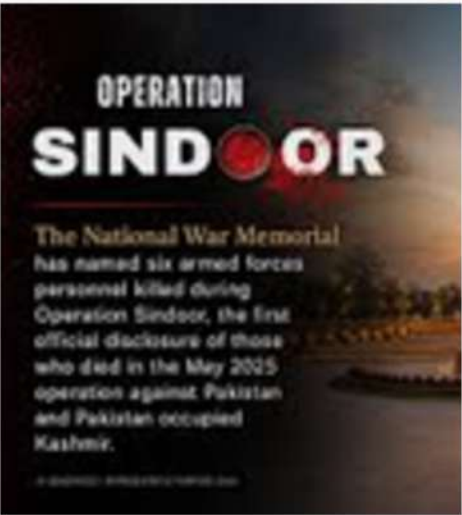


THE PALA CIVIL TIMES

Civil Service Institute | Pala | Thiruvananthapuram | South India' Premier Civil Service Coaching Institute | www.civilservicepala.org

P2. NATIONAL



Govt. releases names of 6 personnel killed in Operation Sindoor - Government's first official recognition of the six armed forces personnel who laid down their lives during Operation Sindoor and commemoration of their sacrifice through the National War Memorial's Roll of Honour.

P3. NATIONAL



Kota C-section death raises questions - The Health Ministry has amended the Drugs Rules, 1945 to ensure QR code/barcode-based identification mandatory for all vaccines, antimicrobials, anti-cancer medicines, and narcotic & psychotropic drugs

P4. INTERNATIONAL



An Asian century demands India-China cooperation - India-China cooperation, through the four Global Initiatives on development, security, civilisation and governance, is presented as a means of promoting a more stable and inclusive international order.

P7. ECONOMICS



Why Grid India is turning to more gas-based power this monsoon - role, significance, advantages, challenges and emerging importance of gas-based power plants in India's evolving energy transition.

Editor's Note

Welcome to today's edition of the Pala Civil Times!

In today's edition, students will explore the latest developments across governance, the economy, national security, geopolitics, public policy and society. On the national front, we pay tribute to the six brave personnel whose names have been officially added to the Roll of Honour following their supreme sacrifice during Operation Sindoor.

Another important public health issue emerges from Rajasthan, where several women developed serious complications, including kidney failure and fatalities, following caesarean deliveries. Investigations into suspected spurious oxytocin injections and regulatory lapses have raised critical questions about drug quality, maternal healthcare and pharmacovigilance. In the economy section, we examine how delayed monsoon rains and uncertainty over hydroelectric generation are increasing India's reliance on gas-based power plants to maintain grid stability and meet peak electricity demand.

On the international front, we analyse China's call for deeper cooperation with India through its four Global Initiatives on development, security, civilisation and governance, and what this could mean for the evolving Asian and global order. Our decoded editorials further explore the changing landscape of global sports governance through the latest developments at Wimbledon and the Grand Slam tournaments, as well as NCERT's revised Class 9 Social Science textbook, which now includes a dedicated discussion on the Emergency as a key challenge to Indian democracy.

As you read through today's edition, look beyond the headlines and focus on understanding the larger constitutional, economic, social and geopolitical themes that connect these developments. Doing so will not only strengthen your preparation for competitive examinations but also deepen your understanding of how today's events are shaping India's future. Happy reading!

Editorials Decoded

The IndianEXPRESS Yes, teach Emergency to young. Lesson endures inclusion of the 1975 Emergency and other democratic themes in the revised NCERT Class 9 Social Science textbook emphasise constitutional values, civic education and debates surrounding curriculum revisions.	THE HINDU Whites on green significance of the Grand Slam tournaments becomes focus point as the latest Wimbledon is set to begin with key players, technological changes and contemporary governance issues rising in professional tennis.
---	--

Govt. releases names of 6 personnel killed in Operation Sindoor

In the first official disclosure of military casualties from Operation Sindoor, the Government of India has published the names of six armed forces personnel who laid down their lives during the cross-border operation conducted in May 2025. Their names have been included in the Roll of Honour on the National War Memorial website and will be inscribed on the Tyag Chakra (Circle of Sacrifice) at the National War Memorial in New Delhi. The fallen personnel are Subedar Major Pawan Kumar, Rifleman Sunil Kumar (Vir Chakra), Lance Naik Dinesh Kumar, Agniveer Mood Muralinaik, Havildar Sunil Kumar Singh, and Sergeant Surendra Kumar.



Why has India introduced this now?

Operation Sindoor was launched by India in response to the 22 April 2025 Pahalgam terrorist attack, in which Pakistan-backed terrorists killed 26 civilians after targeting them based on their religion. The operation aimed to destroy terrorist infrastructure across the border. During the subsequent escalation, Pakistan reportedly carried out drone attacks and shelling targeting civilian and religious sites in Jammu and Kashmir. The official naming of the six fallen personnel marks the nation's formal recognition of the sacrifices made by members of the Indian Army and the Indian Air Force during the operation. Notably, Rifleman Sunil Kumar was awarded the Vir Chakra, while Sergeant Surendra Kumar was conferred the Vayu Sena Medal, reflecting their exceptional courage and distinguished service during Operation Sindoor.

RELEVANCE GS II : Indian Polity
 GS III : Indian Economy

NFSA amendments: 7 kg of foodgrains for a person, and maximum 35 kg for a household

The Union Food and Public Distribution Department has released a draft amendment to the National Food Security Act, 2013, proposing a shift in foodgrain allocation under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) from the existing 35 kg per household to 7 kg per person per month, subject to a maximum of 35 kg per household, with foodgrains continuing to be supplied free of cost. According to the government, the present household-based allocation creates inequities, as smaller families receive a higher per-capita entitlement than larger families. The proposed amendment seeks to make foodgrain distribution more equitable, rationalise allocations and better align entitlements with household nutritional requirements.

The proposal has attracted criticism from several States and food rights activists, who argue that it could reduce foodgrain allocations for States with smaller average family sizes, particularly in southern India, and may deepen regional disparities. Activists have also pointed out that the number of AAY beneficiaries has not been updated in the absence of a recent Census and have reiterated their demand for higher per-capita allocations along with the inclusion of pulses and edible oil to improve nutritional security. Since the amendment remains at the draft stage, public comments will be considered before consultations with State governments, following which a revised proposal may be introduced in Parliament.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Which of the following are the objectives of 'National Nutrition Mission'? (2017)

1. To create awareness relating to malnutrition among pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. To reduce the incidence of anemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.
3. To promote the consumption of millets, coarse cereals and unpolished rice.
4. To promote the consumption of poultry eggs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Kota C-section death raises questions

The Union Health Ministry has sought a detailed report from the Rajasthan government after several women developed serious complications, including kidney failure and deaths, following caesarean deliveries in government hospitals. The incidents raised suspicions over the use of spurious oxytocin injections and prompted investigations by State and Central drug regulators. Subsequent inspections uncovered multiple violations relating to drug quality, manufacturing standards and record maintenance, leading to the cancellation of the licences of the manufacturer and distributor. Separately, the World Health Organization (WHO) sought information from India under its routine global pharmacovigilance mechanism to assess whether the issue was confined to Rajasthan or had wider public health implications.

Oxytocin and its Importance in Maternal Healthcare

Oxytocin is an essential medicine widely used during childbirth to induce labour and stimulate uterine contractions after delivery, thereby preventing postpartum haemorrhage—one of the leading causes of maternal mortality. Because of its critical role in obstetric care, its quality, purity and proper storage are vital for ensuring maternal safety. Any compromise in the quality of oxytocin can result in severe complications during or after childbirth, making strict regulation and quality assurance indispensable components of maternal healthcare.



Findings of the Investigation

Joint inspections by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and State regulators uncovered multiple violations at the manufacturing units of Jackson Laboratories, the manufacturer of the oxytocin injections supplied to Rajasthan. Investigators found failures in mandatory quality testing, evidence of record tampering, inadequate documentation, improper storage conditions and non-compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). Certain batches labelled as oxytocin were also found to contain no active ingredient. Consequently, the manufacturing licences of the company were cancelled, product recalls were initiated, and the licence of the Rajasthan-based wholesale distributor, Rajasthan Medical Hall, was also cancelled following the detection of major regulatory irregularities.

RELEVANCE GS II : Health Sector; Social Justice

Wider Significance for Public Health

The incident highlights broader concerns regarding India's drug regulatory system and maternal healthcare infrastructure. It underscores the importance of robust pharmacovigilance, regular inspections, transparent supply chains and strict enforcement of quality standards for essential medicines. The episode also demonstrates the complementary roles played by national regulators such as the CDSCO, State Drug Control Departments and international organisations like the WHO in identifying potential risks, ensuring patient safety and preventing defective medicines from reaching healthcare facilities.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Consider the following statements in relation to Janani Suraksha Yojana:

1. It is a safe motherhood intervention of the State Health Departments.
2. Its objective is to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality among poor pregnant women.
3. It aims to promote institutional delivery among poor pregnant women.
4. Its objective includes providing public health facilities to sick infants up to one year of age.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q. In order to enhance the prospects of social development, sound and adequate health care policies are needed particularly in the fields of geriatric and maternal health care. Discuss. (GS II – 2020)

An Asian century demands India-China cooperation

Amid rising geopolitical tensions, protectionism, strategic rivalry and weakening globalisation, the world faces growing deficits in peace, development, security and effective global governance. As the world's only two countries with populations exceeding 1.4 billion and together contributing over 40% of global economic growth, India and China possess immense influence in shaping the emerging international order. With the centre of global economic gravity steadily shifting towards Asia, cooperation between the two countries extends far beyond bilateral relations and carries significant global implications. By working together, India and China can transform their shared civilisational wisdom into a stabilising force for an increasingly uncertain world.

Global Development Initiative (GDI): Promoting Inclusive Growth

China's Global Development Initiative (GDI) seeks to place development at the centre of the international agenda by promoting open, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This vision ideologically coincide with **India's Viksit Bharat 2047**, emphasising that development is a universal right rather than the privilege of a few nations. Accordingly, both nations should move beyond zero-sum competition towards mutually beneficial cooperation that ensures no country is left behind. Greater India-China collaboration in trade, infrastructure, technology and sustainable development could contribute to broader regional prosperity and strengthen the foundations of the emerging Asian century.

Global Security Initiative (GSI): Building Mutual Trust

The Global Security Initiative (GSI) advocates common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security based on respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, peaceful dispute resolution and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. These principles closely resemble the Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence) jointly articulated by India and China. For neighbouring countries sharing a long and sensitive border, the initiative underscores that lasting security cannot be achieved through confrontation or unilateral actions. Instead, dialogue, confidence-building measures and mutual trust remain the most effective means of managing differences and maintaining regional stability.

Global Civilisation Initiative (GCI): Encouraging Mutual Learning

The Global Civilisation Initiative (GCI) calls for mutual respect among diverse civilisations and promotes dialogue, inclusiveness and cultural exchange instead of ideological confrontation. This vision connects to India's philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam ("the world is one family"), highlighting the shared heritage of two of the world's oldest continuous civilisations. No civilisation possesses a monopoly over knowledge or values. Furthermore, greater people-to-people exchanges can counter narratives such as the "clash of civilisations." Such engagement can strengthen mutual understanding and contribute to a more harmonious international order.

Global Governance Initiative (GGI): Towards a More Equitable World Order

The Global Governance Initiative (GGI) advocates reforming global governance by strengthening multilateralism, upholding the central role of the United Nations and ensuring that all countries participate in decision-making through consultation and mutual respect. No nation can achieve lasting development or security through isolation, unilateralism or confrontation, making international cooperation indispensable. As major Asian powers, India and China have a shared responsibility to promote peace, stability and inclusive global governance. Constructive engagement between the two countries can strengthen multilateral institutions, address global challenges collectively and contribute to realising the vision of an Asian Century based on cooperation rather than conflict.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. With the waning of globalization, post-Cold War world is becoming a site of sovereign nationalism." Elucidate. (2025)

Yes, teach Emergency to young. Lesson endures (Indian Express : 27-06-2026)

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has revised its Class 9 Social Science textbook Understanding Society: India and Beyond by introducing a dedicated section on the 1975–77 Emergency under the chapter on democracy. This marks the first time the Emergency has been discussed at the secondary school level, whereas earlier references were largely confined to Class 12 Political Science. Introduced as India marks fifty years since the Emergency, the revision seeks to familiarise students with one of the most significant constitutional and political episodes in independent India's democratic journey.

What are the major additions to the textbook?

The revised textbook describes the circumstances that led to the Emergency, including rising unemployment, inflation, public protests and allegations of misgovernance. It explains how the proclamation resulted in the suspension of fundamental rights, press censorship and the arrest of political leaders and activists, while highlighting the movement led by Jayaprakash Narayan and the restoration of democracy through the 1977 general elections. The book also expands its discussion of democratic institutions by covering the role of the Election Commission, women's voting rights, reservation in local bodies and contemporary challenges such as misinformation, gender inequality, regionalism and social discrimination.

Why is the inclusion of the Emergency important?

The inclusion of the Emergency presents it as one of the greatest tests faced by Indian democracy which helps students understand the importance of constitutional safeguards, separation of powers, institutional accountability and the protection of fundamental rights during times of crisis. It also demonstrates how democratic institutions ultimately recovered through free and fair elections in 1977, reaffirming the sovereignty of the people. By studying both the strengths and vulnerabilities of democracy, students develop a deeper appreciation of democratic values, civic responsibility and constitutional morality.

What are the controversies surrounding NCERT textbook revisions?

Recent revisions to NCERT textbooks have generated debates over historical representation, curriculum changes and allegations of political influence in educational content. One notable controversy involved the temporary digital covering of the bare torso of the iconic Dancing Girl of Mohenjo-daro sculpture in the Class 9 Art textbook, a decision that was later reversed following public criticism. Such episodes have raised broader concerns about balancing cultural sensitivity, historical authenticity and academic freedom. Against this backdrop, the inclusion of a more detailed discussion of the Emergency has been viewed by many as a positive step towards presenting students with a more balanced understanding of India's democratic experience.

Way Forward

School textbooks play a vital role in shaping informed, responsible and constitutionally aware citizens. Curriculum revisions should therefore present historical events objectively, encourage critical thinking and expose students to both the achievements and challenges of Indian democracy. A balanced approach that is historically accurate, evidence-based and free from partisan bias can strengthen civic education while preserving academic credibility. By fostering an informed understanding of constitutional values, democratic institutions and citizens' rights, education can prepare future generations to safeguard democracy and actively participate in the nation's democratic processes.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Which of the following statements are correct about the Constitution of India? (2024)

1. Powers of the Municipalities are given in Part IX A of the Constitution.
2. Emergency provisions are given in Part XVIII of the Constitution.
3. Provisions related to the amendment of the Constitution are given in Part XX of the Constitution.

Select the answer using the code given below :

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

RELEVANCE

GS I : Modern Indian History; GS II : Indian Polity

Whites on Green (The Hindu : 27-06-2026)

The Grand Slam refers to the four most prestigious tennis tournaments in the world: Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon, and US Open. Wimbledon, played at the All England Club since 1877, is the oldest tennis tournament. The French Open is regarded as the premier clay-court event, while the Australian Open and US Open are played on hard courts. Together, these tournaments represent the highest level of achievement in professional tennis and attract the world's best players, enormous global audiences, and significant prize money.

What is new in the latest Wimbledon tournament?

The latest Wimbledon combines tradition with modernisation. The tournament continues its famous customs such as pristine grass courts and the all-white dress code, but from 2026 it will introduce video review technology, reflecting the growing use of technology in officiating. A major attraction is the return of Serena Williams, a seven-time Wimbledon singles champion, who will compete through a wild card entry in doubles alongside her sister Venus Williams. Their comeback adds historical significance and public interest to the tournament.



Who are the key players to watch?

In the women's draw, leading contenders include Aryna Sabalenka, Elena Rybakina, defending champion Iga Świątek, and rising teenager Mirra Andreeva. In the men's section, two-time Wimbledon champion Carlos Alcaraz is absent due to injury, while world No. 1 Jannik Sinner arrives after a disappointing French Open campaign. Alexander Zverev seeks a breakthrough on grass, and Novak Djokovic appears to have a strong opportunity to pursue a record-extending 25th Grand Slam title.

RELEVANCE

Events of international importance

What are the major themes and controversies?

Beyond the matches, the tournament highlights important issues in modern tennis. Leading players are expected to continue protests over prize-money distribution, arguing that the increase in player earnings has not kept pace with tournament revenues. Organisers counter that elite players already earn substantially more than lower-ranked competitors. This debate reflects a wider concern about the growing gap between the sport's top stars and its rank-and-file professionals. Such discussions are significant because Grand Slams influence financial structures, player welfare, and governance across the entire tennis ecosystem.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Which of the following statements with regard to the Grand Slam Tennis Tournaments is/are correct? (2026)

1. The tournaments have a shared governance structure establishing the partnership among the four Grand Slam tournaments.
2. They are open for entry to all internationally ranked tennis players above the age of 14.
3. There is a limitation on the number of 'Wild Cards' a player may receive to compete in a Grand Slam Tournament.

Select the answer using the code given below: (a)

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

Q. Consider the following statements in respect of the Laureus World Sports Award which was instituted in the year 2000:

1. American golfer Tiger Woods was the first winner of this award.
2. The award was received mostly by 'Formula One' players so far.
3. Roger Federer received this award maximum number of times compared to others. 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

Why Grid India is turning to more gas-based power this monsoon

The Grid Controller of India (Grid India) recently advised gas-based power stations to procure additional fuel in anticipation of increased electricity demand during June. The advisory comes against the backdrop of forecasts of below-normal monsoon rainfall, reduced availability of hydroelectric power for peak-hour generation, and uncertainty in renewable energy output. At the same time, geopolitical tensions in West Asia have disrupted global natural gas supplies, increasing India's dependence on expensive spot-market gas. These developments have once again highlighted the strategic importance of gas-based power plants as a flexible source of electricity capable of maintaining grid stability during periods when renewable and hydro generation are constrained.

What are Gas-Based Power Plants?

Gas-based power plants are thermal power stations that generate electricity by using natural gas as the primary fuel instead of coal. They only offer a small share of total electric capacity. However, their ability to start quickly and respond rapidly to changes in electricity demand makes them significant.

How do they work?

- Natural gas is burned inside a gas turbine.
- The combustion produces high-temperature, high-pressure gases.
- These gases rotate the turbine blades.
- The rotating turbine drives a generator that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

Fuel Flexibility

- ▶ Gas-based plants said to provide flexibility in operations
- ▶ Offers stable and dispatchable source of energy
- ▶ With long-term fuel supply agreements, gas power plants can hedge against market volatility



India has 62 gas-based power stations with total capacity of **25 GW** that use gas as primary fuel

Their avg tariff is **₹13-14** per unit

India has **3% of the global data centre capacity**

Balancing Renewable Energy

The rapid expansion of renewable energy has increased the need for flexible sources of electricity. Solar power generation falls sharply after sunset, precisely when household electricity demand reaches its daily peak, while wind power remains variable and dependent on weather conditions. Unlike coal-fired plants, **gas-based power plants can start within minutes and rapidly increase or decrease electricity generation. This operational flexibility enables them to compensate for fluctuations in renewable energy output, maintain grid stability, and ensure an uninterrupted supply of electricity during peak-demand periods.**

Advantages and Challenges

Gas-based power plants offer several advantages, including rapid start-up, operational flexibility, lower emissions than coal, reduced water consumption and efficient support for renewable energy integration. However, they also face important challenges. India remains heavily dependent on imported LNG, making fuel supplies vulnerable to geopolitical disruptions and price volatility. Domestic natural gas production is insufficient, and multiple sectors compete for limited gas supplies. Furthermore, despite being cleaner than coal, natural gas remains a fossil fuel and cannot serve as a permanent low-carbon solution.

Way Forward

As India transitions towards a renewable energy-based electricity system, gas-based power plants are expected to serve as an important bridging technology. Their ability to provide fast, flexible and reliable power makes them essential for balancing intermittent renewable sources and meeting peak demand until battery energy storage systems and pumped-storage projects become widely available. Going forward, India should strengthen domestic gas production, diversify LNG imports, improve plant efficiency and accelerate energy storage deployment to ensure energy security while advancing towards its long-term clean energy objectives.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Do you think India will meet 50 percent of its energy needs from renewable energy by 2030? Justify your answer. How will the shift of subsidies from fossil fuels to renewables help achieve the above objective? Explain. (GS III – 2022)

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Which of the following statements with regard to the Grand Slam Tennis Tournaments is/are correct? (2026)

1. The tournaments have a shared governance structure establishing the partnership among the four Grand Slam tournaments.
2. They are open for entry to all internationally ranked tennis players above the age of 14.
3. There is a limitation on the number of 'Wild Cards' a player may receive to compete in a Grand Slam Tournament.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

Ans : C

Tennis Grand Slams refer to the four most prestigious annual tournaments in the sport: the **Australian Open, French Open (Roland Garros), Wimbledon, and the US Open**.

The four Grand Slam tournaments — the Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon, and US Open — coordinate through a shared governance mechanism known as the **Grand Slam Board**, which works in partnership with the International Tennis Federation (ITF). Hence statement 1 is correct.

As per the Grand Slam Rule Book, **'The four Grand Slam Tournaments are open for entry to all internationally ranked tennis players with a ranking of 500 or better'** based on merit and without discrimination subject only to the conditions herein set forth and to those provisions of the WTA Age Eligibility Rule adopted by the Grand Slam Tournaments and provided, however, that minors under the age of fourteen (14) shall not be eligible for entry. For purposes of this Rule, the player's age as of the first day of the tournament's Main Draw shall be used. Hence statement 2 is not correct.

There is no prescribed limit on the number of Wild Cards that a player may receive for participation in Grand Slam tournaments. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

Q. Which of the following are the objectives of 'National Nutrition Mission'? (2017)

1. To create awareness relating to malnutrition among pregnant women and lactating mothers.
 2. To reduce the incidence of anemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.
 3. To promote the consumption of millets, coarse cereals and unpolished rice.
 4. To promote the consumption of poultry eggs.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- a) 1 and 2 only
 - b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - d) 3 and 4 only

Ans : a

The objectives of the National Nutrition Mission (NNM) (also known as POSHAN Abhiyaan) include:

1. Creating awareness about malnutrition among pregnant women and lactating mothers: This is one of the core objectives of NNM to address malnutrition through awareness and behavior change.
2. Reducing the incidence of anemia: The mission aims to decrease anemia among young children, adolescent girls, and women through better nutrition and healthcare measures.
3. Promoting the consumption of millets, coarse cereals, and unpolished rice: While these are promoted under different agricultural or food security schemes, they are not specific objectives of the National Nutrition Mission.
4. Promoting the consumption of poultry eggs: This is also not an explicit objective of NNM.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Which of the following statements are correct about the Constitution of India? (2024)

1. Powers of the Municipalities are given in Part IX A of the Constitution.
2. Emergency provisions are given in Part XVIII of the Constitution.
3. Provisions related to the amendment of the Constitution are given in Part XX of the Constitution.

Select the answer using the code given below :

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

Ans : d

Statement 1 is correct. Part IX A, titled "The Municipalities", was added by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. It deals with the constitution, composition, powers, and responsibilities of Municipalities.

Statement 2 is correct. Part XVIII (Articles 352 to 360) deals with emergency provisions, including National Emergency, State Emergency (President's Rule), and Financial Emergency.

Statement 3 is correct. Part XX (Article 368) deals with the procedure for amending the Constitution, including different categories of amendments.

Q. Consider the following statements in respect of the Laureus World Sports Award which was instituted in the year 2000:

1. American golfer Tiger Woods was the first winner of this award.
2. The award was received mostly by 'Formula One' players so far.
3. Roger Federer received this award maximum number of times compared to others.

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

Ans : C

The **Laureus World Sports Awards** were established in **2000** to celebrate the achievements of **athletes** from around the world. These prestigious awards recognize the outstanding sports performances of the year and have a rich history of winners from various sports disciplines.

American golfer **Tiger Woods** was the first winner of this award, setting a high standard for future recipients.

Athletes from a multitude of sports have been honored with this award.

Tennis legend **Roger Federer** stands out for receiving this award the maximum number of times(six), showcasing his exceptional talent and contribution to the sport.

Q. Consider the following statements in relation to Janani Suraksha Yojana:

1. It is a safe motherhood intervention of the State Health Departments.
2. Its objective is to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality among poor pregnant women.
3. It aims to promote institutional delivery among poor pregnant women.
4. Its objective includes providing public health facilities to sick infants up to one year of age.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Ans : b

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). JSY is a 100 % centrally sponsored scheme. So, statement 1 is not correct . It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. So, statements 2 and 3 are correct. Under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram scheme(and not under JSY), all pregnant women and infants will get free treatment benefits at public health institutions including zero expenses delivery. So, statement 4 is not correct .

Practice Questions and answers

Q. Consider the following statements regarding gas-based power plants in India:

- 1.They are primarily used to provide rapid-response electricity during periods of peak demand.
- 2.They are better suited than coal-fired plants for balancing intermittent renewable energy generation.
- 3.They generate electricity directly from steam produced by burning natural gas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (a)

Why in news? Amid forecasts of below-normal monsoon rainfall, Grid India has advised additional gas-based power generation to ensure grid stability during peak demand and reduced hydropower availability. Their operational flexibility makes gas plants crucial for balancing India's evolving renewable energy-based power system.

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Gas-based plants start quickly and meet sudden peak electricity demand.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** They effectively balance fluctuations in solar and wind power due to their rapid ramp-up capability.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Electricity is generated primarily by gas turbines; steam is used only in combined-cycle gas plants to improve efficiency, not as the primary mode of generation.

Q. Oxytocin is primarily administered in maternal healthcare to:

- 1.Induce labour.
- 2.Prevent postpartum haemorrhage.
- 3.Treat gestational diabetes.

Select the correct answer.

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

Ans : a

Why in news? Following reports of maternal deaths and serious complications after caesarean deliveries in Rajasthan, investigations into suspected spurious oxytocin injections have highlighted the critical role of this essential medicine in safe childbirth and the importance of stringent drug quality regulation.

- Statement 1: Correct. Oxytocin is administered to induce or augment labour by stimulating uterine contractions during childbirth.
- Statement 2: Correct. It is routinely used after delivery to contract the uterus and prevent postpartum haemorrhage (PPH), a leading cause of maternal mortality.
- Statement 3: Incorrect. Oxytocin has no role in treating gestational diabetes, which is managed through diet, exercise, blood glucose monitoring and, where necessary, insulin or other appropriate medications.