

**Q: Consider the following statement regarding Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022:**

1. It repeals the existing Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920.
2. It establish the identity of the culprit against the person being arrested.
3. It does not establish a previous conviction.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: a

Explanation:

- The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 provides legal sanction to law enforcement agencies for “taking measurements of convicts and other persons for the purposes of identification and investigation of criminal matters”.
- While the legislation was enacted earlier in 2022, the Ministry of Home Affairs notified it to come into effect from August 4, 2022. It also repeals the existing Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920.
- Measurements and photographs for identification have three main purposes:
  - a) To establish the identity of the culprit against the person being arrested,
  - b) To identify suspected repetition of similar offences by the same person and
  - c) To establish a previous conviction.

**Q: Consider the following statement regarding NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report:**

1. The NITI Aayog identified 8 indicators.
2. If an individual’s aggregate weighted deprivation score was more than 0.33, they were considered multi-dimensionally poor.
3. The proportion of the population with a deprivation score greater than 0.33 to the total population is defined as the Poverty Ratio or Head Count Ratio.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: b

Explanation:

- NITI Aayog, armed with a fairly large sample survey data of NFHS 4 (with more than six lakh households in India), estimated the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and published the baseline report in 2021.
- The rationale for the MPI was derived from the concept that poverty is the outcome of simultaneous deprivations in multiple functions such as attainments in health, education, and standard of living.
- The NITI Aayog identified 12 indicators in these three sectors and calculated the weighted average of deprivations in each of these 12 indicators for all men and women surveyed in NFHS 4.
- If an individual’s aggregate weighted deprivation score was more than 0.33, they were considered multi-dimensionally poor.
- The non-poor may also be deprived in a few of these indicators, but not as much to be classified as multi-dimensionally poor.
- The proportion of the population with a deprivation score greater than 0.33 to the total population is defined as the Poverty Ratio or Head Count Ratio.

**Q: Consider the following statement:**

1. Ukraine top the list in the share of the population that owns cryptocurrencies.
2. India ranked seventh in the global economies for digital currency ownership as share of population.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: c

Explanation:

- The UN trade and development body UNCTAD said that in 2021, developing countries accounted for 15 of the top 20 economies when it comes to the share of the population that owns cryptocurrencies.
- Ukraine topped the list with 12.7 per cent, followed by Russia (11.9 per cent), Venezuela (10.3 per cent), Singapore (9.4 per cent), Kenya (8.5 per cent) and the US (8.3 per cent).
- In India, 7.3 per cent of the population owned digital currency in 2021, ranking seventh in the list of top 20 global economies for digital currency ownership as share of population.

**Q: Consider the following statement:**

1. Landfills is the largest source of methane emissions globally.
2. America is the world's biggest methane polluters.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

- When organic waste like food, wood or paper decomposes, it emits methane into the air. Landfills are the third-largest source of methane emissions globally, after oil and gas systems and agriculture.
- China, India and Russia are the world's biggest methane polluters.
- At last year's United Nations climate conference, 104 countries signed a pledge to reduce methane emissions by 30% by 2030 compared with 2020 levels.
- Both India and China are not signatories.

**Q: Consider the following statement:**

1. Samuel Evans Stokes was the only American to be jailed in India's struggle for Independence.
2. Benjamin Guy Horniman was the editor of Bombay Chronicle.
3. Gandhiji gave Madeleine Slade the name Sarala.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Madeleine Slade reached India in November 1925 and made India her home for the next 34 years.
- She came to his ashram in 1925, where Gandhi told her she would be like his daughter. She was 32 then (and Gandhi 56). After giving her the name Mira Behn, she adopted an ascetic life, but also joined Gandhi in London when he went there seeking India's independence.
- Samuel Evans Stokes worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi and took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement. He was imprisoned for six months for sedition in the Lahore jail and refused bail, the only American to be jailed in India's struggle for Independence.

- Benjamin Guy Horniman, a witty newspaper editor of Bombay Chronicle, which routinely questioned the colonial government. It was also Horniman, who defied the British gag order on the reporting of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of 1919.