

Sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes**Why in News?**

- The Union government has formed a committee to ensure equitable distribution of benefits to Scheduled Castes (SCs) across the country.
 - The sub-categorisation of SCs comes after the Prime Minister's promise to look into the demand raised by the Madiga community of Telangana.

Sub-Categorisation within Scheduled Castes

- It is to identify and help the most backward among the SCs.
- In the last two decades, multiple states like Punjab, Bihar, and Tamil Nadu have tried to bring in reservation laws at the state level to sub-categorise SCs.
- In the last two decades, States like Punjab, Bihar, and Tamil Nadu have tried to bring in reservation laws at the State level in a bid to sub-categorise Scheduled Castes.

The Madiga Community

- It constitutes at least 50% of the total Scheduled Castes in Telangana. It has been struggling since 1994 for the sub-categorisation of SCs.
 - SCs form about 15% of the State's population, as per 2011 Census.

Legality of Sub-categorisation

- *E. V. Chinnaiah v State of Andhra Pradesh (2004)*: The Supreme Court through its 5-Judge Bench held that once a community is included in the Presidential List for Scheduled Castes under Article 341 of the Constitution, they become part of a single larger class of people, casting a wide net for the purposes of reservation.
 - It held that the State did not have the legislative power to create sub-classifications within this single class and that such an action would violate the Right to Equality.
- However, all plans are held up in courts as the Supreme Court forms its larger Constitution Bench (in *Davinder Singh Case*) to decide the matter.
 - The issue of sub-classification in reservations has been pending before a 7-Judge Constitution Bench for nearly two years without a hearing.

Committees for Sub-categorisation Committee of Secretaries:

- It is a five members committee comprising the Secretaries of the Home Ministry, Law Ministry, Tribal Affairs Ministry, and Social Justice Ministry and it is chaired by the Cabinet Secretary.
- Mandate: To look at strategies like special initiatives, focusing existing schemes towards them, etc.
- The Committee needs not to deviate into policy matters like reservation or break-up of SC quota for employment and education.
- There is no deadline given to present its findings. However, it has been asked to do so at the earliest.
- Previous Commissions: Justice P. Ramachandra Raju Commission (1996) National Commission (2007).

Arguments favouring sub-categorisation within Scheduled Castes

- Graded Inequalities: The principal argument for sub-categorisation of SCs has been the graded inequalities among SC communities.
 - The thrust of it has been that even among the marginalised, there are communities that have lesser access to basic facilities.
- Unequal Representation: Some communities are more backward and have less representation than others.
 - For instance, the Madiga community has claimed that the benefits, including that of reservation, meant for the SC category had been cornered by the Mala community, with the Madigas being left out.
- Legal Standpoint: A five-judge Bench headed by Justice Arun Mishra has affirmed the competence of the States to give preferential treatment to the weakest among the Scheduled Castes without depriving other castes of any benefit.
 - The Court has noted that the Scheduled Castes list contains many castes and cannot be treated as a homogeneous group.
- Equitable Distribution of Benefits: The Union government has formed a committee of Secretaries to evaluate and work out a method for the equitable distribution of benefits, schemes,

and initiatives to the most backward communities amongst the over 1,200 Scheduled Castes across the country.

Arguments against sub-categorisation within Scheduled Castes

- These are primarily based on the legal and practical challenges associated with it.
- Legal Challenges: The Supreme Court held that the State did not have the power to unilaterally sub-categorise communities in the list of SCs or Scheduled Tribes (STs).
 - The Constitution has provided that these lists can only be made by Parliament and notified by the President.
- Data of socio-economic status: The population data related to SC, ST, and OBC categories are not updated since the 2011 census.
 - It hampers the objective and scientific basis for sub-categorisation.
- Untouchability: The social and educational backwardness cannot be applied to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The special treatment is given to the SCs due to untouchability with which they have suffered since ages.

Scheduled Castes in India

- As per the 2011 Census, the total population of SCs in India is 16.6% (16.2% in 2001 Census) of the total population of India.
- Article 341 of Constitution of India defines Scheduled Caste with respect to any State or Union Territory.
- Constitutional Provisions:
 - Article 14: Guarantees equality before law.
 - Article 15 (4): The state is empowered to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the scheduled castes.
 - Article 16(4), 16 (4A) and 16 (4B): Provide for reservation in posts and services.
 - Article 17: Untouchability stands abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.
 - Article 23: It emphasises the importance of protecting individual freedom and dignity.
 - Article 24: It prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine, or hazardous occupation.
 - Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.
 - Article 330: Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.
 - Article 335: It permits laws that reduce the requirements or relax qualifications for members of SC/ST communities in appointments to public services and posts.
- Other Statutory Provisions:
 - RFCTLARR Act, 2013: Special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Sections 41 and 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which protect their interests.
 - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1898: This legislation was designed to provide a measure of protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to enforce their rights.

Conclusion

- The Constitution of India does not prohibit the Parliament to sub-categorise SCs but it needs to justify by the government that this move would be a 100% count of all castes – a caste census of each community and sub-community and their respective socio-economic data.
- The government should focus on the equitable distribution of benefits, schemes and initiatives to SCs population in India, as mandated by the Constitution and other statutory provisions.

ECONOMY

Ban on Commercial release of GM crops will be against National interest

Why in news?

- The Supreme Court has reserved its judgment on public interest litigations (PILs) challenging the government's decision to allow the commercial release of the GM mustard variant Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11).

GM Crop

- Conventional plant breeding involves crossing species of the same genus to provide the offspring with the desired traits of both parents.

- Genetic engineering aims to transcend the genus barrier by introducing an alien gene in the seeds to get the desired effects.
 - The alien gene could be from a plant, an animal or even a soil bacterium.
 - E.g. Bt cotton has alien genes from soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt).
 - It allows the crop to develop a protein, toxic to the common pest pink bollworm.
 - In Bt brinjal, a gene allows the plant to resist attacks of fruit and shoot borer.
- Seeds produced using genetic engineering are called Genetically Modified Seeds.

What is Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11?

- Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11) is a genetically modified (GM) hybrid variety of the mustard species *Brassica juncea*.
- DMH-11 is a genetically modified variant of Herbicide Tolerant (HT) mustard.
- It was developed using the genetic male sterility (GMS) technique, especially the "barstar-barnase" system, to make it herbicide resistant.

Legal position of genetically modified crops in India

- In India, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is the apex body that allows for commercial release of GM crops.
 - In 2002, the GEAC had allowed the commercial release of Bt cotton.
- Use of the unapproved GM variant can attract a jail term of 5 years and fine of Rs 1 lakh under the Environmental Protection Act, 1989.

Background: Ban on commercial release of GM crops will be against national interest

- Earlier, in 2017, GEAC had cleared the proposal for commercial cultivation of GM mustard. However, the Union Environment Ministry vetoed it and suggested that the panel hold more studies on the GM crop.
- In October 2022, GEAC again cleared the proposal for commercial cultivation of GM mustard – also known as DMH-11.
- Later, the petitioners, Gene Campaign and activist Aruna Rodrigues, challenged the government move to commercially release DMH-11.

News Summary: Ban on commercial release of GM crops will be against national interest

- The government told the Supreme Court that India already brings in and uses oil made from GM crops.
- It stated that opposition to this technology, based on groundless fears of negative effects, harms farmers, consumers, and industry.

Stand of govt. in SC

- Production increased and so has consumption
 - A total of 272.2 lakh hectares was under cultivation of oilseeds in 2010-11, this increased to 302.3 lakh hectares in 2022-23.
 - The average per capita oil consumption had also risen from 2.9 kg per year in 1950-1960 to 19.5 kg per year in 2022.
- Increasing demand for edible oil
 - In 2020-21, 13.45 million tonnes (54%) of the total edible oil demand was met through import worth about ₹1, 15,000 crore.
 - This included palm oil (57%), soybean oil (22%), sunflower oil (15%) and small quantity of canola quality mustard oil.
 - In 2022-23, 15.533 million tonnes (55.76%) of the total edible oil demand was met through import.
- Critical for food security of India
 - Mustard is the most important edible oil and seed meal crop of India.
 - Strengthening of plant breeding programmes, including use of new genetic technologies such as GE technology is critical for meeting emerging challenges in Indian agriculture.
 - This is also vital for ensuring food security while reducing foreign dependency.
- India is already importing & consuming a large quantity of edible oil from GM oilseeds
 - India imports about 55,000 MT of canola oil largely from GM canola seeds.
 - Similarly, nearly 2.8 lakh tonnes of soybean oil is being imported annually largely comprising GM soybean oil.
 - Most exporting countries such as Argentina, US, Brazil, and Canada cultivate GM soybean.

- Economic losses of crops due to weeds
 - The govt said India's annual economic losses of crops due to weeds is \$11 billion (Rs 1 lakh crore).
 - It also highlighted that annual value of herbicide currently used in India is Rs 4,500 crore even without Herbicide Tolerant (HT) crops.
 - HT crops provide effective weed control and it will be detrimental to ban development of HT crops for Indian agriculture as labour is expensive and not available.
- DMH-11 hybrid has shown increased per-hectare yield by 25-30% over the traditional varieties
 - It further added that mustard is one of the highest oil-bearing of oilseeds in India. Hence, domestic production of edible oils will rise considerably.

PRELIM FACTS**1. Serious Fraud Investigation Office**

- The Supreme Court, while dismissing a petition for quashing a complaint filed by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), has left a crucial question of law open i.e., whether SFIO are police officer(s) under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

About Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO):

- It is a corporate fraud investigating agency set up by the Government of India.
- The SFIO was established on 21st July, 2015, and operates under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- Section 211 of the Companies Act, 2013, accorded a statutory status to the SFIO.
- Objective: The core objective of the SFIO is to be an investigative and law enforcement agency to detect and prosecute or recommend to prosecute white-collar frauds or crimes.
- Types of Investigations: SFIO will usually take up the following types of cases sent by the Central Government:
 - Complex cases needing investigation across multi-discipline and inter-departmental affairs.
 - Cases with a huge monetary impact on the public.
 - Cases where investigation can lead to the cleaning up of systems and the implementation of changes in laws and procedures.
 - Serious fraud cases sent by the Department of Company Affairs.
- SFIO can also take up cases on its own only when decided by the Director of the SFIO, and also giving the reasons for taking up the case in writing.
- Upon assignment of a case to the SFIO, no other investigative agency can proceed with an investigation for any offence under the Act.
- The Central Government can ask the SFIO to investigate a company in the following cases:
 - When it receives a report from the Registrar or Inspector under Section 208 of the Companies Act 2013.
 - When the company itself passes a special resolution and requests an investigation.
 - Where there is a huge monetary impact on the public or for other large-scale public interest cases.
 - When any Central Government or State Government department makes a request for an investigation.
- Organisational Structure:
 - It consists of experts in the fields of accountancy, forensic auditing, law, information technology, investigation, company law, capital markets and taxation.
 - SFIO is headed by a Director as Head of Department in the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India.
 - The Director is assisted by Additional Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Senior Assistant Directors, Assistant Directors Prosecutors, and other secretarial staff.
- Headquarters: The headquarters of SFIO is in New Delhi, with five regional offices in Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Kolkata.

2. Veerbhadra Temple

- The Prime Minister performed darshan and puja at Veerbhadra Temple in Andhra Pradesh.

About Veerbhadra Temple:

- It is also known as the Lepakshi temple.
 - The literal meaning of the word is Lepa + Akshi, an embalmed eye or a painted eye.

- It is dedicated to Veerabhadra (the fiery incarnation of Lord Shiva).
 - According to Hindu mythology, Daksha insulted his daughter Sati and her husband Shiva at a grand sacrifice he had organised.
 - Unable to bear the humiliation, Sati immolated herself. To avenge her form of the wrathful Veerabhadra.
- Notable features:
 - It has shrines dedicated to Shiva, Vishnu, Papanatheswara, Raghunatha, Rama and other deities.
 - It exhibits the interchange of human values and socio-cultural traditions from 11th century Chalukyan Period to 15th century early Vijayanagara period.

3. Indian Tectonic Plate

- Researchers recently unveiled new seismic data indicating that the Indian tectonic plate is splitting in two beneath the Tibetan plateau.

About Indian Tectonic Plate:

- It is a minor tectonic plate located in the north east hemisphere.
- It is bound by four major tectonic plates. North of the Indian plate is the Eurasian plate; to the south east is the Australian plate; to the south-west is the African plate; and to the west is the Arabian plate.
 - As the Indian plate is moves northward relative to the Eurasian plate and collides with it, a convergent boundary is created.
 - On the opposite side, the Indo-African boundary is divergent.
 - The western Indo-Arabian boundary is lateral relative to each other, giving rise to a transform boundary.
 - It was previously thought that the Indian and Australian plates formed one single plate as there is no clear type of boundary but recent seismologic evidence suggests that the two plates will have a transform boundary, as the drift velocities of these two plates are different even if the general direction of motion of the two plates is similar.
- The collision of the Indian plate with the Eurasian plate about 50 million years ago resulted in the erection of the Himalayan Mountains.
- As the Indian plate is still active today and drifts at a velocity of about 5 cm per year, earthquakes occur in the northern part of the plate.
- Because of the low-grade metamorphism that resulted in the collision of the Indian plate with the Eurasian plate, many micaceous minerals are mined in the northern part of the country; in fact, India is the greatest producer of mica blocks and splitting.

4. Tomahawk Missile

- Japan recently signed a deal with its ally, the United States, to buy 400 long-range Tomahawk missiles.

About Tomahawk Missile:

- It is a US-made long-range cruise missile used for deep-land attack warfare.
- It can be launched from a ship or submarine and deliver its warhead precisely to a target at a long range.
- It flies at low altitudes to strike fixed targets, such as communication and air-defense sites, in high-risk environments where manned aircraft may be vulnerable to surface-to-air missiles.
- Features:
 - It is designed to fly at subsonic speed while maintaining a low altitude, making it difficult to detect on radar.
 - It uses tailored guidance systems to manoeuvre at such low elevations.
 - It has an accuracy of about 5 meters (16 feet).
 - The 6-meter (18.4-foot) long missile has a range of up to 2,400 km (1,500 miles) and can travel as fast as 885 km (550 miles) per hour.
 - Tomahawks are launched vertically from ships, but they can be launched horizontally from torpedo tubes on attack submarines or from external launchers attached to a submarine's hull.
 - Propulsion: It is powered by a solid propellant during its launch phase. Thereafter, it is powered by a turbofan engine that does not emit much heat, which makes infrared detection difficult.

- It uses satellite-assisted navigation and TERCOM (Terrain Contour Matching) radar to guide it to a target.
- It is capable of twisting and turning like a radar-evading fighter plane, skimming the landscape at an altitude of only 30–90 metres (100–300 feet).
- It can carry either conventional or nuclear payloads.

5. Caddisflies

- Researchers at Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University recently discovered a novel species of Caddisfly, named *Rhyacophila masudi sp. nov.*, in Jammu and Kashmir.

About Caddisflies:

- Caddisflies are moth-like insects that are attracted to lights at night and live near lakes or rivers.
- Distribution: They are found worldwide, usually in freshwater habitats but sometimes in brackish and tidal waters.
- Features:
 - Adult caddisflies are commonly 3 to 15 millimetres in length.
 - Like all insects, caddisflies have 6 legs, 2 antennae, and 3 body parts.
 - Generally dull brownish, adult caddisflies resemble moths, with hairy wings and long antennae, but caddisflies do not have the long siphoning mouthparts that butterflies and moths have.
 - Caddisflies hold their wings tent-like over their bodies when they are not flying.
 - Like stoneflies, mayflies, and dobsonflies, immature caddisflies are aquatic, living in streams and lakes.
 - Caddisfly larvae look similar to the larvae of mayflies, aquatic beetles, and other aquatic insects, but can usually be distinguished by the presence of a "case."
- Most caddisfly larvae construct and live in a protective case made from small pebbles, twigs, or other debris. The larvae build these cases using silk produced from glands in their mouths.
 - They feed primarily on plant juices and flower nectar, though a few are predaceous.
- Importance:
 - Caddisflies are a vital component of aquatic ecosystems. The insects play a crucial role in the food chain.
 - Not only do they serve as a primary food source for various fish species, they also contribute to water purification by filtering algae and other potentially problematic organisms.

ANSWER WRITING

Q. The Green Hydrogen Mission holds significant potential in addressing both energy security concerns and advancing the global fight against climate change. Evaluate.

Answer: Green hydrogen — also referred to as ‘clean hydrogen’ — is produced by using electricity from renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power, to split water into two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom through a process called electrolysis. The Union Government recently notified the green hydrogen and green ammonia policy aimed at boosting the domestic production of green hydrogen to 5 million tonnes by 2030 and making India an export hub for the clean fuel.

Green hydrogen is an emerging option that will help reduce India’s vulnerability to such price shocks. The Cabinet has cleared India’s Rs 20,000 cr National Green Hydrogen Mission to make the country a global green hydrogen hub.

Advantages of Green hydrogen

- It is a clean-burning molecule, which can decarbonize a range of sectors including iron and steel, chemicals, and transportation.
- Renewable energy that cannot be stored or used by the grid can be channelled to produce hydrogen.
- India, being a tropical country, has a significant edge in green hydrogen production due to its favourable geographical conditions and abundant natural resources.
- Producing hydrogen from renewables in India is likely to be cheaper than producing it from natural gas.

Significance of Green Hydrogen in tackling energy challenges

- Green hydrogen energy is vital for India to meet its Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) Targets and ensure regional and national energy security, access and availability.
- Green Hydrogen can act as an energy storage option, which would be essential to meet intermittencies (of renewable energy) in the future.

- In terms of mobility, for long distance mobilisations for either urban freight movement within cities and states or for passengers, Green Hydrogen can be used in railways, large ships, buses or trucks, etc.
- India is the world's fourth largest energy consuming country (behind China, the United States and the European Union), according to the IEA's forecast, and will overtake the European Union to become the world's third energy consumer by the year 2030.
- Realising the impending threats to economies, the Summit will see several innovative proposals from all over the world in order to reduce dependence on use of fossil fuels.
- The scale of interest for 'plucking the low hanging fruit' can be gauged by the fact that even oil-producing nations such as Saudi Arabia where the day temperature soars to over 50° C in summer, is prioritising plans to manufacture this source of energy by utilising 'idle-land-banks' for solar and wind energy generation.
- It is working to establish a mega \$5 billion 'Green hydrogen' manufacturing unit covering a land-size as large as that of Belgium, in the northern-western part of the country.
- India is also gradually unveiling its plans. The Indian Railways have announced the country's first experiment of a hydrogen-fuel cell technology-based train by retrofitting an existing diesel engine; this will run under Northern Railway on the 89 km stretch between Sonapat and Jind.
- The project will not only ensure diesel savings to the tune of several lakhs annually but will also prevent the emission of 0.72 kilo tons of particulate matter and 11.12 kilo tons of carbon per annum.

Challenges

- The 'production cost' of 'Green hydrogen' has been considered to be a prime obstacle.
- According to studies by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IREA), the production cost of this 'green source of energy' is expected to be around \$1.5 per kilogram (for nations having perpetual sunshine and vast unused land), by the year 2030; by adopting various conservative measures.
- The global population is growing at a rate of 1.1%, adding about 83 million human heads every year on the planet.
- As a result, the International Energy Agency (IEA) forecasts the additional power demand to be to the tune of 25%-30% by the year 2040.
- Thus, power generation by 'net-zero' emission will be the best solution to achieve the target of expert guidelines on global warming to remain under 1.5° C.
- This will also be a leap forward in minimising our dependence on conventional fossil fuel; in 2018, 8.7 million people died prematurely as result of air pollution from fossil fuels.
- India has made good progress in decarbonization growing the share of renewable energy, energy efficiency & fuel transition.
- There is growing interest and hype for using hydrogen in multiple applications such as Hydrogen-based Agro vehicles, Hydrogen-powered passenger trains, Hydrogen in aviation etc.

Way forward

- As India is scaling up to the target of having 450 GW of renewable energy by 2030, aligning hydrogen production needs with broader electricity demand in the economy would be critical.
- The industrial sectors like steel, refining, fertilizer & methanol sectors are attractive for Green Hydrogen adoption as Hydrogen is already being generated & consumed either as a chemical feedstock or a process input.
- The public funding will have to lead the way in the development of green hydrogen, but the private sector has significant gains too to be made by securing its energy future.
- India requires a manufacturing strategy that can leverage the existing strengths and mitigate threats by integrating with the global value chain.
- The green hydrogen has been anointed the flag-bearer of India's low-carbon transition as Hydrogen may be lighter than air, but it will take some heavy lifting to get the ecosystem in place.
- Enforcing time-bound mid- and long-term policies would inspire the private sector to invest more in green hydrogen.
- India should aim to produce 4-6 million tonnes of green hydrogen per annum by the end of the decade and export at least 2 million tonnes per annum.

MCQs

1. With reference to the India-Iran relations, consider the following statements:
 1. Bilateral ties deteriorated after India stopped Iranian oil imports following US exiting the Iran nuclear deal and imposing sanctions against Iran.
 2. India's relationship with Iran is strategically important for securing its interest of accessing the Leviathan Gas Field in Israel.
 3. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has both India and Iran as members, contributing to their diplomatic ties.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) **1 and 3 only** (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Panjgur region has been in the news recently. It is located in which of the following country?

(a) Iran (b) **Pakistan**
(c) Afghanistan (d) Iraq
3. Consider the following statements:
 1. India has registered a significant decline in multidimensional poverty in recent years.
 2. The National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI) covers a greater number of indicators than the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (GMPI).
 Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) **Both 1 and 2** (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Hague Apostille Convention, 1961 is related to

(a) Framework for international settlement agreements resulting from mediation.
(b) Control all sources of marine pollution and prevent sea pollution.
(c) Recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.
(d) **Simplification of the global circulation of public documents.**
5. Consider the following:
 1. National Framework of Climate Services (NFCS)
 2. Panchayat Mausam Sewa Portal
 3. Agro-Meteorological Advisory Services
 which of the above services have been launched by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)?

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) **1, 2 and 3**
6. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), sometimes seen in news is the initiative of

(a) G20 Group
(b) OECD
(c) **European Union (EU)**
(d) USA
7. Consider the following statements with reference to the Global Good Alliance for Gender Equity and Equality:
 1. It was launched on the sidelines of the Annual Meeting of World Economic Forum.
 2. It was launched with the support and endorsement by WEF and Government of India.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) **Both 1 and 2** (d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. Consider the following statements regarding Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
 1. ADHD is the neurodevelopmental disorders of childhood diagnosed at an early age.
 2. Children with ADHD might have trouble paying attention or controlling impulsive behaviours.
 3. ADHD does not last into adulthood.
 How many of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) Only one (b) **Only two**
(c) All three (d) None
9. Consider the following statements:
 1. Cervical cancer is both preventable and curable if detected early.
 2. Cervical cancer is usually caused by an inherited genetic mutation.
 3. The best way to prevent cervical cancer is through surgery to remove the cervix.
 How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) **Only one** (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None
10. Consider the following statements:
 1. Kutch is the only place in the world where fresh dates without the need to ripen or soften, are economically grown, traded and consumed.
 2. Currently, only one fruit from Gujarat has received the Geographical Indications (GI) tag.
 Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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