

Headoffice:
H.No-108 1st Floor, Opp Meghna's,
near Barowari Bus Stop,
Uzanbaazar Guwahati-01, Assam



Contact No: 88118 77068 91016 86625
93651 35375
csapasssam@gmail.com

CIVIL SERVICES ACHIEVERS' POINT

A ONE STOP SOLUTION FOR UPSC/APSC/SSC & BANKING



Civil Services Achievers Point
One stop solution for UPSC | APSC | IAS | ACS

CSAP News Analysis CNA

IN-DEPTH NEWS ANALYSIS FOR
UPSC & APSC

DATE: 10 OCTOBER 2022



Headoffice:
H.No-108 1st Floor, Opp Meghna's,
near Barowari Bus Stop,
Uzanbaazar Guwahati-01, Assam



Contact No: 88118 77068 91016 86625
93651 35375
csapasssam@gmail.com

CIVIL SERVICES ACHIEVERS' POINT

A ONE STOP SOLUTION FOR UPSC/APSC/SSC & BANKING



CIVIL SERVICES ACHIEVER'S POINT

Leadership through knowledge...



Civil Services Achievers Point
One stop solution for UPSC | APSC | IAS | ACS

New batch for **GEOGRAPHY** Optional subject

Course Duration

4 Months

*Starting from 1st week
of November 2022*

Contact Now

Test Series + Study Materials

Scan to
REGISTER



9127-515-541

/Csap_assam





Civil Services Achievers Point
One stop solution for UPSC | APSC | IAS | ACS

New batch for **SOCIOLOGY** Optional subject

Course Duration

4 Months

*Starting from 1st week
of November 2022*

Contact Now

Test Series + Study Materials

Scan to
REGISTER



9127-515-541

/Csap_assam



Headoffice:
H.No-108 1st Floor, Opp Meghna's,
near Barowari Bus Stop,
Uzanbaazar Guwahati-01, Assam



Contact No: 88118 77068 91016 86625
93651 35375
csapasssam@gmail.com

CIVIL SERVICES ACHIEVERS' POINT

A ONE STOP SOLUTION FOR UPSC/APSC/SSC & BANKING

**To get all our notifications of upcoming courses, offers and programs and also to
get free study materials
students are requested to join CSAP's free whatsapp group**



*Scan the QR Code and join our
Whatsapp Group*

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

S. No	News Articles	Paper
1	Direct tax receipts cross half the target	GS-3
2	Fatalities among UN Peacekeeping	GS-2
3	Technology ease path for the weary	GS-1
4	Eye donations	GS-2
5	IAF new weapon systems branch	GS-3
6	India not taking a hanuman leap	Editorial

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

GS-3 Direct tax receipts cross half the target

At ₹7.45 lakh crore, direct tax receipts cross half the target

Gross collections reach ₹8.98 lakh crore; tax refunds jump 81% over the preceding year to touch ₹1.53 lakh crore; Finance Ministry says revenues have been registering a steady growth

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

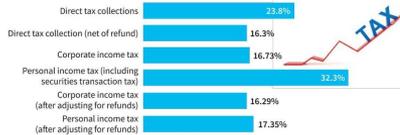
India's net direct tax collections till October 8 in the financial year 2022-23 have risen to ₹7.45 lakh crore, more than half of the Budget targets, the Union Finance Ministry said on Sunday. It is an increase of 16.3% over the tax inflows during the corresponding period a year ago.

Based on provisional data, net personal income tax collections grew 17.35%, rising faster than corporate income tax collections that were up 16.29% net of refunds. Securities Transaction Tax (STT) collections combined with personal income tax receipts, grew at a more moderate 16.25%.

Underlining that direct

Revenue rises

The graph shows the increase in tax collections this fiscal year up to October 8, 2022 compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year. Net personal income tax collections grew at 17.35%, faster than corporate income tax collections that were up 16.29%, net of refunds



tax collections continue to register a steady growth, the Ministry said tax refunds had jumped 81% over the preceding year to touch ₹1.53 lakh crore.

Gross collections
Gross direct tax collections reached ₹8.98 lakh crore

by Saturday, 23.8% more than in the corresponding period of 2021-22. After adjusting for refunds, net direct tax revenues now constitute 52.46% of the total Budget Estimates. Net direct tax collections had crossed ₹7 lakh crore by September 17 and were

23.3% higher at the time, so there appears to have been a moderation in tax inflows in the intervening three weeks.

Gross revenues from direct taxes were at ₹8,36,225 crore on September 17, reflecting a 30.2% growth.

Context

India's net direct tax collections till October 8 in the financial year 2022-23 have risen to ₹7.45 lakh crore, more than half of the Budget targets.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



The financial year 2022-23 have risen to ₹7.45 lakh crore, more than half of the Budget targets.

It is an increase of 16.3% over the tax inflows during the corresponding period a year ago.

Net personal income tax collections grew 17.35%, rising faster than corporate income tax collections that were up 16.29% net of refunds.

Securities Transaction Tax (STT) collections combined with personal income tax receipts, grew at a more moderate 16.25%.

Gross direct tax collections reached ₹8.98 lakh crore by Saturday, 23.8% more than in the corresponding period of 2021-22.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

THE HINDU

'Fatalities among UN Peacekeeping Forces rising'

Suhasini Haider
NEW DELHI

The number of fatalities among the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces (UNPKF) in direct attacks is growing, said UN Undersecretary General Jean-Pierre Lacroix in an interview to *The Hindu*, when he visited Delhi last week to discuss the need for more "robust" mandates and better equipment, training and technology with Indian officials.

Mr. Lacroix's visit to the region came amid a number of attacks by anti-UN groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where two Indian soldiers were among those killed in the last few weeks.

INTERVIEW
» PAGE 12

GS-2

Fatalities among UN Peacekeeping

Context

The number of fatalities among the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces (UNPKF) in direct attacks is growing, said UN Undersecretary General Jean-Pierre Lacroix.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



A spate of attacks on United Nations Peacekeepers in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) amid anti-UN protests in the past few weeks has left two BSF jawans dead.

The issues of growing fatalities and the lack of clear mandates for the 'blue helmets' were at the top of the UN agenda.

Many of the peacekeeping operations are in an environment that is deteriorating, both from the point of view of the political environment, but also the security environment.

In many of our operations, particularly the big operations in Africa, Forces are facing groups that are either terrorist groups or criminal groups and they are not interested in peace, they are not interested in stability, they are interested in chaos.

One of the criticisms in New Delhi, which has lost 179 peacekeepers over the past 60 years.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



There has to be a geographical balance in peacekeeping operations. There must be a variety of countries contributing to peacekeeping.

Troop- and police-contributing countries need to be involved in the process of making decisions.

India has complained that the mandate is for UN peacekeeping, but when soldiers actually go to the ground, it quickly becomes a mandate for peace enforcing, something they are not actually prepared for...

India has proposed a 10-point plan, including making those targeting UN peacekeepers more accountable.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

THE HINDU



Arduous trek: A woman from one of J&K's nomadic tribes makes the trip back to the warmer plains of Jammu. NISSAR AHMAD

Technology eases path for the weary

The nomadic communities of J&K have been offered smart cards and free transport to aid their biannual migration

Peerzada Ashiq
SRINAGAR

For centuries, Jammu and Kashmir's nomadic community, known as Gujjars and Bakerwals, have undertaken arduous journeys on foot as part of their seasonal migration to find better pastures for their livestock. They often lose cattle and, on occasion, family members to accidents and hardships along the way. However, technological solutions and transport services have been offered this year to help them cover long distances in less time and move safely.

J&K's Tribal Affairs Department has surveyed 98,000 such families to map their routes and transit locations. "Technology has been leveraged in various aspects, including the development of smart

cards to replace multiple annual (No Objection Certificates) NOCs and permissions for migration. A pilot project covers 10,000 families over the next three months," Dr. Shahid Iqbal Chaudhary, Secretary to the Tribal Affairs Department, told *The Hindu*.

Using remote sensing technology and geographic information system, officials delineated pastures and the grazing land in each district. This step was followed by mapping of routes and the migration pattern to understand when Bakerwals and their livestock use the highways, first in spring when they start from the plains of Jammu and then in autumn when they leave the upper reaches of the Kashmir Valley.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 13

GS-1

Technology ease path for the weary

Context

The nomadic communities of J&K have been offered smart cards and free transport to aid their biannual migration.



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS



Jammu and Kashmir's nomadic community, known as Gujjars and Bakerwals, have undertaken arduous journeys on foot as part of their seasonal migration to find better pastures for their livestock.

They often lose cattle and, on occasion, family members to accidents and hardships along the way.

Technological solutions and transport services have been offered this year to help them cover long distances in less time and more safely.

J&K's Tribal Affairs Department has surveyed 98,000 such families to map their routes and transit locations.



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

Technology has been leveraged in various aspects, including the development of smart cards to replace multiple annual (No Objection Certificates) NOCs and permissions for migration. A pilot project covers 10,000 families over the next three months

Using remote sensing technology and geographic information system, officials delineated pastures and the grazing land in each district.

This step was followed by mapping of routes and the migration pattern to understand when Bakerwals and their livestock use the highways, first in spring when they start from the plains of Jammu and then in autumn when they leave the upper reaches of the Kashmir Valley.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

GS-2 Eye donations

THE SHIKHAR

Disparity among States in facilities for eye donation

RTI data show that no cornea was collected in some States in 2021-22; Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh fare better; nearly 4.8 million are visually challenged in India

Bindu Shajan Perappadan
NEW DELHI

Despite the Union government's emphasis on increasing the number of eye donations across the country, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, some northeastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep recorded zero cornea collection in 2021-22, according to RTI data. The data from 2016 point to the fact that these States and Union Territories have been consistently performing poorly.

Topping the list for cornea collection is Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. According to the National Blindness Survey from 2015 to 2019, nearly 4.8 million people are visually challenged in India with corneal blindness the second common type accounting for 7.4% of the cases.

The Health Ministry, in its response to the RTI Act query submitted by social



Mission for vision: Lack of awareness, myths and inadequate eye banking facilities have been affecting eye donations. V. RAJU

activist Chandra Shekhar Gaur, said some States and Union Territories had no functional eye banks as on July 2021. Some had a robust cornea donation and transplant system and had a better network of eye banks, as in the case of Uttar Pradesh (4), Karnataka (32), Gujarat (25), Andhra Pradesh (19) and Tamil Nadu (20). The total number of cornea transplants fell from 30,740 in 2016-17 and

24,783 in 2021-22 to a low 11,859 during the pandemic.

Senior Health Ministry officials admitted that the constraints in achieving the targets for donated eyes and cornea collection in the country included lack of awareness, myths surrounding eye donation and inadequate eye banking facilities.

Data reported by the States and Union Territories

under the National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment say that on an average, 40-50% of the donated eyes/corneas were utilised for corneal transplantation annually.

Not all the collected corneas were found suitable for corneal transplantation because of various medical reasons such as poor quality due to age of the donor, pre-existing degeneration and diseases.

The Ministry maintained that corrective steps had been initiated to improve the utilisation rate of donated corneas, which included recurring grant to eye banks for transportation, storage and collection of donated corneas and non-recurring grant to eye banks in the public sector to meet the cost of ophthalmic equipment, providing free supply of cornea preservation and storage medium to government eye banks and giving in-service training to eye surgeons.

Context

RTI data show that no cornea was collected in some States in 2021-22; Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh fare better; nearly 4.8 million are visually challenged in India



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, some northeastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep recorded zero cornea collection in 2021-22, according to RTI data.

The data from 2016 point to the fact that these States and Union Territories have been consistently performing poorly.

Topping the list for cornea collection is Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Nearly 4.8 million people are visually challenged in India with corneal blindness the second common type accounting for 7.4% of the cases.

The total number of cornea transplants fell from 30,740 in 2016-17 and 24,783 in 2021-22 to a low 11,859 during the pandemic.



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

The constraints in achieving the targets for donated eyes and cornea collection in the country included lack of awareness, myths surrounding eye donation and inadequate eye banking facilities.

On an average, 40-50% of the donated eyes/corneas were utilised for corneal transplantation annually.

Not all the collected corneas were found suitable for corneal transplantation because of various medical reasons such as poor quality due to age of the donor, pre-existing degeneration and diseases.

Corrective steps are included such as recurring grant to eye banks for transportation, storage and collection of donated corneas and non-recurring grant to eye banks in the public sector to meet the cost of ophthalmic equipment, providing free supply of cornea preservation and storage medium to government eye banks and giving in-service training to eye surgeons.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

THE HINDU HINDU

IAF all set to create a new weapon systems branch, says Air chief

New branch will lead to unification of all weapon system operators under one entity, says Air Chief Marshal V.R. Chaudhari; the move will save the exchequer as much as ₹3400 crore

The Hindu Bureau
CHANDIGARH

The government has approved the creation of a Weapon System branch for officers in the Indian Air Force (IAF) which will bring all weapon systems operators of the force under one roof. This is the first time since Independence that a new operational branch is being created, said IAF chief Air Chief Marshal (ACM) V. R. Chaudhari on Saturday. The IAF also unveiled a new digital camouflage uniform for its rank and file.

"This will essentially be for manning of four specialised streams of Surface to Air Missiles, Remotely Piloted Aircraft and Weapon System operators in twin and multi crew aircraft," ACM Chaudhari said addressing the Air Force Day parade to mark the 90th Air Force Day celebrations at Chandigarh. "Creation of this branch would result in savings of over ₹3,400 crore due to reduced expenditure on flying training."

Creation of the new branch would entail unifi-



V.R. Chaudhari during the Indian Air Force Day. TWITTER/@AF_JCC

cation of all weapon system operators under one entity dedicated to the operational employment of all ground-based and specialist airborne weapon systems, a Defence Ministry statement said.

"In a break from tradition, we have decided to conduct the Air Force Day parade at Chandigarh this year and in different locations across the country from here onwards," the Air Chief said. "Today is an occasion to renew our allegiance to the Constitution of India and as preservers of the integrity and sovereignty of our country, we owe it to our future generations" he stated. As reported by *The Hin-*

team enthralled the viewers. Defence Minister Rajnath Singh joined the Air Force Day celebrations. President Droupadi Murmu attended the flypast at Sukna lake. This shift of venue follows Prime Minister Narendra Modi's guidance that major events in New Delhi should be moved out to various places across the country to enable more people to witness and engage in them.

Induction of air warriors into the IAF through the Agni path scheme is a "challenge for all us", but more importantly, it is an opportunity to harness the potential of India's youth and channelise it towards the service of the nation, he said. Stating that in December this year, they would be inducting 5,000 Agniveer Vayu for their initial training, he said this number will only go up in the years to come to ensure adequate staffing.

Following the parade in the morning, a fly past was held over Sukna lake in Chandigarh which was witnessed by the public in large numbers. The flypast saw the participation of 74 aircraft and helicopters including 44 fighter aircraft while another nine platforms were on standby in the air. The Light Combat Helicopter (LCH) was also part of the air display while the Suryakiran acrobatic



For an exclusive video
On 90th Air Force Day, IAF gets
new weapon systems branch
<https://bit.ly/3S0qdAL>

GS-3 IAF new weapon systems branch

Context

New branch will lead to unification of all weapon system operators under one entity, says Air Chief Marshal V.R. Chaudhari; the move will save the exchequer as much as ₹3,400 crore.

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

The government has approved the creation of a Weapon System branch for officers in the Indian Air Force (IAF) which will bring all weapon systems operators of the force under one roof.

This is the first time since Independence that a new operational branch is being created.

This will essentially be for manning of four specialised streams of Surface to Surface missiles, Surface to Air Missiles, Remotely Piloted Aircraft and weapon system operators in twin and multi crew aircraft.

Creation of the new branch would entail unification of all weapon system operators under one entity dedicated to the operational employment of all ground-based and specialist airborne weapon systems.



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

Editorial

India not taking a hanuman leap

THE HINDU

Why India Inc. is not taking a Hanuman leap



P. S. Srinivasan
Professor at Ashoka University, Sonapat, Haryana.

In a meeting held with the country's corporate leaders on September 15, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman drew attention to an important aspect of the economy today. She rightly flagged concerns about sluggish corporate investment, despite the government's business-friendly stance, including a reduction in the corporate tax. The reduction, effected in 2019, lowered the rate for existing companies to 22% from 30% and for new manufacturing companies to 15% from 25%. However, the corporate investment rate, i.e., investment as a share of the national income, has barely budged. Ms. Sitharaman challenged corporate leaders to invest, asking rhetorically whether, like Hanuman in the Ramayana, they needed to be reminded of their inborn strength. The analogy is mismatched, though. For, while Hanuman was so devoted to Lord Rama that he was ready to risk his life saving him, private firms are driven by profit expectations. Managers are averse to risk, and unlikely to risk to invest based on exhortation from a Minister if they do not anticipate enough profits. Private investment accounts for close to 75% of total capital formation in the economy; so revival therefore is essential for sustained growth of the economy.

Decline of private capital formation
The Narendra Modi government's first procurement in 2014 had conveyed that it desired a shift away from a state-driven model of economic development. This march was apparent in its design: minimum government. If its top to be, the private sector would take the lead in driving the economy. Mr. Modi had representation as a business-friendly Chief Minister of Gujarat. Upon reaching Delhi, he emphasised that his government would improve the ease of doing business in India. This by itself is a worthy

The one lever that the government could have pulled as it watched private investment decline, was to step up public investment

objective, as anyone familiar with the working of the regulatory apparatus in India would agree. As private capital formation last peaked in 2011-12, its decline is something that the present government inherited. However, it has had no success in turning it around. Though it has not allowed public investment to slip, that has not been enough under the circumstances. Either ideological predilection regarding the size of the government or the straitjacket imposed by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act have held back the government from expanding it. We can see with hindsight that the government misread the situation prevailing when it came to power, and thus failed to recognise its own role at that moment.

So, what was the state of the economy then? The boom had ended by 2008, and the economy was held up only by former Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee's stimulus. When Mr. Modi arrived at the Centre, the spending in public investment had long since ended and agricultural growth had become erratic. In fact, in the first two years of his prime ministership, agriculture did not grow at all. Finally, with the global financial crisis and the slowing of the world economy, export growth declined. These added up to a slowing of the engine, driven of demand, and private investors could not but have seen that the situation was not likely to turn positive soon. Also, they would not necessarily have been enthused by the possibility that the ideology of minimum government could end up pulling as it watched private investment decline when it was needed. So, based on the situation in 2014, India's investors would have been fully rational in anticipating a not-so-rosy future for the economy unless some conjugate factors were to turn favourable, or the government were to act decisively to emerge the situation through public investment. They would have seen that demonetisation, with the attendant digitization, and the roll out of the GST could not have done much for the growth of demand.

Stepping up public investment
The one lever that the government could have pulled as it watched private investment decline was to step up public investment. It related to do this for its first six years in office. Only ideological blinkers combined with the habits that there is nothing to be learned from history can explain this inaction. Since 1947, every turning point of growth in India was preceded by a significant shift upward of the public investment rate. This

includes the growth acceleration of the 1950s, the late 1970s, and the early 2000s and the downturn of the late 1960s as well as the one that followed the 2008 global financial crisis. It suggests that crowding in, rather than crowding out, characterises the relationship between public and private capital formation in India. While the Modi government has for long nursed an obsession on the government playing a role in capital formation, the experience during the pandemic seems to have brought about a change of mind. The Union Budget of 2022 was defined by a historic increase in the allocation for capital spending. This could have a positive effect on private investment, but past experience suggests that it could take time to play out. So, the expansion in public investment may have to be sustained for sufficiently long. Even the fiscally conservative International Monetary Fund has suggested that public investment can play the role of an engine of growth for the developing economies. The sustained growth needed to kindle private investment may require that the current public investment thrust be sustained for at least half a decade. However, two aspects would remain crucial even if the government were to fulfil the will to maintain its current pace. One, it is important to choose the right projects. The investment must be focused on productivity-enhancing infrastructure. Here, some free transfer of funds to the States would be desirable, as they are better placed to identify such investment. Two, inflation can derail a high public investment programme due to the disinflation it generates. Its control would require a step-up in the growth of agricultural produce other than that the asperities cereals. In fact, this should be seen as an opportunity to end India's import dependence on edible oils and the persisting shortfall in the supply of vegetables. It is by now clear that the Reserve Bank of India does not have that it takes to control inflation, and only a supply-side thrust can permanently end food inflation.

Though the government may have inherited the sluggish private investment, it must reflect upon whether its own actions may have adversely affected the investment climate. Could the significant step-up in raids by the Enforcement Directorate and the Income Tax Department have had a chilling effect? Could the unreasonable stringency that governs the financial transactions of even not-for-profit organisations have stifled the legitimate economic activity that they give rise to? Could it be that the economy's pulse is being cooled by a surveillance state?

There are concerns about sluggish corporate investment, despite the government's business-friendly stance, including a reduction in the corporate tax.

The reduction, effected in 2019, lowered the rate for existing companies to 22% from 30% and for new manufacturing companies to 15% from 25%.

As private capital formation last peaked in 2011–12, its decline is something that the present government inherited.

Either ideological predilection regarding the size of the government or the straitjacket imposed by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act have held back the government from expanding it.



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

Based on the situation in 2014, India's investors would have been fully rational in anticipating a not-so-rosy future for the economy unless some exogenous factors were to turn favourable, or the government were to act decisively to energise the situation through public investment.

Since 1947, every turning point of growth in India was preceded by a significant shift upward of the public investment rate.

The experience during the pandemic seems to have brought about a change of mind. The Union Budget of 2022 was defined by a historic increase in the allocation for capital spending.

Crowding in, rather than crowding out, characterises the relationship between public and private capital formation in India.

Even the fiscally conservative International Monetary Fund has suggested that public investment can play the role of an engine of growth for the developing economies.



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

The expansion in public investment may have to be sustained for sufficiently long. Even the fiscally conservative International Monetary Fund has suggested that public investment can play the role of an engine of growth for the developing economies.

The sustained growth needed to kindle private investment may require that the current public investment thrust be sustained for at least half a decade.

Two aspects would remain crucial even if the government were to find the will to maintain its current pace.

One, it is important to choose the right projects. The investment must be focused on productivity-enhancing infrastructure.

Two, inflation can derail a high public investment programme due to the disaffection it generates. Its control would require a step-up in the growth of agricultural produce other than the superior cereals.





CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

1. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

2. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through

1. Adjournment motion
2. Question hour
3. Supplementary questions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Secretary in a State is appointed by the Governor of that State.
2. The Chief Secretary in a State has a fixed tenure.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy:

1. The Principles spell out the socio-economic democracy in the country
2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

5. With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements:

1. The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union Budget that is presented to the Parliament.
2. No amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authorization from the Parliament of India.
3. All the disbursements made from Public Account also need the authorization from the Parliament of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

1. The need for cooperation among various service sector has been an inherent component of development discourse. Partnership bridges bring the gap among the sectors. It also sets in motion a culture of 'Collaboration' and 'team spirit'. In the light of statements above examine India's Development process.



CSAP NEWS ANALYSIS

Answer keys for 08-10-22 PYQs are:

1-c

2-a

3-c

4-b

5-b