

Farmers' Protest and MSP Demand**Why in News?**

- A major demand of the farmers protesting in Delhi is for the enactment of a law to guarantee minimum support prices (MSP) for all crops, as per the formula recommended by the Dr M S Swaminathan Commission.
- This comes at a time when a committee appointed by the central government in July 2022 continues to deliberate on ways to make MSP more effective and transparent.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) Regime in India

- Background:
 - The Food-Grain Enquiry Committee, established by the Nehru administration in 1957, was the first attempt to address the agricultural earning issue.
 - However, it turned out to be insignificant.
 - Then, in 1964, Lal Bahadur Shastri formed the Food Grain Price Committee (under LK Jha), to push for a MSP regime.
 - Despite the fact that the report was quickly accepted by the Shastri government, the first MSP announcement was made in 1967.
 - Thus, the MSP regime came into existence as a policy decision and the government set up the Agricultural Prices Commission for fixing MSP for crops.
 - The commission was renamed as the CACP in 1985.
- About MSP:
 - MSP is a form of market intervention (a policy decision not enforceable by law) by the Government to insure agricultural producers against any sharp fall in farm prices during bumper production years.
 - These are announced by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (Chaired by the Prime Minister of India).
 - The recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops forms the basis of these announcements.
- The CACP considers the following factors when recommending MSPs –
 - A commodity's demand and supply;
 - Its cost of production;
 - Market price trends (both domestic and international);
 - Inter-crop price parity;
 - The terms of trade between agriculture and non-agriculture (the ratio of farm input and farm output prices);
 - A minimum of 50% as a margin over cost of production; and
 - The likely implications of an MSP on consumers of that product.
- Objectives
 - MSPs are a guarantee price for farmer's produce from the Government to prevent the farmers from distress sales and to procure food grains for public distribution.
 - E.g., if the market price for a commodity falls below the specified minimum price due to bumper production and a market glut, government agencies will buy the entire quantity supplied by farmers at the announced minimum price.
- Crops covered:
 - Government announces MSPs for 22 mandated crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane (total 23).
 - Crops covered by MSPs include:
 - 7 types of cereals (paddy, wheat, maize, bajra, jowar, ragi and barley),
 - 5 types of pulses (chana, arhar/tur, urad, moong and masur),
 - 7 oilseeds (rapeseed-mustard, groundnut, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, safflower, nigerseed),
 - 4 commercial crops (cotton, sugarcane, copra, raw jute).

2022 Committee

- Background
 - This panel was constituted seven months after farmers who had gathered at Delhi's border called off their year-long protest, after the Prime Minister announced the repeal of the farm laws.
 - The committee's subject matter has three points: MSP, natural farming, and crop diversification.

- However, the terms of reference do not include a legal guarantee for MSP.
- About
 - The committee was notified by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in July 2022.
 - The committee, which has 26 members, is headed by Sanjay Agrawal, a former agriculture secretary.

Term of reference of the committee

- To promote Zero budget natural farming (ZBNF).
 - ZBNF guides farmers toward sustainable farming practices, which helps to retain soil fertility, ensure chemical-free agriculture, and ensure low production costs (zero cost), thereby increasing farmers' income.
- To provide suggestions on 5 points regarding natural farming including -
 - Suggestions for programmes and schemes for value chain development, protocol validation and research for future needs.
 - Support for area expansion under the Indian Natural Farming System by publicity and through involvement and contribution of farmer organizations.
- To change crop patterns keeping in mind the changing needs of the country.
- To recommend measures to strengthen the Agricultural Marketing System in response to the country's changing needs.
 - This is to ensure higher value to farmers through remunerative prices for their produce by capitalizing on domestic and export opportunities.
- To provide suggestions on 4 points related to crop diversification including -
 - Mapping of existing cropping patterns of agro-ecological zones of producer and consumer states;
 - Strategy for diversification policy to change the cropping pattern according to the changing needs of the country;
 - Arrangement for agricultural diversification and system to ensure remunerative prices for the sale of new crops;
 - Review and suggestion on micro irrigation scheme.
- To make MSP more effective and transparent.
 - It will also make recommendations to give CACP more autonomy as well as measures to make it more scientific.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**PM Modi's visit to the United Arab Emirates****Why in News?**

- PM Modi is on an official visit to the United Arab Emirates. This is his seventh visit to the UAE since 2015 and the third in the last eight months.

India – UAE Bilateral Relationship**Political relations**

- India and the UAE established diplomatic relations in 1972. Since then, their relationship has grown manifold.
- In January 2017, India and UAE signed a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership Agreement.
- The strong bilateral relations have received impetus from time-to-time with exchange of high-level visits from both sides.
 - In February 2019, UAE invited India as the "Guest of Honour" to address the Inaugural Plenary of 46th Session of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.
 - PM Modi paid his third visit to the UAE in August 2019. He was awarded the highest civilian award of UAE called 'Order of Zayed'.
 - Crown Prince of UAE visited India for the second time in January 2017 as the Chief Guest at India's Republic Day celebrations.
- The foundation stone laying ceremony for the first traditional Hindu Temple in Abu Dhabi was held in April 2019.
- In February 2022, PM Modi and Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan held a Virtual Summit.
 - Both the leaders issued a Joint Vision Statement – "Advancing the India and UAE Comprehensive Strategic Partnership: New Frontiers, New Milestone".
- UAE was the guest country at G-20, being held under India's presidency.

Trade Relation

- India-UAE trade rose to USD 85 billion in 2022-23, making the UAE India's third-largest trading partner for 2022-23 and India's second-largest export destination.
 - India is the UAE's second largest trading partner.
- Both the countries are expecting to achieve the target of USD 100 billion in trade before the G-20 meeting in Delhi in September 2023.

Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and UAE

- India-UAE CEPA was signed on 18 February 2022 in New Delhi during the India-UAE Virtual Summit.
 - In March 2022, India announced the unveiling of the CEPA with the UAE.
- It covers almost all the tariff lines dealt in by India (11,908 tariff lines) and the UAE (7581 tariff lines)

Investment

- Since the signing of CEPA, UAE has emerged as the fourth largest investor in India during 2022-23. It was seventh largest investor in 2021-22.
- In the last fiscal, FDI from the UAE to India jumped over three-fold to \$3.35 billion from \$1.03 billion in 2021-22.

NRI Remittances from UAE to India

- The annual remittances made by the large Indian community in UAE (estimated to be around 3.3 million) amount to US\$ 17.56 billion for year 2018.

Energy Cooperation

- In 2017, the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) and the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Ltd. (ISPRL) signed an MoU to establish a strategic crude oil reserve in the city of Mangalore (Karnataka).
- ADNOC is also involved in exploring the possibility of storing its crude oil at ISPRL's underground oil storage facility at Padur in Karnataka.
- A consortium led by ONGC including Indian Oil and Bharat Petro Resources, has been awarded a 10 per cent stake in the Lower Zakum Concession.

News Summary: PM Mod's visit to the United Arab Emirates

- During his visit to UAE, PM Narendra Modi met UAE's President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan in Abu Dhabi.
- During this meeting, India and the UAE signed eight pacts to bolster cooperation in key areas.

Key pacts signed

- Bilateral Investment Treaty Signed
 - Bilateral Investment Treaty was signed by the two sides. This agreement will be a key enabler for further promoting investments in both countries.
- Energy cooperation
 - A memorandum of understanding (MoU) has also been signed on cooperation in the field of electrical interconnection and trade.
 - This opens new areas of collaboration in the field of energy, including energy security and energy trade.
- Fostering regional connectivity
 - For the IMEC, first announced during the G20 Summit 2023, India and the UAE have formed an "Intergovernmental Framework Agreement.
 - This would build on previous understandings and cooperation on this matter and foster India and the UAE cooperation furthering regional connectivity.
- MoU on cooperation in Digital Infrastructure Projects
 - This will create a framework for a wide-ranging cooperation, including investment cooperation, in the digital infrastructure sector.
 - It will also facilitate sharing of technical knowledge, skills and expertise.
- Agreement on interlinking of the instant payment platforms - UPI (India) and AANI (UAE):
 - This will facilitate seamless cross-border transactions between the two countries.
 - This follows the MoU on interlinking payment and messaging systems signed in July 2023 during Hon'ble PM's visit to Abu Dhabi.
- Agreement on inter-linking domestic debit/credit cards - RuPay (India) with JAYWAN (UAE):

- This will enhance the universal acceptance of RuPay across the UAE.
- Cooperation protocol between the National Archives of the two countries
 - This protocol will shape extensive bilateral cooperation in this field including restoration and preservation of archival material.
- MoU for cooperation in the field of heritage and museums
 - This would foster engagement between the two countries aimed at supporting of the Maritime Heritage Complex at Lothal, Gujarat.

Other highlights of the visit

- Interaction at the Indian Community Event - "AHLAN MODI" in UAE
 - PM Modi addressed the Indian community in the UAE at 'AHLAN MODI', an event organized in his honour by the Indian community in the UAE.
- Temple inauguration
 - On February 14, PM Modi will inaugurate the Bochasanwasi Shri AksharPurushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha (BAPS) Mandir.
 - This is the first Hindu stone temple in Abu Dhabi.
 - BAPS a denomination of the Swaminarayan Sampradaya, a Vaishnav sect of Hinduism.
 - Features of the temple
 - The Abu Dhabi temple is a traditional stone Hindu temple with 7 shikhars.
 - 7 shikhars (spires) are representative of 7 Emirates of the UAE.
 - Built in the traditional Nagar style, the temple's front panel depicts universal values, stories of harmony from different cultures, Hindu spiritual leaders and avatars.
 - The height of the temple is 108 ft, length 262 ft and width 180 ft. While the external facade uses pink sandstone from Rajasthan, the interior uses Italian marbles.
 - Apart from 15 value tales from Indian civilisation, stories from the Maya civilisation, Aztec civilisation, Egyptian civilisation, Arabic civilisation, European civilisation, Chinese civilisation and African civilisation have been depicted.

PRELIM FACTS**1. Dhokra Shilpkala**

- Chhattisgarh's Ocher Studio is helping to preserve India's 4,000-year-old craft- Dhokra Shilpkala
- About Dhokra Shilpkala:
- The word "Dhokra" is believed to be derived from the Dhokra Damar tribes, who are the traditional metal smiths of Central India.
 - The origins of Dhokra Shilpkala can be traced back to the tribal communities residing in the regions of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha, where it evolved as an integral part of their cultural and religious practices.
 - Technique and Process: What sets Dhokra Shilpkala apart is its remarkable technique of metal casting, which involves using the lost wax casting method, also known as cire perdue.
 - Artistry and Designs:
 - Its design has rustic charm and the organic nature of its designs.
 - Artisans draw inspiration from nature, mythology, and everyday life, incorporating motifs such as animals, birds, deities, and tribal symbols into their creations.
 - From miniature figurines and jewellery to larger-than-life sculptures and functional objects, Dhokra Shilpkala encompasses a wide range of artistic expressions.
 - Issues: The rapid pace of urbanization, coupled with the rise of mechanized production techniques, has threatened the livelihoods of traditional artisans and endangered this ancient craft.

What is Lost wax method?

- The process begins with the creation of a clay core, which serves as the base for the final metal sculpture.
- Artisans then coat this clay core with a layer of beeswax, meticulously sculpting the intricate designs and patterns by hand.
- Once the wax model is complete, it is covered with layers of clay, forming a mold around the wax pattern.
- The entire structure is then heated, allowing the wax to melt and drain out, leaving behind a cavity in the shape of the original sculpture.
- Molten metal, typically a combination of brass and bronze, is poured into this cavity, filling the space left by the melted wax.

- After cooling and solidifying, the clay mold is broken away, revealing the final metal casting.

2. Frozen Smoke

- Researchers have developed a sensor made from "frozen smoke" that uses artificial intelligence techniques to detect formaldehyde in real time at concentrations as low as eight parts per billion, far beyond the sensitivity of most indoor air quality sensors.

About Frozen smoke:

- The frozen smoke, technically known as aerogel, is an extraordinary material.
- It was originally developed in the 1930s.
- The name aerogel comes from the combination of the Greek word "aero", meaning air, and "gel", since aerogels are derived from gels.
- It is hailed as a miracle material.
- Properties
 - Aerogel can claim a low density, high thermal resistivity and a highly porous structure.
 - The texture of aerogel is similar to a fine, dry sponge, but feels much lighter
 - In fact, aerogel holds the record as the lightest solid in the world.
 - When pressed softly, aerogel will return to its original form, but when pressed harder, a dimple forms. Put aerogel under too much pressure, however, and it will shatter like glass into many tiny pieces.
 - They are composed mostly of air and can be used to remove contaminants.

What is Formaldehyde?

- It is a common Volatile organic compound (VOC) and is emitted by household items including pressed wood products (such as MDF), wallpapers and paints, and some synthetic fabrics.
- For the most part, the levels of formaldehyde emitted by these items are low, but levels can build up over time.
- Formaldehyde can lead to serious health problems with prolonged exposure even at low concentrations.

3. Halogens

- For the first time, chemists have synthesised an interhalogen compound exhibiting a unique central fluorine atom coordinated by four BrF₅ groups.

About Halogens:

- Halogens are any of the six non-metallic elements that constitute Group 17 (Group VIIa) of the periodic table.
- The halogen elements are: fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), iodine (I), astatine (At), and tennessine (Ts).
- The word halogen means "salt-producing", because halogens react with metals to produce many important salts, of which sodium chloride—table salt, or halite—is best known.
- Properties:
 - Halogens are so reactive that they do not occur as free elements in nature. They are the most reactive non-metals.
 - The halogen atoms carry seven valence electrons in their outermost electron shell.
- This accounts for their higher reactivity and tendency to gain one electron and form ionic bonds or share electrons with other elements to form covalent bonds.
 - Among all the halogens, fluorine is the most reactive, and Iodine is the least reactive of all.
 - In combined form, fluorine is the most abundant of the halogens in Earth's crust.
 - Halogens are the only group on the periodic table that has elements in the solid, liquid, and gas phase at room temperature. At normal temperature and pressure, chlorine and fluorine are gases, bromine is a liquid, and iodine and astatine are solids.
 - They are powerful oxidizing agents.
 - They have very high electronegativities.
 - Halogens have a tendency to form hydrogen halides, which are potent acids when they combine with hydrogen.

4. Kalasa-Banduri Project

- The National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) recently deferred the decision on diverting forest land from the Kali and Sahyadri tiger reserves for the construction of a part of the Karnataka government's Kalasa-Banduri Project.

About Kalasa-Banduri Project:

- The project involves the construction of dams and a canal system to divert water from the Mahadayi River, located in Goa, to the Malaprabha River (a tributary of the Krishna River) basin in Karnataka.
- The main goal of the project is to meet the drinking water needs of the districts of Belagavi, Dharwad, Bagalkot, and Gadag in Karnataka.
- Though the project was first proposed in the early 1980s, it has remained on paper owing to a dispute between Karnataka, Goa, and Maharashtra.
- As per plans, barrages are to be built against Kalasa and Banduri streams — tributaries of Mahadayi — and water diverted towards Karnataka's parched districts.

Key facts about Mahadayi River:

- Origin: It rises in the Western Ghats from the Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary in Khanapur taluk of Karnataka's Belagavi district.
- The river travels 35 km in Karnataka, 82 km in Goa before joining the Arabian Sea at Panji (North-Goa).
- Also called Mandovi in Goa, Mahadayi is a rain-fed river that is shared between Karnataka and Goa for their water needs.
- The Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary is located on the island of Chorao in the Mandovi River.
- Major Tributaries: KalasaNala, BanduriNala, SurlaNala, HaltarNala, PotiNala, MahadayiNala, PansheerNala, Bail Nala and AndherNala.

5. Fund of Funds Scheme

- According to a Crisil assessment called Prabhaav, the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) scheme has enabled investments to the tune of around 4x of the amount drawn with Rs 17,534 crore invested in 938 startups.

About Fund of Funds Scheme:

- The Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) Scheme was approved and established in 2016 with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crore.
- Funding to start ups: Under FFS, the Scheme does not directly invest in startups, instead provides capital to SEBI-registered AIFs, known as daughter funds, who in turn invest money in growing Indian startups through equity and equity-linked instruments.
- Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been given the mandate of operating this Fund through selection of suitable daughter funds and overseeing the disbursement of committed capital.
- AIFs supported under FFS are required to invest at least 2 times of the amount committed under FFS in startups.

Key facts about Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI):

- It was established under an Act of Parliament in 1990.
- It is the Principal Financial Institution engaged in the promotion, financing & development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and the coordination of the functions of the various institutions engaged in similar activities.
- Objective: To offer loans (both direct and indirect) to MSMEs to help in addressing the development and financial gaps in the ecosystem of MSMEs.
- It helps MSMEs in acquiring the funds they require to grow the market, develop and commercialize their technologies and innovative products.
- It was made responsible for administering the Small Industries Development Fund and National Equity Fund.

ANSWER WRITING

Q. Discuss the role of Rajya Sabha in strengthening the fundamentals of our parliamentary democracy.

Answer: The Rajya Sabha, constitutionally the Council of States, is the upper house of the bicameral Parliament of India. The genesis of the Rajya Sabha can be traced to the Montague-Chelmsford report of 1918 and, consequently, the Government of India Act, 1919, which provided for a second federal chamber of Parliament.

Asserting the federal nature of the Indian polity, Rajya Sabha ensures healthy bicameralism not only as a House for second thought but is also a guardian of a State's rights as a House of correction.

Significance of Rajya Sabha:

- Permanent Body: Unlike the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution, but one-third of its members retire after every second year.
 - This ensures continuity and also brings about a fusion of new and old in the House.
 - This type of arrangement is designed to secure the representation of past as well as current opinion and help in maintaining continuity in public policy.
- Review and Revaluation Role: Rajya Sabha helps in a deeper review of laws, as it complements the first chamber in securing greater executive accountability.
 - It checks hasty, defective and ill-considered legislation made by the Lok Sabha by making provision of revision and thought.
 - It also provides a platform to the small and regional parties to present their views.
- House of Checks and Balances: Since the 'Lok Sabha' decisions may go in favor of the populist sentiment and force the members to go contrary to the best judgment, the Rajya Sabha keeps a check and balance on it.
 - Unlike the House of Lords in Britain, the Rajya Sabha members do not hold the hereditary membership rights.
- Voice of the States: The process of indirect elections also makes its way to the Indian parliamentary system as the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies based on proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
 - It acts as a conduit between the states, people, and Parliament, furthering the principles of decentralization by lending an independent voice to the states.
 - The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.
- Promotes Participatory Democracy: Twelve members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President of India for 6 years term for their contributions towards arts, literature, sciences, and social services.
 - This feature of the Rajya Sabha makes it even more democratic and participatory as eminent people making significant contributions to society, make their way to the highest echelons of Indian Politics.

Challenges faced by Rajya Sabha:

- Limited Powers Related to Money Bills: A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill.
 - It should return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, either with recommendations or without recommendations.
 - The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.
 - In both the cases, the money bill is deemed to have been passed by the two Houses.
- Bypassing the Rajya Sabha:
 - In some cases, ordinary bills are being passed in the form of a Money Bill, circumventing the Rajya Sabha and giving rise to the question about the very efficacy of the upper house of Parliament.
- Issues with the Provision of Joint Sitting: The President can summon both the Houses to meet in a joint sitting in case of deadlock. In such a case, the sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha and not of Rajya Sabha.
 - Since the Lok Sabha has a larger membership in a joint sitting generally the will of the Lok Sabha prevails over Rajya Sabha.
- Other Limitations: A no-confidence motion cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
 - In addition, it exercises a limited role in the functioning of the Public Accounts Committee and has no part in the Estimates Committee.

Conclusion

- The Rajya Sabha has seen a memorable journey through lively debates, informed discussions and its ability to handle complex issues in the interest of the nation.
 - Indeed, it has also seen frictions and a rise in disruptions which is certainly a matter of concern for all stakeholders.
- But even through the ups and downs of Indian politics, the Rajya Sabha has remained a vanguard for political and social values, a melting pot of culture and diversity and overall, a relentless flag-bearer of sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic called India.

MCQs

1. Consider the following statements with reference to the Electoral Bonds Scheme (EBS) which has been recently declared as unconstitutional.
 1. It allowed corporations and individuals to anonymously donate money to political parties.
 2. Electoral bonds were interest-free bearer instruments like Promissory Notes, with 100% tax exemption.
 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
2. The T.K. Vishwanathan recently submitted its report. It deals with which of the following subject?
 - (a) Mediation**
 - (b) One nation one Election
 - (c) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
 - (d) Sub-categorisation of Scheduled Caste
3. The term 'Digital Twin' has been in the news, it is associated with which of the following?
 - (a) Language Learning Model
 - (b) Planning & design of infrastructure**
 - (c) Unified Payments Interface
 - (d) Cyber Security
4. Consider the following statements with reference to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In):
 1. It is an executive body.
 2. It acts as the National agency for cyber security.
 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
5. Regarding the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), consider the following statements:
 1. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is based on the recommendations of the CACP.
 2. It is an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
 3. The CACP recommends MSPs for all the crops grown in India.
 How many of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) Only one
 - (b) Only two**
 - (c) All three
 - (d) None
6. Regarding India-UAE Relations, consider the following statements:
 1. The two countries signed agreements on interlinking of digital payment platforms- UPI (India) and AANI (UAE).
 2. Bharat Mart aims to integrate retail, warehousing, and logistics services at Jebel Ali Free Trade Zone in Dubai, potentially boosting exports from India's micro, small, and medium sectors.
 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. Consider the following statements:
 1. A Marine Heat Wave (MHW) is an extreme event when a sea region's surface temperature rises 3-4°C above its average for at least five days.
 2. The Extreme Event Attribution (EEA) technique assesses how much human-induced climate change affects specific extreme weather events.
 Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2**
8. Consider the following statements:
 1. A recession entails two consecutive quarters of GDP decline.
 2. A technical recession occurs when a sustained decline in economic activity persists.
 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**
9. With reference to INSAT-3DS, consider the following statements:
 1. It is a collaborative effort between NASA and ISRO to augment the Meteorological services.
 2. Launch Vehicle used for INSAT-3DS is Geosynchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV-F14), which aims to deploy the INSAT-3DS into the Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO).
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only**
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
10. Consider the following statements:
 1. Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve (STR) is located at the junction of the Eastern and the Western Ghats in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve in Karnataka.
 2. The Aadhi Karuvannarayar Bomma Deviyar temple is located inside the STR.
 3. The Uppiliya Naicker community visits the Aadhi Karuvannarayar Bomma Deviyar temple in the Maasi Magam festival.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only**
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3