

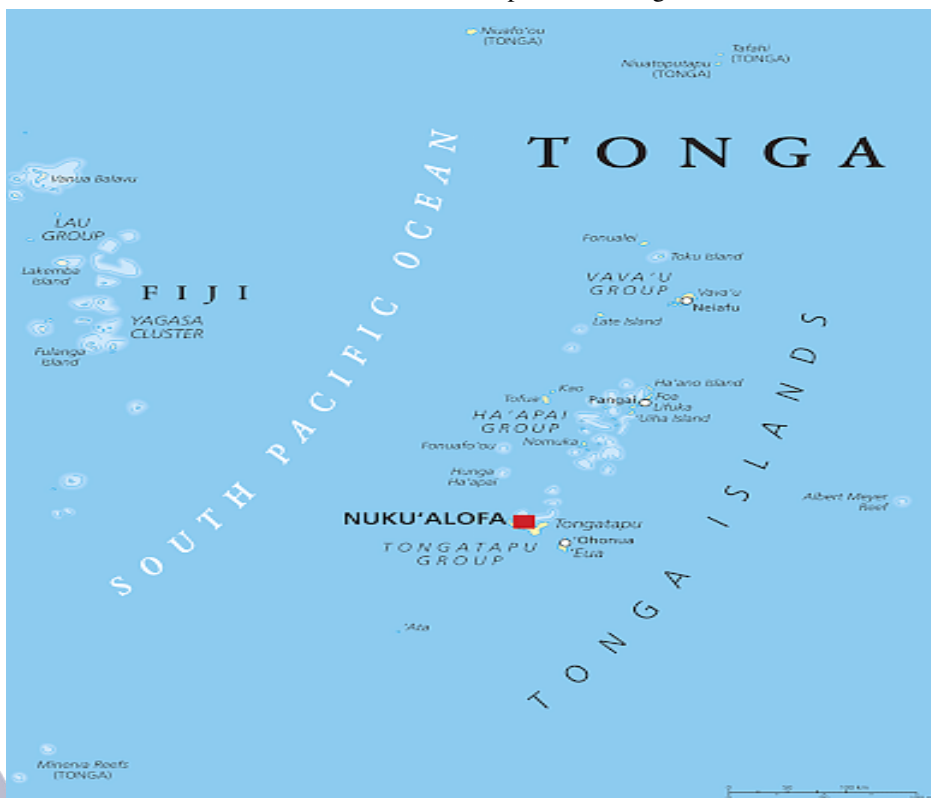
**ENVIRONMENT**

**2023 Hot Year and Volcano:**

**In context:** Recently, scientists claimed that an underwater volcanic eruption off Tonga in the South Pacific in January 2022 could be the major reason for 2023 being such a hot year the June-August 2023 period was the warmest on record worldwide with heat waves occurring across the world.

**About Tonga:**

- ✓ Tonga is a Polynesian country located in the South Pacific Ocean.
- ✓ It is an archipelago consisting of 171 islands of which 45 are inhabited.
- ✓ It is bordered by: Fiji, and Wallis and Futuna (France) to the northwest, Samoa to the northeast, New Caledonia (France) and Vanuatu to the west, Niue to the east, Kermadec (New Zealand) to the southwest
- ✓ Climate: Tonga has a tropical rainforest climate.
- ✓ It is a member of the Commonwealth and became a constitutional monarchy in 2010.
- ✓ It was visited by Captain James Cook in 1773 and came to be known as the “friendly islands” due to the friendly reception afforded to them by the locals.
- ✓ India and Tonga have shared a close relationship since the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1970.



**What is the reason for 2023 being a hot year?**

- ✓ According to climate science researchers at Maynooth University, Ireland, an underwater volcanic eruption in the South Pacific Ocean was majorly responsible for the record temperatures experienced by the world in 2023.
- ✓ In January 2022, the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai erupted, releasing the equivalent of 60,000 Olympic swimming pools of water into the stratosphere.
  - This was equivalent to more than 150 million tonnes of water vapor, i.e. nearly 10% of the 1.4 billion tonnes typically found in the stratosphere.
  - The erupted water in the form of water vapor trapped heat in the atmosphere resulting in an increase in temperature.
  - The water plume will last in the atmosphere for up to around eight years.
- ✓ The eruption also released around 500,000 tonnes of sulfur dioxide into the stratosphere.
  - Although sulfur dioxide tends to cool the planet, the mix of water and sulfur released by the eruption complicated the situation.
- ✓ The eruption altered atmospheric pressure and briefly helped clear out the fog in Seattle, U.S.A.
- ✓ According to a study by the Nature Journal, global temperatures were at risk of breaching 1.5°C in at least one of the next five years.
- ✓ Experts claimed that Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai is the first observed volcano that may warm rather than cool the surface.

**Role of water vapor in global warming**

- ✓ Water vapor is a natural greenhouse gas and the most abundant greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, which acts as a blanket over the earth.

- ✓ It is an effective greenhouse gas because it is capable of absorbing longwave radiation and radiating it back to the surface, thereby contributing to warming as well as the greenhouse effect.
- ✓ Role of volcanoes in global warming
- ✓ According to scientists, more research about the effect of volcanic eruptions on long-term global warming trends.

**Cooling effect**

- ✓ Usually, the eruption of land-based volcanoes results in a temporary dimming of sunshine due to the spread of ash until it falls back onto the earth.
- ✓ Therefore, the eruption of volcanoes usually results in a cooling effect.
  - E.g.: Pinatubo in the Philippines (1991) cut average global temperatures by about 0.5°C (0.9°F) for more than a year.
- ✓ Over the past 2,500 years, sun-dimming eruptions have occurred at the rate of twice each century according to the U.N.'s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
  - Tambora in Indonesia (1815) led to a "year without a summer" and subsequently affected agricultural harvests across the world.
  - The Samalas in Indonesia (1257) caused famines and are believed to be one of the primary causes of the Little Ice Age, a period of unusually cool weather that lasted until the 19th century.
- ✓ There is a lack of information on how many volcanoes are located in shallow water and earlier eruptions similar to the 2022 eruption.
  - Volcanoes in shallow water can deposit erupted material in the atmosphere.
  - E.g.: Before its eruption, the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai was about 150 meters below sea level.
- ✓ The IPCC has predicted that at least one Pinatubo-style eruption is likely to occur this century.
- ✓ However, volcanoes have had a negligible effect on the overall trend of global warming which is driven by human emissions of greenhouse gas since the Industrial Revolution.

**Impact**

- ✓ Eruptions are likely to become more frequent in icy areas as a result of climate change.
  - Previously the weight of thick glaciers had kept a lid on the volcanoes, which could melt as a result of climate change-induced-thaw, leading to eruptions.
  - At the end of the last Ice Age (12,000 years ago) in Iceland, the eruption rate was nearly 100 times higher than the present rate.
- ✓ Increased rainfall caused by climate change could cause erosion on the sides of volcanoes.
  - Eg: In 2018, the flanks of the Kilauea volcano in Hawaii were weakened by unusually heavy rain caused by climate change.
- ✓ Volcanic eruptions aid in the formation of new rock on the Earth's surface.
- ✓ Atmospheric circulation patterns help eruptions in the tropics have an effect on the climate in both hemispheres by spreading the dust and pollutants erupted by the volcanoes.

**Climate change control activity based on volcanoes**

- ✓ It is necessary to conduct more research on the impacts of volcanoes as volcanic activity is irregular, unpredictable, and uncontrollable.
  - It would be a major challenge if several Pinatubo-style eruptions were to take place in addition to the existing threat posed by climate change.

**Volcano-inspired geoengineering**

- ✓ Methods to cool the planet developed by geoengineers have been inspired by volcanic eruptions.
- ✓ This includes the deliberate dimming of sunshine as a shortcut by creating a Pinatubo-like haze which can be maintained throughout the year via a fleet of special planes spraying sulfur into the stratosphere.
- ✓ In 2022, the U.S. start-up, Make Sunsets, began launching balloons into the stratosphere carrying sulphur dioxide.
- ✓ It also sells "cooling credits" at the rate of \$10 per gram of sulfur which will offset the warming effect of one tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> for a year.
  - However, CO<sub>2</sub> can exist in the atmosphere for more than hundreds of years.
- ✓ Geoengineering has been criticized for its potential to disrupt weather patterns.
  - This could also enable countries to avoid making the necessary deep cuts in emissions.

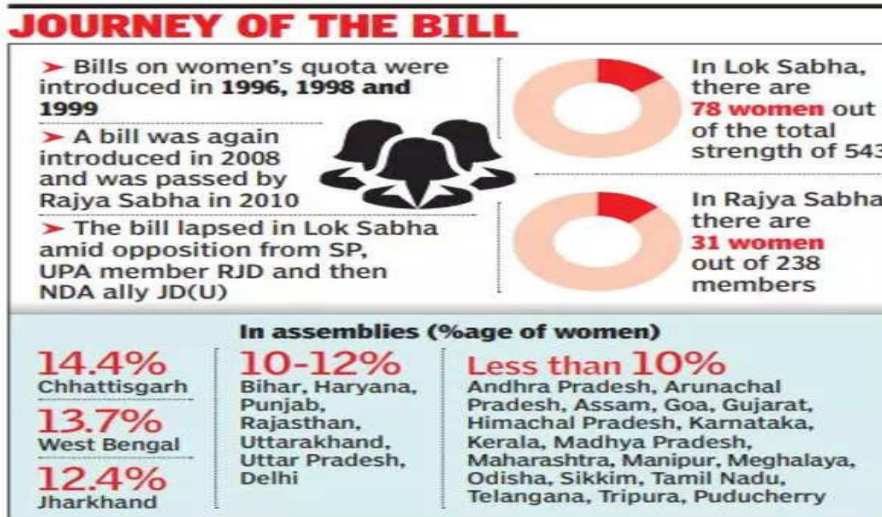
**GOVERNMENT POLICIES****Govt. introduces 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam' in Lok Sabha**

**IN CONTEXT:** Making it the first bill to be introduced in the new Parliament building, the government said it will enable greater participation of women in policy-making at the State and national levels. The Women Reservation Bill seeking to guarantee 33% quota for women in Lok Sabha and state assemblies was introduced in Lok Sabha.

**ABOUT:**

- ✓ The bill was introduced as the 128th Constitutional Amendment Bill by the Union law minister Arjun Ram Meghwal.
- ✓ As per the amendment, one-third of the total number of seats in the Lok Sabha will be reserved for women. This move is a bid to ensure greater representation of women in the national legislature.
- ✓ The bill extends its provisions to the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- ✓ The amendment applies to the legislative assemblies of all Indian states.
- ✓ The bill specifies that the provisions related to the reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha, State Assemblies, and the Delhi Assembly will come into effect after a delimitation exercise is conducted.
- ✓ The bill proposes sub-reservation for SCs, STs and Anglo-Indians within the 33% quota. Reserved seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in the state or union territory. The bill says that the reservation of seats for women shall cease to exist 15 years after the commencement of the amendment act.

**Women's Reservation Bill: History**



- ✓ It was former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi who in May 1989 first planted the seed of women reservation in elected bodies by introducing the Constitution Amendment Bill to provide one-third reservation for women in rural and urban local bodies. The Bill was passed in Lok Sabha but failed to get passed in Rajya Sabha in September 1989.
- ✓ In 1992 and 1993, then prime minister P.V. Narasimha Rao reintroduced the Constitution Amendment Bills 72 and 73, which reserved one third (33%) of all seats and chairperson posts for women in rural and urban local bodies. The Bills were passed by both the houses and became the law of the nation. Now there are nearly 15 lakh elected women representatives in panchayats and nagarpalikas across the country.
- ✓ September 12, 1996, then Deve Gowda-led United Front government for the first time introduced the 81st Constitution Amendment Bill in Lok Sabha for reservation of women in the Parliament. After the Bill failed to get approval in Lok Sabha, it was referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee chaired by Geeta Mukherjee.
- ✓ Two years later, the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-led NDA government pushed the WRB Bill in the 12th Lok Sabha in 1998. However, this time too, the Bill failed to get support, and lapsed again. It was subsequently reintroduced in 1999, 2002 and 2003 under the Vajpayee government, but with no success.

**Significance of the Women's Reservation Bill**

- **Gender Equality**
- ✓ **Historical Underrepresentation:** Historically, women have been significantly underrepresented in India's political landscape. This underrepresentation perpetuates gender inequality as it restricts women's ability to influence policies and decisions that affect their lives.
- ✓ **Political Empowerment:** The Women's Reservation Bill aims to rectify this historical imbalance by reserving a certain percentage of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for women. This proactive measure ensures that women have a fair opportunity to participate in the highest levels of decision-making in the country, promoting gender equality in politics.
- ✓ **Symbolic Importance:** Beyond the practical implications, the bill carries immense symbolic importance. It signifies that Indian society recognizes and values the contributions of women in politics, sending a message that women's voices and perspectives are essential in shaping the nation's future.
- **Empowerment**

- ✓ **Access to Political Arena:** The Women's Reservation Bill empowers women by granting them equal access to the political arena. It breaks down traditional barriers and prejudices that may have discouraged women from entering politics in the past, such as social norms and lack of opportunities.
- ✓ **Enhancing Political Skills:** As more women enter politics and gain experience, it helps in building their leadership and governance skills. This empowerment extends beyond politics, as women who succeed in the political sphere can become role models for others, inspiring greater participation in various fields.
- ✓ **Policy Influence:** Through political participation, women gain the power to influence policies that directly impact their lives and those of their communities. This empowerment translates into tangible changes in areas such as healthcare, education, gender-based violence, and economic opportunities.
- **Diverse Perspectives**
  - ✓ **Addressing Gender-Specific Issues:** Increased female representation in politics brings attention to gender-specific issues that may have been overlooked in the past. Women often advocate for policies related to maternal health, childcare, gender-based violence, and economic opportunities that directly affect women and families.
  - ✓ **Enhancing Decision-Making:** Diverse perspectives lead to more comprehensive and balanced decision-making. When women are actively involved in policymaking, the resulting laws and regulations are more likely to consider the needs and interests of the entire population, not just a segment of it.
  - ✓ **Social and Cultural Change:** Female political leaders can challenge traditional gender roles and norms, inspiring broader social and cultural change. Their presence in politics can help break down stereotypes and create a more inclusive and gender-equal society.

**Conclusion:** The Women's Reservation Bill, with its goal of reserving 33% of seats for women in Parliament and legislative assemblies, represents a significant step toward achieving gender equality in Indian politics. However, overcoming political challenges and societal norms remains crucial for its successful implementation. Advocacy, public awareness, and consensus-building efforts are essential for moving forward with this important legislation.

#### PRELIM FACTS

##### 1. **Operation Sajag:**

**In Context:** 'Operation Sajag,' a Coastal Security Drill along the Western Coast, was recently undertaken by the Indian Coast Guard.

##### **Concerning Operation Sajag:**

- ✓ The Indian Coast Guard is conducting a coastal security drill along the west coast.
- ✓ It included all players in the Indian coastal security framework.
- ✓ The simulation involved 118 ships, including those from Customs, Marine Police, Ports, and the Indian Navy.
- ✓ The simulation allows the coastal security apparatus to be revalidated and raises awareness among fishermen at sea.
- ✓ During the simulation, all fishing boats, barges, and craft at sea had their documentation and crew passes thoroughly checked and verified.
- ✓ Security agencies have also received biometric card readers.
- ✓ In addition to dhow surveillance, island security and community involvement programs have been institutionalized as part of the coastal security framework.



##### **Important information regarding the Indian Coast Guard:**

- ✓ It is an armed force with jurisdiction over India's territorial seas, including its contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone, that protects India's maritime interests and enforces maritime law.
- ✓ The Coast Guard Act of 1978 effectively formed it as an independent armed force of India in 1978.
- ✓ Parent ministry: It is overseen by the Ministry of Defence.

##### 2. **SHREYAS scheme:**

**In Context:** From 2014-15 to 2022-23, a total of 1628.89 crore rupees has been released under the umbrella scheme SHREYAS to benefit 21326 recipients.

##### **Concerning the SHREYAS scheme:**

- ✓ SHREYAS stands for Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers. It is made up of four central sector sub-schemes.
- ✓ All of these sub-schemes are part of the central sector.

**Coaching for free for SCs and OBCs:**

- ✓ The Scheme's goal is to provide high-quality coaching to economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates in order for them to compete in competitive and entrance examinations for appropriate jobs in the public and private sectors, as well as admission to reputed technical and professional higher education institutions.
- ✓ Under the scheme, the total family income is limited at 8 lakhs per year.
- ✓ The SC:OBC student ratio is 70:30, with 30% of places allotted for females in each category.
- ✓ If an acceptable number of candidates in the SC category are not available, the Ministry may waive this ratio.
- ✓ In no case, however, may a student with less than 50% SC be admitted.



**Excellent Education for SCs:**

- ✓ The Scheme aims to recognize and promote quality education among SC students by giving complete financial support.
- ✓ The Scheme would apply to SC students who are pursuing academics beyond the 12th grade.
- ✓ Once awarded, the scholarship will be extended until the student completes the course, assuming satisfactory performance.
- ✓ Under the scheme, the total family income is limited at 8 lakhs per year.
- ✓ Currently, 266 higher education institutes are covered, including both government and private institutions such as all IIMs, IITs, NITs, IIITs, and AIIMS.
- ✓ The scheme covers all tuition costs, non-refundable charges, and academic allowance expenses.

**SC National Overseas Scheme:**

- ✓ Financial help is granted to chosen students from SCs, De-notified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, landless agricultural laborers, and traditional artisan groups to pursue master's and Ph.D. level studies overseas under this scheme.
- ✓ Such students can profit from the scheme if their total family income, including the candidate, is less than 8 lakhs per year, they have more than 60% in the qualifying examination, they are under 35 years old, and they have achieved admission to one of the top 500 QS ranking international institutes/universities.
- ✓ Total tuition fees, maintenance and contingency allowance, visa fees, and to and from plane travel are provided to grantees under the scheme.

**National Fellowship for Students with Special Needs:**

- ✓ Fellowships are offered to students from Scheduled Castes to pursue higher education leading to M.Phil/PhD degrees in Sciences, Humanities, and Social Sciences in Indian Universities/Institutions/Colleges recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC).
- ✓ The scheme allocates 2000 new spots every year to candidates who have passed the UGC's National Eligibility Test-Junior Research Fellowship (NET-JRF) and the UGC-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (UGC-CSIR) Joint Test.

**3. Hoysala Sacred Ensembles:**

**In Context:** The Hoysala Sacred Ensembles, which contain three temples in Karnataka, were recently inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

**About the Hoysala Sacred Ensembles:**

- ✓ The Hoysala Sacred Ensembles are a group of Hoysala temples.
- ✓ These were constructed between the 12th and 13th centuries and are represented by the three components Belur, Halebid, and Somnathapura.

**The three temples are as follows:**

- ✓ The Chennakeshava temple: This is the major temple in the complex at Belur (Hassan district), which is located in the heart of the old settlement and is encircled by the ruins of a mud fort and a moat.
- ✓ The Hoysaleswara Temple is located on the banks of the Dwarasamudra tank in Halebidu (Hassan district), a town known for its numerous temples, both protected and unprotected.
- ✓ The Keshava Temple is located in Somanathapura village (Mysore district).



- ✓ These temples largely dedicated to Hindu deities such as Shiva and Vishnu, while some are also dedicated to the Jain faith.
- ✓ The Hoysala temples have a fundamental Dravidian morphology but show major influences from the Bhumiya form popular in Central India, as well as the Nagara traditions.

**Architectural features include:**

- ✓ The Hoysala architects evaluated and informed an eclectic mix of features from different temple typologies, which they then changed and enhanced with their own unique creations.
- ✓ The Hoysala style was established by carefully selecting contemporary and historical temple characteristics to create a distinct identity from neighboring temples.
- ✓ The shrines are distinguished by hyper-real sculptures and stone carvings that span the entire architectural surface, as well as a circumambulatory platform, a large-scale sculptural gallery, a multi-tiered frieze, and Sala legend statues.

**4. Island of Lampedusa:**

**In Context:** European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen recently visited the Italian island of Lampedusa, which is struggling with a surge in migrant arrivals.



**About:**

- ✓ Lampedusa, which is closer to North Africa than the Italian mainland, has long been targeted by people smugglers. With Tunisia now the main launching pad for Europe, the island today is receiving around 70% of all migrants arriving in Italy.
- ✓ The boats arriving in Lampedusa from Tunisia are citizens of various African nations, including Ivory Coast, Guinea, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Mali and Tunisians.
- ✓ There is also a growing number of people from neighboring Libya. These include citizens of Egypt, Eritrea and Sudan, where the ongoing conflict between rival military leaders has already displaced more than 4 million people.
- ✓ The socio-economic situation in Tunisia is spiraling with high inflation and a lack of jobs, crippling both Tunisians and foreigners living there.

**5. 'Atreyapuram Putharekula'**

**In Context:** Geographical Indication Registry (GIR) has awarded the Geographical Indication (GI) tag to 'Atreyapuram Putharekula', a sweet made from rice and jaggery originating from Atreyapuram village of Andhra Pradesh.



**ABOUT:**

- ✓ 'Atreyapuram Putharekula' sweets GI registration comes under the 'Food Ingredients' category.
- ✓ The official GI certificate handover ceremony took place at Damodaram Sanjeevayya National Law University (DSNLU) in Visakhapatnam.
- ✓ The event was organized by the Center for Intellectual Property Rights and Technology Group and brought together experts and dignitaries from the field.
- ✓ The GI tag was awarded to Sir Arthur Cotton Atreyapuram Putharekula Manufacturers Welfare Association, and it is valid from June 14, 2023, to December 12, 2031.
- ✓ GIR, headquartered in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, functions under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI).
- ✓ Putharekula is a sweet dish made of a paper-thin layer of paper-like rice starch and filled with a mixture of sugar, dried fruits, and nuts.
- ✓ The name "Putharekula" is derived from Telugu, where "putha" means "coating" and "reku" (plural "rekulu") means "sheet".

**ANSWER WRITING**

**Q.** "Parliament's power to amend the constitution is a limited power and it cannot be enlarged into absolute power". In the light of this statement explain whether Parliament under Article 368 of the constitution can destroy the Basic structure of the constitution by expanding its amending power? 15 Mark

**Introduction:** The idea behind 'Constitution as a living document' highlights the necessity of making amendments in the constitution to make it more adaptive with time and to ensure that it doesn't lose its relevance as the social, economic and political conditions of the people keeps on changing. On the other side, too many changes in the constitution would lead to the loss of its essence. So, the pioneers of our constitution made sure to maintain the balance between a rigid and a flexible amendment process to the constitution.

**Article 368 and Doctrine of Basic structure**

- ✓ Article 368 of the constitution deals with the powers of parliament to amend the constitution and its procedure. It states that the Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.
- ✓ However, the parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the "basic structure" of the constitution. This was ruled by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharti case, 1973. If the Judiciary feels to review any amendment made by the parliament, it has the power to do so and if the Judiciary thinks that the amendment is unlawful or against any provision or against public morality, it has the power to make that amendment null and void.
- ✓ In the Shankari Prasad case, 1951, the Supreme Court ruled that the power of Parliament to amend the constitution under article 368 also includes the power to amend the fundamental rights. In Golaknath case, 1967, the Supreme Court reversed its earlier stand and ruled that Fundamental rights are given a transcendental and immutable position and hence, Parliament cannot abridge or take away any of these rights. The Parliament reacted to SC's judgement by enacting 24th Amendment Act, 1971 and stated the Parliament has the power to abridge any of the fundamental rights under article 368.

**Limitations on Parliament to amend the constitution**

- ✓ However, in Kesavananda Bharti case, 1973, the Supreme court over-ruled its judgment in Golak Nath case. It upheld the validity in of 24th Amendment Act and stated that the parliament is empowered to abridge any of the fundamental rights. At the same time, it laid down a new doctrine of the 'basic structure' of the constitution. It ruled that constituent power of the parliament under article 368 doesn't enable it to alter the basic structure of the constitution.
- ✓ Parliament reacted to it by enacting 42nd amendment, where it declared that there's no limitation on the constituent power of Parliament and no amendment can be questioned in any court of law. However, the Supreme Court in Minerva Mills case, 1980 invalidated this provision as it excluded judicial review which is a basic feature of the constitution.

**Conclusion:** From various judgements, unity and integrity of the nation, judicial review, parliamentary system, free and fair elections, independence of judiciary, etc. Have emerged as the elements or ingredients of the basic structure. These cannot be amended by using the constituent amending power of the constitution under the article 368, thus limiting Parliament's power to amend the constitution.

**MCQs**

- |  |  |
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| <p>1. Considered the following statement regarding Operation Sajag:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is conducting by The Indian Coast Guard.</li> <li>2. It is conducting a coastal security drill along the east coast.</li> </ol> | <p>3. It also raises awareness among fishermen at sea.</p> <p>How many of the above statement is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Only 1</li> <li>b) Only 2</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

- c) Only 3  
d) None
2. Considered the following statement regarding SHREYAS scheme.
1. SHREYAS stands for Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers.
  2. The Scheme's goal is to provide high-quality coaching to economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates.
- Which of the above statement is/are correct?
- a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) **Both 1 and 2**
  - d) Neither nor 2
3. Considered the following statement regarding The Hoysala Sacred Ensembles, which were recently inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List.
1. These were constructed between the 12th and 13th centuries and located at Karnataka.
  2. The temples largely dedicated to Hindu deity Shiva.
- Which of the above statement is/are correct?
- a) **Only 1**
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) Neither nor 2
4. Recently, island of Lampedusa in news which is struggling with a surge in migrant arrivals. it is located at?
- a) **Mediterranean Sea**
  - b) Black sea
  - c) Indian Ocean
  - d) Pacific Ocean
5. Considered the following statement regarding 'Atreyapuram Putharekula'
1. Recently this is getting Geographical Indication Registry (GIR) tag.
  2. It a sweet made from natural fruits originating from Atreyapuram village of Andhra Pradesh.
- Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?
- a) Only 1
  - b) **Only 2**
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) Neither nor 2
6. A Consider the following statements regarding Kisan Rin Portal, recently seen in the news:
1. It helps farmers avail subsidised loans under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC).
  2. It fosters seamless integration with banks for more focused and efficient agriculture credit.
- 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. AWhich one of the following is the best description of 'Vibhav', that was in the news recently?
- a) It is a surface to air missile.
  - b) It is a stealth destroyer.
  - c) It is a laser gun.
  - d) **It is an anti-tank munition.**
8. Consider the following statements about Matsya-6000
1. It is a manned submersible vehicle developed by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT).
  2. It relies only on gravity, water, and lithium-ion batteries for power.
  3. It was developed under the Samudrayaan mission to facilitate humans in the deep ocean in exploring mineral resources.
- How many of the statements given above are incorrect?
- a) Only one
  - b) Only two
  - c) All three
  - d) **None of the above**
9. Liptako-Gourma, recently seen in news belong to which of the following region?
- a) **West African region**
  - b) Central African region
  - c) East South American region
  - d) South East Asian region
10. Recently, Old Parliament house will be called as Samvidhan Sadan With reference to Old Parliament House, consider the following statements:
1. It was designed by British architects Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker.
  2. It was inaugurated in January 1927 by Viceroy Lord Reading.
- 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