Amid political turmoil, Rajasthan CLP backs Gehlot
Congress calls another legislature party meet today; MLAs shifted to luxury hotel

Cases continue to dip in Chennai
Chennai witnessed a dip in fresh COVID-19 cases for the fifth day in a row on Monday, with 1,140 persons testing positive. Tamil Nadu's overall tally increased to 1,42,798 as 4,328 persons tested positive. The toll went past the 2,000-mark with 66 deaths.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
JAIPUR/ NEW DELHI
The Congress Legislature Party (CLP) in Rajasthan on Monday expressed faith in the leadership of Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot amid the political turmoil caused by Deputy Chief Minister Sachin Pilot's rebellion and claimed the support of over 100 legislators in the 200-member Assembly.

BJP wary after Maharashtra experience
NISTULA HEBBAR
NEW DELHI
The crisis in the Congress-led government in Rajasthan may have been compared to the situation that hit the erstwhile Travancore royal family is the "human ministrant" or the shebait (manager) of the properties belonging to Sree Padmanabha, chief deity of the famed and fabulously rich Sree Padmanabhaswamy temple in Kerala. A Bench of Justices U.U. Lalit and Indira Banerjee in a
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* C – Chennai; B – Bengaluru; D – Delhi; H – Hyderabad; T – Thiruvananthapuram
Abundant liquidity kept short-term rates soft: RBI bulletin

G-Sec yields fell to lowest in a decade

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) said it had deployed several conventional and unconventional tools to restore orderly conditions in financial markets and maintain normal functioning of financial intermediaries when COVID-19 sent financial markets in India and the world into a tailspin. As a result, markets remained resilient, liquid and stable, establishing conditions for a finance-led recovery of the economy ahead of the revival of demand, it said in its monthly bulletin. It said that with the onset of COVID-19, financial institutions were faced with liquidity stress, loss of access to funding and tightening of financial conditions amid disruption of cash flows and working capital cycles.

The central bank pointed out that the abundant surplus liquidity in the system ensured short-term rates remained anchored and soft, relative to the policy repo rate, aiding monetary policy transmission with positive spillovers to other segments of the market spectrum. Despite the increase in government borrowings and the significant loss of revenue due to the lockdown, the government securities (G-secs) market remained resilient and stable owing to targeted interventions by the RBI comprising Long Term Repo Operations (LTROs), outright Open Market Operations (OMOs) purchases and Operation Twists, the article said. It said a combination of aggressive policy easing, and the liquidity measures caused yields on G-SeCS to drop to their lowest level in

Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- Economic and Social Development—Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-IV

General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
Repo

- Repo is a money market instrument, enables collateralized short-term borrowing and lending through sale/purchase operations.
- Repo rate is the rate at which commercial banks borrow short-term money from RBI.

Long Term Repo Operations

- A tool, banks get low-cost credit or funds from the RBI for tenure of 1 year to 3 years.
- The rate of interest – prevailing repo rate;
- Banks will provide government securities with matching tenure or higher tenure as the collateral, to RBI.

Targeted Long Term Repo Operations

- Major difference: Banks will have to invest the amount borrowed in fresh acquisition of specified securities from primary or secondary market.

Open Market Operations

- Market operations conducted by the RBI by way of sale/purchase of G-secs to/from the market with an objective to adjust the rupee liquidity conditions in the market on a durable basis.
Previous Year Question – Prelims 2013

Q. In the context of Indian economy, ‘Open Market Operations’ refers to

(a) Borrowing by scheduled banks from the RBI
(b) Lending by commercial banks to industry and trade
(c) Purchase and sale of government securities by the RBI
(d) None of the above.

Practice Question - Prelims

Q. Which of the following is correct with reference to ‘Targeted Long Term Repo Operations’?

(a) Injecting liquidity by RBI through purchase of securities with maturity less than a year.
(b) Simultaneous selling of short-term securities and buying of long term securities by RBI.
(c) Banks under the scheme must deploy the borrowed funds in specified securities generally within a stipulated timeframe.
(d) None of the above.
Enabling people to govern themselves

With the pandemic showing up flaws in governance institutions, this is a better way for humanity to face new challenges

Governing systems at all levels, i.e., global, national, and local, have experienced stress as a fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic. Architectural flaws have been revealed in their design. Breakdowns in many subsystems had to be managed at the same time – in health care, logistics, business, finance, and administration. The complexity of handling so many subsystems at the same time has overwhelmed the governance. Solutions for one subsystem backfired on other subsystems. For example, lockdowns made it easier to manage the health crisis but made it harder to manage economic distress simultaneously. In fact, the diversion of resources to focus on the threat to life posed by COVID-19 has increased vulnerabilities to death from other diseases, far even from malnutrition in many parts of India.

A mismatch is evident

Human civilization advances with the evolution of better institutions to manage public affairs. Institutions of parliaments, government offices, etc. for example, and the limited liability business corporation, did not exist 400 years ago. Institutions of global governance, such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, did not exist even 100 years ago. These institutions were invented to enable human societies to produce better outcomes for their citizens. They have been put through a severe stress test now by the global health and economic crises. The test has revealed a fundamental flaw in their design. There is a mismatch in the design of governance institutions at the global level (and also in India) with the challenges they are required to manage. Designed for efficiency, they are trying to fit themselves into an organic system of the natural environment with human society. It seems that government institutions are square pegs forcing themselves into round holes.

Interconnected issues

The global challenges listed in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations, which humanity must urgently address now, are systemic challenges. All these systemic problems are interconnected with each other. Environmental, economic, and social issues cannot be separated from each other and solved by experts in isolation. Solutions pursued only on their own will not work. A good solution to one can create more problems for others, as government responses to the novel coronavirus pandemic have revealed.

Even if experts in different disciplines could combine their perspectives and their silo-ed solutions at the global level, they will not be able to solve the systemic problems of the SDGs. Because, even if their solutions must fit the specific conditions of each country, and of each locality within countries too, and not a solution thrust upon them by experts. Therefore, they must be active contributors of knowledge for, and active participants in, the creation of the solutions. Moreover, the knowledge of different experts – about the environment, the society, and the economy – must come together to fit realities on the ground.

A case for local systems

Governance of the people must be not only for the people. It must be by the people too. Gandhi and his followers, Karol Hryniewiecki, the Filipino president, and the Chinese Dunn and others, developed their solutions for local enterprises through observations and experiments on the ground (and not in theoretical seminars in capital cities). E.F. Schumacher, founder of the journal, Resurgence, and author of Small is Beautiful, had pointed out by the 1970s, that flaws in the economics theories that were driving public policy in capitalist and as well as communist countries. He had proposed a new economy, founded on local enterprising, very consistent with Gandhi’s ideals. Bhutan, for instance, the first woman to win the Nobel Peace in Economics, in 2009, had developed the principles for self-governing communities from research on the ground in many countries, including India. When there are scientific explanations for why local systems solutions are the best, if not the only way to solve complex systemic problems, and when the Indian Constitution requires this too, then why does the government not make it a matter of policy to citizens in villages and towns in India for them to govern their own affairs?

An Indian anthropologist gave me an insight. She said she had observed that several Indian administrators (IAS) officers she knew, who seemed to have more compassion for communities than their colleagues had, were involved at some time in their careers with the evolution of community-based public health and the self-help group movements in Andhra Pradesh. She contrasted their views about how change is brought about with the views of IAS officers who have implemented the Swachh Bharat program recently. The latter, however, very few officers, saw their role as ‘deliverers of good government’. Whereas the former, through their experience, had begun to see that the role of government is perhaps to enable governance’. The district Collector

The key IAS functionality in India’s governance is the District Collector – the role his forebearers in the Indian Civil Services set up by the British, were expected to perform. Which was to collect revenue, maintain law and order. When, after Independence, the Indian state took up a large welfare role, he also became the District ‘Defender’ of government. Large. However, he is not too good. Even when government is for the people, as a deliverer of services, ‘to shape the public good’. This has been the prevalent view in India for too long.

When government is for the people, as a deliverer of services, it is not good enough. The government has to have the ‘people’. The government has to enable the people to govern themselves, to realize the vision of ‘government of the people, by the people, for the people’. Which is the only way humanity will be able to meet the ecological and humanitarian challenges looming over it in the 21st century.
During pandemic, there is a need to manage sub-systems together - health care, logistics, business, finance, and administration.

- Flaws in the governance systems at all levels - global, national, and local.

✔ Solutions for one of subsystems affect other subsystems.
Flaws in governance

1. Not realizing sub-systems are interconnected with each other.
   - Environmental, economic, and social issues are interconnected.

   - Ex: Global challenges listed in 17 Sustainable Development Goals
2. Solution offered is separate for a particular sub-system.

3. Not realizing problems in sub-systems are specific to each country, state and locality.
   - Solution to be local - fit for every level depending on realities on the ground.
   - People at local levels must be active contributors
   - Governance of the people, by the people.
   - Author
     - Gandhiji and his economic advisers, have advocated the same - scientific explanations suggesting that local systems solutions as a result of local governance are best.

- Indicates importance of local bodies responsible for local governance.
  - Flaw - they administer their role as ‘deliverers of good government’.
  - Its realization - the role of government is to ‘enable governance’.
- Recent evidences of Kerala, Vietnam and Taiwan - those States and countries in which local governance was stronger, have done much better than others.

**Conclusion:** Research to change the dominant theory in practice of good government - change ‘government of the people, by the government, for the people’ to ‘government of the people, for the people, by the people’.
Q. “Effectiveness of the government system at various levels and people’s participation in the governance system are inter-dependent”. Discuss their relationship in the context of India.

(10 marks, 150 words)
SC gives ex-royals right to manage deity’s property

But a panel will administer Padmanabhaswamy temple

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL
NEW DELHI
The Supreme Court on Monday held that the erstwhile Travancore royal family is the “human ministrant” or the shehbat (manager) of the properties belonging to Sree Padmanabha, chief deity of the famed and fabulously rich Sree Padmanabhaswamy temple in Kerala.

A Bench of Justices U.U. Lalit and Indu Malhotra, in a 218-page judgment, brought, at least, a dispute of over a decade on whether the temple and its considerable assets should devolve to the Kerala government following the death of Travancore ruler Sree Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma in July 1991.

Arguments were raised both to and fro – senior advocate Krishnan Venugopal for the royals and some devotees represented by a team of advocates of P.B. Suresh, Vinip Nair and Karthik Jyashankar – on whether the 26th Constitutional Amendment, which put an end to privy purses enjoyed by erstwhile rulers, would nudge the temple and properties into the hands of the State. In fact, the Kerala High Court, in 2011, directed the State to take over the temple and exhibit its treasures for public viewing in a museum.

Justice Lalit, who wrote the judgment, categorically held that the death of a ruler does not affect the royal family’s shehbatship of the temple. “Shehbatship was always in the royal family and the Ruler represented the unbroken line of shehbat;” the judgment said. Shehbatship does not lapse in favour of the State by principle of escheat (reversion of property to the State).

Accepting the royals’ submission that the temple is a “public temple”, the court issued a slew of directions for its transparent administration in the future.

It directed the setting up of an administrative committee, with the Thiruvananthapuram district judge as its chairperson. The other members would be a nominee of the trustee (royal family), the chief priest of the temple, a nominee of the State and a member nominated by the Union Ministry of Culture. The panel would take care of the daily administration of the temple.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8
Part A—Preliminary Examination

Paper I - (200 marks)

- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.

Part B—Main Examination

PAPER-II

General Studies-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society.

- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.

- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present—significant events, personalities, issues.

News

- SC judgement said that the erstwhile Travancore royal family is the shebait of the properties belonging to Sree Padmanabha.

- Also directed to setup an administrative committee, with the Thiruvananthapuram district judge as its chairperson.
Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple

• Located in Travancore
  ✓ Previously known as Ananthasayanam, named after Lord Vishnu.
  ✓ Legend mentioned in famous grantha entitled “Ananthasayana Mahatmya”.
    ➢ The temple was consecrated by a Tulu Brahmin, named Divakara Muni.

• Uniqueness of the temple
  ✓ It is the only major temple structure in Kerala that represents an amalgamation of the Dravidian style of architecture and the indigenous features of the architecture of Kerala.

• One of the most famous Vaishnava Shrines of South India.

• The Gopuram/gateway of this temple is very similar to the temples of Dravidian style.
• One of the few temples where Lord Vishnu is represented in the “Anantha Shayanam” posture.
• Sri Padmanabhaswamy is the principal deity of the Royal Family of Travancore.
• The Temple has references in Epics and Puranas.
  ✓ Srimad Bhagavatha
  ✓ Nammalwar, a 9th century poet and one among the 12 Vaishnavite saints of the Alvar tradition.

https://trivandrum.nic.in/tourist-place/sree-padmanabha-swamy-temple/

King Marthanda Varma succeeded to the royal throne in 1729.

✓ the maker of Modern Travancore.

✓ In 1749, he dedicated his kingdom to Sri Padmanabha and assumed the title of Padmanabha Dasa (servant of the Lord).

Practice Question – Prelims

Q. “The temple architecture is an amalgamation of the Dravidian style of architecture and the indigenous features of the architecture of Kerala. It is one of the most famous Vaishnava Shrines of South India. Its Gopuram is very similar to the temples of Dravidian style. It is also one of the few temples where Lord Vishnu is represented in the “Anantha Shayanam” posture.” We are talking about:

(a) Vittala Temple
(b) Guruvayoor Temple
(c) Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple
(d) Sabarimala Sree Dharma Sastha Temple
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the index for retail inflation in India:

1. Consumer Price Index is a measure of change in retail prices of goods and services consumed by defined population group in a given area with reference to 2012 as base year.

2. CPI for Industrial Workers, CPI for Agricultural Labour and CPI for Rural Labour are compiled and released by the National Statistical Office.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

- The index for retail inflation quickened to 6.09% in June

✓ Food inflation in June accelerated to 7.87%.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- It is a measure of change in retail prices of goods and services consumed by defined population group in a given area with reference to a base year.

- National Statistical Office (NSO) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is releasing CPI on a monthly basis with base year 2012.

- CPI for Industrial Workers, CPI for Agricultural Labour and CPI for Rural Labour are compiled and released by the Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour and employment.

- CPI for the entire urban population (CPI-Urban), CPI for the entire rural population (CPI-rural) and CPI Combined (Urban+Rural) are released by the National Statistical Office.
• Goods and services in CPI are classified into 6 broad categories.

• Food and beverages
• Pan, tobacco and intoxicants
• Clothing and footwear
• Housing
• Fuel and light
• Miscellaneous (health, education, transport, recreation etc.)

• NSO is also releasing Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) for all India Rural, Urban and Combined with the base year 2012.

• It measures the change in retail price of only food products with reference to the base year.

Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the index for retail inflation in India:

1. Consumer Price Index is a measure of change in retail prices of goods and services consumed by defined population group in a given area with reference to 2012 as base year.

2. CPI for Industrial Workers, CPI for Agricultural Labour and CPI for Rural Labour are compiled and released by the National Statistical Office.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Practice Question – Prelims

Q2. INS Vikramaditya, often in news, is a(n)

(a) Russian origin aircraft carrier

(b) India's first indigenously built Air Craft Carrier

(c) Indigenously built strategic nuclear submarine

(d) Indigenously built Light Combat Aircraft
Aircraft carriers to get Indian jets by 2032

They will replace MiG-29Ks; Navy is looking to revise the tender for 57 carrier-based jets downwards

DINAKAR PERI
NEW DELHI

The Navy is expected to start receiving new twin-engine aircraft carrier-based fighter aircraft being developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) by 2032 and it will be a replacement for the Russian MiG-29K carrier jets in service, a defence source said.

“The Navy is expected to get the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)-built twin-engine carrier aircraft by 2032. It will replace the MiG-29Ks in service which are scheduled to start going out by 2034,” the source said.

The Navy currently operates Russian-origin carrier INS Vikramaditya and expects to have the first Indigenous Aircraft Carrier (IAC-I) Vikrant operational by 2022. With a second carrier to come in, the Navy is already evaluating a global tender for 57 carrier-based twin-engine fighter aircraft.

With the new jet under development and also factoring in budgetary constraints, the Navy is looking to revise the tender for 57 carrier-based jets downwards. The revised numbers have not been finalised yet, the source stated.

Last January, the naval Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) successfully completed arrested landing and take-off on board Vikramaditya and has since undertaken several trials.

**Deck-based fighter**

Based on the experience of the carrier landing, the DRDO has offered to develop a twin-engine deck-based fighter for the Navy. With the successful deck-landing, they decided to drop the naval LCA Mk2 and move on to the twin-engine jet, the source said.

The new jet being developed by DRDO should be ready by 2026, Navy Chief Admiral Karambir Singh stated last December. The design specifications have since been finalised.

The Navy currently has 45 Russian MiG-29K aircraft and its officials had stated that there will not be enough aircraft to operate from both carriers.

The Navy is currently evaluating the responses to the Request For Information (RFI) from Boeing with its F-18 Super Hornet and Dassault Aviation with its Rafale jets. Both companies had stated that their jets can operate off the ski-jump of Vikramaditya and in future the Vikrant.

In fact, an Indian Navy team was to visit the US Naval Air Station in Maryland to witness a demonstration by Boeing on the compatibility of its F-18 Super Hornet of taking off and landing from the decks of Indian aircraft carriers. However, the visit got delayed due to the COVID-19 outbreak.
Iran drops India from Chabahar rail project, cites funding delay

IRCON had signed MoU with Iranian Railways in 2016

SUHASINI HAIDAR
NEW DELHI

Four years after India and Iran signed an agreement to construct a rail line from Chabahar port to Zahedan, along the border with Afghanistan, the Iranian government has decided to proceed with the construction on its own, citing delays from the Indian side in funding and starting the project.

Last week, Iranian Transport and Urban Development Minister Mohammad Eslami inaugurated the track-laying process for the 628 km Chabahar-Zahedan line, which will be extended to Zaraj across the border in Afghanistan. Officials told The Hindu that the entire project would be completed by March 2022, and that Indian Railways will proceed without India’s assistance.

No more waiting: Iran has begun laying tracks for the 628 km line which will be extended to Afghanistan.

using approximately $400 million from the Iranian National Development Fund. The development comes as China finalises a massive 25-year, $400 billion strategic partnership deal with Iran, which could cloud India’s plans.

Trilateral agreement

The railway project, which was being discussed between the Iranian Railways and the state-owned Indian Railways Construction Ltd (IRCON), was meant to be part of India’s commitment to the trilateral agreement between India, Iran and Afghanistan to build an alternate trade route to Afghanistan and Central Asia.

In May 2016, during Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s visit to Tehran to sign the Chabahar agreement with Iranian President Rouhani and Afghanistan President Ghani, IRCON had signed an MoU with the Iranian Rail Ministry.

(With inputs from Yuthika Bhargava)

SET TO CLINCH DEAL ➤ PAGE 11

Iran, China set to clinch 25-year deal

Beijing will get larger role in Chabahar

SUHASINI HAIDAR
NEW DELHI

Iran and China are close to finalising a 25-year Strategic Partnership which will include Chinese involvement in Chabahar’s duty-free zone, an oil refinery nearby, and possibly a larger role in Chabahar port as well.

According to leaked versions of the 18-page “Comprehensive Plan for Cooperation between Iran and China”, being finalised by officials in Tehran and Beijing, the cooperation will extend from investments in infrastructure, manufacturing and upgrading energy and transport facilities, to refurbishing ports, refineries and other installations, and will commit Iranian oil and gas supplies to China during that period.

Railway project

The proposed tie-up comes even as Iran decided last week to go ahead on its own with the construction of a railway line from Chabahar port to Zahedan, in Afghanistan for which an MoU had been signed with the FSU Indian Railways Construction Ltd (IRCON) four years ago.

The MoU, signed during Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s visit to Tehran in 2016, was to construct the Chabahar-Zahedan railway as “part of transit and transportation corridor in trilateral agreement between India, Iran and Afghanistan”. However, despite several site visits by IRCON engineers, and preparations by Iranian railways, India never began the work, ostensibly due to worries that these could attract U.S. sanctions. The U.S. had provided a sanctions waiver for the Chabahar port and the rail line to Zahedan, but it has been difficult to find equipment suppliers and partners due to worries they could be targeted by the U.S., said officials.

The Ministry of External Affairs and IRCON declined to comment. However, asked if the MoU with IRCON had been cancelled, an official said India could still join at “a later date.”

Iranian officials denied a report that also suggested Chabahar port, where India took charge of operations at one terminal last December, would be leased to China.

However, Iran proposed a tie-up between the Chinese-run Pakistani port at Gwadar and Chabahar last year, and has offered interests to China in the Bandar-e-Jask port 350km away from Chabahar, as well as in the Chabahar duty-free zone.

Each of those possibilities should be watched closely by New Delhi, said former Ambassador to Iran, K.C. Singh. “The Iran-China deal impinges on India’s "strategic ties" with Iran and the use of Chabahar port,” he cautioned.

(With inputs from Yuthika Bhargava)
India - Iran relations and role of US

• May 2019 - US pressurized India not to purchase oil from Iran.

• Iran - important for India to access Afghanistan and Central Asia without depending on Pakistan.

• IRCON International Limited signed a MoU with Iranian Railways - to construct the Chabahar-Zahedan railway
India was not stopped from activities in Iran that will lead to reconstruction of Afghanistan.

Iran needed a stronger ally that will not bother about US to invest in its ports and railways.

Two developments:

1. Iran has announced that it does not need Indian assistance in the rail project.

2. A 25-year, 400 billion USD strategic partnership is being finalized between Iran and China.

Afghan goods to arrive by Wagah border

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

Pakistan will allow Afghanistan to send goods to India via the Wagah border from July 15. The decision, part of Islamabad’s commitment under the Pakistan-Afghanistan Transit Trade Agreement, is expected to boost Afghanistan’s exports to India.

“At the special request of the Government of Afghanistan and with a view to facilitating its transit trade, Pakistan has decided to resume Afghan exports through Wagah border crossing from July 15 after implementing COVID-19 related protocols,” a press release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan said. Both Pakistan and India had suspended trade through the Wagah border in March to deal with the pandemic challenge.

Pakistan Prime Minister’s Special Representative for Afghanistan, Mohammad Sadiq said, “We are moving ahead with promoting economic activity on both sides of the border.”

However, the External Affairs Ministry is yet to respond to Pakistan’s decision. Islamabad is silent about allowing Indian exports to Afghanistan.

A Confederation of International Chambers of Commerce and Industry statement from Amritsar said orders had been placed for pomegranates and other Afghan fruits.
Q3. What is the importance of developing Chabahar Port by India?

(a) India’s trade with African countries will enormously increase.

(b) India’s relations with oil producing Arab countries will be strengthened.

(c) India will not depend on Pakistan for access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.

(d) Pakistan will facilitate and protect the installation of a gas pipeline between Iraq and India.
Practice Question - Prelims

Q4. Consider the following pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sea Port</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chabahar</td>
<td>Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Gwadar</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bandar-e-Jask</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the pair(s) given above are incorrectly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only  
(b) 3 only  
(c) 2 only  
(d) 1, 2 and 3
PRACTICE QUESTIONS
DISCUSSION
Practice Question - Prelims

Q5. Which of the following is correct with reference to ‘Targeted Long Term Repo Operations’?

(a) Injecting liquidity by RBI through purchase of securities with maturity less than a year.

(b) Simultaneous selling of short-term securities and buying of long term securities by RBI.

(c) Banks under the scheme must deploy the borrowed funds in specified securities generally within a stipulated timeframe.

(d) None of the above.
Q6. In the context of Indian economy, ‘Open Market Operations’ refers to

(a) Borrowing by scheduled banks from the RBI
(b) Lending by commercial banks to industry and trade
(c) Purchase and sale of government securities by the RBI
(d) None of the above.
Q7. “The temple architecture is an amalgamation of the Dravidian style of architecture and the indigenous features of the architecture of Kerala. It is one of the most famous Vaishnava Shrines of South India. Its Gopuram is very similar to the temples of Dravidian style. It is also one of the few temples where Lord Vishnu is represented in the “Anantha Shayanam” posture.” We are talking about:

(a) Vittala Temple
(b) Guruvayoor Temple
(c) Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple
(d) Sabarimala Sree Dharma Sastha Temple
Practice Question – Prelims

Q1. Option ‘a’ – 1 only

Q2. Option ‘a’ – Russian origin aircraft carrier

Q3. Option ‘c’ – India will not depend on Pakistan for access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.

Q4. Option ‘b’ – 3 only

Q5. Option ‘c’ – Banks under the scheme must deploy the borrowed funds in specified securities generally within a stipulated timeframe.

Q6. Option ‘c’ - Purchase and sale of government securities by the RBI

Q7. Option ‘c’ - Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple
Q. “Effectiveness of the government system at various levels and people’s participation in the governance system are inter-dependent”. Discuss their relationship in the context of India.

(10 marks, 150 words)