presidential direction to recognise a language if requested).
- Karnataka currently has Kannada as its official language.
- Declaring Tulu as an **additional official language** would require the necessary **legal/legislative process** (e.g., amending Section 2 of the Karnataka Official Language Act, 1963), beyond a Cabinet decision alone.

Tulu in Education

- Tulu is taught as an **optional language** in some educational institutions.
- The language has a strong literary and cultural tradition in the **Tulu-speaking region**.

Q. Consider the following statements regarding the Tulu language:

- It belongs to the Indo-Aryan family of languages.
- It is primarily spoken in coastal Karnataka and northern parts of Kerala.
- It is listed as one of the 22 scheduled languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Tulu belongs to the Dravidian language group.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It is mainly spoken in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi (Karnataka), and Kasaragod (Kerala).
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Tulu is currently a non-scheduled language and is not in the Eighth Schedule.

6.2. GONDHAL CHOSEN AS INDIA'S OFFICIAL OSCAR ENTRY FOR 2027

Context

- Recently, the Marathi film **Gondhal** has been selected as India's official entry for the Best International Feature Film category at the 99th Academy Awards (Oscars 2027).



About Marathi film Gondhal

- **Language:** Marathi
- **Director:** Santosh Davakhar, who won the **Silver Peacock for Best Director** at IFFI 2025
- **Setting:** Rural Maharashtra
- **Theme:** Traditional **Gondhal ritual** and its interaction with social and personal conflicts.

What is Gondhal?

- **Gondhal** is a traditional **ritualistic folk performance of Maharashtra**, associated with devotional practices.
- It involves **music, dance, narration and ritual elements** and is traditionally performed in honour of certain deities.
- The film derives its title and cultural setting from this traditional performance tradition.

THE OSCARS

ACADEMY AWARDS | ART • EXCELLENCE • GLOBAL RECOGNITION

The Oscars

The Academy Awards, popularly known as the Oscars, are presented annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS).

They recognise **artistic and technical excellence** in filmmaking across various categories.

The awards were first presented in 1929 in Hollywood, California.

India's Association with the Oscars

- Bhanu Athaiya** became the first Indian to win an Oscar for **Best Costume Design** for *Gandhi* in 1983.
- Satyajit Ray** received an **Honorary Academy Award** in 1992 for his exceptional contribution to cinema.
- A.R. Rahman** won two Oscars for *Slumdog Millionaire* in 2009 — **Best Original Score** and **Best Original Song**.
- Gulzar** shared the **Best Original Song** Oscar with **A.R. Rahman** for "Jai Ho" from *Slumdog Millionaire*.
- Resul Pookutty** won the Oscar for **Best Sound Mixing** for *Slumdog Millionaire* in 2009.
- The Elephant Whisperers** won the **Best Documentary Short Film** award at the 95th Academy Awards in 2023.

Q. Consider the following statements regarding *Gondhal*.

1. *Gondhal* is a Marathi film set against the cultural backdrop of Maharashtra.
2. It has been selected as India's official entry for the Best International Feature Film category at the Oscars 2027.
3. The film's director won the Silver Peacock for Best Director at IFFI 2025.
4. India has already won the Academy Award for Best International Feature Film.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

- **Statement 1 is correct:** *Gondhal* is a Marathi film set in rural Maharashtra.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It has been selected as India's official entry for the 2027 Oscars.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Santosh Davakhar won the Silver Peacock for Best Director at IFFI 2025.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** India has **not yet won** the Academy Award for Best International Feature Film.

Scan to know more about our courses...



IAS 2-Year GS PCM



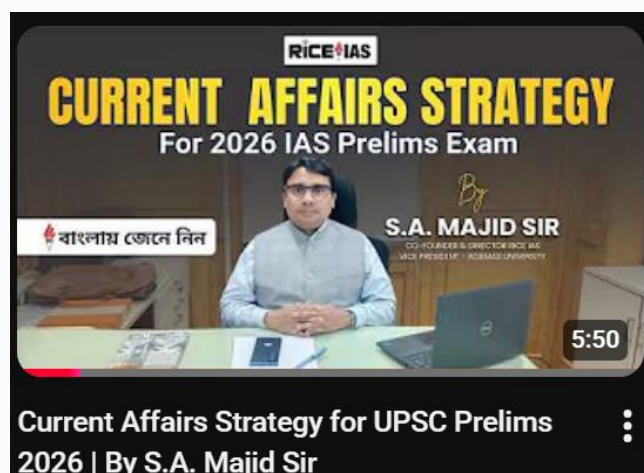
IAS 10-Month GS PCM



Degree + IAS



Prelims Test Series



[Click here to watch this video](#)