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- 1) With reference to Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) norms in India, consider the following statements:
1. CAFE norms apply to the fleet of vehicles sold by a manufacturer rather than to every individual vehicle model.
 2. They are intended to reduce fuel consumption and associated CO₂ emissions from passenger vehicles.
 3. They are applicable only to petrol and diesel vehicles
 4. Super credits allow certain low-emission or zero-emission vehicles to be counted as more than one vehicle for compliance purposes.

Which one of the following conclusions based on the above statements is correct?

- (a) There is only one correct statement.
 - (b) There are two correct statements, that includes statement 2.
 - (c) There are three correct statements, that includes statement 4.
 - (d) All four statements are correct.
- 2) Identify the river of the Indian subcontinent on the basis of the following information:
1. It is a transboundary Himalayan river that originates in Nepal and enters the plains of India through Bihar.
 2. Its upper course is associated with the Kali Gandaki and Trishuli river systems.
 3. It is an important left-bank tributary of the Ganga and joins the Ganga in Bihar.
 4. Its basin is characterised by high sediment load and frequent flooding, particularly during the monsoon season.

Select the answer from the following:

- (a) Gandak
 - (b) Kosi
 - (c) Ghaghara
 - (d) Mahananda
- 3) Which of the following statements regarding the National Coastal Mission 2.0 are correct?
1. It aims to strengthen coastal resilience and promote the Blue Economy.
 2. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
 3. It promotes Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans (ICZMP) and Coastal Marine Spatial Plans (CMSP).
 4. It covers nine coastal States and four Union Territories of India.

Select the answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 2 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 4) Consider the following statements regarding the Controller General of Accounts (CGA):
1. The CGA is the Principal Accounting Adviser to the Government of India.
 2. The CGA is responsible for central government exchequer control and internal audit.
 3. The CGA functions under the Department of Economic affairs, Ministry of Finance.



4. The CGA is the constitutional authority responsible for auditing the accounts of the Union Government.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only Two
- (c) Only Three
- (d) All the above

- 5) Consider the following countries:

- I. United Kingdom
- II. France
- III. Spain
- IV. Belgium
- V. Netherlands

The English Channel lies between how many of the above countries?

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

Explanation

1) Answer: (C)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** CAFE stands for Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency. The key word is “**Corporate Average**”. Compliance is assessed on the average fuel consumption/CO₂ performance of the manufacturer's fleet of eligible vehicles sold during the relevant period. Therefore, every individual model need not independently meet the corporate-average target.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The principal objective of CAFE norms is to improve the average fuel efficiency of vehicles. Better fuel efficiency means less fuel is consumed for a given distance, thereby **reducing petroleum consumption and CO₂ emissions** from the transport sector.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** CAFE norms are not restricted to conventional petrol and diesel vehicles. The framework includes eligible vehicles using different powertrains, including **CNG, LPG, hybrids and electric vehicles**, subject to the applicable rules.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Under a super-credit mechanism, certain cleaner vehicles can receive a multiplier for regulatory compliance. For example, one eligible clean vehicle may be given a compliance value greater than 1. This gives manufacturers an additional incentive to introduce cleaner vehicles.

2) Answer: (A)

- The **Gandak River** is a Himalayan transboundary river originating in **Nepal** and flowing into **Bihar** in India.
- Its river system is associated with the **Kali Gandaki and Trishuli** streams in the Nepal Himalayas.
- It is a major **left-bank tributary of the Ganga** and joins the Ganga in Bihar.
- Like several Himalayan rivers, the Gandak carries a **substantial sediment load** and is prone to flooding during the monsoon.



- The combination of its **Nepal origin, Bihar course, Kali Gandaki-Trishuli association and left-bank relationship with the Ganga** identifies it as the **Gandak**.
- **Therefore, option A is the correct answer.**

3) Answer: (B)

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The primary goal of the National Coastal Mission 2.0 (NCM 2.0) is to strengthen climate resilience, protect vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems, and sustainably harness India's Blue Economy.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** National Coastal Mission 2.0 is a **Central Sector Scheme** (fully funded and managed by the Central Government) rather than a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, though it is indeed implemented under the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)**.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The mission integrates spatial planning by promoting and developing Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans (ICZMP) and Coastal Marine Spatial Plans (CMSP).
- **Statement 4 is correct:** It features pan-India coastal coverage spanning **nine coastal States** (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal) and **four Union Territories** (Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep).
- **Therefore, option B is the correct answer.**

4) Answer: (B)

- **Apex Accounting Authority:** The Controller General of Accounts (CGA) is the apex accounting authority of the Central Government. It functions as the executive accounting wing under the **Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure**.
- **Constitutional Status:** The CGA is **not a constitutional body**, unlike the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), which derives its authority from **Article 148** of the Constitution. The office of the CGA was established in **1976** following the separation of accounts from audit in the Central Government.
- **Principal Accounting Adviser:** The CGA advises the Government on **accounting policies, principles and procedures**. It also ensures uniformity and consistency in accounting practices across various Union Ministries and Departments.
- **Exchequer Control:** The CGA is responsible for **exchequer control and monitoring of fund flows** to ensure that government expenditure remains within the limits authorised by Parliament. This contributes to financial discipline in government spending.
- **Internal Audit:** The CGA provides **guidelines and technical support for internal audit** in Central Government Ministries and Departments. Internal audit helps identify financial irregularities, weaknesses and instances of inefficient use of public funds.
- **Financial Reporting:** The CGA compiles the **monthly and annual accounts of the Union Government**. It also provides important fiscal information relating to government receipts, expenditure and the fiscal position, supporting financial management and policymaking.
- **Administrative Structure:** The CGA functions under the **Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure**. The organization is headed by the **Controller General of Accounts**, generally a senior officer of the **Indian Civil Accounts Service (ICAS)**.
- **Indian Civil Accounts Organisation:** The CGA heads the **Indian Civil Accounts Organisation**, which includes **Chief Controllers of Accounts (CCAs), Controllers of Accounts (CAs) and Pay and Accounts Officers (PAOs)** functioning within Central Government Ministries and Departments.



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- **Therefore, option B is the correct answer.**

5) Answer: (B)

- The English Channel is an arm of the Atlantic Ocean that separates southern England from northern France. Among the listed countries, it directly lies between:
 - **I. United Kingdom**
 - **II. France**
- The other countries—**Spain, Belgium, and Netherlands**—do not border or lie across the English Channel (Spain is located further south on the Iberian Peninsula, while Belgium and the Netherlands border the North Sea). Therefore, it lies between only **two** of the given countries.
- **Therefore, option B is the correct answer.**

