



1 Anti Defection Law (ADL)

The law was introduced during the time of Rajiv Gandhi to prevent MP's /MLA's defecting from their political parties to another party for money or power.

- It seeks to provide a stable government by ensuring the legislators do not switch sides.
- It was introduced through 52nd amendment act adding **Tenth Schedule** to constitution. It was further amended by 91st amendment act.

Provisions

- If legislator voluntarily gives up membership of the party.
- If legislator disobeys the directives of the party whip (abstaining or going against directive in house).
- Nominated members can join any party within six months of becoming part of house.

Is judicial review available?

- Appeals against the Presiding Officer's decision in the High Court and Supreme Court is permitted. But this is only after decision of speaker.

Who decides upon ADL?

- The speaker/Chairperson of parliament and speaker of legislative assembly makes the decision what constitutes defection and this decision shall be final.

Does law permit MP's to join another party after election?

- The law permits MP's to join another party if at least two-thirds of legislators decide to merge their party with another.

2 Kyoto protocol

The protocol aims to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions. The protocol entered into force from 2005.

Features

- The protocol places more responsibility upon developed countries.
- It brought the principle of "common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities".



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- It sets binding emission reduction targets for 37 industrialized countries and economies.
- The Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol entered into force since 2020 which brought more GHG under targets.

Market based mechanisms for achieving targets

- International Emissions Trading
- Clean development mechanism
- Joint implementation

Implementation protocol

- Countries' actual emissions have to be monitored and precise records have to be kept.
- The UN Climate Change Secretariat, based in Bonn maintains records.
- Adaptation fund for developing countries was established to meet their financial requirements.

3 Defence drones of India

Drones or Unmanned aerial vehicle(UAV) are aircraft with no pilot. India has many drones for military purpose which are both indigenous as well imported. DRDO is the main manufacturer of indigenous drones.

UPSC expects aspirants to stay updated with recent drones in news. Just name and origin needed. Not to look into technical specification.



TAPAS UAV



RUSTOME UAV



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Indigenous drones

- Rustom(TAPAS)- DRDO
- Netra- DRDO

Imported drones

- Heron – Israel
- MQ-9 Reaper- USA
- Searcher - Israel

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4 What is repo rate ?

The repo rate (repurchase rate) is the interest rate at which the central bank(RBI) lends money to commercial banks.

Who decides the repo rate ?

- The monetary policy committee of RBI decides the repo rate.

Why it is important ?

- Will help commercial banks deal with liquidity crisis. Thereby will help in ensuring the flow of money in the market.
- If there is low economic growth ,RBI can lower the repo rate and ensure cheaper money is available for business.
- When inflation is high, the central bank may increase the repo rate and reduce the flow of money into market.

- The loans available for common man and business will be cheaper or costlier based on repo rate.
- Consumers will deposit more money with banks when repo rate is higher as they earn more interest. This will ensure better funds for banks.

What is Monetary Policy Committee ?

- It is a six member committee headed by the governor of RBI that meets bi-monthly to access the economic growth and inflation situation within the country.
- They decides upon the repo rate to meet the above targets.



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5 UN Security Council Membership

The security council is one among the six organs of UN and is responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

Membership

It consists of 15 members: 5 permanent members (P5) with veto power—China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA—and 10 non-permanent members elected for two-year terms.

Organs of UN

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Economic and Social Council
- Trusteeship Council (**Suspended**)
- International Court of Justice
- Secretariat.