

JUNE

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MK Yadav Sir

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₹1.43 LAKH CRORE POWER SECTOR REFORMS-LINKED FINANCING

‘States’ Additional Borrowings Unlikely to Hit Yields on G-secs’

10-year G-sec yields likely to remain below 7% in coming months: MoF official

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New Delhi: The Centre’s move to allow states to borrow up to ₹1.43 lakh crore in FY24 if they pursue stipulated power sector reforms is unlikely to cause disruption in the bond market, a senior finance ministry official said.

The official, who did not wish to be named, said the yield on 10-year government securities (G-secs) will likely ease and remain below 7% in the coming months.

For its part, the Centre won’t raise its own gross market borrowing in FY24 beyond the budgeted level (₹15.43 lakh crore) to avoid any negative surprises, and the bond market won’t be flooded with government papers. “If anything, we may slightly reduce the borrowing,” the official said, indicating that private borrowers won’t be crowded out in the market at a time when capital spending by the private sector is expected

Secured!

CENTRE TO STICK TO FY24 MARKET BORROWING TARGET OF ₹15.43 LAKH CR

If anything, Centre’s borrowing may be cut a bit, says official

Entities of rail & road ministries not to borrow much due to high budgetary outlay

Borrowing by states for power reforms not to crowd out private borrowers

to gain traction.

The 10-year benchmark G-sec yield remained little changed at 7.06% on Wednesday. It has inched up from a 13-month low of 6.96% on May 16 but still remains about 40 basis points lower than a nearly

four-month high on February 27.

The central government on Wednesday permitted states to borrow an additional ₹1,43,332 crore in FY24 if they undertake power-sector reforms on top of ₹66,413 crore over the past two years.

“Since the additional borrowing is linked to reforms, it may turn out to be lower later, although the Centre would like the states to actually undertake reforms and take full advantage of the extra borrowing space,” said another official.

Moreover, given the sharp hike in capex budget of the railway and the road transport ministries, their affiliated entities are unlikely to borrow much from the market this fiscal year, finance ministry sources had earlier told ET. Also, the Centre’s budgeted long-term capex loans of a record Rs 1.3 lakh crore to states in FY24, against Rs 76,000 crore (revised estimate) in the last fiscal year, would cut their borrowing requirement proportionately, they had said.

DIRECT ACCESS TO GOVT BONDS

What are government securities

| G-Secs are low-risk, sovereign-guaranteed bonds with assured interest paid every six months. Trading makes them liquid

Compare with stocks, FDs

| Stocks are high-risk, volatile assets, in which returns can fluctuate. FDs have assured returns, but don’t have guarantee over Rs 5 lakh

RBI initiative | It enabled retail investors to directly invest and trade G-Secs. Currently, it is possible to invest in G-Sec

auction only through an NSE platform or through Gilt MFs

How to invest directly | Open an account on RBI’s Retail Direct platform online. Guidelines will be published soon

What could be the obstacles | The current lot size is ₹5 crore (to be cut), lack of awareness

Global practice | India is the first in Asia to allow retail investors in G-Secs. Other countries that allow include the US, the UK and Brazil



Context: The Centre’s move to allow states to borrow up to ₹1.43 lakh crore in FY24 if they pursue stipulated power sector reforms is unlikely to cause disruption in the bond market.

- The yield on 10-year **government securities (G-secs)** will likely ease and remain below 7% in the coming months.

Government security (G-Sec)

- It is a **tradable instrument** issued by the central government or state governments.
- It acknowledges the **government’s debt obligations**.
- Such securities can be both **short term (treasury bills - with original maturities of less than one year) or long term (government bonds or dated securities - with original maturity of one year or more)**.
- The **central government issues both:** treasury bills and bonds or dated securities.
- **State governments issue only bonds or dated securities**, which are called the state development loans.
- Since they are issued by the government, they carry **no risk of default**, and hence, are called risk-free gilt-edged instruments.
- **FPIs are allowed to participate** in the G-Secs market within the quantitative limits prescribed from time to time.

India 67th on Energy Transition Index: WEF

The World Economic Forum has ranked India at 67 on its Energy Transition Index. A look at the top countries on the index and what the WEF said about India.

THE TOP 15

1. Sweden	9. Netherlands
2. Denmark	10. Estonia
3. Norway	11. Germany
4. Finland	12. USA
5. Switzerland	13. United Kingdom
6. Iceland	14. Brazil
7. France	15. Portugal
8. Austria	



113 out of 120 countries have made progress over the last decade, but only 55, including India, have improved their scores by more than 10 percentage points.

WEF said the global energy transition has plateaued amid the global energy crisis and geopolitical volatilities, but India is among the countries that have made significant improvements. It said India is the only major economy with energy transition momentum accelerating across all dimensions.

France was the only G20 country in the top 10, followed closely by Germany, the US and the UK.

On the road ahead, the WEF said in its report that the pace of thermal power plant expansion has considerably slowed in India, though strategies for early retirement or repurposing of the existing fleet will be crucial

Source: WEF;
Text: PTI

Key highlights



1

Global average ETI scores increased by 10% since 2014, but showed only marginal growth in the past three years.

2

Only 18% of countries in 2023 have balanced the imperatives of the energy triangle.*

3

Equity was compromised as the transition centred on secure and sustainable.

4

The top 10 countries account for only 2% of global CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and 4% of total energy supply.

5

Only 41 countries have made steady progress in the past decade.

* Balanced is defined as when the spread between the equitable, secure and sustainable scores is less than 8.5 points.

Context: The World Economic Forum ranked India at the 67th place globally on its Energy Transition Index and said it is the only major economy with energy transition momentum accelerating across all dimensions.

- **Sweden topped the list** and was followed by Denmark, Norway, Finland and Switzerland in the top five on the list of 120 countries.

India's Performance

- **India is the only major economy with energy transition momentum** accelerating across the Energy Transition Index's equitable, secure and sustainable dimensions.
- For example, despite continued economic growth, India has successfully reduced the energy intensity of its economy and the carbon intensity of its energy mix, while achieving universal energy access and effectively managing affordability of electricity.
- **Achieving universal access to electricity**, replacing solid fuels with clean cooking options and increasing renewable energy deployment have been primary contributors to the improvement of India's performance.
- **India also emerged relatively less affected from the recent energy crisis**, largely due to the low share of natural gas in power generation and increased use of existing generation capacities.
- Although the country **maintains a well-diversified mix of energy** trade partners, rising import dependence represents a risk amid global energy market volatilities.
- The pace of **thermal power plant expansion** has considerably slowed in India, though strategies for early retirement or repurposing of the existing fleet will be crucial.
- Continued progress will be challenged by **two key macro trends: strong economic growth, and the urgency to create quality jobs** for a growing working age population.
- A **skilled workforce, public-private collaboration in innovation**, and investment in research and development in low-carbon technologies are necessary to enable India's energy transition.

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT**(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Social Justice)****India removed from annual UN list of countries where children are impacted by armed conflict**

India has taken measures to protect children, especially in Jammu and Kashmir, according to the UN

> **6** grave violations against children have been identified by the Security Council:

The infographic lists six grave violations against children, each accompanied by a small illustration:

- RECRUITMENT AND USE OF CHILDREN**: Illustration of a child soldier.
- KILLING AND MAIMING OF CHILDREN**: Illustration of a child with a crutch.
- SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN**: Illustration of a child being sexually abused.
- ABDUCTION OF CHILDREN**: Illustration of a child with a blindfold.
- ATTACKS AGAINST SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS**: Illustration of a child carrying a school bag.
- DENIAL OF HUMANITARIAN ACCESS**: Illustration of a child with a medical bag.

Context: The United Nations (UN) has removed India from its annual list of countries where **children are impacted by armed conflict**.

Key Points

- **India was earlier included in the report** based on allegations that separatist militant groups operating in Jammu and Kashmir were recruiting young boys.
- Additionally, there were also **allegations that Indian security forces in Kashmir detained young boys**, accusing them to be associated with militant groups.
- The highest number of violations were committed in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel, Palestine, Somalia, Syria, Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Yemen**.
- The countries where **“the worst deterioration”** occurred were Myanmar, South Sudan, and Burkina Faso.

Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC)

- In December 1996, the **UN General Assembly (UNGA)** created a mandate to protect children from hostilities and adopted **resolution 51/77** which created the CAAC mandate.
- **51/77 resolution** recommended that the Secretary-General appoint for a period of three years, a Special Representative on the impact of armed conflict on children.
- The **recruitment or use of children below the age of 15** as soldiers is prohibited by both the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the additional protocols to the Geneva Conventions.
- The **Optional Protocol to the CRC** on the involvement of children in armed conflict further prohibits kids under the age 18 from being compulsorily recruited into state or non-state armed forces or directly engaging in hostilities.
- **Recruiting Child Soldiers is also considered a war crime** under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

BRICS may induct five new members in August summit

Saudi Arabia's entry almost certain; Indonesia, UAE, Egypt also in the fray

ASIT RANJAN MISHRA
New Delhi, 29 June

The BRICS nations may agree to induct around five new members into the grouping during its August leadership summit, to be hosted by South Africa, culminating a long-pending expansion plan. Out of the 25 countries that are keen to join the grouping, while Saudi Arabia's entry is almost certain, other frontrunners include Indonesia, the UAE, Egypt, and Argentina, a senior government official said on condition of ano-

The BRICS nations represent over 42% of the global population, 23% of the world GDP, and 18% of trade

nymity.

The BRICS nations – Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa – currently represent over 42 per cent of the global population, 30 per cent of the world's territory, 23 per cent of the global gross domestic product, and 18 per cent of trade.

"The expansion of BRICS is inevitable now. We will have to carefully manage that. There are 25 countries who want to be members of BRICS," the

official said.

Asked how many countries may be added to the BRICS grouping, the offi-

cial said another five should be fine. "The inclusion of Saudi Arabia is inevitable. The United Arab Emirates, Morocco, and Algeria are very keen, but they all may not fit in. Indonesia, Argentina, and Egypt are also good candidates," he added.

However, the official said there was unlikely to be any strong economic outcome this year. "The leadership summit may be virtual this time," he said.

The 15th BRICS Summit is scheduled for August 22-24 under the theme "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Mutually Accelerated Growth, Sustainable Development and Inclusive Multilateralism".

Turn to Page II, 2 ▶

Context: The BRICS nations may agree to induct around five new members into the grouping during its August leadership summit, to be hosted by South Africa, culminating a long pending expansion plan.

BRICS

- The BRICS nations - **Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa** - currently represent over 42 per cent of the global population, 30 percent of the world's territory, 23 percent of the global gross domestic product, and 18 percent of trade.
- The **chairmanship** of the forum is **rotated annually** among the members, in accordance with the acronym BRICS.
 - **India** is the chair for 2021.
- The **first BRIC summit** took place in the year 2009 in Yekaterinburg (Russia).
- In 2010, **South Africa formally joined** the association making it BRICS.
- The BRICS are considered the foremost geopolitical rival to the G7 bloc of leading advanced economies, announcing competing initiatives such as the **New Development Bank, the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, the BRICS payment system, the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication and the BRICS basket reserve currency.**



GREEN CREDIT PROGRAMME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

Centre proposes draft rules for Green Credit Programme

The programme will incentivise individuals & organisations to take positive actions for the environment



IN FOCUS

Areas which will be part of the credit system

- Tree plantation
- Water
- Sustainable agriculture
- Waste management
- Air pollution reduction
- Mangrove conservation and restoration
- Ecomark
- Sustainable building and infrastructure

■ The mechanism will be implemented in a phased manner

■ Initially, two to three activities from the eight sectors are under consideration for designing and piloting the Programme

■ Further, more activities will be added from the selected sectors

Context: The Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has notified draft rules for 'Green Credit', an incentive that individuals, farmer-producer organisations (FPO), industries, rural and urban local bodies, among other stakeholders, will be able to earn for environment positive actions.

Key Points

- **Green credit:** By 'green credit', the government means a singular unit of an incentive provided for a specified activity, delivering a positive impact on the environment.
 - The green credits will be tradable and those earning it will be able to put these credits up for sale on a proposed domestic market platform.
- **Activities include:**
 - **Tree plantation-based green credit:** To promote activities for increasing the green cover across the country through tree plantation and related activities
 - **Water-based green credit:** To promote water conservation, water harvesting and water use efficiency / savings, including treatment and reuse of wastewater
 - **Sustainable agriculture-based green credit:** To promote natural and regenerative agricultural practices and land restoration to improve productivity, soil health and nutritional value of food produced
 - **Waste management-based green credit:** To promote sustainable and improved practices for waste management, including collection, segregation and treatment
 - **Air pollution reduction-based green credit:** To promote measures for reducing air pollution and other pollution abatement activities
 - **Mangrove conservation and restoration-based green credit:** To promote measures for conservation and restoration of mangroves
 - **Ecomark-based green credit:** To encourage manufacturers to obtain 'Ecomark' label for their goods and services
 - **Sustainable building and infrastructure-based green credit:** To encourage the construction of buildings and other infrastructure using sustainable technologies and materials
 - Through the programme, thresholds and benchmarks will be developed for each green credit activity.
- **Nodal Body:** The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education shall be the administrator of the programme.
 - The institute will develop guidelines, processes and procedures for implementation of the programme and develop methodologies and standards, registration process and associated measurement, reporting and verification mechanisms.

India's largest radio telescope plays vital role in detecting universe's vibrations

Shoumojit Banerjee

PUNE

India's Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT) was among the world's six large telescopes that played a vital role in providing evidence confirming the presence of gravitational waves using pulsar observations, said scientists on Thursday.

An international team of astronomers from India, Japan and Europe has published the results from monitoring pulsars, called 'nature's best clocks', by using six of the world's most sensitive radio telescopes, including India's largest telescope, the Pune-based uGMRT.

"These results provide a hint of evidence for the relentless vibrations of the fabric of the universe, caused by ultra-low fre-



India's largest telescope, the upgraded Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (uGMRT), near Narayangaon in Pune district. PTI

quency gravitational waves. Such waves are expected to originate from a large number of dancing monster black hole pairs, crores of times heavier than our sun," said a statement issued by the city-based National Centre for Radio Astrophysics-Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (NCRA-TIFR).

The team, consisting of members of European Pulsar Timing Array (EPTA) and Indian Pulsar Timing Array (InPTA) consortia, published their results in two papers in the *Astronomy and Astrophysics* journal on Thursday and shared that their results hint at the presence of such gravitational waves in

their data set. A time aberration was observed in the signals emerging from these pulsars, their studies suggest. Pulsars are a type of rapidly rotating neutron stars that are essentially embers of dead stars which are present in our galaxy. A pulsar is like a cosmic lighthouse as it emits radio beams that flashes by the Earth regularly akin to a harbour lighthouse.

As these signals are accurately timed, there is a great interest in studying these pulsars and to unravel the mysteries of the Universe. In order to detect gravitational wave signals, scientists explore several ultra-stable pulsar clocks randomly distributed across our Milky Way galaxy and create an 'imaginary' galactic-scale gravitational wave detector.

Context: India's Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT) was among the world's six large telescopes that played a vital role in providing evidence confirming the presence of gravitational waves using pulsar observations.

- **Pulsars are a type of rapidly rotating neutron stars** that are essentially embers of dead stars which are present in our galaxy.
- A **pulsar is like a cosmic lighthouse** as it emits radio beams that flashes by the Earth regularly akin to a harbour lighthouse.

Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope(GMRT)

- GMRT is a **low-frequency radio telescope** that helps investigate various radio astrophysical problems ranging from nearby solar systems to the edge of the observable universe.
- It is located in **Pune, India**.
- Using GMRT data, scientists have **detected a radio signal from atomic hydrogen** in a distant galaxy at redshift $z=1.29$.
- The signal detected by the team was emitted from this galaxy when the universe was **only 4.9 billion years old**; in other words, the look-back time for this source is 8.8 billion years.
- The **atomic hydrogen mass** of this galaxy is almost twice as high as its stellar mass.
- These results **demonstrate the feasibility of observing atomic gas from galaxies** at cosmological distances in similar lensed systems with a modest amount of observing time.

Aspartame sweetener possible carcinogen

Reuters

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LONDON

One of the world's most common artificial sweeteners is set to be declared a possible carcinogen next month by a leading global health body, according to two people with knowledge of the process, pitting it against the food industry and regulators.

Aspartame, used in products from Coca-Cola diet sodas to Mars' Extra chewing gum and some Snapple drinks, will be listed in July as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" for the first time by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the World Health Organization's (WHO) cancer research arm, the people said.

The IARC ruling, finalised earlier this month after a meeting of the group's external



Aspartame is used in products like Coca-Cola diet sodas and Mars' Extra chewing gum. REUTERS

experts, is intended to assess whether something is a potential hazard or not, based on all the published evidence.

It does not take into account how much of a product a person can safely consume. This advice for individuals comes

TURN TO PAGE 8

Context: Aspartame, used in products from Coca-Cola diet sodas to Mars' Extra chewing gum and some Snapple drinks, will be listed in July as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" for the first time by the **International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)**, the World Health Organization's (WHO) cancer research arm.

Aspartame

- Aspartame was discovered in 1879, which is one of the **most common sweeteners**, and it was found to be about 200 times sweeter than sugar.
- Aspartame is a **dipeptide methyl ester**, and it is named as aspartyl phenylalanine-1-methyl ester.
- It is a **commonly used tabletop sweetener** and one of the advantages of aspartame is that it is also used in a wide variety of foods.
- When heated, it **breaks down into amino acids** and loses its sweetness.
- So it cannot be used for baked foods.
- It is **only used in soft drinks and cold foods** as it becomes unstable at cooking temperature.

In a first, India clearly tells China to abide by UNCLOS on SCS

Sachin.Parashar
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New Delhi: Reiterating the call for a free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific, India Thursday joined the Philippines in asking China to abide by a 2016 legally binding ruling that strongly refuted China's expansive claims in its dispute with the southeast Asian country over South China Sea (SCS) waters.

Foreign minister S Jaishankar and his Philippines counterpart Enrique Manalo, who co-chaired a meeting on bilateral cooperation, underlined in a joint statement the need for peaceful settlement of disputes and for adherence to international law, especially the UNCLOS and the 2016 Arbitral Award on the SCS.

While India's support for UNCLOS, under which the Arbitral Tribunal was instituted, has always been unequivocal, the joint statement is significant as **this is the first time India has unambiguously called upon China to adhere to the ruling that Beijing continues to call null and void.** It comes on the back of a downward spiral in bilateral ties with China that was caused by the 2020 Ladakh standoff that is yet to be fully resolved.

After the ruling in July 2016, in its initial reaction, India was more guarded as it



S Jaishankar with Philippines foreign secretary Enrique Manalo in New Delhi on Thursday

urged all parties to show utmost respect for the UNCLOS which, the government said, established the international legal order of the seas and oceans. Upholding the Philippines's case against China, the tribunal had called Beijing's nine-dash line, which claims sovereignty over 90% of SCS waters, and its reclamation activities in Philippine waters unlawful.

According to the joint statement issued after the 5th joint commission meeting between the two countries, Jaishankar and Manalo held wide-ranging and substantive discussions on regional and international issues of mutual concern, while agreeing that both countries had a shared interest in a free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific region. As Jaishankar said in a tweet, they discussed a wide range of issues including defence, maritime security and counter-terrorism.

Context: Reiterating the call for a free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific, India joined the Philippines in asking China to abide by a 2016 legally binding ruling that strongly refuted China's expansive claims in its dispute with the southeast Asian country over **South China Sea (SCS) waters.**

- While India's support for **UNCLOS**, under which the Arbitral Tribunal was instituted, has always been unequivocal, the joint statement is significant as this is the first time India has unambiguously called upon China to adhere to the ruling that Beijing continues to call null and void.

UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)

- Adopted and signed in 1982. It became effective in the year 1994.
- It replaced the four **Geneva Conventions of April, 1958**, which respectively concerned the territorial sea and the contiguous zone, the continental shelf, the high seas, fishing and conservation of living resources on the high seas.
- The Convention has become the **legal framework for marine and maritime activities.**
- Also known as **Law of the Sea**, it divides marine areas into five main zones namely- Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the High Seas.
- UNCLOS is the **only international convention** which stipulates a framework for state jurisdiction in maritime spaces.
- It provides a **different legal status to different maritime zones.**
- The Convention has **created three new institutions** on the international scene:
 - The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.
 - The International Seabed Authority.
 - The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

TOPS clears Wrestlers Vinesh Phogat and Bajrang Punia training in Kyrgyzstan and Hungary

Context: Indian wrestlers and **Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)** Athletes Vinesh Phogat and Bajrang Punia are set to head out to Kyrgyzstan and Hungary for international training camps.

Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)

- **About:** It is a **flagship programme** of the ministry of youth affairs and sports.
- **Origin:** It was formulated in 2014 with the aim to **identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects for Olympics**.
- **Objectives:** It aims to **keep an eye in the future and fund a developmental group of athletes** who are medal prospects for the Olympic Games.
- **Nodal Body:** The **Mission Olympic Cell (MOC)** is a dedicated body created to assist the athletes who are selected under the TOPS.
 - The MOC is under the **chairmanship of the director general, Sports Authority (DG, SAI)**.
 - The MOC conducts meetings to evaluate the proposals of the athletes.
 - It sanctions budgets based on the athlete's requirement and the Committee's recommendation.
 - It is also **responsible for periodically conducting review** of athlete's progress and performances.
 - Based on the Committee's recommendation, athletes may be included, retained or excluded from the scheme.
- **Category:** The sports persons are selected mainly in two categories:
 - **The Core Group**
 - **The Development Group.**
- **Key Features:**
 - **'Out of Pocket Allowance' of Rs 50,000 per month** is given to the selected Athletes in Core Group and Rs 25,000 per month to athletes in Development Group for meeting contingent and miscellaneous expenses.
 - The sportspersons who fail to achieve the targets despite **providing additional support and adequate time** are dropped from the scheme.
 - The scheme has been **extending all requisite support** to probable athletes identified for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games including foreign training, international competition, equipment and coaching camp besides the monthly stipend.

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