

30 Oct 2022: UPSC Exam Comprehensive News Analysis

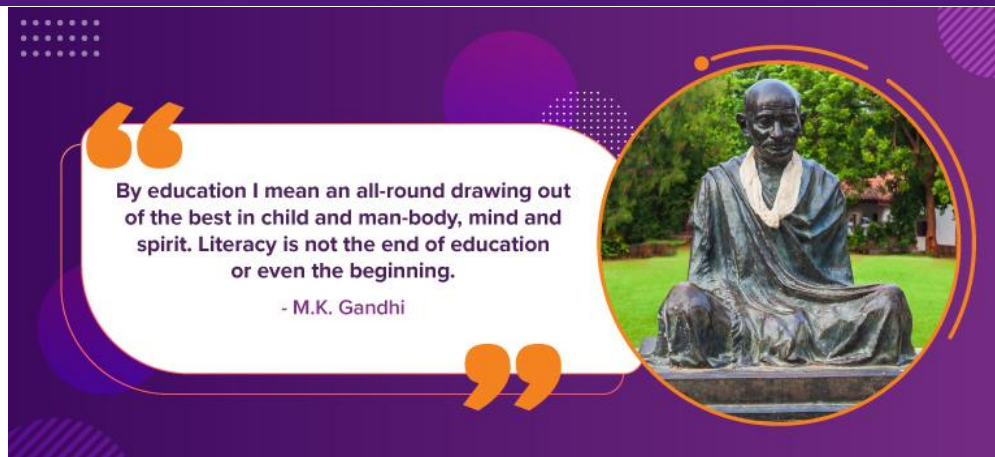


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A. GS 1 Related

Nothing here for today!!!

B. GS 2 Related

Category: GOVERNANCE

1. Amended IT Rules

Syllabus: Government Policies and Interventions

Mains: Pros and Cons of Information Technology Rules, 2021.

Context: The Union information technology ministry recently notified the setting up of Grievance Appellate Committees to hear appeals from social media users.

Introduction:

- The Union ministry notified the setting up of Grievance Appellate Committees(GAC) which will have control over content moderation decisions taken by social media platforms in India.
- The GACs will hear appeals from users challenging the decision of social media companies to remove or moderate content on their platforms.
- The decision to form such panels within the next three months was notified as an amendment to [Information Technology \(Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code\) Rules, 2021](#).

Key changes effected by the amendment:

- Recent amendments impose a legal obligation on intermediaries to take reasonable efforts to prevent users from uploading harmful/unlawful content. The new provision will ensure that the intermediary's obligation is not a mere formality.
- For effective communication of the rules and regulations of the intermediary, it is important that the communication is done in regional Indian languages as well.
- The grounds in rule 3(1)(b)(ii) have been rationalised by removing the words 'defamatory' and 'libellous'. Whether any content is defamatory or libellous will be determined through judicial review.
- Some of the content categories in rule 3(1)(b) have been rephrased to deal particularly with misinformation, and content that could incite violence between different religious/caste groups.

- The amendment requires intermediaries to respect the rights guaranteed to users under the Constitution, including a reasonable expectation of due diligence, privacy and transparency.
- Grievance Appellate Committee(s) will be established to allow users to appeal against the inaction of, or decisions taken by intermediaries on user complaints. However, users will always have the right to approach courts for any remedy.
 - Each Grievance Appellate Committee shall consist of a chairperson and two whole time members appointed by the Central Government, of which one shall be a member ex-officio and two shall be independent members.
 - Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Grievance Officer may prefer an appeal to the Grievance Appellate Committee within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of communication from the Grievance Officer.
 - The Grievance Appellate Committee shall deal with such appeal expeditiously and shall make an endeavour to resolve the appeal finally within thirty calendar days from the date of receipt of the appeal.

Significance of this amendment:

- The latest amendment lays a definite due diligence obligation on social media firms so that no unlawful content or misinformation is posted on their platforms.
- Several digital platforms are accused of taking a “casual” and “tokenism” approach towards user complaints in the past one year.
 - The government had received lakhs of messages from citizens regarding the action/inaction on the part of the intermediaries on grievances regarding objectionable content or suspension of user accounts.
- The amendments will ensure that these digital platforms respect the [fundamental rights](#) accorded to citizens under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution.
- This is in line with the government’s focus to make the Internet a safe, trusted and accountable space for users.

Criticism against recent amendments:

- Grievance Appellate Committees are appointed by the union government which would give the government power to moderate content on social media.
 - This would make the government the arbiter of permissible speech on the internet and incentivised social media platforms to suppress any speech that is against the government.
 - Non-government organisation Internet Freedom Foundation have shared their concern that the government-appointed committees could apply “opaque and arbitrary methods” while hearing the appeals.

- The amendment put forth the obligation that all social media intermediaries resolve all complaints within 72 hours of reporting.
 - The shortened timelines might lead to hastier decision making with respect to censoring the content without proper scrutiny.
- Several media outlets have challenged the new IT rules in courts. They have argued that the guidelines will allow the government to directly control their content.
 - In May 2022, the Supreme Court had put a stay on the proceedings pending before various High Courts on petitions against the new Information Technology Rules.
 - In August 2022, a division bench of the Bombay High Court had stayed the implementation of Rule 9 (1) and (3) of the new IT rules. The provisions deal with the code of ethics under the new IT rules.
- In a country where there is still no data privacy law to protect citizens from excesses committed by any party, encouraging digital platforms to exchange more information could backfire.

Nut Graf: *In a major push towards an Open, Safe & Trusted and Accountable Internet, the Ministry of Electronics and IT notified amendments to IT rules 2021, aimed at protecting the rights of Digital Nagriks. They have been notified against the backdrop of complaints regarding the action/inaction on the part of the intermediaries on user grievances.*

Category: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Russia Suspends Grain Exports

Syllabus: *Effect of Policies & Politics of Developed & Developing Countries on India's Interests*

Mains: *Significance of UN backed grain export deal*

Context: Citing attack against ships, Russia moves to suspend grain exports.

Introduction:

- Russia has moved to suspend its implementation of a UN-brokered grain export deal.
- The Russian Defence Ministry cited an alleged recent Ukrainian drone attack against Russia's Black Sea Fleet ships moored off the coast of occupied Crimea as the reason for the move.
- The Russian declaration came one day after U.N. chief Antonio Guterres urged Russia and Ukraine to renew the grain export deal, which was scheduled to expire on Nov. 19, 2022.

- Guterres also urged other countries, mainly in the West, to expedite the removal of obstacles blocking Russian grain and fertiliser exports.

Russia-Ukraine Grain Export Deal:

- In July 2022, Ukraine and Russia signed an UN-backed deal to allow the export of millions of tonnes of grain from blockaded Black Sea ports.
 - The deal was initially agreed for 120 days.
- The deal made provisions for the safe passage of ships with a control centre in Istanbul, staffed by U.N., Turkish, Russian and Ukrainian officials, to run and coordinate the process.
- Ships would undergo inspections to ensure they are not carrying weapons.
- No Russian ship would escort vessels and that there would be no Russian representative present at Ukrainian ports.

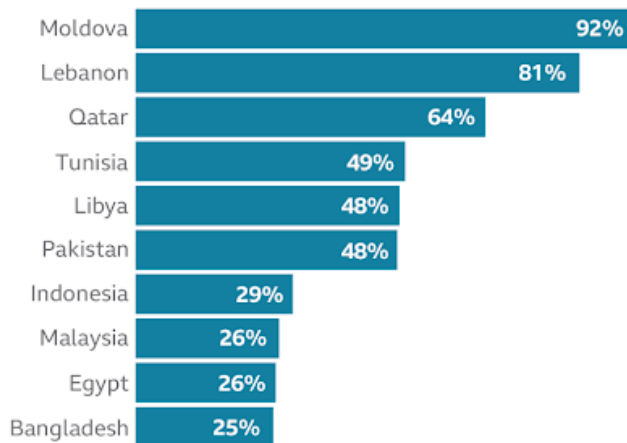
Significance of the Grain Deal:

- Ukraine is one of the world's largest exporters of wheat, corn and sunflower oil, but recent conflict with Russia and naval blockade of its ports halted shipments.
- The prices of vital commodities like wheat and barley soared due to the conflict.
- The UN backed grain deal which has seen more than 9 million tonnes of grain exported from Ukraine potentially averted the threat of a catastrophic global food crisis and brought down global food prices.
- The U.N. plan also allowed Russia to export its grain and fertilisers.



Ukraine plays crucial role in the global food supply

% of wheat imports sourced from Ukraine



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization, data for 2020



Image Source: BBC

Nut Graf: Russia recently suspended participation in a UN-brokered deal to export agricultural produce from Ukrainian ports following attacks on ships in Crimea. The suspension will cut Ukrainian grain exports from its crucial Black Sea ports with a real risk of vast populations of several countries facing hunger and rise in food prices.

C. GS 3 Related

Nothing here for today!!!

D. GS 4 Related

Nothing here for today!!!

E. Editorials

Category: ENVIRONMENT

1. Is the world's climate action plan on track?

Syllabus: Environmental Organizations.

Mains: Conference of Parties 27, Sharm El-Sheikh.

Prelims: Conference of Parties 27.

Context: COP27 will be held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.

Details:

- The 27th round of the Conference of Parties (COP27) will be held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt from 6 November to 18 November 2022. The leaders from nearly 200 countries will attend the event and will deliberate on global actions against the rising threat of [climate change](#).
- The annual summit is happening at a time when the world is already reeling under the pressure of inflation, food, energy, and supply chain crises due to the [Russia-Ukraine war](#). These situations are further worsened by extreme weather events thus highlighting that the world is not doing enough to tackle climate change.
- At COP27, deliberations and discussions will take place on matters like measures to decarbonize, finance climate action, and several other issues associated with biodiversity, food, and energy security.

Previous significant COPs:

- The participants of COPs signed and adopted the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\)](#) three decades ago. Presently UNFCCC has 198 members.
- The first COP was organized in Berlin in 1995.
- Some of the historic agreements at COPs are:
 - COP3 in 1997: The Kyoto Protocol was adopted which ensured industrialized economies limit and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - COP21 in 2015: It concluded with Paris Agreement where member countries agreed to keep global warming below 2°C, preferably not more than 1.5°C, in comparison to pre-industrial levels.
 - COP 26 in 2021: It was held in Glasgow and concluded with the Glasgow Climate Pact that called for the countries to 'phase down' unabated use of coal power.

Agenda of COP 27:

- COP27 is looking forward to strengthening a global response and deliberating if developed countries emitting more carbon dioxide should compensate for the loss to developing nations with a relatively low carbon footprint.
- It aims to “accelerate climate action across the world through emissions reduction, adaptations, and enhanced flow of finance” using its four priority measures of mitigation, adaptation, financing, and collaboration.
- According to the vision statement of the President, COP27 will focus on moving away from planning and negotiations to the implementation of pledges and promises.
- Experts hold the opinion that COP27 would emerge as an “in-between COP,” because climate change goals have either already passed or are not due in near future. It can provide a platform to push the developed economies on the issues that are usually passed over.

Consequences of COP26, Glasgow:

- The world has transformed since COP26 in Glasgow. Extreme weather events and scientific reports remind the devastating impact of humans on climate change. It also showcases the inefficiencies of the existing policies across the world. These reports have likely impacted the political agenda and environmental diplomacy and have built momentum for the upcoming summit in Egypt.
- As per a UN report, the “efforts remain insufficient” to arrest the global temperature increase to 1.5°C (as deliberated in Paris Agreement). Moreover, the UN Climate Change report highlights that the world is not acting urgently to restrict greenhouse gas emissions

even though climate-enhanced heatwaves and floods have become a common phenomenon after just 1.2°C of warming.

- According to the analysis of the [Nationally Determined Contributions \(NDCs\)](#) to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts, even if the Nations abide by their pledges, the world is on the track for warming to 2.5°C.
- The report further adds that emissions should fall 45% by 2030 in comparison to 2010 levels to meet the goals of the Paris agreement.

IPCC report and its findings:

- According to the recent [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\)](#) assessment report, climate change has caused irreversible losses to natural ecosystems. It has further warned of severe consequences to food security, health, and loss of biodiversity if the carbon emissions from human activity are not significantly reduced.
- The report says that 3-14% of all species face a very high risk of extinction at even 1.5°C. It can have more devastating losses at much higher temperatures. It also adds that restricting warming to about 1.5°C requires global greenhouse gas emissions to peak before 2025 and should be lowered by approximately 43% by 2030. Moreover, coal-fired power plants without carbon capture and storage technology should be shut down by 2050. This is a warning relevant to India as roughly 10% of global capacity is operational in India.
- The World Resources Institute report suggests that the world should curb emissions six times faster than the present trajectory by 2030 to meet the target of 1.5°C. Out of the total 40 indicators that were examined none is on track to reach the 2030 target. The report noted that unabated coal-based electricity generation continues to expand in various regions and unabated fossil gas-based electricity is also rising across the world.

India's stand on Climate change:

- India is among the 197 countries that have promised to limit the increase of global temperatures to 1.5°C by 2030. India is also working on a long-term policy roadmap to achieve the target of net zero emissions by 2070.
- Prime Minister of India during the Glasgow summit committed that India would increase its non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030 and meet half of its energy requirement from renewable sources, thereby reducing carbon emissions.
- It should be noted that India is the third-largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world. India updated its climate pledges but India is often criticized for not setting ambitious targets.
- An independent analysis, the Climate Action Tracker categorizes actions taken by India as “highly insufficient”. This is because India's continued support of the coal industry subverts a green recovery. India was also severely criticized for its stand to “phase down” coal instead of “phase out” at COP26.

- However, India is expected to play a key role at COP27 in Egypt. The major issue that will be taken up by India during the summit is Climate Financing.

Nut Graf: *The world is presently not on track to achieve climate goals as per various reports. The upcoming COP27 has come at a crucial time when the world is already reeling under a lot of economic and geopolitical pressure. The need of the hour is that all countries should take the threat of climate change seriously and make COP27 a major success with conclusive decisions.*

Category: INDIAN POLITY

1. What is the doctrine of pleasure?

Syllabus: *Power, functions, and responsibilities of various constitutional posts.*

Mains: *Doctrine of Pleasure.*

Prelims: *Doctrine of pleasure.*

Context: Recent controversy between the Governor and the state government of Kerala.

Background Details:

- The Governor and the State government of Kerala are facing major differences over multiple issues.
- The latest controversy has flared up because [Governor](#) has demanded the resignation of various vice-chancellors(V-C) post the Supreme Court order setting aside the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of a technology university.
 - In a case challenging the appointment of the Vice Chancellor of a Technological University, the Supreme Court ruled that the appointment was not in accordance with the regulations of the University Grants Commission (UGC).
 - It was observed that the Search Committee identified only one candidate and recommended it to the Chancellor for the appointment. Whereas as per UGC regulations, a panel of 3 to 5 names should be recommended to the Chancellor.
 - The Governor responded to the SC's direction by demanding the resignation of the V-Cs of nine universities. However, when this order was challenged in the Kerala High Court, the Governor converted the directive into a show-cause notice asking V-Cs to explain the legality of their appointments.
- Moreover, Governor has also sought the dismissal of the State Finance Minister after his comments. He declared that he has withdrawn the pleasure of having him in the Council of Ministers.

- Finance Minister of Kerala made comments against the Governor's action saying that someone who had seen universities in Uttar Pradesh could not understand the system of universities in Kerala.
- The Governor considered the statements lowered the dignity of the office of the Governor and undermined national unity and stoked regionalism. It was also likened to sedition.
- However, the Chief Minister of Kerala reacted by saying that considering the democratic conventions and traditions of India, the statement does not warrant a ground for cessation of pleasure doctrine.

Concept of Doctrine of Pleasure:

- The concept of the Doctrine of pleasure is derived from the English common law, under which the crown can waive off the services of anyone employed under it at any time.
- According to Article 310 of the Indian Constitution, every member in the civil service or defence of the Union holds office at the pleasure of the President, and every person of the civil service in the States holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.
 - It should be remembered that [Article 311](#) restricts the removal of civil servants. It provides civil servants with the reasonable opportunity of hearing.
 - There is also a provision for dispensing the inquiry if it is not practical or not in the interest of national security.
- It should be noted that the pleasure of the President actually refers to the pleasure of the Union government, and the Governor's pleasure is that of the State government.
- According to Article 164, the [Chief Minister](#) is appointed by the Governor, and the other Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The article further adds that Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The 'pleasure' also means the right of the Chief Minister to dismiss a Minister and not specifically the Governor.

Nut Graf: *The recent controversy between the Governor and State Government in Kerala has once again shown the difference of opinion between the two. However, on the basis of the constitution, it should be noted that the doctrine of pleasure is not the sole domain Governor and he is bound to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.*

F. Prelims Facts

1. Kalanamak rice

Syllabus: *GS03-Agriculture*

Prelims: *Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI); Geographical Indication (GI) tag*

Context: The Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) has successfully developed two dwarf varieties of Kalanamak rice.

Background:

- Kalanamak is a traditional variety of paddy with black husk and strong fragrance, which is considered a gift from Lord Buddha to the people of Sravasti when he visited the region after enlightenment.
- It has high salt content and overshadows basmati due to its agronomic potential.
- It is grown in 11 districts of the Terai region of northeastern Uttar Pradesh and in Nepal.
- The traditional variety of the rice has been prone to 'lodging' which resulted in low yield and poor quality.
 - Lodging is a condition in which the top of the plant becomes heavy because of grain formation, the stem becomes weak, and the plant falls on the ground.
- To overcome the problem of lodging, the Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) has successfully developed two dwarf varieties of Kalanamak rice.
- The traditional Kalanamak rice is protected under the Geographical Indication (GI) tag system.

New varieties:

- Two dwarf varieties of Kalanamak rice are named Pusa Narendra Kalanamak 1638 and Pusa Narendra Kalanamak 1652.
- The yield of the new varieties is double that of the traditional variety. The length of the old variety plant is 140 centimetre, and the new variety is between 95- 100 centimetre.
- The breeding programme was done by bringing the dwarfing genes from the rice variety Bindli Mutant 68, and also the gene of Pusa Basmati 1176 was used as a parent to cross with Kalanamak, and the progenies were further back-crossed with Kalanamak to restore its quality.

Benefits of Kalanamak Rice:

- Highly resistant to notorious rice diseases like panicle blast, stem rot and brown spot that cause huge crop losses for the farmers, unlike the Dehradun basmati which is highly susceptible to diseases.
- Bacterial blight is rarely observed in this rice variety.
- Requires low water content and doesn't need standing water during transplantation.
- Can be grown without chemical fertilisers and pesticides.
- Low input and labour cost.
- It was observed that the 2001-2003 drought in the Terai region left the Kalanamak rice yield unaffected.

G. Tidbits

1. Banana fruit

- Bananas are considered sacred as banana trees are equated to Lord Brihaspati (Jupiter) for fertility and bounty.
- Dr. K.T. Achaya, in his book, 'Indian Food: a Historical Companion' mentions banana in Buddhist literature in around 400 BC. He mentions that bananas came to South India from New Guinea island through the sea route.
- In India, banana is grown largely in the peninsular southern coastal region, namely in parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and Bengal, and in the Northeastern areas of the country such as Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.
- However, the central and northern regions (Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Punjab) also grow the plant but neither in such variety nor in numbers.
- India is the largest producer of bananas.
 - It produces about 29 million tonnes of bananas every year, and next is China with 11 million.
- According to the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), about 135 countries produce bananas.
- Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) points out that bananas have 10-20 mg of calcium, 36 mg of sodium, 34 mg of magnesium and 30-50 mg of phosphorus per 100 g of edible material.
- Banana peel is of use as a 'biochar,' which is used both as a fertiliser and to generate electricity. Efforts are on to use it to drive electric automobiles.

2. 'Curcumin' compound

- Researchers of the Transdisciplinary University of Health Sciences & Technology (TDU), Bengaluru have successfully validated the immunomodulation ability of a natural phytochemical compound with 'curcumin' as the active ingredient.
 - Curcumin is a yellow pigment found primarily in turmeric. It is a polyphenol with anti-inflammatory properties and the ability to increase the amount of antioxidants that the body produces.
- This offers immunity in dairy cattle against infectious diseases, including mastitis, by increasing complementary protein, interferon, immunoglobulin (IgM), lymphocytes and monocytes. Increase in calcium-phosphorus and albumin-globulin ratio and digestibility index substantiate 10% increase in milk production.

- The compound with curcumin can be used to control mastitis as a prophylactic measure during prepartum and postpartum stage along with cattle feed under scientific management practices.
- This is seen as a major breakthrough in creating immunity in cattle against infectious diseases, including mastitis.
 - Bovine mastitis is an inflammatory response of the udder tissue in the mammary gland caused due to physical trauma or microorganism infections.
 - It is considered the most common disease leading to economic loss in dairy industries due to reduced yield and poor quality of milk.
 - The economic loss due to mastitis in India exceeds ₹13,000 crore annually.
 - No vaccination is available against mastitis.
- The uncontrolled use of antibiotics to manage various infections in cattle has resulted in increased antibiotic resistance.
 - The use of antibiotics for treating mastitis results in interspecies and inter-genus transfer of antibiotic resistance and creation of various multi-drug resistant microorganisms in the environment, which affects immunity of livestock and human health.

H. UPSC Prelims Practice Questions

Q1. IMT TRILAT is a joint exercise involving India and which other countries? (Level-Medium)

- a) Mauritius and Tuvalu
- b) Malaysia and Thailand
- c) Mozambique and Tanzania
- d) Madagascar and Tuvalu

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The first edition of India-Mozambique-Tanzania Trilateral Exercise (IMT TRILAT), a joint maritime exercise among the Indian, Mozambique and Tanzania navies commenced at Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania on 27 October 2022.
- The Indian Navy is represented by the guided missile frigate, INS Tarkash, a Chetak helicopter and MARCOS (Special Forces).

Q2. With respect to Myositis, which of the following statements is/are correct? (Level-Difficult)

1. Myositis is a rare disease that involves inflammation of the muscles.
2. Myositis can affect both children and adults.

Options:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Myositis is a rare disease that involves inflammation of the muscles.
- Myositis can affect people of any age, including children.
 - The main muscles to be affected are around the shoulders, hips and thighs.
- The general symptoms may include muscle pain and soreness, fatigue, trouble swallowing, and difficulty breathing.
 - Other symptoms are fever, weight loss, joint pain, fatigue and muscle pain.
- The condition “is usually treated with steroids and immunosuppressive drugs”.
 - Since there is no one medical treatment that fits all, immunosuppressant drugs are recommended along with physical therapy, exercise, stretching, and yoga which can help keep muscles strong and flexible and prevent muscle atrophy.

Q3. Consider the following statements about the bird Amur Falcon. (Level- Medium)

1. It is one of the longest flying migratory birds making an annual migration from its breeding grounds in north China, eastern Mongolia and far-east Russia to wintering grounds in South Africa.
2. The bird’s migratory route passes through the north eastern states of India of Nagaland and Manipur.
3. Being a non-native species, the bird enjoys no protection under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Statement 01 is correct**, [Amur Falcon](#) are one of the longest flying migratory birds.
 - They migrate annually from its breeding grounds in north China, eastern Mongolia and far-east Russia to wintering grounds in South Africa.
- **Statement 02 is correct**, Amur Falcons roost in parts of Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Assam. They arrive in northeastern parts of India from Siberia and stay about two months in India before they head for warmer climates in Kenya and South Africa in a non-stop flight over the Arabian Sea.
- **Statement 03 is incorrect**, The Amur Falcons are protected under the [Wildlife \(Protection\) Act, 1972](#).

Q4. Goa Maritime Symposium (GMS) involves participation from which of the following countries? (Level- Difficult)

1. Bangladesh
2. Sri Lanka
3. Pakistan
4. Maldives
5. Indonesia
6. Australia
7. UAE

Options:

- a) 1,2,4 and 5 only
- b) 1,2,3,4,5,6 and 7
- c) 1,2, 6 and 7 only
- d) 6 and 7 only

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Conceptualised and instituted by the Indian Navy in 2016, the GMS is a forum for fostering collaborative thinking, cooperation and mutual understanding between India and key maritime nations of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).

- The symposium is conducted biennially by the Naval War College (NWC), Goa.
- The fourth edition of the Goa Maritime Symposium (GMS) is being conducted by the NWC at Goa from 31 Oct to 01 Nov 2022.
- The participants of the Symposium comprise Captains/ Commanders and equivalent-rank officers from Navies/ Maritime forces from friendly foreign countries viz., Bangladesh, Comoros, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, besides India.

Q5. Consider the following pairs: (CSE-PYQ-2019) (Level- Difficult)

Glacier	River
1. Bandarpunch	: Yamuna
2. Bara Shigri	: Chenab
3. Milam	: Mandakini
4. Siachen	: Nubra
5. Zemu	: Manas

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1, 2 and 4
- 1, 3 and 4
- 2 and 5
- 3 and 5

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Pair 01 is correctly matched**, Bandarpunch is a mountain massif of the Garhwal division of the Himalayas, in Uttarakhand. It is a source of the Yamuna river, whose source lies above Yamunotri.
- **Pair 02 is correctly matched**, Bara-Shigri glacier is the second longest glacier in Himalaya after Gangotri.
 - It is located in the Chandra valley of Lahaul.
 - The glacier feeds the Chenab river.
- **Pair 03 is incorrectly matched**, Milam glacier is a major glacier of the Kumaon Himalaya. The glacier is the source of the Goriganga River.
- **Pair 04 is correctly matched**, The Nubra River is a river in the Nubra Valley of Ladakh in India. It is a tributary of the Shyok River and originates from the Siachen Glacier, the second-longest non-polar glacier in the world.

- **Pair 05 is incorrectly matched**, Zemu glacier is the largest glacier in the Eastern Himalaya. It is located at the base of Kanchenjunga in Sikkim. The glacier is the source of water for numerous rivers including Teesta river.
 - Manas river is a transboundary river in the Himalayan foothills between southern Bhutan and India.

I. UPSC Mains Practice Questions

1. A unilateral withdrawal of the pleasure by the Governor has no Constitutional consequence. Examine. (10 Marks; 150 Words) (GS-2; Polity)
2. Write a note on Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules, 2022. (10 Marks; 150 Words) (GS-2; Polity and Governance)