

History of India Nepal Border Dispute

Nepal decided to include a map on its Rs 100 currency note, depicting certain areas administered by India in Uttarakhand as part of its territory.

Nepal's Map on Currency Notes Sparks Controversy Amid Tensions with India

- **Parliament Reaction:** The map was adopted by consensus in Nepal's Parliament four years ago.
- In contrast to 2020 when the new map was embraced, the recent decision to feature it on the currency note has been met with skepticism and criticism in Nepal.
- **India's Response:** India asserted that such "unilateral measures" by Nepal would not alter the ground reality. India stated that discussions regarding boundary matters are in progress through an established platform.

However, it seems that Kathmandu is dissatisfied with the pace and urgency of this process.

India Nepal Border Dispute

The India Nepal border dispute is about a 372-sq-km area that includes Limpiadhura, Lipulekh, and Kalapani at the India-Nepal-China trijunction in Uttarakhand's Pithoragarh district. Nepal has claimed for long that these areas belong to it both historically and evidently.

Genesis of the India Nepal Border Dispute

- **Treaty of Sugauli:** The treaty at the end of the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814-1816, resulted in Nepal ceding a portion of its territory to the East India Company.
- Article 5 of the treaty revoked Nepal's rulers' jurisdiction over the land situated to the east of the Kali River.
- Maps issued by the British Surveyor General of India in 1819, 1821, 1827, and 1856 showed the Kali River as originating in Limpiadhura.
- **Publishing of New Map:** The next map, published in 1879, used the name of the river in the local language: "Kuti Yangti".
- The map that was published in 1920-21 retained the name Kuti Yangti but it identified a different "Kali" which was shown as a stream originating from a temple site, and joining the main stream about a kilometre downstream.
- However, the last map issued by the British before they left India in 1947 showed the initial position of the Kali River originating in Limpiadhura.
- **Transition Following India-China War:** Until 1962, villages in this area—Gunji, Nabhi, Kuti, and Kalapani, also recognized as Tulsi Nyurang and Nabhidang were included in the Nepal government census, and residents paid land revenue to the Kathmandu government.
- Following the war between India and China, India approached King of Nepal asking for permission to use Kalapani, which was strategically located close to the trijunction, as a base for the Indian Army.
- **India-Nepal Dispute resolution Talks:** Prime Minister I K Gujral (April 1997-March 1998) promised to give up these areas if Nepal was able to produce evidence for its claim.
- In July 2000, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee assured Nepal that India had no interest in Nepali territory. However, the mechanism led by the two nations did not make progress.
- During the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Nepal in 2014, both nations agreed to set up a boundary working group for speedy settlement of the border issue in Kalapani and Susta.
- Susta is a 145-sq-km area that had fallen on the Indian side after the River Gandak changed course.

- **Kalapani:** It is a valley that is administered by India as a part of the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand. It is situated on the Kailash Mansarovar route.
- **Limpiadhura:** It forms the international boundary between Nepal and China and is considered the origin of Kali (Mahakali) river which demarcates the border between the two countries.
- **Lipulekh:** Lipulekh Pass is a high altitude mountain pass situated in the western Himalayas at an height of 5,334 metre or 17,500 feet. It is an International mountain pass between India, China and Nepal.

Frictions in India Nepal Relations

- **Deterioration of Indo-Nepal Relations Post-2015:** The goodwill of the 2005-14 period when India mediated the transition of Nepal into a secular federal republic deteriorated in 2015.

- Maoists rejected the Indian suggestion that Nepal's new constitution should be delayed until the concerns of the Terai parties were addressed.
- Erosion of Trust and Strategic Pivot: The 134-day blockade of Nepal, commencing in September 2015 created significant distrust against India.
- Nepal initiated a trade and transit agreement with China to establish an alternative source for the supply of essential goods.
- In 2020, Nepal spearheaded efforts to garner parliamentary consensus for Nepal's new map, which officially incorporated the 372 sq km area in Uttarakhand and pledged to bring it back.
- India's Response: India condemned Nepal's "cartographic aggression" as unacceptable but emphasized that the issue must be resolved through diplomatic channels based on evidence.
- Difference in Map of 2024 from 2020: Unlike 2020, when the new map was adopted by Parliament, there is no consensus on putting the map on the currency note.
- Call for Dialogue: Resolving the issue through dialogue has been advocated, avoiding actions that could provoke drastic measures from India.
- Despite the in-principle agreement on resolution through appropriate platforms based on evidence, India and Nepal have not fixed a timeframe or called a meeting for the purpose.

Kali River

- River Kali is the largest and the most important river of the Kumaon region.
- Border Countries: It forms the border between India and Nepal, draining both Eastern Kumaon and Western Nepal.
- Tributaries: Saryu, Gori, Kuti, Dhauri East and Ramganga East.
- Saryu is the largest tributary, which rises in the north-west area of Bajjnath in Central Kumaon. It merges with the Kali River at Pancheshwar.
- The temple towns of Bajjnath and Pancheshwar are important settlements along the Saryu River.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY[GS-III]

Achieving Net Zero Emissions in the Agrifood System, World Bank Report

A new World Bank report, Recipe for a Livable Planet: Achieving Net Zero Emissions in the Agrifood System has been released.

Key Highlights from the Report World Bank Report On Agrifood System

Emission Reduction Potential in the Global Agrifood System: The global agrifood system offers an opportunity to reduce nearly one-third of the world's greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). This can be done through accessible and affordable measures, while ensuring the continued sustenance of a growing population. The report outlines actions that every country can take. These measures enhance food security and help the food system better withstand climate change, and protect vulnerable people during this transition.

Recipe for a Livable Planet Report: It is the first comprehensive global strategic framework for mitigating the agrifood system's contributions to climate change.

It shows how the system that produces the world's food can cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while continuing to feed the world.

- Leveraging the Agrifood System for Climate Change Solution: The agrifood system is a huge, untapped source of low-cost climate change action.
- Unlike other sectors, it can have an outsized impact on climate change by reducing emissions and drawing carbon naturally from the atmosphere.
- Investment Imperative for Agrifood Emission Reductions: The benefits of investing in reducing agrifood emissions outweigh the costs.
- Annual investments must rise to \$260 billion by 2030 to halve agrifood emissions and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.
- Currently, twice the amount is spent annually on agricultural subsidies which have negative environmental impacts.
- Investing in these initiatives would result in benefits of over \$4 trillion with enhancements in human health, food and nutrition security, increased job quality and profits for farmers, and heightened carbon retention in forests and soils.

- Agrifood System: It includes the following subsectors: crops, livestock, forestry, aquaculture, and fisheries.

- It encompasses activities of farming, harvesting, fishing, livestock-rearing, storing, processing, transporting, selling, buying, eating, and disposing of our food.

Challenges Posed by Agrifood Systems

- GHG Emissions: Agrifood generates almost a third of GHG emissions, averaging around 16 gigatons annually.
- This is about one-sixth more than all of the world's heat and electricity emissions.
- Pollution From Developing Countries: Three-quarters of agrifood emissions come from developing countries, including two-thirds from middle-income countries.
- Financing Gap: There is insufficient investment in cutting agrifood emissions, and agrifood lags other sectors in financing for climate action.
- Finance for reducing or removing emissions in the agrifood system remains low at 2.4 percent of total mitigation finance.

Actions Suggested by the World Bank Report

- High-income countries can lead the way: This can be done by giving more support to low- and middle-income countries so they can adopt low-emission farming methods and technologies.
- This includes technical assistance for forest conservation programs that generate high-integrity carbon credits.
- They can also shift subsidies away from high-emitting food sources. This would reveal their full price and help make low-emission food options cheaper.
- Role of Middle-income countries: They can curb up to three-quarters of global agrifood emissions through greener practices.
- These include reducing emissions from livestock and rice, investing in healthy soils, and cutting food loss and waste — and using land more efficiently.
- One-third of the world's opportunities to reduce agrifood emissions relate to sustainable land use in middle-income countries.
- Role of Low-income countries: They can start by avoiding the mistakes made by richer countries and seizing climate-smart opportunities for greener and more competitive economies.
- Preserving and restoring forests would promote sustainable economic development in low-income countries, given more than half of their agrifood emissions come from clearing forests to produce food.
- Comprehensive Approach to Achieving Net Zero Emissions: Emissions need to be reduced in food systems, including in fertilizers and energy, crop and livestock production, and packaging and distribution across the value chain from farm to table.

PRELIM FACT

1. Glyptothorax punyabratai

India's leading institute for fish genetic resources ICAR-NBFGR has recently identified a new species of catfish, *Glyptothorax punyabratai*, in the Tung Stream of Brahmaputra River drainage system.

This is a new catfish species. It has been named in honour of Dr. Punyabarata Das, the founding director of ICAR-NBFGR.

The species was collected from Tung Stream, a tributary of the Tissa River in Arunachal Pradesh.

Features-

- A) They are known for adapting their bodies that enable them to cling onto rocks in fast-flowing waters.
- B) It stands out because of its unique body shape, size, and tough, armor-like skin, making it easy to recognize.

Habitat and Distribution— It lives in certain freshwater areas in India.

Ecological Significance Of *Glyptothorax Punyabratai*

- 1) It plays an important role in maintaining ecological balance and functioning.
- 2) Its presence contributes to the regulation of prey populations and nutrient cycling.

Significance Of This Discovery

- 1) It highlights the importance of continued exploration and conservation efforts in safeguarding our natural heritage.
- 2) This newfound species adds to the rich biodiversity of the north-eastern region.

NOTE-ICAR-NBFGR-The ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, located in Lucknow, was established in 1983.

2. Arecanut

- The arecanut grown in the Tirthahalli region has found to be the highest quality among all the varieties grown in Karnataka.
- It is usually referred to as Areca palm, yellow palm, butterfly palm etc. The arecanut palm is the source of a common chewing nut, popularly known as betel nut or Supari.
- India is the largest producer as well as consumer of arecanut.
- Major producing states– Karnataka (40%), Kerala (25%), Assam (20%), Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya and West Bengal.
- Grading– Arecanut kernels are boiled, and then areca precipitates are added after removing the husk. Afterwards, the nuts are dried and sorted into different grades like Nuli, Hasa, Rashi, Bette, and Gorabalu based on their market worth.

Favourable Agroclimatic Conditions For Growing Arecanut

- 1) Climate– It is mostly confined to 28° north and south of the equator. It grows well within the temperature range of 14°C and 36°C . It is adversely affected by temperatures below 10°C and above 40°C.
- 2) Soil– The largest area under the crop is found in gravelly laterite soils of red clay type. It can also be grown on fertile clay loam soils.
Sticky clay, sandy, alluvial, brackish and calcareous soils are not suitable for arecanut cultivation.
- 3) Ideal rainfall – 750 mm to 4500 mm/ Irrigation
- 4) Season–June – December is found to be the optimum.

3.NPCI Issues Guidelines for Merchant Acquisition on BHIM Aadhaar Pay

Recently, The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), in a circular, has issued guidelines that put the onus of verifying merchant details on acquiring banks for BHIM Aadhaar Pay.

BHIM Aadhaar Pay

BHIM Aadhaar Pay enables Merchants to receive digital payments from customers over the counter through Aadhaar Authentication.

- It allows for any Merchant associated with any acquiring bank live on BHIM Aadhaar Pay, to accept payment from customers of any bank by authenticating customer's biometrics.

Prerequisite :

- To be able to effect the same, merchants should have an Android mobile or any supported device with BHIM Aadhaar Pay app and certified biometric scanner attached with mobile phone/Kiosk/Tablet on USB Port or Micro-ATM/POS, mPOS.
- Both Customer and Merchant should have their Aadhaar linked to their Bank Account.

National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI):

- It is an umbrella organization for operating retail payments and settlement systems in India.
- It is an initiative of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) under the provisions of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, for creating a robust Payment & Settlement Infrastructure in India.
- It has been incorporated as a "Not for Profit" Company under the provisions of Section 25 of Companies Act 1956 (now Section 8 of Companies Act 2013),
- Objective : with an intention to provide infrastructure to the entire Banking system in India for physical as well as electronic payment and settlement systems.
- Focus: To bring innovations in the retail payment systems through the use of technology for achieving greater efficiency in operations and widening the reach of payment systems.

Reference Guidelines for Merchant Acquisition Standards- BHIM Aadhaar Pay

The NPCI issued these guidelines to an acquiring member bank's key responsibilities and accountabilities when managing merchants.

- An Acquiring Member Bank must monitor its Merchant activity (viz., on-boarding criteria, transaction monitoring & control, training, assessment of the portfolio metrics, etc.) periodically.
- These monitoring standards for merchants is a baseline for the level of oversight on Merchant performance.
- Acquiring Member Banks can use both manual as well as digital modes of merchant due diligence.
- Acquiring Member Bank should ensure the following points are in place and the same is adequately addressed:
- Board approved policy for Merchant acquisition :

- Implement policies that include standards to ensure quality / business conduct to mitigate risk to the NPCI operated payment system in terms of financial or reputational risk.
- The policies must be approved by the Acquiring Merber Bank's Board of Directors and should have a periodic review mechanism.
- Agreements with various stakeholders (as appropriate) :
- Merchant agreement in place with each merchant/ aggregator (as appropriate) before any service is provided.
- Merchant underwriting :
- It has advised members to assign appropriate Merchant Category Code (MCC) while taking on board merchants.
- Merchant portfolio and risk monitoring :
- They are required to ensure that cash withdrawal transactions are not allowed on the BAP service's merchants by categorizing Merchant Criteria & Prohibited Merchants.
- Merchant training
- Third party agent risk oversight and governance

4. Issue With Willful Defaulter Designations

The article discusses the Bombay High Court's decision to strike down a rule allowing public banks to issue lookout circulars against wilful defaulters. It suggests that the concept of "wilful defaulter" needs reconsideration due to outdated processes and potential misuse by banks.

willful defaulter

Willful defaulters are borrowers who intentionally avoid repaying loans despite having the financial capacity to do so. Being labeled as a wilful defaulter prevents them from accessing more loans and restricts them from participating in credit and equity markets. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) enforce these penalties.

Different Court Rulings Regarding Willful Defaulters

- Takano v SEBI: The Supreme Court ruling on inspection rights in securities law influenced later cases. It ensured that regulatory authorities follow fairness principles and allow access to relevant investigation materials.
- Jah Developers Case (2019): The Supreme Court decision emphasized the need for proper procedural safeguards. It ensured that wilful defaulters receive fair treatment before being classified.
- Viraj Chetan Shah v Union of India: The Bombay High Court invalidated the rule allowing public banks to request lookout circulars (LoCs) against wilful defaulters.
- It held that this practice violated the fundamental rights to equality (Article 14) and life (Article 21).
- Milind Patel v Union Bank of India: This case clarified that commercial lenders must follow natural justice principles. Borrowers should have access to all investigation material before being designated as wilful defaulters.

Why are wilful defaulter designations controversial?

- Lender Bias: Banks classify borrowers as wilful defaulters despite being parties to credit contracts, leading to potential bias. This violates the principle of nemo judex in causa sua, meaning no one should judge their own case. Banks might deflect blame for their poor credit appraisal onto borrowers.
- Institutional Misalignment: Initially, the designation was for information sharing but has evolved into a blacklist system, preventing access to loans and markets. This shift occurred without adapting the safeguards required for fair treatment.
- Alternatives Exist: The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, provides a more structured process for handling defaults. With this code in place, the article questions the practicality of the wilful defaulter framework.

5. India Becomes Third Largest Producer of Solar Power

According to a report by international energy analytics agency Ember, India has overtaken Japan to become the world's third-highest producer of solar power in 2023. India generated 113 billion units (BU) of solar power in 2023 compared to Japan's 110 BU.

Status of Installed Power and Solar Power in India

1. India's ranking in terms of Installed Power Capacity- The installed power capacity includes both renewable and non-renewable energy. In terms of installed capacity, India is at 5th position in the world.

2. Gap in Solar Power production due to demand-supply mismatch- According to NITI aayog, while solar power constitutes 18% of India's total installed electricity of 442 GW, it contributes to only 6.66% of the power production. This reflects a gap between the potential and actual solar power produced. This gap in solar power produced is dependent on country's power demand and local circumstances.

Leaders in Solar Power Production

1. China tops in the Solar Power Production- China is the leading producer of solar power in the world, with 584 BU of solar power in 2024. It is more than the next four countries combined, that is the United States, India, Japan, and Germany.
2. US is at the Second Spot- India needs to more than double its current solar production to overtake USA, which is at the second spot with 228 BU of Solar Production.

Status of Renewable energy in the World

1. Expansion of renewable energy- Renewable energy's share in the global electricity production has expanded from 19% in 2000 to 30% in 2023. This is driven mainly by an increase in solar and wind power.
2. China is the main driver of the increase- China alone accounts for 51% of the additional global solar generation and 60% of new global wind generation in 2023.
3. Generation of electricity from low Carbon Sources- World generates 40% of its electricity from low carbon sources, which includes renewable sources and nuclear Power.

ANSWER WRITING

Q. Discuss the roles of impartiality and non-partisanship in promoting fair policy implementation. Identify mechanisms and institutions for ensuring and safeguarding these principles.

Impartiality in public service demonstrates unbiased decision-making based on fairness and objectivity, free from favouritism or prejudice whereas Non-partisanship means abstaining from political biases or affiliations, ensuring decisions and actions are guided solely by ethical considerations and the public interest, not political agendas or pressures.

Roles of impartiality and non-partisanship in promoting fair policy implementation:

Impartiality:

- Promoting Inclusivity: Impartiality in policy implementation ensures that marginalized and minority groups are not discriminated against. Eg: Implementation of schemes like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act showcases this commitment.
- Facilitating Fair Resource Allocation: Impartiality ensures that resources are allocated fairly and efficiently, without favoritism. Eg: Implementation of the Public Distribution System in India aims to ensure fair distribution of resources to the needy.
- Objective Decision-Making: Impartiality leads to decisions based on facts and evidence rather than personal or political considerations. Eg: Implementation of the Right to Information Act by Civil Servants demonstrates objective decision-making.
- Ensuring Policy Continuity: Impartiality helps in ensuring continuity in policy implementation, regardless of changes in the political landscape. The continuity of programs like the National Health Mission across different governments is an example of this.

Non-partisanship:

- Building Public Trust: Non-partisanship helps in building trust among the public that decisions are made in the public interest and are not influenced by political biases. Eg: role of the Indian judiciary, often seen as a non-partisan institution, enhances public trust in its verdicts.
- Preventing Corruption: Non-partisanship helps in preventing corruption by ensuring that decisions are not influenced by political affiliations or pressures. Eg: Lokpal and Lokayukta play a key role in maintaining non-partisanship to prevent corruption in government departments.
- Enhancing Credibility: Non-partisan actions enhance the credibility of public institutions. Eg: Reserve Bank of India's non-partisan stance in monetary policy decisions is crucial for maintaining its credibility.
- Maintaining Professional Ethics: Non-partisanship is integral to professional ethics in public service. Civil servants like Ashok Khemka have demonstrated commitment to these values, even in the face of political pressure.

Mechanisms and institutions for ensuring and safeguarding Impartiality and Non-partisanship

- Independent Judiciary: The Constitution of India establishes an independent judiciary to interpret and uphold the Constitution. The judiciary is expected to be impartial and free from political influence, ensuring impartial and non-partisan decision making by executive.

- Election Commission of India (ECI): The ECI is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes. It ensures free and fair elections by conducting them impartially, without any influence from political parties.
- Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG): The CAG is an independent authority responsible for auditing government expenditures. It ensures financial accountability and transparency, contributing to the non-partisan functioning of the government.
- Central Vigilance Commission (CVC): It is an apex Indian governmental body created to address governmental corruption, ensuring impartiality in public service. It plays a key role in maintaining integrity and preventing corruption in government departments.
- Central Information Commission (CIC): The CIC ensures transparency and accountability by overseeing the implementation of the Right to Information Act. It operates independently to safeguard impartiality.
- Public Service Commissions: Bodies like the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and State Public Service Commissions ensure impartial recruitment of civil servants, based solely on merit and ability.
- Administrative Tribunals: Institutions like the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) provide a mechanism for redressing grievances of government employees, ensuring fair treatment, and safeguarding against partisan actions.
- Ethics Committees in Legislature: Ethics committees in Parliament and state legislatures oversee the conduct of legislators, ensuring adherence to non-partisan and ethical standards.
- Code of Conduct for Civil Servants: The Government of India has established the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 for civil servants, outlining expectations for maintaining impartiality and non-partisanship in their duties.
- Whistleblower Protection: Laws and mechanisms that protect whistleblowers who expose corruption or bias in government, like the Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2014, play a crucial role in safeguarding these principles.
- Training and Capacity Building: Regular training programs for civil servants on ethics, integrity, and the importance of impartiality and non-partisanship. Institutions like the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) conduct such training for IAS officers.

Impartiality and non-partisanship are not just principles but ethical imperatives for effective public administration. Upholding these values through robust mechanisms and institutions enhances the integrity and credibility of public services, fostering an environment of trust, efficiency and fairness and realizing the broader objectives of equity and justice in society.

MCQs

- Consider the following statements with reference to 'Willful Defaulters':
 - Willful defaulters are considered as entities that do not pay back money despite the ability to do so.
 - The Willful defaulters are not permitted to open any new business venture for a period of 1 year from the date of being declared a wilful defaulter.
 - Even if a company is declared a Willful defaulter, it can launch an Initial public offering (IPO) to pay back its dues.

How many of the above statements is/ are correct?

 - Only one**
 - Only two
 - All three
 - None
- Consider the following:
 - RuPay
 - Aadhaar enabled Payment System (AePS)
 - National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT)
 - National Automated Clearing House (NACH)
 - National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) Program

How many of the above initiatives are part of the National Payments Corporation of India(NPCI)?

 - Only one
 - Only two
 - Only four**
 - All five
- With reference to Enteric Fever, consider the following statements:
 - It spreads through contaminated food and water and is caused by Salmonella typhi.
 - A single Widal test perfectly reports the presence of the bacteria causing the fever.
 - Bone marrow tests can also be conducted to test for the fever.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two**
- c) Only three
- d) None

4. Consider the following statements:

1. In India, the right to vote is governed by the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
2. Undertrial prisoners in India are allowed to vote in elections.
3. In India, convicts with sentences of less than two years in prison cannot contest election.
4. Prisoners held under preventive detention can vote in an election.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two**
- c) Only three
- d) All four

5. Which one of the following processes involves introducing certain particles into clouds to stimulate rain, often used to combat drought or enhance snowfall?

- a) Cloud seeding**
- b) Atmospheric pressurization
- c) Ozone modification
- d) Rain amplification

6. Consider the following statements:

1. China is the leading producer of solar power globally.
2. India has surpassed Japan in terms of installed solar power capacity.
3. Solar power constitutes 18% of India's total installed electricity capacity.

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

7. Consider the following statements:

1. Solar time is calculated by measuring the earth's rotation relative to the Sun, and is variable in nature.
2. Currently, moon missions operate on the Coordinated Lunar Time (LTC) of the Earth.
3. There is no standardized time system for operations in cislunar space.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two**
- c) All three

d) None

8. Consider the following statements about Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA):

1. It is an India-led Initiative to develop an alliance of Governments, International organizations and Industry to facilitate the adoption of biofuels.
2. India, Brazil and the US are the founding members of the alliance.

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. Which one of the following nations may be in immediate danger of having the "largest hunger crisis in history," according to a recent UN warning?

- a) Somalia
- b) Palestine
- c) Sudan**
- d) Myanmar

10. Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court of India has recognized the right to die with dignity as a fundamental aspect of the right to life under Article 21.
2. The Right to Peaceful Death is not explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

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