

INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES

Child Trafficking Data to Inform Policy & Programming

In Context: The report, titled From Evidence to Action: Twenty Years of IOM Child Trafficking Data to Inform Policy and Programming, was recently prepared by International Organization for Migration (IOM) and François-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University.

What is Human Trafficking?

- ✓ It is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit.
- ✓ Men, women and children of all ages and from all backgrounds can become victims of this crime, which occurs in every region of the world.
- ✓ The traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick and coerce their victims.
- ✓ Human trafficking is a global crime that trades in people and exploits them for profit.

Report highlights:

Gender specific trafficking: Child trafficking victims come from all backgrounds and genders, according to the report. Some 57.4 percent of child victims were female and 42.6 per cent were male according to the dataset.

Age-wise data:

- The report noted that no age range is immune to child trafficking. Child victims ranged from 0 to 17 years old, it added.
- Children aged 13-17 formed the largest group of child victims (46.6 percent).
- A small but significant percentage of child victims (12.6 percent) were aged between 0 and 2 years old, indicating that these victims were likely born into trafficking.

Trafficking for Forced labour: Close to half of the child victims of trafficking (43.4 percent) were being trafficked for forced labour (mainly boys), in a wide range of industries, such as domestic work, begging and agriculture.

Trafficking for Sexual exploitation: Sexual exploitation, including through prostitution, pornography, and sexual servitude, is also prominent, affecting 20 percent of trafficked children, predominantly girls. The report noted that victims trafficked for sexual exploitation were commonly trafficked internationally, while those trafficked for forced labour were more likely to be trafficked domestically. In cases of international trafficking, children are mostly trafficked to neighbouring, wealthier countries.

Other reasons for trafficking: Child victims reported being exploited in

- Domestic work (14.5 percent),
- Begging (10.2 percent),
- Hospitality (3.4 percent) and
- Agriculture (3.3 percent).

Countries for trafficking: About 37.3 percent of child victims originating from Europe and Central Asia were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Over 56.9 percent of identified child victims had been trafficked within their country of origin.

Involvement of keens: More than half of the child victims reported the involvement of friends and family in their recruitment into trafficking (37.4 percent and 14.7 percent, respectively; 51.1 percent, taken together).

Report database:

- ✓ The report is based on the analysis of extensive, globally sourced data, using the IOM Victims of Trafficking Database (VoTD).
- ✓ The VoTD is the largest available international database of individual victims of trafficking.
- ✓ It contains primary data collected from approximately 69,000 victims of human trafficking.
- ✓ These victims belong to 156 nationalities and were trafficked in 186 countries.
- ✓ About 18.3 percent of VoTDs in the database were children.

Suggestions by the report & way ahead

- ✓ **Integrating counter-trafficking with global issues:** Integrating counter-trafficking into climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes, including during preparedness and response to disasters, with tailored programmes to address the vulnerability of children to trafficking.
- ✓ **Empowering communities:** Empowering communities affected by climate change, environmental degradation and disasters to develop community-based mitigation strategies aimed at reducing human trafficking.

Constitutional and Legislative Provisions in India relating to Human Trafficking

- ✓ Article 23(1): It prohibits the trafficking of persons.
- ✓ Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA): It aims to stop immoral trafficking and prostitution in India and is divided into 25 sections and one schedule.
- ✓ Sections 366(A) of Indian Penal Code: It prohibits kidnapping and Section 372 of IPC prohibits selling minors into prostitution.
- ✓ Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Abolition) Act 1986 and Juvenile Justice Act: All of these prohibit bonded and forced labour.
- ✓ Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012: It is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Measures Taken by Government

- The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 was passed by Lok Sabha but could not be taken up in Rajya Sabha and subsequently lapsed.
- Draft of the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Care and Rehabilitation) Bill 2021 was published by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in June 2021. The draft bill widens the definition of the “victim” by including transgenders, besides women and children.
- National Anti-Trafficking Committee: Once the bill becomes an Act, the central government will notify and set up a National Anti-Trafficking Committee, while state governments will set up these committees at state and district levels to ensure effective implementation.
- Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs): AHTU, an integrated task force, was set up in 2007. The force draws personnel from the police and other related departments, with funding by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Anti Trafficking Cell (ATC): It was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in 2006 to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and following up on action taken by the State Governments to combat the crime of Human Trafficking.
- Women help desks: These were established in 10,000 police stations across the country.
- Operation AAHT: Under this, special teams will be deployed on all long-distance trains/routes with a focus on rescuing victims, particularly women and children, from the clutches of traffickers. The infrastructure and intelligence network of the RPF could be utilised to collect, collate and analyse clues on victims, source, route, destination, popular trains used by suspects, the identity of carriers/agents, kingpins etc and shared with other law-enforcing agencies.
- Scheme Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity Building: MHA under this Comprehensive scheme, has released funds for the establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units for 270 districts of the country.
- Strengthening capacity building: To enhance the capacity building of law enforcement agencies and generate awareness among them.

POLITY /SOCIAL ISSUE

Nari Adalat:

In Context: A new initiative by the Centre aims to empower women at the grassroots level by setting up women-only courts in villages. These courts, called Nari Adalats, will act as an alternative forum for resolving disputes related to domestic violence, property rights and other issues that affect women in a patriarchal society.

About:

- ✓ The scheme will be implemented on a pilot basis in 50 villages each in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir from August and will be scaled up to cover the entire country in the next six months.
- ✓ Each Nari Adalat will consist of 7-9 members, half of whom will be the elected representatives of the gram panchayat and the other half will be women with social standing such as teachers, doctors and social workers. The members will be nominated by the villagers themselves.
- ✓ It will be a part of the Sambal sub-scheme of Mission Shakti, a government initiative for women's safety and security. It will deal with cases that affect women and girls in the local community, such as domestic violence, dowry, divorce, property rights, etc
- ✓ The Nari Adalat will consist of members called Nyaya Sakhis, who are nominated or selected by the gram panchayat. They will act as legal friends and counsellors for the women and girls who approach them. The head of the Nari Adalat will be called Mukhya Nyaya Sakhi, who will be chosen among the Nyaya Sakhis every six months.
- ✓ The Nari Adalat does not have any legal authority, but it will use methods such as negotiation, mediation and reconciliation to resolve cases with mutual consent. It will also use pressure group tactics to influence the parties involved. The Nari Adalat will focus on restoring harmony and justice in the community.
- ✓ The Nari Adalat is a collaborative effort of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Common Service Centers operated by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
- ✓ The Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared detailed Standard Operating Procedures for all States.

History About

- ✓ Nari Adalats are not a new concept in India. They have been functioning in some states like Gujarat, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for over two decades.
- ✓ They have been successful in providing speedy and affordable justice to women who face harassment, discrimination and violence at home and in society. They also create awareness among women about their rights and entitlements.

Features

- ✓ Informality and flexibility: Nari Adalats do not adhere to any strict legal rules or formalities. They use dialogue, mediation and negotiation as tools to settle disputes between parties.
- ✓ Accessibility and affordability: Nari Adalats are free of cost and easily reachable for women. They function at the village level, so women do not have to face any hassle or hardship in accessing them.

- ✓ Participation and democracy: Nari Adalats involve the community, especially women, in the process of delivering justice. They respect the local culture and values but also question them when they are unfair or harmful to women.
- ✓ Empowerment and transformation: Nari Adalats not only offer justice to women but also enable them to claim their rights and dignity. They also educate men and society about the importance of gender equality and justice.

Significance

- ✓ Alternative to the existing formal and informal justice systems: They address the gap between formal and informal justice systems in India. The formal justice system is often inaccessible, expensive, time-consuming and insensitive to women's issues. The informal justice system, such as khap panchayats or caste councils, is often biased, patriarchal and regressive. Nari Adalats offer a third option that is more responsive, effective and progressive for women.
- ✓ Promote social change and development: By resolving disputes peacefully and amicably, they reduce violence and conflict in society. By empowering women and challenging patriarchy, they contribute to gender equality and social justice. By creating awareness and sensitization, they foster a culture of respect and harmony among different groups.

Challenges

- ✓ Lack of legal recognition and support from the state: Although they have been endorsed by the Supreme Court and some state governments, they do not have any statutory backing or authority. They often face resistance or interference from the police, judiciary or other formal institutions.
- ✓ They face resource constraints and capacity issues: They depend on voluntary contributions from the community or external agencies for their functioning. They often lack adequate infrastructure, training, documentation and monitoring systems.
- ✓ They face social and cultural barriers and backlash: They sometimes encounter hostility or opposition from the male-dominated or conservative sections of society who perceive them as a threat to their power or privilege. They also face challenges in dealing with complex or sensitive cases such as rape, dowry or honour killing.

Way forward

- ✓ Seek legal recognition and support from the state: The Centre should enact a law or policy that recognizes Nari Adalats as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism for women's issues. The state governments should provide financial, administrative and technical assistance to Nari Adalats.
- ✓ Enhance their resource base and capacity building: The Centre should allocate funds for Nari Adalats under various schemes such as Mahila Shakti Kendra or National Rural Livelihood Mission. The state governments should provide infrastructure, training, documentation and monitoring facilities to Nari Adalats.
- ✓ Overcome social and cultural barriers and backlash: The Centre should launch a nationwide campaign to create awareness and acceptance of Nari Adalats among the public, especially men. The state governments should ensure the security and protection of Nari Adalats from any threats or attacks.

Conclusion: Nari Adalat is a unique initiative of women's courts in India, where women themselves act as judges and mediators to resolve disputes involving women's rights and domestic violence. It is based on the principle of participatory democracy, where women from different backgrounds and communities come together to form a collective voice and challenge the patriarchal norms and biases of the formal legal system. It will also educate women about their legal rights and entitlements, and helps them access various schemes and services of the government. It is a model of alternative dispute resolution that is cost-effective, speedy, and sensitive to the needs and aspirations of women.

PRELIM FACTS

1. Quadcopters:

In context: Security forces in Manipur found the Meitei and Kuki factions using quadcopters to track and target their opponents in certain areas of the state.

About Quadcopters:

- ✓ It is an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) or drone with four rotors, each with a motor and propeller.
- ✓ A quadcopter can be manually controlled or can be autonomous.
- ✓ It's also called a quadrotor helicopter or quadrotor.
- ✓ It belongs to a more general class of aerial vehicles called multicopter or multirotor.

Principle:

- ✓ The main principle behind the flight of a quadcopter is Newton's Third Law of motion, which states that for every action there's an equal and opposite reaction.
- ✓ A quadcopter's propellers push air downwards. This causes an opposite reaction called thrust that pushes the quadcopter upwards against gravity.
- ✓ Air movement comes from Bernoulli's Principle, with larger propeller blades and faster rotation creating more thrust.
- ✓ When the propellers rotate (for example clockwise), the quadcopter will tend to rotate anti-clockwise. Rotational force is called torque. Helicopters solve this by using a tail rotor.
- ✓ Quadcopters solve this by driving two diagonal propellers clockwise and the other two anti-clockwise. Thus, torque from one pair cancel that of the other.
- ✓ When each diagonal pair of propellers rotate in opposite directions, their thrusts will be in opposite directions. The quadcopter will not be able to lift up or fly.
- ✓ This is solved by having the blades of each diagonal pair of propellers shaped as mirror images of the other pair. Effectively, all propellers will push air downwards regardless of the direction of rotation.

Applications:

- ✓ They provide stable flight performance, making them ideal for surveillance and aerial photography.
- ✓ Quadcopters, after being airborne, have the ability to hover in place, whereas fixed-wing aerial drones have to be on the move constantly.
- ✓ Other application areas include delivery, land surveys, crop assessment, weather broadcasting, and more.

2. Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres

In News:As per the Health Ministry Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres programme is undergoing its biggest ever expansion of services.

About

- ✓ Under the latest expansion spree, the Central government is adding services, including screening, prevention, control & management of non-communicable diseases, care for common ophthalmic & ENT problems, basic oral health care, elderly and palliative health care services, emergency medical services, and screening and management of mental health ailments.
- ✓ To complement the expanded services, the essential list of medicines and diagnostics has been expanded to make available medicines at Health Care-Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs).
- ✓ A new cadre of Community Health Officers has been introduced at the level of SHC-HWC to act as clinicians as well as public health managers and to lead the team of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM).
- ✓ The facilities are being encouraged to undergo the National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) assessment and certification with a target to realise 50% of the public health facilities being certified by 2026.

Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres

- ✓ In 2018, the Government of India announced the creation of 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) by transforming existing Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as the base pillar of Ayushman Bharat.
- ✓ These centres would deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) bringing healthcare closer to the homes of people covering both maternal and child health services and non-communicable diseases, including free essential drugs and diagnostic services.
- ✓ The National Health Policy of 2017 envisioned these centres as the foundation of India's health system.
- ✓ AB-HWCs provide free essential medicines and diagnostic services, teleconsultation, and health promotion including wellness activities like Yoga.

Ayushman Bharat

- ✓ Ayushman Bharat is an attempt to move from a sectoral and segmented approach of health service delivery to a comprehensive need-based health care service.
- ✓ Ayushman Bharat aims to undertake path breaking interventions to holistically address health (covering prevention, promotion and ambulatory care), at primary, secondary and tertiary level.
- ✓ Ayushman Bharat adopts a continuum of care approach, comprising of two interrelated components, which are -

Establishment of Health and Wellness Centres

- ✓ The other component of Ayushman Bharat, namely Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) aims to provide financial protection for secondary and tertiary care to about 40% of India's households.
- ✓ Together the two components of Ayushman Bharat will enable the realization of the aspiration of Universal Health Coverage.

3. TAYLOR GLACIER:

In Context: The discovery of the cause behind the crimson red color of Blood Falls, located in Taylor Glacier in Antarctica.

Details

- ✓ Blood Falls, located in Antarctica's Taylor Glacier, has puzzled scientists since its discovery in 1911.
- ✓ Recent research has uncovered the reason behind the crimson red color of the waterfall.

Discovery of Iron-rich Nanospheres

- ✓ Samples from Taylor Glacier's tongue were analyzed in November 2006 and November 2018.
- ✓ Researchers identified the presence of iron-rich nanospheres as the cause of the red hue.
- ✓ These nanospheres contain elements such as silicon, calcium, aluminum, and sodium.
- ✓ The nanospheres were initially overlooked because they do not fit the definition of minerals.

Challenges in Detecting Nanospheres

- ✓ Previous methods used to examine the solids in the waterfall did not detect the nanospheres.
- ✓ Nanospheres lack a specific crystalline structure required to be classified as minerals.
- ✓ Advanced analytical equipment, including transmission electron microscopes, was necessary to detect the nanospheres.

Implications for Mars Exploration

- ✓ Scientists highlight the potential limitations of current exploration methods used on Mars.
- ✓ Rovers deployed on Mars may not be able to detect all forms of life beneath icy bodies.
- ✓ Spectroscopic equipment used in the study could not be taken to Antarctica and had to be used in overseas labs.
- ✓ The analysis conducted by rover vehicles on Mars is incomplete in determining the true nature of environmental materials.
- ✓ Nanosized and non-crystalline materials on colder planets like Mars may go undetected.

Need for Sample Return Missions

- ✓ Bulky equipment like electron microscopes cannot be attached to Mars rovers currently.
- ✓ To solve the mysteries of the Red Planet and explore nanoscopic evidence of life, samples collected by rovers must be returned to Earth.

- ✓ Analyzing the samples on Earth using advanced equipment will provide a more comprehensive understanding of Martian materials.

4. World Population Day

In context: World Population Day is commemorated annually on July 11th to raise awareness and educate individuals about the challenges and consequences associated with global population growth.

- Theme for this year's World Population Day is – Unleashing the Power of gender equality: Uplifting the voices of women and girls to unlock our world's infinite possibilities.

Why is World Population Day celebrated?

- ✓ World Population Day focuses on the urgency and importance of population issues. It was established by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1989, after the Day of Five Billion — the day the world approximately reached the population of five billion — which was observed on 11 July 1987.
- ✓ In December 1990, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) had decided to continue to observe the World Population Day in order to spread awareness regarding population issues, including their impact on the environment as well as development.
- ✓ On July 11 1990, over 90 countries celebrated the World Population Day and since then it has been acknowledged by nations, organisations and institutions.

5. Aam Pokhari:

In context: Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik today launched the 'Aam Pokhari' scheme to revive ponds lying unused in the urban areas of the state.

- Under the Aam Pokhari scheme, 2,000 large water bodies in 115 urban areas will be rejuvenated and its periphery will be renovated for healthy space for the public. This will be done in partnership with Mission Shakti WSHG and educated young men & women who have passed out of college. A better environment will be created at a lower cost in natural ways.
- Launching the project, the chief minister said the project will be implemented using natural and organic methodology to improve the climate of surrounding areas. The water bodies will also be developed for recreation of citizens and their surroundings will get an aesthetic facelift.

ANSWER WRITING

Q. Discuss the factors that led to the declaration of internal emergency in India on 25th June, 1975. Also, evaluate its consequences.

Introduction:

The Emergency in India was a 21-month period from 1975 to 1977 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a state of emergency declared across the country. Officially issued by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed under Article 352 of the Constitution because of the prevailing "internal disturbance", the Emergency was in effect from 25 June 1975 until its withdrawal on 21 March 1977.

The factors that led to the declaration of internal emergency in India on 25th June, 1975:

- During the period of 1973-75, political unrest against the Indira Gandhi led government was at its peak. During this period many of the party leaders within congress, demanded a system which works more like a presidential one, where there would be directly elected executives in the party. Nav Nirman movement in Gujarat, between December 1973 and March 1974 was one of the first movements which began the strife in the nation. During this movement the central government was forced to dissolve the state legislature in Gujarat and chief minister Chimanbhai Patel had to resign, which resulted in President's rule over Gujarat.
- There were other such activities and revolts against the government that were taking place during the period which included students, peasants, labor organizations, employees, unions and opposition parties.
- Indira Gandhi was found guilty by the Allahabad High Court on several accounts and was charged for malpractice during the previous campaigns during her Lok Sabha seat election. Even within the parliament the government was undergoing much criticism from the opposition parties.
- The government led by Indira Gandhi claimed that the recent war between India and Pakistan along with the oil crisis in 1973 has drastically affected the economy of the country that has resulted in price rise of consumer goods. Apart from these, there were challenges to fight with the effects of drought in the country and consequently there was a rise of internal threats from various parts of the country against the government due to elevation of starvation and debt issues.
- Unemployment and increasing laboring population generated fumes and outrage all over the nation. The government claimed that the regular strikes and protests by the citizens have paralyzed the government and its economy and there was an anomaly on streets as well as political opposition prevailing in many parts of the country.

Consequences of declaration of internal emergency in India on 25th June, 1975:

- This brought the agitation to an abrupt stop; strikes were banned; many opposition leaders were put in jail; the political situation became very quiet though tense. Deciding to use its special powers under emergency provisions, the government suspended the freedom of the Press. Newspapers were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published. This is known as press censorship.
- Apprehending social and communal disharmony, the government banned Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamaite-Islami. Protests and strikes and public agitations were also disallowed.
- Most importantly, under the provisions of emergency, the various Fundamental Rights of citizens stood suspended, including the right of citizens to move the Court for restoring their fundamental rights.
- The government made extensive use of preventive detention. Under this provision, people are arrested and detained not because they have committed any offence, but on the apprehension that they may commit an offence. Using preventive detention acts, the government made large scale arrests during the emergency.

• There were many acts of dissent and resistance to the Emergency. Many political workers who were not arrested in the first wave, went 'underground' and organised protests against the government. Newspapers like the Indian Express and the Statesman protested against censorship by leaving blank spaces where news items had been censored. Magazines like the Seminar and the Mainstream chose to close down rather than submit to censorship. Many journalists were arrested for writing against the Emergency.

• The Parliament also brought in many new changes to the Constitution. In the background of the ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Indira Gandhi case, an amendment was made declaring that elections of Prime Minister, President and Vice-President could not be challenged in the Court.

• The forty-second amendment was also passed during the emergency. Among the various changes made by this amendment, one was that the duration of the legislatures in the country was extended from five to six years. This change was not only for the emergency period, but was intended to be of a permanent nature. Besides this, during an emergency, elections can be postponed by one year.

Conclusion: The Emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of constitutional crisis because it had its origins in the constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the Parliament and the judiciary. On the other hand, it was also a period of political crisis. The party in power had an absolute majority and yet, its leadership decided to suspend the democratic process. The makers of India's Constitution trusted that all political parties would basically abide by the democratic norm.

MCQ

- Which government approves world's first flying called "Alef Model A"
 - USA
 - UK
 - China
 - Russia
- India and which country will co-host a two day "india-africa" international millet conference on 30-31 august 2023?
 - Tanzania
 - Uganda
 - Nigeria
 - Kenya
- Consider the following pairs:

Horbill species	IUCN Status
1. Great Hornbill:	Near threatened.
2. Narcondam Hornbill:	Endangered
3. Indian Grey Hornbill:	Near Threatened

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

 - Only one
 - Only two
 - Only three
 - None
- Recent NATO military exercise conducted in Lithuania. Consider the following statements regarding Lithuania :
 - Lithuania is the northernmost Baltic state.
 - Lithuanian is a Slavic language.

Select the correct statement using the codes below:

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- Consider the following statements regarding Quadcopters:
 - It is an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) with four rotors, each with a motor and propeller.
 - The main principle behind the flight of a quadcopter is Newton's First Law of motion

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- Palamu Tiger Reserve, which was recently seen in the news, is located in which state?
 - Jharkhand
 - Karnataka
 - Bihar
 - None of these
- Aam Pokhari yojana recently lunch by odisha government, considered the following statement:
 - Anand Malligavad, known as the 'lake man' of India
 - The renovation and maintenance of the water bodies will be done in collaboration with members of Mission Shakti.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- With reference to 'The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023', consider the following statements
 - The Bill extends its remit to land which is not officially classified as 'forest' in State or Central government records.
 - It exempts land within 100 km of India's border needed for national security from the purview of the Act.
 - The state government requires prior approval of the central government to assign any forest land to any entity

How many of the statement(s) given above are correct?

 - Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Only 3
 - None of these
- 'Potato variety FC5' was recently seen in news due to
 - First GM vegetable to be approved
 - Patent revocation
 - Ability to grow in any type of soil
 - Fungus attack
- GI tagged, Sandur Lambani embroidery, belongs to which state of India
 - Punjab
 - Maharashtra
 - Karnataka
 - Tamil Nādu
- Recently, Ministry of WCD has extended the last date for the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar from 31st July, 2023 to 31st August, 2023. Consider the following statements, with respect to Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar
 - It is India's highest civilian honour for children which awarded annually by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
 - Any child who is an Indian Citizen and residing in India, and not exceeding 18 years (as on the last date of receipt of application/nomination) may apply for the award

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Select the correct statement using the codes below:

 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- Project 75(I) of Indian defence is related to
 - Indigenous construction of submarines
 - Manufacturing of aircraft carrier for Indian air force
 - Importing of 12 MQ-9B High Altitude Long Endurance (HALE) Unmanned Aerial vehicles (UAV) from USA
 - Indigenous construction of warship for Indian Navy