CLIMATE

❖ **Can we capture carbon and store it: Efforts, challenges**

❖ **Context:** Experts say carbon capture and storage — a way to grab a planet-heating gas and lock it underground — is sorely needed to cut pollution in sectors where other clean technologies are farther behind.

➢ **What is carbon capture and storage?**

- Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a way to catch carbon and trap it beneath the earth.
- It is different to carbon dioxide removal (CDR) — where carbon is sucked out of the atmosphere — although some of the technologies overlap. The key difference is that CDR brings down the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, cooling the planet, while CCS in fossil fuel plants and factories prevents the gas from getting out in the first place.
- In its latest review, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) found both options will be needed for emissions that are hard to wipe out.
- Scientists see a big role for CCS in factories that make cement and fertiliser, as well as in plants that burn rubbish. They are split on whether it makes sense to use it to make steel and hydrogen, which have some greener alternatives.

➢ **How well does CCS work?**

- For decades, engineers have captured carbon from concentrated streams of gas pushing it into tanks, scrubbing it clean and using it in industry or storing it underground.
- Some bioethanol plants, where the gas stream is pure, already report capturing more than 95% of the carbon emissions.
- But when it comes to capturing carbon from dirtier gas streams, like those from factories and power plants, CCS projects have repeatedly overpromised and underdelivered. Some kind of chemical is needed to grab that CO2 from dirtier sources. Such technology has been successfully demonstrated. However, it has not been fully commercialised at scale.
- While a handful of test facilities have managed to capture more than 90% of emissions from some dirty gas streams, commercial projects have been plagued with problems. Some have broken down or not been made to run all the time. Others have been designed to capture only a fraction of the total emissions.

➢ **Why is CCS controversial?**

- The technology does not seem to work as advertised. This is true especially in the case of dirty gas streams. There are concerns about the long-term storage capacity and stability of captured carbon dioxide, as well as potential leakage risks that could undermine the intended climate benefits.
- CCS also allows companies that want to continue burning fossil fuels to gain support from policymakers and a social license to continue their operations. Instead of using carbon capture as a climate solution, these companies use it to extract more oil by injecting carbon dioxide underground in a process called enhanced oil recovery. In the past, the primary use of captured carbon has been for this purpose of increasing oil production from depleted wells.
- Critics argue that efforts and funding are being directed towards an expensive and unproven technology like CCS. This could delay the transition to a low-carbon future.
- CCS technology is expensive to develop, implement, and operate. The high costs associated with building and maintaining CCS facilities raise concerns about its economic viability, particularly when compared to other renewable energy options such as wind and solar power.
- CCS requires a significant amount of energy to capture, transport, and store carbon dioxide. This energy requirement can reduce the overall efficiency of power plants and potentially increase their environmental impact.

➢ **How can CCS work better**?

- In Norway, German industrial giant Heidelberg Materials is building the first facility to capture carbon from cement and store it underground. The company claims a capture rate of close to 100% is possible.
- To make the technology grow cheaper and work better, governments need to tax carbon, make it easier to approve CCS projects and help set up the infrastructure around it.
- Oil and gas companies are also starting to weaken their grip on the CCS industry. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), a Paris-based organization led by the energy ministers of mostly rich countries, new companies are focusing on specific parts of the problem like transport and storage.
- What's needed now is an incentive for the people using it. There needs to be a subsidy for green steel and green cement, because that's really what's going to push the people who can accelerate the development of CCS.

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FOREIGN TRADE

❖ **Why are India-Russia trade payments in crisis?**

❖ **Context:** As India continues to import oil from Russia, it is getting tougher for the country to pay for it.

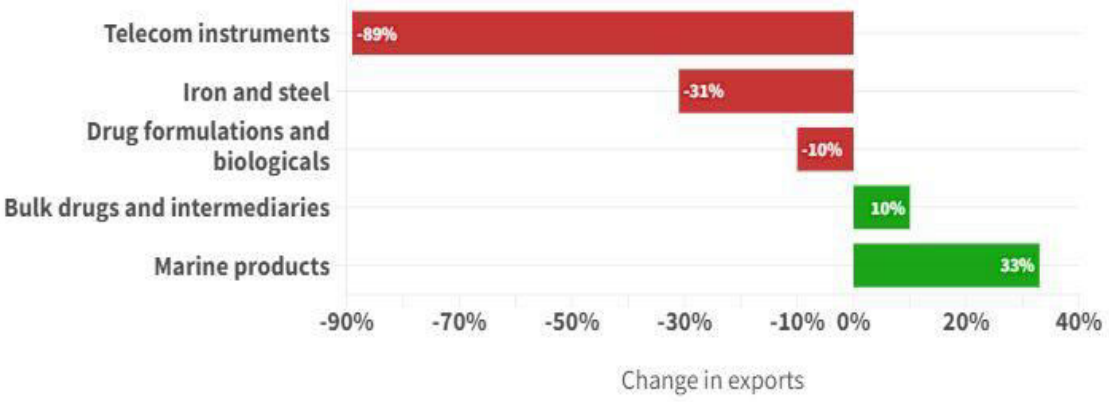
- As Russia started offering lower discounts on its crude, there is a chance that the oil price exceeding the $60 a barrel limit.
- Western countries had decided to cap the price to a maximum of $60 per barrel of Russian oil transported through waterways. In such scenario, India cannot pay Russia in dollar as it will have to face repercussions from western countries for breaching the oil price cap.
- On the other hand, using currencies like the Chinese yuan for payments, which India has already started doing, has its own geopolitical ramifications amid strained ties with Beijing.

➢ **Where do oil imports from Russia stand?**

- Until a year ago, most of India's oil imports came from West Asia, the U.S., and West Africa but today, a bulk of crude unloading at India's ports is likely to be coming from Russia.
- In February 2023, Russia surpassed Saudi Arabia to become the second biggest exporter of crude oil to India in FY23.
- India's imports of crude oil from Russia increased nearly 13 times in 2022-23 to over $31 billion from less than $2.5 billion in 2021-22.
- Since the start of Russian President Vladimir Putin's "special military operation" in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, Moscow has been hit by Western banking and economic sanctions. Against this backdrop, it found a ready market for its goods, especially crude oil, in India and offered steep discounts. India, meanwhile, unlike the West, chose to not join the list of countries formally imposing sanctions on Moscow.

➢ **India's exports to Russia**

- Indian exports are grappling with payment-settlement uncertainty, leading to declining exports.



➢ **Why India is facing payment issues?**

- As part of war-induced sanctions on Moscow, the U.S., the EU, and the U.K. have blocked multiple Russian banks from accessing the **Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT).** SWIFT is a global secure interbank system whose primary function is to facilitate the secure exchange of financial messages between banks and other financial institutions.
- These messages typically involve instructions for transferring funds, such as payment orders, securities trading information, and other types of financial transactions.
- The West had targeted one of its biggest traded goods — energy — for which transactions have traditionally been dollar-dependent. Western countries did so by imposing a price cap of $60 per barrel.
- While India is not a formal signatory, it has tacitly agreed to maintain the price cap as much as possible.
- Also, banks and traders did not want to get involved in transactions that breach the oil cap over fears of repercussions for their funds. Until recently, the blends of oil India was importing from Russia were largely below the price cap fixed by G-7 countries and India was able to pay for the oil using dollars.
- However, Russia has lowered its discounts due to high demand from China and lower grade oil is now in short supply.

➢ **Challenges to rupee-rouble mechanism**

- This mechanism was considered as an alternative payment mechanism to settle dues in rupees instead of dollars or euros.
- However, as per the reports, this mechanism could not take off due to factors. This includes:

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- ✓ scepticism on the rupee-rouble convertibility as the rouble's value is kept up by capital controls and not determined by the market.
- ✓ Russia finds the rupee to be volatile.

- The unforeseen surge in oil trade between India and Russia in one year alone has led to a massively ballooning trade deficit.
  - ✓ India's trade deficit with Russia touched $43 billion in 2022-23.
  - ✓ India imported goods worth $49.35 billion while its exports were at $3.14 billion.
- This has led to staggering amounts of Indian rupees in Russian banks that cannot be used by Russia in its war efforts.

➢ **What next?**

- While India could use the yuan for payments, there are concerns about how that would appear geopolitically as it continues to have strained ties with Beijing since the border standoff.
- In such case, another solution could be to counter the deficit with Russia by getting it to make investments in energy projects in India or to invest in government bonds.

GOVERNANCE

❖ **Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023**

❖ **Context:** A Parliamentary committee, set up to examine proposed amendments to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, has endorsed the amendment Bill in its entirety.

- The Bill seeks to amend the pivotal 1980 law which was enacted to ensure that India's forest land is not wantonly usurped for non-forestry purposes. The Act empowers the Centre to require that any forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes be duly compensated. It also extends its remit to land which is not officially classified as 'forest' in State or Central government records.
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 was framed with the objective of managing timber and other forest resources. It provides for state governments to notify any forest land they own as reserved or protected forests. All land rights in such land are subject to the provisions of the Act.
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was enacted to prevent large-scale deforestation. It requires the central government's approval for any diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.
- The Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests (2019) noted that pressure on forest land has increased due to several reasons such as industry demands, agriculture, and demand for forest produce.
- The 1980 Act specifies certain restrictions on diverting forest land for non-forest purposes. The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill modifies the criteria for including and excluding forest land from the purview of the Act.

➢ **Key Features of the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023:**

- The Bill provides that two types of land will be under the purview of the Act:
  - ✓ land declared/notified as a forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 or under any other law, or
  - ✓ land not covered in the first category but notified as a forest on or after October 25, 1980 in a government record.
- The Bill exempts certain types of land from the provisions of the Act, such as forest land along a rail line or a public road maintained by the government.
- Under the Act, a state government requires prior approval of the central government to assign forest land to any entity not owned or controlled by government. In the Bill, this condition is extended to all entities, including those owned and controlled by government.
- It also requires that prior approval be subject to terms and conditions prescribed by the central government.
- The Act restricts the de-reservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purposes. Such restrictions may be lifted with the prior approval of the central government.
- Non-forest purposes include use of land for cultivating horticultural crops or for any purpose other than reafforestation.
- The Act specifies certain activities that will be excluded from non-forest purposes, meaning that restrictions on the use of forest land for non-forest purposes will not apply.
- The Bill adds more activities to this list such as –
  - ✓ zoos and safaris under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 owned by the government or any authority, in forest areas other than protected areas,
  - ✓ ecotourism facilities,
  - ✓ silvicultural operations (enhancing forest growth), and
  - ✓ any other purpose specified by the central government.

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- The Bill adds that the central government may issue directions for the implementation of the Act to any authority/organisation under or recognized by the center, state, or union territory (UT).

➢ **Positive Take away from the Forest Amendment Bill:**
- amendments specifically encourage the practice of cultivating plantations on non-forest land that could, over time, increase tree cover, act as a carbon sink, and **aid India's ambition of being 'net zero' in terms of emissions by 2070**.
- The amendments would also **remove the 1980 Act's restrictions on creating infrastructure that would aid national security** and **create livelihood opportunities for those living on the periphery of forests**.

➢ **Criticism of the Forest Amendment Bill:**
✓ Objections were raised to various aspects of the Bill, including complaints that the proposed amendments "diluted" the Supreme Court's 1996 judgement in the **Godavarman case**.
  - In the judgement, the Court extended protection to wide tracts of forests, even if they were not recorded as forests.
  - The Environment Ministry refuted this point and argued that provisions in the Bill guarded against such situations.

✓ The Bill has invited opposition from multiple quarters, including some north-eastern States who objected that **vast tracts of forest land would be unilaterally taken away for defence purposes**.

➢ **Balancing Forest Conservation and Economic Activities:**
- The 1980 Act was enacted to curb deforestation. Hence, diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes requires the prior approval of the central government.
- Further, the activities allowed in forests (without such prior approval) are related to the conservation and management of forests and wildlife.
- The Bill adds certain activities to this list such as silvicultural operations, safaris, and eco-tourism facilities.
- The **Bill also allows the central government to specify terms and conditions for carrying out certain surveys without its approval**.
- These activities may help in economic development, and in the case of prospecting for minerals (which may lead to mining) may even contribute to national priorities such as energy security and industrial growth.
- However, **there may be a need to balance economic benefits of such activities with that of conserving forests**.
- It is not clear why the requirement of a case-by-case examination by the central government to determine such balance is being replaced by a blanket exemption.

PRELIMS

1. Return of antiquities

➢ **In News:** Fifteen antiquities returned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York Museum are expected to arrive in India in the next 3-6 months, Ministry of Culture announced on the third G20 Culture Working Group meeting in Hampi

➢ Significant among these 15 items are the Celestial Dancer, a 1st century BCE Yakshi terracotta from West Bengal; a bronze sculpture of God Revanta Returning from the Hunt (10th century CE); and a 15th century Parikara (Backplate).

➢ The other works that are set to return to India include antiquities in different mediums such as marble, terracotta and sandstone, span a period of 1,600 years, from the 1st century BC to the 15th century AD, and hold significant historical and market value.

➢ Restitution of cultural heritage is among the main themes of the cultural track under India's G20 Presidency. The 1970 UNESCO Convention enjoins upon all the signatories to voluntarily return all the artefacts that have either been taken there due to colonial plunder or post-colonial misappropriation through smuggling, theft or other such means.

2. Enteroviruses

➢ **In News:** Recently, the World Health Organization (WHO) has warned against the rising incidence of enterovirus infections in a few countries across Europe.
- Enteroviruses are a group of viruses that can cause various infectious illnesses and are responsible for annual epidemics.
- There are many kinds of enteroviruses, including coxsackieviruses, echoviruses, polioviruses, and the hepatitis A virus.
- All enteroviruses are antigenically heterogeneous and have wide geographic distribution.

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- They can infect anyone, but are more likely to cause illnesses in people with weak immune systems, as well as infants, children, and teens who don't have immunity against a virus yet because it's their first exposure to it.

- Transmission: There are multiple transmission routes, particularly in the neonatal period, including intrapartum by exposure to maternal blood, secretions, and/or stool, or postnatally from close contacts with infected caregivers.
- Symptoms: Most people with an enterovirus infection don't get sick. For those who do, symptoms depend on the type of enterovirus and which part of the body it affects. Most often a child will simply have a fever or mild cold symptoms such as runny nose, sneezing, coughing, or muscle aches.
- Treatment: There is no specific treatment for enterovirus infection. The focus is on easing symptoms until the infection has run its course, which usually takes only a few days.

3. New Wheat Variety (PBW RS1)

➢ In News: Recently, the Ludhiana-based institution has developed a new variety of wheat called PBW RS1.

➢ **About PBW RS1:**

- It contains high amylose starch content.
- Resistant starch (RS) won't cause an immediate and rapid rise in glucose levels.
- The high amylose and resistant starch, instead, ensure that glucose is released more slowly into the bloodstream.
- Amylose starch content known to reduce risks of type-2 diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.
- Food prepared from its whole grain flour also have lower glycemic index.

➢ **What is Type 2 Diabetes?**

- It is the condition in which the human body doesn't use insulin welland can't keep blood sugar at normal levels.
- It develops over many years and is usually diagnosed in adults (but more and more in children, teens, and young adults).

➢ **What is glycemic index?**

- It is a rating system for foods containing carbohydrates.
- It shows how quickly each food affects your blood sugar (glucose) level when that food is eaten on its own.

4. Performance Grading Index for Districts (PGI-D)

➢ **In News:** Recently, the Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education released the Performance Grading Index for Districts (PGI-D) combined report for 2020-21 & 2021-22.

➢ **About Performance Grading Index for Districts (PGI-D):**

- It assesses the performance of school education system at the district level by creating an index for comprehensive analysis.
- Based on the success of State PGI, 83-indicator based PGI for District (PGI-D) has been designed to grade the performance of all districts in school education.
- It is expected to help the state education departments to identify gaps at the district level and improve their performance in a decentralized manner.
- The indicator-wise PGI score shows the areas where a district needs to improve.
- The PGI-D structure comprises of total weightage of 600 points across 83 indicators, which are grouped under 6 categories, Outcomes, Effective Classroom Transaction, Infrastructure Facilities & Student's Entitlements, School Safety & Child Protection, Digital Learning and Governance Process.
- These categories are further divided into 12 domains.
- PGI-D grades the districts into ten grades viz., Highest achievable Grade is Daksh, which is for Districts scoring more than 90% of the total points in that category or overall.
- The lowest grade in PGI-D is called Akanshi-3 which is for scores upto10% of the total points. Ultimate objective of PGI-D is to help the districts to priorities areas for intervention in school education and thus improve to reach the highest grade.

5. Takeshima Island

➢ **In News:** Recently, Japan lodged a protest with South Korea over military drills it conducted on disputed Takeshima islands

➢ **About Takeshima Island:**

- Location: It is situated in the middle of the Sea of Japan.
- It is lying almost equidistant between the Korean Peninsula and Japan.
- It is called Dokdo in South Korea and Takeshima in Japan.

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- It has also been known as the Liancourt Rocks, named by French whalers after their ship in 1849.
- The islands themselves consist of two main islands and about 30 smaller rocks.

➢ **Key Facts about the Sea of Japan**

- It is a marginal sea of the western Pacific Ocean.
- It is located in Eastern Asia that is bounded by Japan and Sakhalin Island to the east and by Russia and Korea on the Asian mainland to the west.
- The sea itself lies in a deep basin, separated from the East China Seato the south by the Tsushima and Korea straits and from the Sea of Okhotsk to the north by the La Perouse (or Soya) and Tatar straits.

ANSWER WRITTING

Q. Discuss the key features of the FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles) scheme and its impact on the growth of the electric vehicle market in India.

The FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles) India Scheme is a government initiative launched in 2015 to promote the adoption and manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicles in the country. It aims to reduce vehicular pollution, reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and promote the use of indigenous technology for the manufacturing of electric vehicles.

The scheme has undergone several updates and revisions since its launch, including the recent FAME-II phase having the key features like:

- Financial Incentives: FAME II- subsidies are provided based on the battery capacity of the vehicle. Higher subsidies are offered for electric vehicles with larger battery capacities, encouraging the adoption of vehicles with longer ranges and greater efficiency.
- Charging Infrastructure Development: FAME II provides financial support for the establishment of charging stations, including both slow-charging and fast-charging facilities. The scheme encourages the setting up of charging infrastructure in public spaces, residential complexes, workplaces, and other suitable locations to enhance the accessibility and convenience of charging for electric vehicle owners.
- Demand Aggregation: It promotes demand aggregation to drive economies of scale and reduce the cost of electric vehicles. It encourages government organizations, public transportation agencies, and fleet operators to adopt electric vehicles in bulk.
- Pilot Projects and Demonstrations: It showcases the feasibility and benefits of electric vehicles in different sectors and regions. These projects help generate awareness, build confidence among consumers, and gather data on the performance and viability of electric vehicles in various use cases. The insights gained from such initiatives inform policy decisions and further promote electric vehicle adoption.
- Skill Development and Training: It emphasizes skill development and training programs for technicians, engineers, and other professionals involved in the electric vehicle ecosystem.
- Research and Development Support: It encourages innovation and indigenous development of electric vehicle technologies.

These features of the FAME scheme work together to create a supportive ecosystem for electric vehicles in India.

Impact of the FAME scheme on the growth of the electric vehicle market:

- Increase in Electric Vehicle Sales: According to the Society of Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles (SMEV), the sales of electric vehicles in India grew by 37% in the fiscal year 2020-2021. This growth can be attributed to the incentives and subsidies provided under the FAME scheme.
- Expansion of Charging Infrastructure: Under FAME II, the government has sanctioned the installation of 2,636 charging stations across 62 cities in India.
- Adoption in Public Transportation: Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) introduced electric buses under the FAME scheme, reducing pollution levels and providing a sustainable transport solution.
- Promotion of E-Rickshaws and E-Cycles: As a means of last-mile connectivity and short-distance transportation, these have not only provided livelihood opportunities for many individuals but have also reduced pollution levels. In Delhi, for example, the FAME scheme contributed to the adoption of over 1 lakh e-rickshaws, positively impacting air quality.
- Technological Advancements: It has incentivized research and development activities, leading to improvements in battery technology, range, and performance of electric vehicles. For instance, Ola Electric, an Indian electric mobility company, introduced the Ola Electric Scooter with a removable battery pack, promoting convenience and ease of use.
- Domestic Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles: For example, Tata Motors launched the Tata Nexon EV, an all-electric SUV manufactured in India, which has gained popularity among consumers.

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Challenges associated with the FAME scheme:

- High Initial Cost: Electric vehicles typically have a higher upfront cost compared to conventional vehicles. This higher cost acts as a deterrent for price-sensitive consumers, limiting the adoption of electric vehicles.
- Limited Charging Infrastructure: It hampers the widespread adoption of electric vehicles as consumers may fear being stranded with no charging options.
- Range Anxiety: This range limitation makes potential buyers hesitant to opt for electric vehicles, particularly for inter-city or long-distance travel.
- Battery Technology and Cost: Lithium-ion batteries, commonly used in electric vehicles, contribute to a significant portion of the vehicle's cost which itself is the costliest part of EVs.
- Limited Domestic Manufacturing: India relies on imports for a large portion of lithium-ion batteries used in electric vehicles. This reliance on imports hampers the development of a robust domestic manufacturing ecosystem and can impact the cost competitiveness of electric vehicles.

Addressing these challenges is crucial to accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles in India and ensure the long-term success of the FAME scheme. Recently, the government announced the slashing of subsidies for the electric 2-wheelers segment - a step which might drag India's EV revolution. A gradual transition with sustained subsidies would have been ideal to ensure market growth and reach the international benchmark of 20% EV adoption. Production-Linked Incentive schemes in automobile and battery cells can also help in bringing enhanced investments and cutting costs for manufacturers.

MCQs

1. With reference to the 'Enteroviruses', consider the following statements:
   1. Coxsackieviruses, echoviruses, polioviruses belong to the category of Enteroviruses.
   2. There is no specific treatment for enterovirus infection.

   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
2. Consider the following statements regarding 'Performance Grading Index 2.0':
   1. It is released by the Union Ministry of Education.
   2. No State or Union Territory figures in the top five grades—Daksh, Utkarsh (881-940), Atti-Uttam (821-880), Uttam (761-820), and Prachesta -1 (701-760) of index.
   3. The top performers Chandigarh and Punjab have scored 659 and 647.4, respectively.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   a) Only one
   b) Only two
   c) All three
   d) None of the above
3. Recently 'Naegleria fowleri' is in news, consider the following statements about it:
   1. It is commonly known as "brain-eating amoeba".
   2. It is found in warm freshwater environments such as lakes, hot springs and swimming pools.

   Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?
   a) 1 only
   b) 2 only
   c) Both 1 and 2
   d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. The Central Government recently issued a notification to bring the Goods & Services Tax Network (GSTN) under the purview of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA). Consider the following statements regarding Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA):
   1. It is an Act to prevent money laundering and to provide for the confiscation of property derived from or involved in money laundering.
   2. The Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND), under the Department of Revenue, is responsible for investigating the offenses of money laundering under the PMLA.

   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
5. As per the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which of the following statement describe the 'ANTIQUITY'

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1. Any coin, sculpture, painting, epigraph or other work of art or craftsmanship that has been in existence for not less than hundred years.
2. Manuscript, record or other document which is of scientific, historical or aesthetic value that is not less than 75 years.

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

6. Recently a platform named SCORES is in news. Consider the following statements regarding SCORES Platform:
1. It is a web based centralized grievance redressal system of RBI.
2. It can register complaints related to mutual funds.

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

7. Recently, the United States has destroyed the last of its declared chemical weapons stockpile, a milestone in the history of warfare dating back to the First World War. With reference to the Chemical Weapons Convention, consider the following statements:
1. It is a multilateral treaty that bans chemical weapons and requires their destruction within a specified period of time.
2. India is not a signatory of this convention.
3. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is the implementing body of this convention.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) Only one
b) Only two
c) All three
d) None of the Above

8. Takeshima Island, which was recently seen in the news, is located in:
a) Atlantic Ocean
b) Indian Ocean
c) Sea of Japan
d) None of the Above

9. Consider the following statements regarding Indian grey hornbill:
1. It is a common hornbill mainly found only in India.
2. It is categorized as Least concern species under the IUCN Red List.

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

10. With reference to the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) programme, consider the following statements:
1. SIGHT is a major financial measure under the National Green Hydrogen Mission to maximize production of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives in India
2. Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) is the implementing agency of the programme in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

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