

Understanding the Tenth Schedule**Why in News?**

- Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly has refused to disqualify 40 MLAs of the Eknath Shinde faction after recognising it as the real Shiv Sena.
- He also did not disqualify 14 MLAs of the Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray (UBT) group due to technical reasons under the Tenth Schedule.

What is Defection?

- In Legislature, a defector is a person who gives up allegiance to one party in exchange for allegiance to another, changing sides in a way which is considered illegitimate by the first party.
- In India, the defections of legislators during the 1960s and 70s from their parent parties created political instability in many States, bringing down elected governments.
- Therefore, to ensure the stability of elected governments, the 52nd constitutional amendment introduced the 'anti-defection' law through the Tenth Schedule in 1985.

About Anti-Defection Law

- The 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 provided for the disqualification of the members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection from one political party to another.
 - Through this amendment, a new Schedule i.e. Schedule 10 was added to the Constitution.
- This act is often referred to as the 'anti-defection law'.
- Later, the 91st Amendment Act, 2003 made one change in the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.
 - It omitted an exception provision i.e., disqualification on ground of defection not to apply in case of split.

Salient Features of the Act

- The Tenth Schedule contains the following provisions with respect to the disqualification of members of Parliament and the state legislatures on the ground of defection.
- Disqualification:
 - Members of Political Parties:
 - If he voluntarily gives up his membership of such political party; or
 - If he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by his political party without obtaining prior permission of such party.
 - Independent Members:
 - An independent member of a House (elected without being set up as a candidate by any political party) becomes disqualified to remain a member of the House if he joins any political party after such election.
 - Nominated Members:
 - A nominated member of a House becomes disqualified for being a member of the House if he joins any political party after the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat in the House.
- Exceptions:
 - If a member goes out of his party as a result of a merger of the party with another party.
 - A merger takes place when two-thirds of the members of the party have agreed to such merger.
 - If a member, after being elected as the presiding officer of the House, voluntarily gives up the membership of his party or re-joins it after he ceases to hold that office.

Deciding Authority

- Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by the presiding officer of the House.
 - In Kihoto Hollohan case (1993), the Supreme Court held that the presiding officer, while deciding a question under the Tenth Schedule, function as a tribunal.
 - Hence, his decision like that of any other tribunal, is subject to judicial review on the grounds of mala fides, perversity, etc.

Benefits of Anti-Defection Law

- It provides for greater stability in the body politic by checking the propensity of legislators to change parties.
- It facilitates democratic realignment of parties in the legislature by way of merger of parties.
- It reduces corruption at the political level as well as non- developmental expenditure incurred on irregular elections.
- It gives, for the first time, a clear-cut constitutional recognition to the existence of political parties.

Criticism of the Anti-Defection Law

- The law does not make a differentiation between dissent and defection. It curbs the legislator's right to dissent and freedom of conscience.
- It does not provide for the expulsion of a legislator from his party for his activities outside the legislature.
- Its discrimination between an independent member and a nominated member is contradictory. If the former joins a party, he is disqualified while the latter is allowed to do the same.

Views of Various Committees on the Anti-Defection Law

- Dinesh Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms (1990):
 - Disqualification shall have limitation like:
 - For the members who voluntarily give up the membership.
 - For the members who acts/votes contrary to the confidence of his party.
 - The power of the decision of disqualification shall be to the President/Governor on the advice of the Election Commission.
- Law Commission (170th Report, 1999):
 - The provision of split and mergers shall be deleted as an exception from the provision of disqualification.
 - Pre-poll electoral fronts should be treated as political parties under the anti-defection law.
- Constitution Review Commission (2002):
 - The defaulters who are not loyal towards their party shall be barred from holding the public office and also they shall be eligible for getting any political post or any remuneration of the party.
 - The voting cast by the defaulters shall be treated as invalid.

Important Judgements w.r.t. Anti-Defection Law

- In Kihoto Hollohan case, the Supreme Court held that the law is valid in all respects, except on the matter about judicial review, which was held to be unconstitutional.
- In Shri Rajesh Verma v. Shri Mohammad Shahid Akhlaque case, the court held that if the member of the party publicly opposes his original party and supports the other party then this act deems to be a resignation from the party.
- In Mannadi Satyanarayan Reddy v Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly case, the question was raised regarding the jurisdiction of Speaker or Presiding Officers.
 - The court held that there is no provision in the Tenth Schedule which fetters exercise of jurisdiction by the Speaker to decide this question.

News Summary

- In June 2022, a faction of the Shiv Sena headed by the sitting Chief Minister Eknath Shinde moved with 37 of the 55 MLAs and claimed to be the real Shiv Sena. It appointed Bharat Gogawale as its whip.
- However, the UBT faction claimed that they were the original political party and that Sunil Prabhu of its faction will continue to be the whip.
- The Speaker has now recognised the Eknath Shinde faction as the real Shiv Sena and held the appointment of whip by this group as valid.
- This was based on the strength of members of the Shinde faction and the party's 1999 constitution.
- The Speaker based on this ruling refused to disqualify 40 MLAs of the Shinde faction.
- He also refused to disqualify 14 MLAs of the UBT group as the whip instructions from Bharat Gogawale could not be physically served on them.

About Three-test Formula

- The Supreme Court in Sadiq Ali versus Election Commission of India (1971), laid down the three-test formula for determining which faction is to be recognised as the original political party by the Election Commission.
- These are:
 - Aim and objective of the party;
 - Its affairs as per the party's constitution that reflect inner party democracy; and
 - Majority in the legislative and organisation wings.

GEOGRAPHY

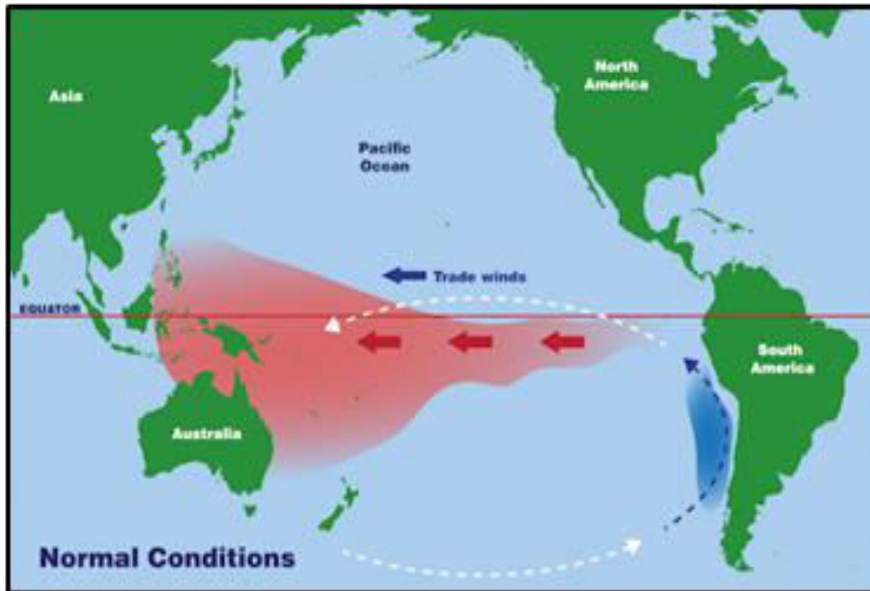
Why Kashmir and Ladakh are without snow this winter, its implications

Why in news?

- One of Kashmir's main winter tourism attractions, Gulmarg, has been bereft of snow this season.
- This has led to a plunge in the flow of tourists and severely hitting the business of ski resorts.

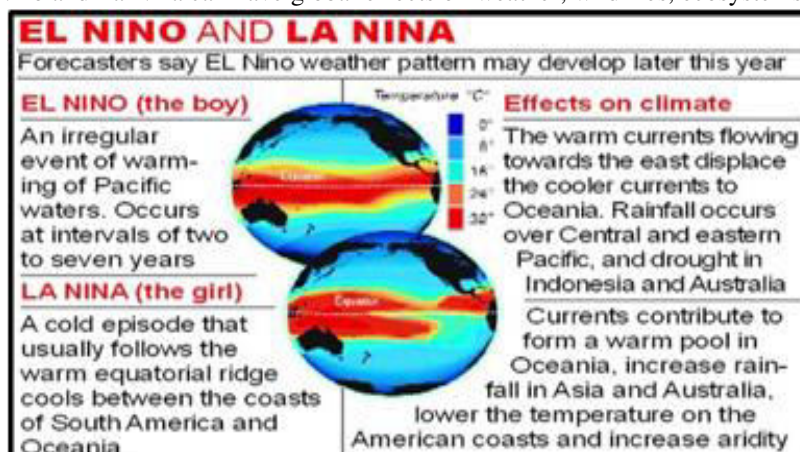
The Normal Climatic Conditions

- Weather depends a lot on ocean temperatures and where the ocean is warm, more clouds form and more rainfall in that part of the world.
- In the Pacific Ocean, near the equator, the Sun makes the water especially warm on the surface.
- Normally, a surface low pressure system forms in northern Australia and Indonesia and a high-pressure system develops off the coast of Peru.
- As a result, the trade winds blow strongly from east to west over the Pacific Ocean, transporting warm surface waters westward.
- This leads to convective storms (thunderstorms) to Indonesia and coastal Australia.



What is El Nino and La Nina?

- El Nino and La Nina are two opposing climate trends that deviate from the normal conditions and normally run nine to twelve months, but can often extend.
- These events occur every two to seven years on average (El Nino is more frequent than La Nina), but not on a regular basis and together are referred to as the El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle by scientists.
- El Nino is typically known as the warm phase (a band of warmer water spreading from west to east in the equatorial Pacific Ocean) and La Nina is identified as the cold phase (a band of cooler water spreads east-west) of ENSO.
- Both El Nino and La Nina can have global effects on weather, wildfires, ecosystems and economics.



News Summary: Why Kashmir and Ladakh are without snow this winter, its implications Dry Winter in Jammu & Kashmir

- Existing pattern
 - Winter precipitation in Jammu and Kashmir, as also Ladakh, is mainly in the form of snowfall.
 - Normally, the region gets its first snowfall in the first half of December, and then through most of January.

- Rainfall this winter
 - The whole of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have remained largely without rains or snow this winter.
 - Jammu and Kashmir saw 80% rainfall deficit in December and 100% (absolutely no rain) deficit in January so far.
 - Ladakh has had no precipitation at all in December or January.
 - While snowfall in the region has been showing a declining trend in recent years, this season is remarkable.

Reasons behind the dry winter in J&K

- The overall decreasing trend of snowfall has been attributed to a decline in western disturbance events and gradual rise in temperatures, which involves the role of climate change.
- The prevailing El Nino event in the eastern Pacific Ocean might be the additional factor to account for this year.
- Western Disturbances
 - Winter precipitation in the Himalayan region is caused mainly by Western Disturbances.
 - These are large eastward-moving rain-bearing wind systems that originate beyond Afghanistan and Iran.
 - They pick up moisture from as far as the Mediterranean Sea and even the Atlantic Ocean.
 - Western Disturbances are the primary source of rainfall over north and northwest India during the post-monsoon and winter months.
 - During winters, about four to six western disturbance events happen every month on an average.
 - This season there was one feeble western disturbance event in December that did not bring any rains, and another similar one in January.
 - Western disturbances have been showing a declining trend in recent times.
 - Because of this, the overall precipitation during the winter months in the northern regions has also been declining.
- Rising temperatures
 - Also, temperatures in these regions are rising. The rate of increase of temperature is seen to be higher in the upper elevation areas than in the plains.
 - On many days, Srinagar temperatures are comparable to those of Delhi, sometimes they appear to be even higher.
 - This is also contributing to the decline in snowfall.
- El Nino impact
 - For the past few months, El Niño has persisted and will continue to do so in the coming months.
 - This has affected the global atmospheric circulation, and might be contributing to the deficit precipitation in the region as well.

Impact of dry winter

- Long-term implications
 - the generation of less hydroelectricity,
 - an increase in the rate of glacier melting, and
 - an adverse impact on the drinking water supply, since scanty snowfall means very little recharge of groundwater.
- Short-term implications
 - A dry spell can result in an increase in forest fires, agricultural drought, and a drop in crop production.
 - It can lead to an early spring, which means early flowering, which can cause a reduction in yield.
 - The winter snow is a source of steady moisture to the soil that is vital for winter crops, particularly horticulture.
 - Yields of apples or saffron, important ingredients of local

PRELIM FACTS

1. Shankaracharyas

- The four Shankaracharyas recently said that they will not attend the inauguration of the Ram temple in Ayodhya.

About Shankaracharyas:

- Shankaracharya, literally 'teacher of the way of Shankara', is a religious title used by the heads of the four Hindu maths (monasteries) that were established by the eighth-century Hindu saint AdiShankara.
- AdiShankara established these maths to impart knowledge. These maths consist of religious shrines, temples, libraries, and residences.

- These maths are located in Dwarka (Gujarat), Joshimath (Uttarakhand), Puri (Odisha), and Sringeri (Karnataka).
 - Each math, called peetha or pitha in Sanskrit, was tasked with serving as the custodian of one Veda each and keeping alive Vedic literature.
 - Govardhan Math in Puri is the custodian of the Rig Veda, while the DwarkaSharadaPeetham in Gujarat is responsible for the Sam Veda.
 - The SringeriSharadaPeetham in Karnataka is responsible for the Yajur Veda, and Jyotir Math in Uttarakhand's Joshimath for the Atharva Veda.
 - Vijayanagara kingdom was the first to patronise the Sringeri math in the 14th century CE.
- The Shankaracharyas also oversee the DashanamiSampradaya, an order of renunciates (those who have renounced the secular way of life).

Who was Adi Shankaracharya?

- Adi Shankaracharya, or Shankara, as he was known, was an ancient Indian philosopher and theologian who lived in the early 8th century CE.
- Birth: He was born in Kalady, a village in present-day Kerala.
- Revered as an avatar of Lord Shiva, it is believed that he mastered the Vedas when he was just 16.
- Philosophical Contributions:
 - At a very young age, Shankara started criss-crossing the length and breadth of India to spread his commentaries on the Brahama Sutras, Upanishads, and the Bhagavad Gita amid a rise in Jainism and Buddhism.
 - He is best known for his role in the development and propagation of Advaita Vedanta, a non-dualistic school of Hindu philosophy.
- The fundamental philosophy of Advaita Vedanta lies in the unity of atma (soul), or individual consciousness, and brahma or the ultimate reality.
- According to this philosophy of non-duality, God and humans are not two and the material world is an "illusion".
 - His most important work is his efforts to synthesize the six sub-sects, known as 'Shanmata.' 'Shanmata', which literally translates to 'six religions,' is the worship of six supreme deities.
 - He also founded 'DashanamiSampradaya,' which talks about leading a monastic life.
 - While Shankaracharya was a firm believer in ancient Hinduism, he condemned the 'Mimamsa school of Hinduism', which was purely based on ritual practices.
 - Four Mathas: He established four prominent monastic centers in India, each associated with one of the cardinal directions: Sringeri in the south, Dwarka in the west, Puri in the east, and Badrinath in the north.
- Death: Adi Shankaracharya is believed to have attained Samadhi (a state of deep meditation or realization) at the young age of 32 in Kedarnath in the Himalayas.

2. Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)

- The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) recently issued instructions for Residential Private Schools interested in joining SHRESHTA Scheme.

About Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA):

- The scheme aims to provide access to the best private residential schools for meritorious students from Scheduled Caste (SC) communities.
- It will provide scholarships to meritorious students from SC communities to study in private and NGO-run residential schools for Classes 9-12.
- The scheme is expected to provide admissions to around 3,000 students in Classes 9 and 11 each year.
- The core objectives of the scheme are to enhance the reach of the development initiatives of the government and fill in the gap in service-deprived SC dominant areas in the education sector.
- The scheme will collaborate with voluntary organisations to provide an environment that can help create conditions for socio-economic upliftment and the overall development of the SC communities.
- Implementation agency: The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
- The scheme is being implemented in two modes.
 - First, there are SHRESHTA schools, which consist of the best CBSE/ state board-affiliated private residential schools.
 - Under SHRESHTA, outstanding students from SC communities, across states and UTs, will be selected annually through the National Entrance Test for SHRESHTA (NETS) and will be admitted to these schools for education in Classes 9 through 12.
 - The schools that will be part of this scheme will be selected based on a performance score of above 75 percent pass rate in Class 10 and 12 board examinations over the past three years.

- The second mode is based on NGO and voluntary organisation-run schools and hostels. The institutions run by such organisations that run up to Class 12 will also be made part of the scheme.
- Eligibility:
 - Students whose annual parental income is less than Rs 2, 50,000 and who belong to SC communities are eligible to participate in this scheme.
 - Only those candidates who have passed or are appearing in Class VIII/X in the given academic session can apply for taking admission to Class IX/XI.
- The scheme will cover the tuition fee, the hostel fee, and the mess fees for qualifying students.
- Students will also be allowed to choose from a range of schools based on their merit.

3. Chang'e 6 Mission

- The China National Space Administration (CNSA) recently announced that the Chang'e 6 sample return mission is on track to land on the surface of the Moon in the first half of 2024.

About Chang'e 6 Mission:

- The Chang'e 6 mission is a planned lander designed to return samples from the lunar south pole.
- The mission aims to land on the Moon, collect samples from the lunar surface, and return them to Earth. This process will contribute crucial data to unravel the Moon's geological mysteries.
- Representing the first attempt to retrieve samples from the far side of the Moon, Chang'e 6 is set to bring back up to two kilograms of lunar samples, adopting a configuration similar to the successful Chang'e 5 mission.
- The mission involves international collaboration, with payloads from the European Space Agency (ESA) and the French space agency CNES.
 - ESA contributes a lunar surface ion tester, while CNES provides equipment for measuring radon gas and its decay products.
 - Additionally, an Italian laser corner reflector for radar instrument calibration and Pakistan's ICUBE-Q CubeSat will be part of the mission.
- Chang'e 6 will consist of both a lander and a rover.
 - The lander will touch down on the lunar surface, while the rover will explore specific regions, conduct experiments, and aid in the sample collection process.
- The returned samples will be made available to the global scientific community for study.

4. Qanat System

- Some of Africa's dry areas face serious water shortages due to minimal rainfall. An ancient system of drawing water from aquifers, the "qanat system", could help.

About Qanat system:

- It is an ancient type of water-supply system, developed and still used in arid regions of the world.
- It taps underground mountain water sources trapped in and beneath the upper reaches of alluvial fans and channels the water downhill through a series of gently sloping tunnels.
- The qanats have been used for centuries in arid and semi-arid parts of North Africa, the Middle East and Asia, where water supplies are limited.
- It's known by a variety of names, "foggara" in north Africa, "falaj" in Oman and "qarez" in parts of Asia.
- Many old qanats are still used in Iran and Afghanistan, chiefly for irrigation.
- It's a system that's managed by everyone and its benefits are shared.
- Some of the region's qanat systems, like those in Iran, are protected under heritage status.
- Significance of the system
 - The qanat is sustainable as it works with gravity and no electricity is needed. It can even be used to create clean energy.
 - Water lost to evaporation is minimal in comparison to surface water supplies.
 - It can have a wide scale impact. Qanats are multiple kilometres long and once this water hits a floodplain, it can irrigate multiple hectares of land.
 - It fosters social cohesion. Many people, with different skills, are involved in maintaining the system.
 - The lifespan of the system extends beyond that of a deep water well, which is only about 20 years. Tunnels do not clog as easily as wells.
 - The quality of water coming from the mountains is much better than water on the plains. It'll have lower salinity and be better for crops and people.

5. Thiruvalluvar Day

- Recently, the Prime Minister of India paid tributes to Saint Thiruvalluvar on Thiruvalluvar Day.

About Thiruvalluvar Day:

- Thiruvalluvar Day was first celebrated on May 17 and 18 in 1935.

- In the present time, it is usually observed either on January 15 or 16 in Tamil Nadu and is a part of Pongal celebrations.
- The occasion is named after and honours the poet, Thiruvalluvar

Who is Thiruvalluvar?

- He was a poet and philosopher, is regarded as a cultural icon by Tamils.
- He is fondly referred to as Valluvar by Tamils.
- His most popular work is Thirukkural, a collection of couplets on ethics, politics, economy and love.
- Thiruvalluvar's primary work Thirukkural contains 1330 couplets (kural) that are divided into 133 sections of 10 couplets each.
- The text is divided into three parts with teachings on dharma, artha, and kama (virtue, wealth and love).
- Each section covers a wide range of topics and imparts moral, ethical, and practical guidance to the readers.
- The couplets are composed in a concise and poetic form, making them easily memorable and quotable.

ANSWER WRITING

What is money laundering, and how is it a lifeline to organized crime operations around the world? Analyze the new provisions introduced in the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2023.

Money laundering is the process of hiding the source of money obtained from illegal sources and converting it to a clean source, thereby avoiding prosecution, conviction, and confiscation of the criminal funds. It is an illegal exercise that converts black money into white money.

Money Laundering is a lifeline to organized crime operations around the world in the following ways:

- **Terror financing:** Money obtained from illicit sources are laundered and used in terror financing. Mumbai blast 1993 was a classic example of money laundering as well as organized crime.
- **Drug Trafficking:** The large sums of money generated by drug trafficking are often illegal and must be laundered to make them appear legitimate. E.g.: Drug profits moving through the U.S. financial system are estimated to be as high as \$100 billion a year. The illicit drug trade fuels Canada's organized crime problem which is fueled by money obtained from illegal sources.
- **Insurgency in North-East:** In India also money earned through drug trafficking through Golden Triangle used in fueling insurgency in NE region.
- **Affecting national security and prosperity:** Large volumes of criminal money flowing through the countries threatens national security and prosperity, and undermines the integrity of the nation's financial system.

New provisions introduced in Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2023:

The government has amended money laundering rules to incorporate more disclosures for non-governmental organizations by reporting entities like financial institutions, banking companies or intermediaries.

- **Widening scope for KYC norms:** It has widened the scope of Know your Customer (KYC) norms to include Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs), non-profit organizations (NPOs) and those dealing in virtual digital assets (VDA) as reporting entities.
- **Politically Exposed Persons:** It has defined "Politically Exposed Persons" as individuals who have been "entrusted with prominent public functions by a foreign country, including the heads of States or Governments, senior politicians, senior government or judicial or military officers.
- **Provision for beneficial owner:** The lowering of ownership threshold from the previous 25% to 10%, thereby treating any individual or group holding 10% ownership in a reporting entity as a "beneficial owner" for the purpose of PMLA rules.
- **Cryptocurrency and virtual digital assets (VDAs):** The new rules have brought crypto currency and VDAs under the ambit of anti-money laundering law (AML).
- **Registration on Darpan portal:** Reporting entities are now required to register details of the client if it's a non-profit organization on the DARPAN portal of NITI Aayog

Positive aspects of recent changes:

- **Uniformity with RBI circular:** The move to define politically exposed persons under PMLA is to bring uniformity with a 2008 circular of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for KYC norms/anti-money laundering standards for banks and financial institutions, which had defined PEPs in line with FATF norms.
- **Ensuring more indirect participation:** Beneficial owners' share in shares or capital or profit of the company has been reduced from 25% to 10% to ensure more indirect participants within the reporting net.
- **Fulfillment of regulatory obligations:** Registering with details of clients on DARPAN portal will ensure some repository of basic information on all NGOs in the Darpan portal of NITI Aayog.

- Better identification of high-risk clients: By requiring more detailed information from clients during the due diligence process, financial institutions can better identify high-risk clients involved in money laundering.
- It will ensure compliance from Crypto and other digital assets service providers.

Conclusion

Effective measures against money laundering require a combination of legal, regulatory, technological, and collaborative efforts to identify and deter illicit financial activities, preserve the integrity of the financial system, and prevent criminal enterprises from profiting from their actions. The Amendment Rules bring about crucial changes that reinforce anti-money laundering efforts in India by providing more clarity on definitions and documentation requirements.

MCQs

- Consider the following statements about Punganur cows:
 - They are indigenous breed native to Andhra Pradesh.
 - The 2019 livestock census recorded the largest number of these cows in the state of Telangana.
 Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

(a) 1 only **(b) 2 only**
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- Guruvayur temple has been in the news recently. Which historical event happened here?

(a) E V Ramasamy Periyar launched the Dravidian movement in 1916.
(b) Vedaranyam March was organised to protest the salt tax imposed by Britishers.
(c) Veersalingam Pantulu launched Individual satyagraha in 1940.
(d) K. Kelappan launched satyagraha to secure the entry of untouchables.
- Consider the following:
 - Bacteria
 - Archaea
 - Fungi
 - Protozoans
 - Non-living viruses
 How many of the above are a part of human microbiota?

(a) Only two (b) Only three
(c) Only four **(d) All five**
- With reference to ‘Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)’ sometimes mentioned in the news while forecasting Indian monsoon, which of the following statements is/are correct?
 - IOD phenomenon is characterised by a difference in sea surface temperature between tropical
 - Western Indian Ocean and tropical Eastern Pacific Ocean.
 An IOD phenomenon can influence an El Nino’s impact on the monsoon.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only **(b) 2 only**
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- Widespread resistance of malarial parasite to drugs like chloroquine has prompted attempts to develop a malarial vaccine to combat malaria. Why is it difficult to develop an effective malaria vaccine?

(a) Malaria is caused by several species of Plasmodium
(b) Man does not develop immunity to malaria during natural infection
(c) Vaccines can be developed only against bacteria
(d) Man is only an intermediate host and not the definitive host
- With reference to the New Generation Akash (Akash-NG) missile, consider the following statements:
 - It is a type of Ballistic missile.
 - One of the primary features that distinguishes the Akash-NG from the original Akash missile is its longer range.
 - It is considered a force multiplier because it enhances the Air Force's ability to defend against multiple threats simultaneously.
 How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one **(b) Only two**
(c) Only three (d) None
- Which one of the following is the primary purpose of the “Drishti 10 Starliner UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)”, recently received by the Indian Navy?

(a) Combat operations and strike missions
(b) Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) in maritime environments
(c) Electronic warfare and communication jamming
(d) Cargo transportation and logistics support
- Consider the following statements regarding the Gautama Buddha:
 - He preached four Noble Truths.
 - He also propounded the concept of the eight-Fold Path’ or Ashtangika Marg.
 - He advocated a virtuous life of extreme austerity.
 How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one **(b) Only two**
(c) All three (d) None
- The Global Competitiveness Report is published by the

(a) International Monetary Fund
(b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
(c) World Economic Forum
(d) World Bank
- Consider the following communication technologies:
 - Closed-circuit Television
 - Radio Frequency Identification
 - Wireless Local Area Network
 Which of the above are considered Short-Range devices/technologies?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only **(d) 1, 2 and 3**