

**NATIONAL SOCIAL ISSUES- WOMEN, POPULATION, URBANISATION, EMPOWERMENT ETC****Kuki and Zomi Group**

The Government of India is looking at concluding peace talks with the 23 Kuki and Zomi groups in Manipur.

**Background**

- Manipur was a princely state before merging with the Indian Union on 15th October 1949. It has been inhabited by ethnic communities including Nagas, Kukis and Meiteis.
- Merger of Manipur and the delay in the conferring of full fledged statehood (granted in 1972) to it was greatly resented by the people of Manipur.
  - Separate aspirations and perceived insecurity regarding overlapping claims over natural resources led various ethnic communities move apart.
- Following ethnic clashes between the Nagas and Kukis in the early 1990s, a number of Kuki outfits were formed as a means to counter Naga hegemony and assertion. Consequently, Kuki National Front (KNF) was formed in 1998.
  - The areas in Manipur which National Socialist Council of Nagalim-Issac Muivah - NSCN - IM (formed in 1988) is demanding be merged with Nagaland as part of greater Nagalim included large areas of Kuki inhabitancy.
- Meanwhile, Zomi Reunification Army (ZRA) was formed in 1997 whose objective is to protect the interests of the Paite community from the 'onslaught of any community or group'.
- However in 2008, 20 militant groups related to Kukis and Zomis under two umbrella organizations, Kuki National Organisation (KNO) and United People's Front (UPF) signed Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreement with the Government of India and Government of Manipur. The agreement aims to discuss demands put forward by the extremist groups and bring peace in Manipur.

**GEOGRAPHY****Dallol Geothermal Field**

Researchers have found an aquatic environment on the Earth with complete absence of any form of life.

**About:**

- The study, published in the journal, Nature Ecology and Evolution, revealed that any form of microbial life was absent in the hot, saline, hyperacid ponds of the Dallol geothermal field in Ethiopia.
- The study helps in understanding the limits of habitability and presents evidence that there are places even on Earth's surface which are sterile though they contain liquid water.

**Dallol geothermal field:**

- Dallol is a unique, terrestrial hydrothermal system in Ethiopia. Dallol lies in the evaporitic plain of the Danakil depression at the Afar Triangle, in the prolongation of the Erta Ale basaltic volcanic range.
- It is known for its unearthly colors and mineral patterns, and the very acidic fluids that are discharging from its hydrothermal springs.
- The intrusion of basaltic magma in the marine sedimentary sequence of Danakil resulted in the formation of a salt dome structure, where the hydrothermal system is hosted.
- The wider area of Dallol is known as one of the driest and hottest places on the planet. It is also one of the lowest land points, lying 125 m (410 ft) below mean sea level.

**CONSTITUTION AND POLITY****The Citizenship Act, 1955: Sections 5(1)(F) And 10(2)**

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on cancelled the citizenship of Chennamaneni Ramesh, a TRS MLA from Vemulawada in north Telangana.

**About:**

- A son of freedom fighter parents, Ramesh has been a citizen of Germany in the past, and had acquired Indian citizenship in 2009. The MHA has cancelled his citizenship on the ground of misrepresentation of facts at the time of applying for citizenship in 2008.

- He did not disclose that he had not lived in India for 12 months before the date of the application for Indian citizenship, even though he had made multiple trips to Germany during this period. This was in violation of The Citizenship Act, 1955, and the Rules under it.
- Thus he obtained registration of citizenship under section 5(1)(f) by means of fraud, false representation and concealment of facts and his action attracts provisions of section 10(2) of the Act. This makes him liable to be deprived of his Indian citizenship.

#### Sections 5(1)(f) and 10(2) of The Citizenship Act, 1955:

- These sections deal with grant of citizenship and the authority of the government to cancel the same.
- Section 5(1)(f) says: The Central Government may register as a citizen of India any person if a person who, or either of his parents, was earlier citizen of independent India, and has been residing in India for one year immediately before making an application for registration.”
- Section 10(2) says: The Central Government may deprive any such citizen of Indian citizenship, if it is satisfied that the registration or certificate of naturalisation was obtained by means of fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact.
- The law, however, also provides for checks to ensure that citizenship is not cancelled arbitrarily. Section 10(3) of the Act says, “The Central Government shall not deprive a person of citizenship under this section unless it is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that person should continue to be a citizen of India.”

#### Legal Framework For Illegal Migrants

The Home Minister Amit Shah’s announcement in the Rajya Sabha that a National Register of Citizens (NRC) will be implemented across India, and repeated again in Assam, has ignited interest in the existing legal framework in India for illegal migrants.

#### About:

- The first enactment made for dealing with foreigners was the Foreigners Act, 1864, which provided for the expulsion of foreigners and their arrest, detention pending removal, and for a ban on their entry into India after removal.
- The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, empowered the government to make rules requiring persons entering India to be in possession of passports. This rule also granted the government the power to remove from India any person who entered without a passport.
- The Foreigners Act, 1946 empowers the government to make provisions for regulating the entry of foreigners into India. Its most important provision is that the ‘burden of proof’ lies with the person, and not with the authorities. This has been upheld by a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court.
- The Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 empowers district magistrates in all States and Union Territories to set up tribunals to decide whether a person staying illegally in India is a foreigner or not.
- The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 was introduced for the detection and deportation of illegal migrants who had entered India on or after March 25, 1971.
- One factor for its failure was that it did not contain any provision on ‘burden of proof’ similar to the Foreigners Act, 1946.
- In 2005, in the Supreme Court not only quashed the IMDT Act but also closed all tribunals in Assam functioning under the Act. It, then, transferred all pending cases at the IMDT tribunals to the Foreigners Tribunals constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964.

#### Bill to Change Stature of Official Languages

Recently, a private member’s bill was introduced in the ongoing Winter Session of the Parliament to give all 22 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution the stature of national official languages.

#### This proposed (Constitutional Amendment) Bill seeks to amend:

- Original Provision: Article 343 of the Constitution, which states that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.
- Proposal: The bill proposes to substitute this with, “the official language of the Union in addition to Hindi in Devanagari script shall be the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to this Constitution”.

- Original Provision: Subclause-3 of the Art. 343 which states that “Parliament may by law provide for the use of the English language”.
- Proposal: The bill seeks to add to this subclause, “Parliament may by law provide for the use of the English language or the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to this Constitution”.
- Purpose: As India is known for unity in diversity- also enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution, it is necessary that all the regional languages recognized in the Eighth Schedule be encouraged, developed and used as the official language of the Union. This will promote national integrity.

### **GOVERNANCE- WELFARE SCHEMES, E-GOVERNANCE, SERVICES ETC.**

#### **Aalmi Tablighi Ijtima**

In Madhya Pradesh, the four-day Aalmi Tablighi Ijtima, world's biggest Islamic Congregation began in Bhopal. More than one million people from 54 countries are expected to attend the congregation which will continue till 25th November.

#### **About:**

- Alami Tablighi Ijtima is a forum for delivering some important religious-spiritual messages to Muslims around the world. Scholars speak on a variety of subjects including the Islamic way of life and the Six Principles.
- One of the most prominent features of Alami Tablighi Ijtima is that it has no political affiliation.
- Ijtima started in the era of Nawabs in Bhopal. The first Alami Tablighi Ijtima took place in Bhopal in 1944 and only 14 people attended it then. Now the number has increased to millions.
- Thousands of people from various countries across the world including Russia, France, Indonesia, Malaysia, Iraq and Saudi Arabia have reached Bhopal to participate in this event.

### **INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS- BILATERAL, GROUPINGS, ORGANISATIONS**

#### **Mk 45 Gun System**

The US State Department has approved the sale of 13 MK 45 5 inch/62 caliber (MOD 4) naval guns and some other equipment worth \$1 billion to India for use against warships, anti-aircraft and shore bombardment. The items will be manufactured by BAE Systems Land and Armaments.

#### **About:**

- The MK 45 is a fully automatic naval gun system that is installed on ships and provides a Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS) range of more than 20 nautical miles (36 km) along with improved propelling charge.
- MK 45 is an upgraded version with a 62 caliber barrel, strengthened gun and mount subsystems, advanced control system enhancements, greater range and firepower, a reduced signature and low maintenance gun shield.
- This system of guns is currently in use by the US Navy on their fleet of Ticonderoga class cruisers and Arleigh Burke class destroyers.
- Other countries that have been sold the MOD 4 naval guns are Japan, Australia and South Korea. The US may also sell these guns to other allies including Britain and Canada.
- The Indian government had requested the US to buy up to 13 MK 45 5 inch/62 caliber (MOD 4) naval guns and 3,500 D349 Projectile 5 inch/54 caliber (MOD 1) ammunition.

#### **Bougainville**

The people of Bougainville (a small South Pacific island) have voted for a referendum to gain independence from Papua New Guinea. If the referendum is passed, Bougainville would become the world's newest and possibly the smallest independent country.

#### **Background**

- Bougainville is currently a province of Papua New Guinea- one of the most populous Pacific island states. It forms the part of the Solomon Islands archipelago.
- Bougainville has a population of around 300,000 people comprising of 21 distinct language groups.

- In the late 1970s, a decentralized system of provincial government was introduced in Bougainville. The current autonomy arrangements were implemented following the constitutional enactment of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.
- The Bougainville Peace Agreement, signed in 2001, brought autonomy and an end to the violent conflict between the people of Bougainville and the government of Papua New Guinea.

### **Budapest Convention**

India maintained its status as a non-member of the Europe-led Budapest Convention, even as it voted in favour of a Russian-led UN resolution to set up a separate convention.

#### **About:**

- The Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (CETS No.185) is also known as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime or the Budapest Convention.
- It is the first international treaty seeking to address cybercrime by harmonizing national laws, improving investigative techniques, and increasing cooperation among nations.
- The following offences are defined by the Convention: illegal access, illegal interception, misuse of devices, computer-related fraud, offences related to child pornography, and offences related to copyright and neighbouring rights.
- Timeline: It was opened for signature in Budapest in 2001 and it entered into force in 2004.
- Participants: It was drawn up by the Council of Europe with the active participation of the Council of Europe's observer states Canada, Japan, Philippines, South Africa and the United States. As of September 2019, 64 states have ratified the convention.
- Non-participants: Brazil and India have declined to adopt the Convention on the grounds that they did not participate in its drafting. Russia opposes the Convention, stating that adoption would violate Russian sovereignty.

#### **Russian-led UN resolution:**

- The Russian proposal entitled “Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes” was recently passed in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Third Committee 88-58, with 34 absentions.
- The proposal, which India voted in favour of, creates a committee to convene in August 2020 in New York to establish a new treaty through which nation-states can coordinate and share data to prevent cybercrime.

### **General Security of Military Information Agreement (Gsomia)**

In a major policy reversal, South Korea has decided to continue a 2016 military intelligence-sharing agreement with Japan that it previously said it would terminate amid ongoing tensions over wartime history and trade.

#### **About:**

- Previously, South Korea had decided to discontinue the intelligence pact called the General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA) by November 22, unless Japan decided to review its export control measures.
- The idea to exchange intelligence between Japan and South Korea under GSOMIA was felt amidst a growing threat from North Korea, especially when it started conducting nuclear tests and developing ballistic missiles. The agreement was eventually signed in November 2016.
- In recent years, the relationship between South Korea and Japan has deteriorated, given the territorial dispute over the Dokdo islands — known as Takeshima in Japan. While South Korea controls them, the islands are claimed by Japan.

## **INDIAN ECONOMY**

### **Nomura's Food Vulnerability Index (NFVI)**

According to a new report by Nomura Global Market Research, India is ranked 44 out of 110 countries in Nomura's Food Vulnerability Index (NFVI).

#### **About:**

- Nomura's Food Vulnerability Index (NFVI) ranks countries on the basis of their exposure to large swings in food prices.
- NFVI has three components: (1) country's GDP per person, (2) the share of food in household consumption and (3) the net food imports. Typically, lower per capita GDP, higher share of

food in household consumption and high net food imports would make a country more vulnerable to spikes in food prices.

Key findings:

- The 50 countries most vulnerable to food price surges in the coming months largely belong to the Emerging Market group. The top 50 together account for almost 60 per cent of the global population.
- India has been ranked 44 out of 110 countries; a higher rank is worse.
- At 4.6%, India's retail inflation for October touched a 16-month high because of the jump in food prices. Food inflation grew by almost 8% – almost double the rate of overall retail inflation. Key items that contributed to this rise were pulses (inflation rate 12%) and vegetables (inflation rate 26%) and fish and meat (inflation rate 10%).
- Nomura is an Asia-headquartered financial services group with an integrated global network spanning over 30 countries.

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### **ENVIRONMENT- CONSERVATION, BIO-DIVERSITY AND ISSUES**

#### **Jing Kieng Jri**

Researchers from Germany investigated living root bridges of in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya. They have proposed to integrate them in modern architecture around the world, and potentially help make cities more environment-friendly.

About:

- The jing kieng jri or living root bridges — aerial bridges built by weaving and manipulating the living roots of the Indian rubber tree — have been serving as connectors for generations in Meghalaya.
- Spanning between 15 and 250 feet and built over centuries, the bridges, primarily a means to cross streams and rivers, have also become world-famous tourist attractions.
- A root bridge uses traditional tribal knowledge to train roots of the Indian rubber tree, found in abundance in the area, to grow laterally across a stream bed, resulting in a living bridge of roots.
- The process begins with placing of young pliable aerial roots growing from *Ficus elastica* (India rubber) trees in hollowed out *Areca catechu* or native bamboo trunks. These provide essential nutrition and protection from the weather, and also perform as aerial root guidance systems.
- Over time, as the aerial roots increase in strength and thickness, the *Areca catechu* or native bamboo trunks are no longer required.

### **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY- EVERYDAY SCIENCE, SPACE, NUCLEAR, DEFENCE ETC**

#### **Etvax Vaccine**

The researchers of the University of Gothenburg in Sweden have developed a potential Diarrhea vaccine.

About:

- Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC) bacteria are a primary cause of diarrhea, leading to substantial illness and death in children in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Currently there is no ETEC vaccine available on the market for use in children in ETEC high-risk areas.
- Now, an oral ETEC vaccine candidate, named ETVAX, was developed at University of Gothenburg in collaboration with Scandinavian Biopharma, Stockholm.
- ETVAX consists of inactivated *E. coli* bacteria expressing high levels of protective antigens and the ETEC-based B subunit protein LCTBA.
- Science journal, *The Lancet*, reports that it has been proved safe and effective in an early-stage clinical trial in Bangladesh against enterotoxigenic *E. coli* diarrhea in children from 6 months to 5 years of age.

#### **Secretagoin (SCGN)**

Scientists at the CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB) in Hyderabad have demonstrated the role of a protein secretagoin (SCGN) in increasing insulin action in obesity-induced diabetes. These findings were published in the latest issue of the journal *iScience*.

About:

- Secretagogen is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SCGN gene. The encoded protein is a secreted calcium-binding protein which is found in the cytoplasm.
- CCMB said that the findings established SCGN as a functional insulin-binding protein with therapeutic potential against diabetes.
- They show that SCGN binds to insulin and protects it from various stresses, increases its stability and adds to its action. It said various kinds of cellular stresses can result in loss of structure and function of insulin, ultimately leading to diabetes.  
The scientists have shown injection of SCGN (found at lower levels in diabetic patients) in obese diabetic mice clears excess insulin from circulation and reduces fat mass.
- The Researchers said that SCGN would soon become a diagnostic marker, and one should check its potential in diabetes management.

**PRELIMS SPECIFIC FACTS- INDICES, DAYS, EVENTS, AWARDS ETC****World Fisheries Day, 2019**

Department of Fisheries organized a function to celebrate the World Fisheries Day in New Delhi.

About:

- The day is celebrated every year on November 21 throughout the fishing communities to highlight the importance of lives of water creatures to humans.
- It started in 1997 where “World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers” met at New Delhi leading to formation of “World Fisheries Forum” with representatives from 18 countries and signed a declaration advocating sustainable fishing practices.

Related Info:

- The Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Blue Revolution” - Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries launched in 2016 for a period of 5 years made vital contributions towards the development of fisheries sector in terms of fish production and productivity.
- The annual production of fisheries in India has reached up to 13 million metric tonnes and the Ministry is working on achieving target of 20 million metric tonne in the next five years.

**Global Bio-India Summit, 2019**

India’s first largest biotechnology conference - the Global Bio-India (GBI) Summit, 2019 concluded in New Delhi.

About:

- The three-day event was organized by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India along with Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).
- The Department plans to turn the GBI into an annual event with support from all stakeholders.
- The Summit provided an opportunity to showcase the potential of India’s biotech sector to the international community, identify, create opportunities and deliberate on the key challenges in the areas of Bio-pharma, Bio-Agri, Bio-Industrial, Bio-Energy and Bio-Services and allied sectors.

Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC):

- Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) is a not-for-profit Section 8, Schedule B, Public Sector Enterprise, set up by Department of Biotechnology (DBT).
- It has been setup as an Interface Agency to empower the emerging Biotech enterprise to undertake strategic research and innovation.

**QUOTE OF THE DAY**

**Time isn’t the main thing. It’s the only thing.**

## DAILY ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE

**Qns: In India, language is not only a reflection of the diversity of the country but is also the carrier of the caste system, cultural oppressions and societal inequalities. Comment.**

Ans:

UNESCO has recognized India as one of the most linguistically diverse countries, having 22 scheduled languages, hundreds of local languages and dialects. However, social tension and conflicts arising from linguistic chauvinism have led to growth of divisive tendencies and present a major threat to the social fabric, economic development and survival of democracy in India.

Linguistic diversity as a source of social strife

Caste system:

- Usage or prominence of a particular language often reflects the dominance of one community in the Indian society. For example, Sanskrit, most of the times has been associated with the dominance of Brahmanism in society. The idea of 'purer' forms of language and its distinction from 'dialects' propagates the influence of a particular caste or community which marginalises all the other 'impure' forms.

Cultural oppression:

- There is a north-south divide mainly due to attempts of imposition of Hindi as the link-language of India. This has roots in anti-Brahmanism Dravidian movements in South India, which opposed caste based society and Hindi was also seen as a language that perpetuates a 'backward' culture of caste and gender oppression.
- Masses speaking regional languages often face discrimination in terms of sharing of political power, employment, economic status, etc.
- People migrating from undeveloped regions to cities face discrimination because of unfamiliar language and customs.
- Ethnic clashes and violence emerge out of complexities of linguistic and ethnic politics, thereby promoting regionalism. For eg: riots in Assam in the early 1980s, Anti-Hindi riots in southern India by ethnic Dravidians in 1965, etc.

Societal inequalities

- Linguistic diversity along with regional developmental deficit creates social inequalities which tend to produce social conflicts among different caste groups. For example demands of reservation by Jats, Marathas, Patels.
- While English is considered a language which is devoid of caste conscious vocabulary, it is also known as the language of educated elites and has created a new class divide. Majority of the jobs being created in India, particularly in the service sector are dominated by English language speakers.

Way Forward

- Government should be sensitive towards the people's aspirations. Any attempt of forceful imposition of any one language on masses should be refrained.
- Advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence should be used to preserve and protect the languages under threat of extinction.
- Programme like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat is a step in the right direction to promote unity in diversity.

Conclusion

- The need today is to respect, protect and nurture the diversity of our nation so that unity is ensured. The problem needs to be addressed at societal level, in which the communities voluntarily engage in conservation of language diversity that is part of cultural wealth. Multilingual education should be acknowledged in education, administrative systems, cultural expression and even cyber space. Apart from this, it is also important to be aware of the hierarchical structures associated with the languages. The collective awareness can then create more sensitivity, bring more empathy towards linguistic differences and play an important role in unifying the country against the cultural oppression, casteism and social inequalities.

**DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS MCQs**

- With reference to the Global Bio-India (GBI) Summit, 2019, consider the following statements:
  - It was organized by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) along with Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).
  - Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) has been setup as an Interface Agency to empower the emerging Biotech enterprise to undertake strategic research and innovation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (a) **Both 1 and 2** (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- In a particular region in India, the local people train the roots of living trees into robust bridges across the streams. As the time passes, these bridges become stronger. These unique 'living root bridges' or 'jing kieng jri' are found in:
  - Meghalaya** (b) Nagaland
  - Assam (d) Sikkim
- Dallol geothermal field is a unique, terrestrial hydrothermal system in:
  - Ethiopia** (b) Egypt
  - U.S.A (d) Mexico
- With reference to the all-India Household Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), consider the following statements:
  - It is conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO).
  - It is designed to collect information on the consumption spending patterns of households across the country, both urban and rural.

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
- With reference to the legal framework in India for illegal migrants, consider the following statements:
  - In the Foreigners Act, 1946, 'burden of proof' lies with the authorities, and not with the person.
  - The Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 empowers district magistrates in all States and Union Territories to set up tribunals to decide whether a person staying illegally in India is a foreigner or not.

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  - According to Section 10(2) of the act the Central Government may register as a citizen of India any person if a person who, or either of his parents, was earlier citizen of independent India, and has been residing in India for one year immediately before making an application for registration.
  - According to Section 5(1)(f) of the act Central Government may deprive any such citizen of Indian citizenship, if it is satisfied that the registration or certificate of naturalisation was obtained by means of fraud.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
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- With reference to the World Fisheries Day, 2019, consider the following statements:
  - The day is celebrated every year on November 21 throughout the fishing communities to highlight the importance of lives of water creatures to humans.
  - It started in 1997 where "World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers" met at New Delhi.

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
- Recently seen in news, India is buying the MK 45, a fully automatic naval gun system from which of the following country?
  - U.S.A** (b) U.K
  - France (d) Russia
- Who among the following established the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School in 1885, Lahore?
  - Lala Lajpat Rai** (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - Bipin Chandra Pal (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Enterotoxigenic E. coli (ETEC) bacteria are a primary cause of which of the following disease?
  - Diarrhea** (b) Cholera
  - Dengue (d) Typhoid
- Aalmi Tablighi Ijtima, world's biggest Islamic Congregation have recently begun in which of the following places?
  - New Delhi (b) **Bhopal**
  - Coimbatore (d) Udupi
- With reference to the Budapest Convention, consider the following statements:
  - The Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe is also known as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime or the Budapest Convention.
  - India is a member since its adoption in 2001.

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
- With reference to the Secretagogin, consider the following statements:
  - It is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SCGN gene.
  - The encoded protein is a secreted calcium-binding protein which is found in the cytoplasm.

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