



P.L.RAJ IAS & IPS ACADEMY

Building Bureaucrats Since 2006

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1. With reference to the Green Hydrogen Certification Portal of India (GHCI), which one of the following best describes its primary purpose?

- (a) To facilitate trading of green hydrogen under the National Carbon Market.
- (b) To certify, monitor and verify green hydrogen production in accordance with prescribed emission standards.**
- (c) To regulate the export of hydrogen and ammonia under the Foreign Trade Policy.
- (d) To provide financial incentives for establishing green hydrogen manufacturing plants.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

The **Green Hydrogen Certification Portal of India (GHCI)** is an online platform developed by the **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)** under the **Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme of India**. It enables the **certification, monitoring and verification** of hydrogen produced from renewable energy while ensuring compliance with prescribed **life-cycle emission standards**. The portal establishes a transparent certification framework that enhances credibility and traceability of green hydrogen. It neither functions as a carbon trading platform nor provides financial incentives for project implementation.

2. In the context of the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme of India, consider the following statements:

Statement I: Green hydrogen certified through the GHCI is eligible for automatic carbon credit claims under the national carbon market.

Statement II: Producers seeking certification must undergo independent verification by Accredited Carbon Verification (ACV) agencies recognised by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.**
- (d) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

Answer: (c)

Explanation

Statement I is incorrect because certification issued through the **Green Hydrogen Certification Portal** is **not transferable** and **does not automatically qualify for carbon credit claims**. Certification only establishes compliance with prescribed emission standards under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme. Statement II is correct. Producers are required to obtain **independent**

verification through **Accredited Carbon Verification (ACV)** agencies recognised by the **Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)** before final certification is granted. This process enhances transparency, credibility and uniformity in green hydrogen certification.

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Exercise KHAAN QUEST — Annual multinational peacekeeping exercise hosted by Mongolia**
- (b) Exercise Yudh Abhyas — Multinational naval exercise hosted by Australia
- (c) Exercise Malabar — Bilateral peacekeeping exercise between India and Mongolia
- (d) Exercise Dharma Guardian — Trilateral UN peacekeeping exercise hosted by France

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Option **(a)** is correctly matched. **Exercise KHAAN QUEST** is an **annual multinational military exercise** hosted by **Mongolia**, primarily aimed at enhancing interoperability for **United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO)**. Initially launched in **2003** as a bilateral exercise between Mongolia and the United States, it evolved into a multinational exercise in **2006**. **Yudh Abhyas** is conducted between India and the United States, **Malabar** is a multilateral naval exercise involving QUAD partners, and **Dharma Guardian** is a bilateral exercise between India and Japan.

4. A country seeks to improve internet speed, reduce dependence on international bandwidth and ensure that domestic internet traffic remains within its national network. Which one of the following institutional mechanisms would be most suitable for achieving these objectives?

- (a) Establishing a National Internet Exchange**
- (b) Expanding satellite communication networks alone
- (c) Increasing international submarine cable connectivity exclusively
- (d) Creating a national cybersecurity command

Answer: (a)

Explanation

A **National Internet Exchange** enables **Internet Service Providers (ISPs)**, **content providers** and other network operators possessing **Autonomous System (AS)** numbers to exchange domestic internet traffic within the country. This reduces dependence on international routing, lowers latency, improves internet speed and decreases bandwidth costs. In India, the **National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI)**, a **not-for-profit organisation** functioning under the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)**, performs this role and contributes significantly to strengthening the country's digital infrastructure.

5. The findings of the National Family Health Survey-6 indicate that India continues to face a "dual burden of disease". Which one of the following best explains this expression?

- (a) Simultaneous occurrence of communicable diseases and zoonotic diseases.
- (b) Coexistence of persistent undernutrition with rising obesity and non-communicable diseases.**
- (c) Simultaneous increase in maternal mortality and life expectancy.
- (d) Equal prevalence of infectious diseases in both urban and rural areas.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

The **dual burden of disease** refers to the coexistence of **undernutrition** and **overnutrition** within the same population. The **NFHS-6** findings show encouraging improvements in **stunting, institutional deliveries, full immunisation** and maternal healthcare. However, challenges persist in the form of **anaemia, wasting**, inadequate infant feeding practices and the rising prevalence of **diabetes, hypertension** and **obesity**. This epidemiological transition requires integrated public health strategies that simultaneously address nutritional deficiencies and lifestyle-related **non-communicable diseases (NCDs)**.

6. With reference to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), consider the following statements:

- I. The NFHS provides nationally representative data on population, health and nutrition indicators.
- II. The survey is conducted under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- III. NFHS findings are widely used for monitoring the progress of health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three**
- (d) None

Answer: (c)

Explanation

All three statements are correct. The **National Family Health Survey (NFHS)** is India's largest multi-round household survey that generates nationally representative data on **fertility, mortality, nutrition, maternal and child health, family planning** and other socio-economic indicators. It is conducted under the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)** and serves as an important evidence base for evaluating government programmes and tracking progress towards several **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** relating to health, nutrition, gender equality and sanitation.

7. Which one of the following findings best reflects an important public health concern highlighted in the National Family Health Survey-6?

- (a) Universal elimination of anaemia among women and children.
- (b) Simultaneous decline in both undernutrition and obesity across all age groups.
- (c) Persistence of undernutrition alongside a rising prevalence of lifestyle-related non-communicable diseases.**
- (d) Complete eradication of child wasting through universal nutrition interventions.

Answer: (c)

Explanation

The **NFHS-6** highlights that while India has recorded improvements in **stunting, institutional deliveries, antenatal care** and **full immunisation**, major nutritional challenges continue. **Anaemia** remains widespread among women and children, while the prevalence of **diabetes, hypertension** and **obesity** is increasing. This coexistence of persistent undernutrition with lifestyle-related disorders reflects a **dual burden of malnutrition**, requiring policies that address both nutritional deficiencies and non-communicable diseases simultaneously.

8. With reference to Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, which one of the following best describes the power conferred upon the Central Government?

- (a) To permanently prohibit the operation of any digital platform without judicial approval.
- (b) To block public access to online information on specified grounds such as sovereignty, security and public order.**
- (c) To regulate all social media companies through an independent constitutional authority.
- (d) To suspend internet services throughout the country during any public emergency.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 empowers the **Central Government** to direct the blocking of access to specific online information, websites or digital platforms when it is considered necessary in the interests of **sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order** or for preventing the incitement of cognisable offences. Such blocking is carried out through the procedure prescribed under the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009.

9. With reference to restrictions imposed under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, consider the following statements:

Statement I: Blocking access to an online platform may have implications for the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under the Constitution.

Statement II: The Constitution permits reasonable restrictions on this freedom in the interests of sovereignty, security of the State and public order.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.**
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement II explains Statement I. **Article 19(1)(a)** guarantees the **freedom of speech and expression**, including communication through digital platforms. However, **Article 19(2)** authorises the State to impose **reasonable restrictions** on this right in the interests of

sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, morality and other constitutionally recognised grounds. Section 69A derives its constitutional legitimacy from these permissible restrictions.

10. A digital learning platform is temporarily blocked by the Central Government under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act because it is alleged to facilitate large-scale circulation of confidential examination material. Besides affecting freedom of speech and expression, which one of the following Fundamental Rights is most directly impacted for educators and businesses using the platform?

(a) Article 14 – Right to Equality

(b) Article 19(1)(g) – Freedom to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

(c) Article 21A – Right to Education

(d) Article 32 – Right to Constitutional Remedies

Answer: (b)

Explanation

Temporary blocking of a digital platform may affect not only **Article 19(1)(a)** but also **Article 19(1)(g)**, which guarantees the freedom to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. Teachers, educational institutions, content creators, entrepreneurs and businesses that rely on such platforms for communication or commercial activities may experience disruption to their professional and economic activities. Any restriction on these rights must satisfy the constitutional requirement of **reasonableness** and fall within the permissible grounds specified under **Article 19(2)** and **Article 19(6)**.