

**GENERAL STUDIES-3- (TECHNOLOGY, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, BIO-DIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT, SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT)**

**RBI's Draft Foreign Exchange Management Regulation, 2024**

**Context:** The RBI has proposed draft regulations (**Draft Foreign Exchange Management (Export and Import of Goods and Services) Regulations, 2024**) to streamline export-import transactions, enhancing ease of business for small exporters and importers.

**Key Highlights of the Draft Regulation:**

- **Exporters must declare the full export value** of goods or services to the specified authority.
- **The full export value must be realized and repatriated to India** within nine months from the date of shipment for goods and the date of invoice for services.
- **Authorized Dealers (AD)** may extend the specified period for reasonable and sufficient cause.
- **No advance remittance** for the import of gold and silver is permitted unless specifically approved by RBI.

**Aim of the Draft:** The draft regulations **aim to enhance business convenience**, particularly for small exporters and importers, while enabling **Authorized Dealer Banks** to offer faster and more efficient services to foreign exchange clients. These **regulations align with India's progressive liberalization policies** governing foreign exchange transactions under FEMA.

**What is FEMA?**

Aspect	Details
	<b>FEMA, or the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999</b> , is Indian legislation that regulates foreign exchange transactions, payments, and dealings
<b>Enactment Date</b>	June 1, 2000
<b>Objective</b>	Facilitate external trade and payments, promote orderly development of foreign exchange market.
<b>Scope</b>	Regulates foreign exchange transactions, acquisitions, payments, exports, imports, and related activities
<b>Regulatory Authority</b>	<u>Reserve Bank of India (RBI)</u>
<b>Nature of Offence</b>	Civil offence
<b>Penalties</b>	Penalties and fines for violations
<b>Applicability</b>	Entire India; includes agencies and offices managed by Indian citizens outside India
<b>Entities Covered</b>	Foreign exchange, foreign securities, export and import of commodities/services, securities under the Public Debt Act 1994, banking, financial, and insurance services
<b>Control of Foreign Exchange</b>	RBI controls through Authorized Persons: authorized dealers, money changers, offshore banking units, etc.

**Under FEMA all foreign exchange transactions are categorized into two types: current account transactions and capital account transactions.**

1. **Current Account Transactions:** These include transactions that do not significantly impact the resident's assets or liabilities outside India. Examples include payments for foreign trade, expenses related to foreign travel, and educational expenses abroad.
2. **Capital Account Transactions:** These involve transactions that alter the resident's assets or liabilities outside India, such as investments in foreign securities or acquisition of immovable property overseas.

**Resident Indians:** Defined under Section 2(v) of FEMA, 1999, a resident in India typically includes individuals residing in India for more than 182 days during the preceding financial year, Indian-registered corporations, and offices or agencies in India owned or controlled by non-residents or vice versa.

**GENERAL STUDIES-4-ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND APTITUDE**

**Issues with the Medical Ethics in India**

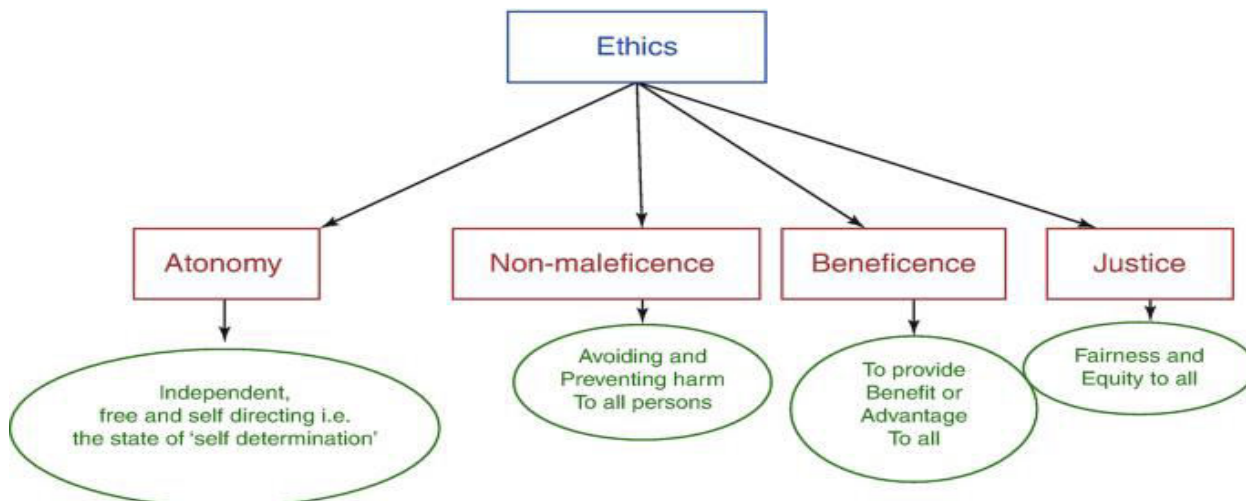
**Context:** The article highlights systemic issues in medical ethics oversight in India.

**What is Medical Ethics?**

Medical ethics **addresses ethical choices in healthcare, defining what is right or wrong within a specific cultural context.** It governs the responsibilities of healthcare providers, including **doctors, hospitals, and other professionals**, towards patients and society at large.

**Issues with the Medical Ethics in India:**

1. **Informed Consent:** Often not obtained adequately or at all from patients, especially in clinical trials involving vulnerable populations.
2. **Patient Privacy:** Lack of stringent measures to protect patient data and confidentiality.
3. **Conflicts of Interest:** Instances where doctors have financial interests in treatments or procedures they recommend E.g., involvement of **senior doctors of Apollo hospitals in the organ trade racket.**
4. **Doctor-Patient Trust:** Erosion due to the commercialization of healthcare and lack of transparency.
5. **Regulatory Oversight:** Weak enforcement and compliance with ethical guidelines, leading to abuses in clinical trials and patient care.
6. **Inequitable Access:** Disparities in healthcare delivery and access to treatments based on socio-economic factors.



**Provisions of the Code of Medical Ethics:**

Provisions	Description
<b>Character of Physician</b>	A physician must uphold the dignity and honour of the profession. They should be upright, instructed in healing, pure in character, diligent in caring, modest, sober, and patient.
<b>Maintaining Good Medical Practice</b>	Physicians should continuously improve their medical knowledge and skills, sharing benefits with patients and colleagues. They must practice methods based on scientific principles
<b>Maintenance of Medical Records</b>	Every physician must maintain indoor patient records for at least 3 years from the start of treatment.
<b>Use of Generic Names of Drugs</b>	Physicians should prescribe drugs using generic names whenever possible to ensure rational prescription and usage.
<b>Exposure to Unethical Conduct</b>	Physicians have a duty to expose incompetent, corrupt, dishonest, or unethical conduct within the profession, without bias.
<b>Obligations to the Sick</b>	While not obliged to treat every patient, physicians should not arbitrarily refuse treatment, especially in emergencies. They may advise seeking another physician's service when appropriate

**Other Measures Needed:**

1. **Boosting Medical Humanitarianism:** Provide regular training and support to enhance doctors' empathy and compassion towards patients.
2. **Respectful Interaction:** Encourage effective communication between doctors and patients, promoting familiarity with patient histories and routines to revive the concept of 'family doctors'.
3. **Focus on Emergency Medicine (EM):** Introduce dedicated EM residents trained to handle tough situations, manage charged environments, and deliver difficult news effectively in emergency rooms and trauma centres.

4. **Enforcement of Ethical Guidelines:** Ensure strict adherence to ethical guidelines and cultural sensitivity among physicians and hospital ethical committees.
5. **Ensuring Doctor Confidence:** Implement measures for doctor safety such as security guards, CCTV cameras, and displaying patient interaction guidelines in regional languages within hospitals.

### **GS PAPER – 2- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS-INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD- RELATIONS** **Should India Review Its Policy Towards Myanmar**

**Context:** The article discusses the need for India to reassess its policy towards Myanmar due to the ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis there. It highlights the strategic and humanitarian reasons for India to engage with ethnic armed organizations in Myanmar to help stabilize the region and assist affected civilians.

#### **What is the Current Situation in Myanmar?**

1. Myanmar is experiencing serious conflicts between ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) and the military junta.
2. Ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) and the People's Defence Force are coordinating against Myanmar's military junta, holding around 45% of the country's territory.

#### **Why Should India Review Its Policy Towards Myanmar?**

1. **Refugee Crisis:** The conflict in Myanmar is causing a refugee influx into India, directly impacting its northeastern states. This necessitates a policy review to manage humanitarian and security challenges.
2. **Geopolitical Shifts:** China's support for both the EAOs and Myanmar's military junta presents a strategic challenge. China's involvement in key trading routes on the Myanmar borders affects India's interests, suggesting a need for a balanced and responsive foreign policy.
3. **Change in Myanmar's Dynamics:** The coordination among Myanmar's ethnic armed groups holding significant territory indicates a shift in power dynamics. This new reality underlines the importance of India reassessing its approach to effectively address the changing political landscape and support regional stability.

#### **What are the Challenges of Changing India's Policy?**

1. **Balancing Regional Interests:** India needs to manage its relationship with Myanmar's government while addressing the influence of China. Ensuring stability and maintaining a balance of power in the region is challenging.
2. **Direct Involvement Risks:** Providing aid or intervening in non-government-controlled areas may be unwelcome by Myanmar's official government. It may pose a diplomatic risk to India's efforts to assist affected populations and stabilize the region.

#### **How Can India Respond to the Humanitarian Crisis?**

1. **Provide Humanitarian Assistance:** India can offer aid in border areas, supplying essentials like water, sanitary napkins, and medical supplies. This can help those injured and needing surgery due to the conflict.
2. **Engage in Dialogue:** India should discuss with Myanmar's government the importance of humanitarian support. This can be framed as mutual interest to improve India's humanitarian image and aid Myanmar's people.
3. **Support for Stability:** India can consult with regional neighbors like Thailand and Bangladesh, as well as experts, to ensure a coordinated effort towards stability and support for affected communities in Myanmar.

#### **What Impact Could the Situation in Myanmar Have on the Region?**

1. **Regional Instability:** The fragmentation in Myanmar could lead to broader regional instability, impacting neighboring countries like India, Thailand, and Bangladesh.
2. **Creation of a Separate State:** Discussions about forming a Christian or Kuki state within parts of Myanmar and Northeast India highlight potential geopolitical shifts that could affect regional integrity.
3. **Increased Refuge Operations:** As conflicts persist, the number of refugees fleeing Myanmar will likely increase, placing further strain on the resources and security of bordering nations.

### **GS PAPER 2-GOVERNANCE-ISSUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECTOR/SERVICES RELATING TO EDUCATION**

#### **State of Computer Literacy in India**

**Context:** The article discusses the importance of computer literacy in India, noting that it is essential for accessing many services and improving life quality. It highlights the low levels of computer skills, especially in

rural and economically disadvantaged areas, and stresses the need for better education and training programs to reduce the digital divide.

**What is the Current State of Computer Literacy in India?**

1. As of 2020-21, 24.7% of Indians aged 15 and above are computer literate. This is an increase from 18.4% in 2017-18.
2. In rural areas, computer literacy rose from 11.1% to 18.1%. In urban areas, it increased from 34.7% to 39.6%.
3. Kerala has the highest computer literacy rate at 72.7% for ages 20-39. Assam has the lowest rate at 17.6%.
4. Disparities exist, with economically disadvantaged states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan having rates below 30%.

**What is the Importance of Computer Literacy?**

1. **Access to Services:** Computer literacy enables individuals to utilize essential digital services such as online banking, healthcare management, and government services, improving their quality of life.
2. **Educational Benefits:** During the COVID-19 pandemic, computer and internet access were crucial for online education and ordering daily necessities.
3. **Employment Opportunities:** According to studies, adults with computer skills have higher employment rates (72.7%) compared to those without (52.5%). This suggests that computer literacy enhances employability and productivity.
4. **Economic Impact:** Regions with higher computer literacy, like Kerala, show better socio-economic development compared to states with lower literacy rates, demonstrating a correlation between computer skills, employment probability, and earnings.

**What Challenges Does India Face in Improving Computer Literacy?**

1. **Infrastructure Shortfalls:** Many educational institutions in India lack the necessary facilities and qualified instructors to deliver effective computer education, limiting student access to essential digital skills.
2. **Generational Divide:** Older individuals often show less interest in learning new technologies, contributing to lower computer literacy rates among these age groups.
3. **Economic and Geographical Gaps:** States with economic challenges have markedly lower computer literacy rates, which hinders equitable access to digital opportunities and deepens social inequalities.

**How Can India Improve Computer Literacy?**

1. **Enhance School Programs:** Schools should ensure all students graduate with computer literacy skills, addressing current gaps in access and instruction.
2. **Invest in Infrastructure:** The government should allocate resources for better computer facilities and training of qualified personnel in schools and colleges.
3. **Target Adult Education:** Implement targeted programs for the older population, involving local governing bodies and NGOs, to improve computer literacy outside the formal education system.
4. **Focus on Disadvantaged States:** Special initiatives in economically disadvantaged states like Assam and Bihar can help bridge the digital divide and promote inclusive growth.

**GS PAPER-3- ECONOMICS OF ANIMAL-REARING**

**India's Skimmed Milk Powder Surplus**

**Context-** Indian dairy farmers are grappling with challenges in disposing of unproductive cattle due to stringent anti-slaughter laws enacted by several states. Adding to the woes, a new challenge has emerged with an excess of skimmed milk powder (SMP) in the market.

What is Skimmed Milk Powder?

**Description-**It is a dairy product derived from cow or buffalo milk. It is produced by evaporating most of the water content from milk to remove fat and water-soluble protein.

**Usage-**Indian dairies produce approximately 5.5-6 lakh tonnes (lt) of SMP annually. About 4 It is typically used during lean seasons for recombination, while 1.5-2 It is consumed in various food and industrial products like ice cream, biscuits, and baby formula.

What are the reasons behind surplus production of Skimmed Milk Powder?

- 1) **Milk Acquisition-** Dairies encounter a surplus issue when they acquire more milk than usual. This leads to excess production of SMP and butter/ghee.

2) **Supply Dynamics**-In 2023-24, there was ample milk supply all year as compared to last year. Dairies in Maharashtra achieved record prices for cow butter and SMP which encouraged increased milk production through better feeding and adding new animals.

3) **Surplus Accumulation**: Due to continuous milk availability, dairies required only about 2.5 lakh tonnes of SMP for reconstitution from April to June, the peak lean months. As a result, dairies began the new season with an increased stock of SMP, approximately 3-3.25 lakh tonnes.

What is the implication of this surplus production?

1) **Drop in Prices**:- Cow skimmed milk powder (SMP) prices have dropped to Rs 200-210 per kg. Yellow butter is priced at Rs 335-340 per kg, which equates to ghee being sold at Rs 408-415 per kg because of its higher fat content.

2) **Revenue Calculation**: Dairies are struggling to cover costs, with revenues from processing cow milk into SMP and fat/ghee hovering around Rs 3,224-3,333 per 100 litres, leaving little margin after deducting expenses.

What should be the way forward?

1) **Export Subsidy**- The Centre should give a subsidy on SMP exports, which will boost domestic prices and enable dairies to pay more to farmers

2) **Buffer Stock Proposal**-There is a need to create a 50,000-100,000 ton buffer stock of SMP. This initiative will stabilize SMP prices, support dairy farmers, and prevent future milk inflation.

3) **Market Development**- The dairy industry must focus on developing markets for SMP components like proteins (casein and whey), carbohydrate (lactose), and minerals (calcium, potassium, phosphorus). This is important due to increasing demand for milk fat in India and challenges associated with surplus SMP from cow milk production.

## PRELIM FACT

### 1. Sampoornata Abhiyan

- NITI Aayog to launch 'Sampoornata Abhiyan'.

#### Sampoornata Abhiyan:

- **About**: It is a **three-month initiative** aimed at achieving full coverage of **six key indicators in Aspirational Districts** and six key indicators in Aspirational Blocks.
- **Metrics**:
  - **Key Indicators**: Key indicators in aspirational districts include metrics such as the distribution of **Soil Health Cards**, availability of functional **electricity in secondary schools**, and the percentage of fully immunized children, among others.
    - Key indicators in aspirational blocks include metrics such as the percentage of individuals screened for diabetes and hypertension, and the percentage of **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)** that have received a **Revolving Fund**, among others.

#### Aspirational Districts Programme:

- **Introduction**: Introduced in **2018** by **NITI Aayog**.
- **Aim**: It Aims to rapidly and effectively transform **112 districts nationwide**.
- **Focus areas**: It focuses on five areas: **Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development Infrastructure**
- **Assessing Progress**: Progress is assessed using **81 development indicators**.

#### Aspirational Blocks Programme:

- **Introduction**: Introduced by **NITI Aayog in 2023**.
- **Aim**: It aims to achieve full coverage of essential government services in 500 blocks (329 districts) nationwide.
- **Focus areas**: It focuses on five key areas: **Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Allied Services, Basic Infrastructure, Social Development**
- **Assessment**: Progress is assessed using **40 development indicators**.

### 2. Exercise Nomadic Elephant

- The 16th edition of the **India-Mongolia Joint Military Exercise NOMADIC ELEPHANT** began at the Foreign Training Node in Umroi, Meghalaya.

#### Exercise Nomadic Elephant:

- **Aim**: To strengthen the combined military capabilities of both nations for **conducting counter-insurgency operations in a sub-conventional setting under Chapter VII** of the United Nations Mandate. It will emphasize operations in semi-urban and mountainous terrain.

### 3. New World Soil Health Index

UNESCO announced the **New World Soil Health Index** at an international conference in Morocco to **standardize soil quality measurements** and identify degradation or improvement trends. Additionally, a pilot program for sustainable soil management will be launched in **ten Biosphere Reserves** to implement best practices globally.

**Soil degradation** is the decline in soil health, resulting in reduced capacity to provide essential ecosystem services.

In India, **32% of land is degraded, and 25% faces desertification**, caused by deforestation, unsustainable agriculture, industrial pollution, and natural erosion.

### 4. Desert Moss: Syntrichia caninervis

**Context:** Scientists have discovered **Syntrichia caninervis**, a desert moss capable of surviving **Mars-like environmental conditions**.

**Syntrichia caninervis** is found in harsh locations like **Antarctica and the Mojave Desert**. It is considered a potential pioneer species for Mars colonization.

#### **What are mosses?**

Mosses are **small, non-vascular plants belonging to the taxonomic division Bryophyta**. They **lack true roots, stems, and leaves, instead absorbing water** and nutrients through their stems. Mosses are commonly found in damp, shady environments worldwide, such as forests, bogs, and rocks.

### **ANSWER WRITING**

**Analyze how computer illiteracy in today's digital society restricts an individual's opportunities and experiences, leading to limited job prospects, and restricted access to vast information resources. (15 Marks, 250 Words)**

Computer literacy refers to the knowledge and ability to use computers and technology efficiently. It is essential for individuals to access and utilise digital services effectively, thereby enhancing their quality of life. In today's digital society, computer illiteracy can significantly restrict an individual's opportunities and experiences, leading to limited job prospects and restricted access to vast information resources. For instance, the National Sample Survey (NSS) 78th round of the Multiple Indicator Survey (2020-21) revealed that only 24.7% of individuals aged 15 years and above are computer literate.

#### **Restrictions on Individual's Experiences and Opportunities:**

- **Social Isolation:** Lack of computer literacy can lead to social isolation, particularly among older adults, as they may struggle to use digital communication tools to connect with others.  
For instance: Only 4.4% of individuals aged 65-69 years are computer literate, highlighting the extent of this issue among older demographics.
- **Financial Exclusion:** Many essential financial services are now digital, and individuals lacking computer literacy are unable to access these services, resulting in financial exclusion.  
For instance: In rural areas, where computer literacy stands at only 18.1%, many people struggle with online banking and financial transactions. This exclusion limits their ability to manage their finances effectively and access financial benefits or services.
- **Educational Barriers:** Computer illiteracy hinders access to online educational resources and opportunities, affecting academic progress and lifelong learning.  
For instance: During the COVID-19 pandemic, the shift to online education in India exacerbated existing educational disparities and pushed many students, particularly in rural and underserved areas, towards illiteracy.
- **Healthcare Access:** As health services increasingly rely on digital platforms, individuals who are not computer literate may struggle to access healthcare information and services.  
For example: In states like Uttar Pradesh, where computer literacy is 22.9%, individuals may find it difficult to access digital healthcare services. This includes booking appointments, accessing medical records, or teleconsultations, which can affect their overall health outcomes by limiting timely access to necessary healthcare services.

#### **Job Prospects and Access to Information:**

- **Employment Opportunities:** Computer skills are becoming a prerequisite for many job roles, enhancing employability and opening up a wider range of employment opportunities. Employers prefer candidates proficient in computers, leading to higher employment rates among those with these skills.

For instance: Candidates in regions with higher computer literacy, such as Kerala with a rate of 72.7%, have better job prospects compared to those in states like Assam with only 17.6%.

- **Professional Development:** Computer literacy enhances employability and productivity, allowing individuals to perform complex tasks in less time and improve their career prospects.  
For example: Studies by economist Gang Peng show that computer skills positively affect worker employment and productivity.
- **Access to Information:** The internet is a vast resource for knowledge and information, but those who are computer illiterate cannot leverage this resource effectively.  
For example: Individuals without computer skills are unable to access online information, affecting their ability to stay informed and make educated decisions.
- **Skill Gap:** There is a significant skill gap between computer-literate and illiterate individuals, which perpetuates economic disparities and limits career advancement.  
For example: Those with computer skills can access online job portals, skill development courses, and networking opportunities, enhancing their employability and career growth.
- **Educational Opportunities:** Many educational resources and courses are available online, and computer literacy is essential to access these opportunities for continuous learning and development.  
For example: Online platforms offer a range of courses, certifications, and learning materials that can help individuals acquire new skills and knowledge, but those without computer access are excluded from these benefits.

**Suggestions to Ensure Computer Literacy:**

- **Integrate Computer Education in Schools:** Ensure that computer skills are part of the school curriculum from an early age to prepare students for the digital world.
- **Government Training Programs:** Allocate resources for training computer personnel and ensure sufficient staffing levels, particularly in economically disadvantaged regions.
- **Targeted Programs for Older Populations:** Implement targeted computer literacy programs involving local governing bodies and NGOs to empower older individuals.
- **Community Outreach:** Conduct community outreach programs to raise awareness about the importance of computer literacy and provide training.  
For instance: Use local panchayats and community centres to educate rural populations, helping them access digital financial services, healthcare, and educational resources.
- **Review and Improve Infrastructure:** Improve the infrastructure and quality of computer education in schools and colleges to ensure comprehensive literacy.

Addressing computer illiteracy is crucial to ensure equitable access to opportunities and resources. As technology advances and integrates into daily life, those without computer skills will face significant disadvantages. It is essential for governments, educational institutions, and the private sector to collaborate on comprehensive computer literacy programs.

**MCQS**

1. Consider the following statements:  
1. Sampoonata Abhiyan is a six-month initiative aimed at achieving full coverage of six key indicators in Aspirational Districts and six key indicators in Aspirational Blocks.  
2. Aspirational Districts Programme aims to rapidly and effectively transform 112 districts nationwide  
Which of the above statements is incorrect?  
a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Consider the following statements about Aspirational Blocks Programme :  
1. It was introduced by NITI Aayog in 2023  
2. It focuses on five key areas: Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Allied Services, Basic Infrastructure, Social Development  
Which of the above statements is incorrect?  
a) 1 only  
b) 2 only  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) **Neither 1 nor 2**
3. Consider the following statements regarding the Military Exercise NOMADIC ELEPHANT:  
1. This was a joint military exercise between India and Thailand.  
2. The 16th edition of the exercise commenced at Umroi, Meghalaya.  
3. The aim of Exercise is to enhance joint military capability to counter-insurgency operations.  
Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only  
**b) 2 and 3 only**  
 c) 1 and 3 only  
 d) 1 2 and 3
4. Consider the following statements about **New World Soil Health Index**
- UNESCO announced the New World Soil Health Index at an international conference in Morocco to standardize soil quality measurements and identify degradation or improvement trends.
  - In India, 65% of land is degraded, and 25% faces desertification, caused by deforestation, unsustainable agriculture, industrial pollution, and natural erosion.
- Which of the above statements is correct?
- a) **1 only**  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. Consider the following statements about mosses:
- Mosses are primarily found in dry, arid environments.
  - They reproduce through spores rather than seeds.
  - Mosses have a dominant sporophyte generation in their life cycle.
  - They play an essential role in soil formation and prevention of soil erosion.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- a) 1 and 3  
**b) 2 and 4**  
 c) 1 and 4  
 d) 2 and 3
6. Which of the following countries are founding members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)?
- China
  - Kazakhstan
  - Kyrgyzstan
  - Uzbekistan
  - Turkmenistan
- Select the correct answer using the codes below:
- a) **1, 2, 3, and 4 only**  
 b) 1, 3, 4, and 5 only  
 c) 1, 2, and 3 only  
 d) 2, 3, and 4 only
7. Which of the following countries are the members of BRICS?
- Egypt

- Turkey
- Iran
- Saudi Arabia
- United Arab Emirates (UAE)
- Argentina

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

**a) 1, 3, 4, and 5 only**

b) 1, 2, 3, and 6 only

c) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 only

d) 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 only

8. Consider the following statements:
- Gharials can live in both freshwater and saltwater environments.
  - Gharials are found only in India and Nepal.
  - Gharials are listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

a) Only one

**b) Only two**

c) All three

d) None

9. Consider the following statements:
- Asteroids are made up of ice, dust, and rocky materials.
  - Asteroids do not exhibit a coma or tail.
  - Apophis asteroid is the nearest asteroid to the Earth.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

**a) Only one**

b) Only two

c) All three

d) None

10. With reference to the National Green Hydrogen Mission, consider the following statements:

1. The scheme is being implemented by the National Institute of Solar Energy.

2. It will contribute to India's goal to become Aatma Nirbhar through clean energy and serve as an inspiration for the global Clean Energy Transition.

3. Steam methane reformation is the primary method of producing green hydrogen as per the National Green Hydrogen Mission.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

**a) Only one**

b) Only two

c) All three

d) None