CLIMATE

❖ **North India's monsoon mayhem**

❖ **Context:** Every year, the entire country awaits the onset and evolution of monsoon with baited breath. Each year tends to be different, and this year has managed to produce a rather unique onset and evolution thusfar. The onset this season was delayed byunforeseen interactions betweentyphoons and cyclones.

- Cyclone Biparjoywas born after the onset and lingered forlonger than normal to delay the arrival ofmonsoon over Mumbai by nearly twoweeks. For the first time in over half acentury, the city saw monsoon arrivetogether with Delhi. The monsoon troughthus ended up with an exaggeratedcurvature over northwest India.

➢ **How was the monsoon distributed?**

- The deficit due to the delayed onset has been all but wiped out but thedistribution of rainfall remains as patchyas ever, with excess rainfall over thenorthern Western Ghats into northwestIndia and deficits extending in a horseshoe pattern from Uttar Pradeshinto Odisha and back to the east intoChhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, andMaharashtra. Extreme heat has also beenreported in parts of Himachal Pradesh,even as some areas of the State receivedheavy rainfall.

➢ **Did climate change influence this monsoon?**

- The impact of climate change has always been of great interest, but it is worth remembering that everything today happens in a warmer world that is also more humid. As the old adage goes, climate is what we expect and weather is what we get. With global warming, a warm and humid atmosphere acts like a steroid for the weather.

- Every weather event now has some contribution from global warming. One must pay close attention to the weather patterns that emerge due to other factors as well. The El Niño has been grabbing most of the headlines this year and yet it is not clear that the monsoon mayhem thus far has had much to do with the El Niño.

- Additionally, wildfires thus far this yearhave burned over three-times the normalarea and have also emitted about threetimes as much carbon dioxide. This hasalso had a contribution to the warming.

➢ **What are the other factors?**

- The Indian subcontinent is like a popcornkettle that gets heated up as the Suncrosses over into the northernhemisphere in March. Rainfall is like thekernels of corn popping randomly aroundthe kettle. That is, monsoon rainfalldistribution always tends to be patchy.

- Excess rainfall over northwest India isconsistent with the Arabian Sea havingwarmed by about 1.5 degrees Celsiussince January.

- June contributes only about 15% of the rainfall to the seasonal total.The instabilities in the atmosphere that drive convection are not strong enough to drive large-scale rainfall during the pre-monsoon season.

- Rainfall this pre-monsoon was above normal due to a combination of the warm Arabian Sea and an unusually high number of western disturbances. As a result, the soils were left moister than normal, which in turn affected the evolution of the monsoon. However, the mystery is that, despite averaging rainfall over a month, a season or even multiple seasons, rainfall distribution remains uneven. Disuniform terrain and heterogeneous land-use patterns are the likely culprits.

- The Atlantic Ocean and the upper atmospheric circulation also tinker with the monsoon. The entire Atlantic Ocean has been warmer than normal since March. While the so-called Atlantic Niño, with a warm tropical Atlantic, generally tends to suppress monsoon rainfall, it is not clear what the impacts are when the entire Atlantic is as warm as it has been this year.

- The strongest winds that occur in the upper atmosphere can spontaneously break into clockwise and anticlockwise patterns, especially when they run into mountainous terrain, such as the Himalaya. Strong clockwise winds, with air flowing out from the centre, in the upper atmosphere demand an anticlockwise circulation near the surface, in order to feed the upper level outflow. Such a convergence near the surface can drive excess rainfall.

- Finally, the warming over the Himalaya has not been uniform either. Some parts of the mountain chain are amplifying global warming, leading to rapid local warming. Irregular weather patterns during the monsoon superpose on these local features as a result of the winds expanding or compressing as they race up and down the narrow valleys. The results can be cloudbursts, heavy

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rains or even heatwaves – depending on the local flow patterns. Such disparate weather patterns can occur side by side as well.

➢ **What next?**
  • The conclusion is that the Indian subcontinent is a veritable popcorn kettle that can throw up many surprises. Everything is not directly attributable to global warming – even as every little weather event is happening in a warmer and wetter world. Only improved forecasts with sufficient granularity in space and time can reduce the element of surprise resulting from these weather monsters.

SOCIAL ISSUES

❖ **POCSO Act: Despite concern over minors booked under POCSO, law panel not for lowering consent age**

❖ **Context:** While the SC and several HCs have underlined concerns over criminalisation of adolescent sex, the 22nd Law Commission of India is not in favour of lowering the age of consent for minors (which is currently 18 under the POCSO Act).
  • The Commission (headed by Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi) is set to release its report on the minimum age of consent under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012.

➢ **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act:**
  • It is the first comprehensive law in the country dealing specifically with sexual abuse of children, enacted in 2012 and is administered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
  • It was intended to protect children from sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornographic violations, as well as to establish Special Courts for such trials.
  • In 2019, the Act was amended to strengthen the penalties for specified offences in order to deter abusers and promote a dignified upbringing.

➢ **Key provisions:**
  • Gender-neutral legislation: The Act defines a child as "any person" under the age of 18.
  • Non-reporting is a crime: Any person in charge of an institution (excluding children) who fails to report the commission of a sexual offence involving a subordinate faces punishment.
  • No time limit for reporting abuse: A victim may report an offence at any time, even years after the abuse has occurred.
  • Keeping victim's identity confidential: The Act forbids the disclosure of the victim's identity in any form of media unless authorised by the special courts established by the Act.

➢ **Concerns:**
  • Such abuse is on the rise: Particularly since the Covid-19 outbreak, when new forms of cybercrime have emerged.
  • Lack of awareness or knowledge: On the part of minor girls, boys, parents and society as a whole.
  • Criminalisation of adolescent sex: The CJI D Y Chandrachud asked lawmakers to look into growing concern over criminalisation under the POCSO Act of adolescents who engage in consensual sexual activity.

➢ **What is the Issue of Minors being Booked for Minors Consensual Act?**
  • Minors aged between 16 and 18 who engage in a consensual act that may come under the definition of sexual activity under the law run the risk of being booked under POCSO.
  • While these cases of adolescent sex may not necessarily result in conviction of a minor boy, the law is such that it could result in denial of bail and prolonged detention.
  • According to a study, one in every four cases under the POCSO Act in West Bengal, Assam and Maharashtra constituted "romantic cases" where the victim was found to be in a consensual relationship with the accused.

➢ **The 22nd Law Commission of India's Recommendations wrt POCSO:**
  • The Law Commission is of the view that lowering the age of consent may be counterproductive for women.
  • The Commission is likely to recommend awareness measures on adolescent health care including making sex education mandatory and teaching the basics of consent under the POCSO Act in schools.

➢ **Why is the Commission against lowering the Age of Consent?**
  • Its decision is influenced by two key issues -
    ✓ The government's proposal to increase the minimum age of marriage for women and

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✓ The incongruity between Muslim personal law and the POCSO law.
- Under the law, the age of consent under the POCSO Act, the age of majority and the minimum age of marriage for women is common - 18 years.
- The Union Cabinet cleared a proposal to raise the legal age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years to bring it on par with men.The government cited gender neutrality, risks of early pregnancies and overall empowerment of women as reasons to increase the age of marriage.
- Under Muslim personal laws, marriage for girls is at puberty, which is presumed to be at age 15.This gap between Muslim personal laws and the special legislation is prohibiting child marriage.
- Lowering the age of consent for sexual activity under POCSO could potentially have an impact on these aspects too.

PUBLIC HEALTH

❖ **Palliative care in India**
❖ **Context:** Access to palliative care in India continues to be abysmal.

➤ **What is palliative care?**
- Palliative care is the branch of medicine focusing on improving the quality of life and preventing suffering among those with life-limiting illnesses like heart failure, kidney failure, certain neurological diseases, cancer, etc.
- Often misinterpreted as end-of-life care, it focuses on the person as a whole, not just the disease.

➤ **Objectives of palliative care:**
- To identify patients at risk of over-medicalisation at the expense of quality of life and financial burden on the family.
- To address the physical, psychological, spiritual, and social domains of the health of people suffering from life-limiting diseases.
- It also includes bereavement/grieving support for the caregivers in case of the death of the patient.

➤ **How many need palliative care in India?**
- India has experienced a steep rise in the burden of lifestyle-related non-communicable diseases.
- Nearly 1.4 million people are diagnosed with cancer in India every year while diabetes, hypertension, and respiratory diseases are also on the rise.
- Estimated 7-10 million people need palliative care sooner or later in the disease trajectory.

➤ **Status of palliative care in India:**
- Skewed availability of palliative care services → largely been available at tertiary healthcare facilities in urban areas → only to 1-2% of those who require it in the country.
- 55 million people in India are pushed below the poverty line every year due to health-related expenditures (over-medicalisation plays a significant role).

➤ **Steps taken:**
- A three-tier health system, multiple national health programmes and schemes (like the Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance Scheme).
- National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC): It was announced in 2012, however, the lack of a dedicated budget has prevented the implementation of the programme since its inception.
- National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly: Launched in 2010, to provide accessible, affordable, and high-quality long-term, comprehensive and dedicated care services to an Ageing population.
- Some best practices: NGOs like Pallium India, Karunashraya, and CanSupport are trying to fill the gap in palliative care in India.However, NGOs have limitations on how much they can spend and that doesn't compare in any way with how much the government can spend.
- National Programme for Prevention & Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD):
  ✓ Launched in 2010 to counter the rising burden of noncommunicable diseases in the country.
  ✓ The programme envisaged the provision of promotive, preventive, and curative care from primary to tertiary institutes.
  ✓ In order to strengthen palliative care, the GoI revised the operational guidelines of NP-NCD.

➤ **What are the gaps in the guidelines?**
- Mention palliative care in synonymy with cancer only: However, the need for palliative care was higher for non-cancer illnesses.Cancer is just one of 20 common health conditions that require palliative care.

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- No mention of home-based palliative care services: Since most patients who need palliative care are suffering from debilitating diseases, home-based care forms the ideal mode of healthcare delivery.However, palliative care service delivery starts only from the district hospital in the revised guidelines.
- No mention of paediatric palliative care: The guidelines skipped an opportunity to bring focus on children suffering from chronic diseases.
- Linking of 11 programmes (including NPPC) to promote convergence: The mechanisms of the linkage with a programme (NPPC) that has not yet been fully implemented are unclear.

➢ **Way ahead:**
- Broaden the sphere of palliative care to include multiple diseases and services.
- Palliative care needs to be integrated into health systems at all levels.
- Include palliative care along with curative treatment.
- Increased focus should be given to the impact assessment of palliative care programmes.
- It is high time for India to realise the ongoing pandemic of non-communicable diseases and strengthen its palliative care services.

PRELIMS

1. **First-ever view of the Milky Way**
➢ **In News:** Scientists have used data from the Ice Cube Neutrino Observatory in Antarctica to obtain the first view of the Milky Way galaxy through the lens of neutrino particles.
- This breakthrough provides researchers with a new perspective on the cosmos, as neutrinos offer a different way to study cosmic rays.
- Neutrinos, which are low-mass particles that interact weakly with matter, are emitted when cosmic rays collide with interstellar matter.

➢ **Key Findings:**
- By analysing the data, scientists were able to differentiate between neutrinos of astrophysical origin and those generated from cosmic ray collisions in the Earth's atmosphere.
- The study revealed that nearly 7% of the observed neutrino events were astrophysical in nature, rejecting the hypothesis that all events were due to cosmic rays hitting the Earth's atmosphere.
- This research opens new avenues for studying highly energetic processes in the galaxy and promises further insights as the IceCube-Gen2 experiment expands in the future.

2. **Export control**
➢ **In News:** China has implemented export restrictions on gallium and germanium, two elements crucial for chip production, solar panels, and fibre optics.

➢ **What is Export control?**
- Export control refers to the regulations and restrictions imposed by governments on the export of certain goods, technologies, and services. It is designed to protect national security, prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and ensure compliance with international agreements.

➢ **Why this move?**
- This move is seen as a retaliation to the export restrictions imposed by the US and Western allies on cutting-edge technologies.

➢ **Impact:**
- Negative: Countries may face chip shortage: China's control over the supply chain and the licensing system of these minerals could give them more leverage in trade negotiations, and create constraints for other countries.
- This development further escalates the ongoing technology war between nations (particularly between US and China)
- Positive: With China's restrictions, other countries can ramp up their production to substitute for China's supply. However, It remains to be seen how other countries will respond and diversify their supply chains for these critical materials.

➢ **About Gallium**
- Gallium is a soft, silvery metal that is often found in small amounts in various minerals. Gallium has a low melting point, making it useful for applications such as thermometers and as a component in alloys. It is also used in the manufacture of semiconductors, LEDs, and various electronic devices.

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- ➢ **About Germanium:**
  - Germanium is a lustrous, hard, greyish-white metalloid that is commonly found in trace amounts in certain minerals. Germanium has semiconductor properties, making it useful in electronic devices such as transistors and diodes. It is also used in infrared optics, fibre optics, and solar cells. Germanium has a high refractive index and excellent thermal conductivity, which makes it valuable in optical and thermal applications.

3. Kui Language

- ➢ **In News:** The Odisha Cabinet recently recommended a proposal for inclusion of 'Kui' language in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- ➢ **About Kui Language:**
  - Kui (also known as Kandh, Khondi, Khond, Khondo), is a South-Eastern Dravidian language spoken by the Kandha community.
  - It is primarily spoken in the state of Odisha.
  - It is closely related to other languages in the Dravidian family, such as Gondi and Kuvi. It was also referred to as the Kuinga language during the historical period.
  - With 941,988 registered native speakers, it figures at rank 29 in the 1991 Indian census.
  - Script: Kui is traditionally written using the Odia script, which is also used for writing the Odia language.
- ➢ **8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution:**
  - It lists the official languages of India.
  - Although there are hundreds of languages spoken across the country, the eighth schedule recognises a total of 22 languages as the official languages.
  - Languages in 8th Schedule:
    - ✓ The 22 languages now included in the eighth section of the Constitution are, Manipuri, Maithili, Kashmiri, Hindi, Kannada, Gujarati, Konkani, Malayalam, Assamese, Marathi, Nepali, Bengali, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Telugu, Tamil, Odia, Urdu, Bodo, Dogri, and Santhali.
  - Fourteen of these languages were originally listed in the Constitution. Sindhi was introduced in 1967, Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali in 1992, and Santali, Dogri, Maithili, and Bodo by the 92nd Amendment Act of 2003.

4. Guillain-Barre syndrome

- ➢ **In News:** Recently, Peru has declared a state of national emergency amid a surge in patient suffering from Guillain-Barré syndrome.
- ➢ **About Guillain-Barre syndrome:**
  - It is a rare autoimmune disorder where the body's immune system mistakenly attacks the peripheral nerves.
  - It is more common in adults and males, but it can affect people of all ages.
- ➢ **Symptoms:**
  - The first symptoms of Guillain-Barré syndrome include weakness or tingling sensations. They usually start in the legs, and can spread to the arms and face.
  - For some people, these symptoms can lead to paralysis of the legs, arms, or muscles in the face.
- ➢ **Causes:**
  - It is often preceded by an infection.
  - This could be a bacterial or viral infection.
  - The most frequently associated infections include Campylobacter jejuni, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), cytomegalovirus (CMV), and the bacteria responsible for pneumonia and urinary tract infections.
  - It may also be triggered by vaccine administration or surgery.
- ➢ **Diagnosis:**
  - There is no known cure for this syndrome.
  - The most commonly used treatment is intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG), which is made from donated blood that contains healthy antibodies.
  - This helps calm down the immune system's attack on the nerves.

5. eDAR Project

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➢ **In News:** All states and UTs have started using electronic detailed accident report (eDAR) application for recording road crashes and over seven lakh accidents have been registered on this platform.

➢ **About eDAR Project:**
- The Integrated Road Accident Database (iRAD) / e-Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) Project is an initiative of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Government of India and is funded by World Bank.
- Objective: The project aims to develop an Integrated Road Accident Database (iRAD), to enrich the accident databases from every part of the country.
- The project would generate various types of insights by analysing the collected road accident data across the country through implementation of data analytics technique.

➢ **How it works?**
- The mobile application will enable police personnel to enter details about a road accident, along with photos and videos, following which a unique ID will be created for the incident.
- Subsequently, an engineer from the Public Works Department or the local body will receive an alert on his mobile device.
- He or she will then visit the accident site, examine it, and feed the required details, such as the road design.
- Data thus collected will be analysed by a team at IIT-M, which will then suggest if corrective measures in road design need to be taken.

ANSWER WRITTING

Q. "Although the Net-Zero emission strategy is a step in the right direction, on account of implementational challenges it is turning out to be ineffective in addressing the menace of climate change." Comment. Also, bring out the steps that are being taken globally in this direction.

Net-Zero emission means cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with any remaining emissions re-absorbed from the atmosphere, by oceans and forests for instance. It calls for a complete transformation of how we produce, consume, and move about.

A series of recent studies and reports (i.e., by the IPCC, UN & WMO etc.) have pointed out that the situation is worsening rapidly with respect to climate change and the window of opportunity for effective action is narrowing faster than ever before. In this regard, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has stated that the global atmospheric temperature would rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius before 2040 if, at a global scale, we fail to attain net zero by 2050.

But on account of certain implementational issues, we are unable to reap the benefits of this strategy.

Challenges in the implementation of the Net-Zero emission strategy:
- Common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR): Developing countries like India have time and again pointed out that this net-zero strategy does not reflect the principle of CBDR. As historically it has been the developed nations that have majorly contributed to climate change through large-scale CO2 emissions during the industrial revolution. Even today China, USA & EU are the largest C02 emitters.
- Climate Finance: The developed nation has not provided the developing nations with the requisite climate finance that they had pledged under the Paris Agreement i.e., $ 100 Billion a year. This is severely impacting the ability of the developing nation to move in the direction of Net-Zero emissions.
- Different goals: Different nations have decided to turn Net-Zero at different dates. E.g., The G7 reiterated its commitment to turn net zero by 2050 and has asked all 'major economies' to attain net-zero status by that year but China has said it would turn Net-Zero only in 2060, while India has set 2070 as the target and other big emitters like Russia and Saudi Arabia, have set 2060 as their net-zero targets.
- Issues with this concept: According to IPCC, cumulative emissions rather than reaching net zero is the determining factor in achieving the Paris Agreement. According to Oxfam, these net zero carbon targets may be a distraction from the priority of cutting carbon emissions.
- Net-zero targets are vaguely defined: For e.g. The G7 countries have not come up with any deadline to end the use of fossil fuels, rather they have only stated that they are committed to accelerating the phase-out of "unabated fossil fuels", however, "Unabated" is not clearly defined. They also said that they would eliminate "inefficient fossil fuel subsidies" by 2025 or earlier, without defining "inefficient subsidies".

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- Issues with the methods: As it relies on virtually unproven new technologies i.e. carbon capture and storage, which is still at its nascent stage of development, or on a level of land use (mainly afforestation) that is completely impossible as the total amount of land required for planned carbon removal could potentially be five times the size of India.

Steps that are being taken globally in this direction -

- Race To Zero: It is a global campaign to build momentum around the shift to a decarbonized economy, where governments must strengthen their contributions to the Paris Agreement. This will send governments a resounding signal that businesses, cities, regions and investors are united in meeting the Paris goals and creating a more inclusive and resilient economy.

- Net-Zero targets: More than 70 countries have promised to become Net Zero by the middle of the century i.e., by 2050. Other nations like China & India have committed that they will turn Net-Zero by 2060 and 2070 respectively.

- Mission Innovation: Mission Innovation is an international initiative of 24 countries and the European Union which intends to accelerate global clean energy innovation, by developing Carbon capture & storage technologies, clean energy materials & renewable and clean hydrogen.

- Changes to Lifestyle for the Environment (LiFE): LiFE is India's call for citizens, communities, industry leaders, and policymakers of the world to make simple yet effective sustainable choices, industries and markets to scale these, and government policies to support them.

- Increased transparency and accountability: The United Nations on 31 March 2022, established a High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State entities to develop stronger and clearer standards for net-zero emissions pledges by non-State entities – including businesses, investors, cities, and regions – and speed up their implementation. The Secretary-General also called on non-State entities to put forward credible and transparent transition plans and to submit them before the end of this year.

- Steps taken by India: India has declared its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy at the 27th Conference of Parties of UNFCCC in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. Being guided by this strategy India has launched the National Hydrogen Mission, today, India is the world's third largest producer of renewable energy, with 40% of its installed electricity capacity coming from non-fossil fuel sources and has also launched various adaptation and mitigation projects etc.

So, in order to ensure an effective & timely transition towards Net-zero targets at a global level, different nations should clearly define their Net-Zero targets, should significantly strengthen their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and should improve their implementation. Also, the developed nations need to provide the developing nations with requisite climate finance and technology in order to ensure the timely transition of all the nations towards Net-Zero targets.

MCQs

1. Considered the following statement regarding Kui Language
   1. Kui is a South-Eastern Dravidian language spoken by the Kandha community.
   2. It is primarily spoken in the state of Odisha.
   3. Kui is using the Odia script
   4. It is in the list of 8ᵗʰ schedule of the Indian constitution.
   How many above statement is/are correct?
   a) Only 1   b) Only 2   c) Only 3   **d) Only 4**

2. Considered the following statement regarding eDAR project.
   1. It is Lunched by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH),
   2. It is funded by World Bank.
   3. The project aims to develop an Integrated Road Accident Database
   How many above statement is/are correct?
   a) Only 1   b) Only 2   **c) Only 3**   d) None

3. Recently, Peru has declared a state of national emergency amid a surge in patient suffering from Guillain-Barré syndrome. Considered the following statement regarding:
   Guillain-Barre syndrome:
   1. It is a rare autoimmune disorder where the body's immune system mistakenly attacks the peripheral nerves.
   2. It is more common in adults and males, but it can affect people of all ages.
   Which of the above statement is/are correct?
   a) only 1   b) only 2   **c) both 1 and 2**   d) neither 1 nor 2

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4. Operation AAHT' recently seen in the news, is related to
    a) Relief Mission to Turkey
    b) Anti Narcotics Operation
    c) Seize control of the Siachen Glacier
    d) Curb human trafficking
5. Consider the following statements about 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act'
    1. The Act intends to protect children from sexual assault, sexual harassment and also pornographic violations
    2. The Act defines a child as "any person" under the age of sixteen
    3. A victim may report an offence at any time, even years after the abuse has occurred
    How many of the statement(s) given above are correct
    a) Only 1   **b) Only 2**   c) Only 3   d) None
6. Match the following pairs
Tiger Reserve	**Location**
1. Similipal Tiger reserve	Odisha
2. Kamlang Tiger Reserve	Mizoram
3. Mudumalai Tiger Reserve	Tamil Nadu

    How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
    a) Only 1   **b) Only 2**   c) Only 3   d) None
7. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Solar flares'
    1. Solar flares affect all layers of the solar atmosphere
    2. Flares produce radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum at all wavelengths
    3. Flares occur in active regions and are always accompanied by coronal mass ejections
    How many of the statement(s) given above are correct?
    a) Only 1   **b) Only 2**   c) Only 3   d) None
8. Recently "Money Muling" is in news, the word is related to:
    1. A money mule is someone who transfers or moves illegally acquired money on behalf of someone else.
    2. Money mules can move funds in only through bank accounts,
    Which of the above statement is/are correct?
    a) Only 1
    b) Only 2
    c) Both 1and 2
    d) None
9. Considered the following statement regarding Mukurthi National Park:
    1. It lies in the western corner of Nilgiris Plateau in the state of Tamil Nadu.
    2. Pykara and Kundah rivers flow through the park
    Which of the above statement is/are correct?
    a) Only 1
    b) Only 2
    c) Both 1and 2
    d) None
10. Considered the following statement regarding Urban 20 (U20) Summit.
    1. It is a city diplomacy initiative launched on December 12, 2017, at the One Planet Summit in Paris.
    2. This year it was chaired by the City of Ahmedabad.
    Which of the above statement is/are correct?
    a) Only 1
    b) Only 2
    c) Both 1and 2
    d) None

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