

GS PAPER2- INTERNATIONAL RELATION- INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD-RELATIONS**India's challenges in dealing with China and neighboring countries**

The article discusses India's challenges in dealing with China and neighboring countries. It highlights India's need for better statecraft and strategic planning. Key concerns include a large trade deficit, reliance on defense imports, and improving nuclear deterrence. Strategic alliances and partnerships are crucial for India's security and growth.

What is the current India-China situation?

1. India and China are in a prolonged military standoff at the Himalayan border, with no resolution after the 31st diplomatic Working Mechanism on India-China Border Affairs meeting in August 2024.
2. China continues to strengthen its military positions in Ladakh and construct "border defense" villages across the Arunachal Pradesh border, signaling its strategic moves.
3. Beyond the border, China has been building influence in South Asia, notably by supporting Pakistan economically and militarily and through projects like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).
4. In 2012, the Maldives canceled an Indian airport contract in favor of a Chinese firm, leading to anti-India sentiment and the "India Out" campaign.
5. Similarly, Bangladesh's government, under Sheikh Hasina, which was friendly to India, recently fell due to a misunderstanding of local sentiment.

Why is India seen as a "big brother" by its neighbors?

1. **Perception of Dominance:** India's self-image as a "Vishwaguru" is seen as overbearing by its neighbors, leading to the perception of India as a "big brother" or "bully."
2. **Political Missteps:** In Bangladesh, India misread public sentiment, contributing to the fall of the India-friendly Sheikh Hasina government in August 2023.
3. **Provocative Domestic Politics:** Divisive and unchecked political rhetoric aimed at the Indian electorate is perceived negatively in neighboring countries, impacting relationships with countries like Nepal and Sri Lanka.
4. **Regional Relationships:** India's prickly ties with its neighbors amplify its image as a dominant and interfering power.

What are India's concerns in its security environment?

1. **Trade Deficit with China:** India's trade deficit with China is \$85 billion, making it heavily reliant on Chinese imports, including electronics, machinery, and rare-earth materials. This limits India's strategic flexibility in managing its relations with China.
2. **Defense Import Dependency:** India's reliance on defense imports from Russia, Ukraine, and Israel restricts its strategic autonomy. The ongoing conflicts in these nations raise concerns over future supply disruptions. The Atmanirbhar initiative faces delays in reducing this dependency.
3. **Nuclear Deterrence:** Both China and Pakistan have advanced their nuclear capabilities. China has increased its warhead numbers and accuracy, while Pakistan moved from "credible minimum deterrence" to "full-spectrum deterrence." India must update its nuclear strategy to counter these growing threats.

How should India balance its strategic interests?

1. India needs strategic alliances to protect itself from threats.
2. Forming **strategic alliances** with like-minded nations can help India bridge technology gaps and secure its economy, military, and strategic autonomy.
3. Realpolitik requires India to prioritize its national interests and adapt its partnerships accordingly.

GS PAPER3- ECONOMY-MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES**Challenges of high debt-GDP ratios**

The article discusses how high government fiscal deficits can lead to large debt burdens, impacting economic stability. It highlights India's current fiscal challenges and the need for stricter deficit limits to avoid long-term fiscal imprudence and ensure sustainable economic growth.

What is the Current Fiscal Situation in India?

1. The fiscal deficit for 2024-25 is projected at 4.9% of GDP, targeted to reduce to 4.5% in 2025-26.
2. The government debt-GDP ratio is estimated at 54% by 2025-26.
3. Interest payments take up a significant portion of government revenue, with 38.4% of revenue spent on interest from 2021-22 to 2023-24.
4. Household financial savings have dropped to 5.3% of GDP in 2022-23, compared to 7.6% in the previous four years.

What challenges arise from high debt-GDP ratios?

1. **Increased Interest Payments:** A high debt-GDP ratio leads to rising interest payments. From 2021-22 to 2023-24, India's central government's interest payments averaged 38.4% of its revenue after tax devolution and grants.
2. **Limited Resources for Development:** As more revenue is spent on interest, less is available for developmental expenses. This hampers essential government spending.
3. **Crowding Out Private Investment:** A high government deficit leaves a limited investible surplus for the private sector. In 2022-23, household financial savings fell to 5.3% of GDP, fully absorbed by the government's 7.5% fiscal deficit.
4. **International Comparisons:** Countries like Japan and the USA manage higher debt-GDP ratios but have lower interest payments to revenue ratios. Japan's interest payments were just 5.5%, compared to India's 49% during 2015-2019.
5. **Asymmetric Debt Adjustment:** Post-COVID, India's debt-GDP ratio rose sharply but has been slow to return to pre-pandemic levels.

What Should be Done?

1. India needs a clear roadmap to reduce its fiscal deficit to 3% of GDP to manage its debt more effectively and free up resources for private investment.
2. This approach is crucial, especially given the lower household savings rate of 5.3% of GDP in 2022-23, compared to 7.6% before the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. Sticking to a stricter fiscal deficit limit would help stabilize the economy and foster healthier investment levels.
4. The Twelfth Finance Commission suggested balancing household savings and foreign capital to support a 6% fiscal deficit, but current deficits exceed this, limiting private investment opportunities.

GS PAPER 3 – ECOLOGY, AND ENVIRONMENT**Impact of Tourism and urbanization on Kashmir's environment**

The article discusses how tourism and urbanization are harming Kashmir's environment. It highlights the impact of overcrowding, poor waste management, and climate change on the region. It calls for a sustainable tourism model to protect Kashmir's fragile ecosystem and support locals.

How is tourism affecting Kashmir's environment?

1. Over 4 crore tourists have visited since the introduction of the new tourism policy in 2020, including 1.2 million tourists in the first half of 2024.
2. Increased tourism has led to deforestation, waste accumulation, and unregulated construction, harming the environment, especially in areas like Pahalgam and the Trikuta ranges.
3. Poor waste management is increasing pollution in waterbodies, further degrading the ecosystem.
4. The tourism boom has resulted in a rise in construction, disrupting wildlife habitats and increasing soil erosion.
5. Groundwater is being depleted at an alarming rate due to higher demand from the growing tourist infrastructure.
6. Unchecked tourism was a key factor in the 2014 catastrophic floods, which caused widespread destruction and displaced thousands of people in Kashmir.
7. Rising demand for water and electricity strains local resources, depleting groundwater and requiring more hydroelectric projects.

How is climate change worsening the situation?

1. Climate change is causing glaciers in Kashmir to deplete rapidly, leading to water shortages in the region.
2. The Valley faces an agricultural drought due to below-average rainfall and erratic weather patterns.
3. Rivers and streams have less water, impacting irrigation and threatening crop yields, which may cause food shortages.
4. This water scarcity worsens economic conditions for farmers.

What natural disasters does the region face?

1. Kashmir is prone to natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, landslides, and avalanches.
2. The region lies in a seismically active zone, making it vulnerable to earthquakes.
3. The catastrophic floods of 2014 affected around 5 million people, causing economic losses of ₹5,400 crore- ₹5,700 crore.
4. Flash floods in 2022, caused by a cloudburst near Amarnath, killed 16 people and left 40 missing.

- Construction activities for tourism in fragile areas often trigger landslides, as seen in the Wayanad landslide in Kerala, where over 200 lives were lost.

What Should be Done?

- To protect Kashmir, a sustainable tourism model is needed. This includes promoting eco-friendly practices like reducing waste, conserving water, and involving local communities in tourism decisions.
- Infrastructure should be built to withstand extreme weather, and tourism offerings should be diversified to avoid overcrowding during peak seasons.

GS PAPER III ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

Food Banks Emissions Prevention

The Food Recovery to Avoid Methane Emissions (FRAME) shows that each food bank cuts **greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** equal to removing 900 gasoline cars from the road for a year.

About FRAME

- It measures the emissions avoided by **Work in Local Community Centers Redirecting** food waste for human consumption.
- Developed by : The Global Food Banking Network (GFN), Global Methane Hub, and the Carbon Trust.
- The FRAME system **was first tried in Mexico and Ecuador** with six community-run food banks.
- The new FRAME tool allows food banks, recovery organizations, and private companies to measure and manage emissions from food recovery and redistribution.

What is a food bank?

A food bank is a **non-profit organisation** that provides food to people who struggle to afford enough food to avoid hunger.

- It usually **works through other organisations** like food pantries and soup kitchens, though some food banks directly distribute food themselves.
- Volunteer-driven Initiatives:** Food banks recover surplus food from across the food supply chain and distribute it to people facing hunger through community organisations.
- Global Impact of Food Banks**

Food banks in india

In India, many operations are active for food distribution

- India FoodBanking Network (IFBN):** This network aims to provide food assistance to vulnerable people.
 - It unites all institutions and sectors such as non-profits, government, and academics together to work.
- Feeding India by Zomato:** This initiative aims to distribute meal kits to economically impacted individuals.
 - They also ensure that children get food through school lunch programs.
- No food waste:** It is an organisation that aims to redistribute surplus food from weddings , parties, and events to the people in need of food.

- 2019 Results:** Food banks globally avoided over 12 million tonnes of CO2 emissions in 2019, saved 75 million tonnes of surplus food from landfills, and served over 66 million people facing hunger.
- Contribution to UN's Target 12.3**
- Reducing Food Waste:** Food banks help meet UN Target 12.3, which aims to halve food waste at retail and consumer levels and reduce losses in production and supply chains by 2030.

Food Loss and Waste (FLW) Statistics

- Global Food Loss:** FAO estimates that 14% of food is lost post-harvest before reaching retailers.
- UNEP's Food Waste Index Report shows an additional 17% is wasted at retail and consumer levels.
- Methane from Food Waste**
- Methane's Role:** Food waste in landfills produces methane, a gas that traps **80 times more heat than CO2 in the short term**, increasing global warming.
- FLW's Contribution to Emissions**
- 2017 FLW Emissions:** In 2017, food loss and waste contributed 9.3 gigatonnes of CO2 emissions.
 - Food systems account for a third of global GHG emissions, half of which come from FLW.
- Global Hunger and Food Waste**
- Hunger in 2023:** Between 713 and 757 million people faced hunger in 2023.

Methane (CH₄)

- Methane is a colorless, odorless, and flammable gas that makes up the majority of natural gas.
- **Uses of Methane**
 - **As a Fuel:** Methane is commonly used to produce heat and light.
 - **In Manufacturing:** It is also used in the creation of organic chemicals.
- **Challenges**
 - **Global warming:** Methane contributes to global warming and affects the Earth’s climate.
 - It is responsible for roughly one-third of current global warming.
 - **Storage Issues:** Methane is difficult to capture and store because it remains in a gas form at standard temperature and pressure.

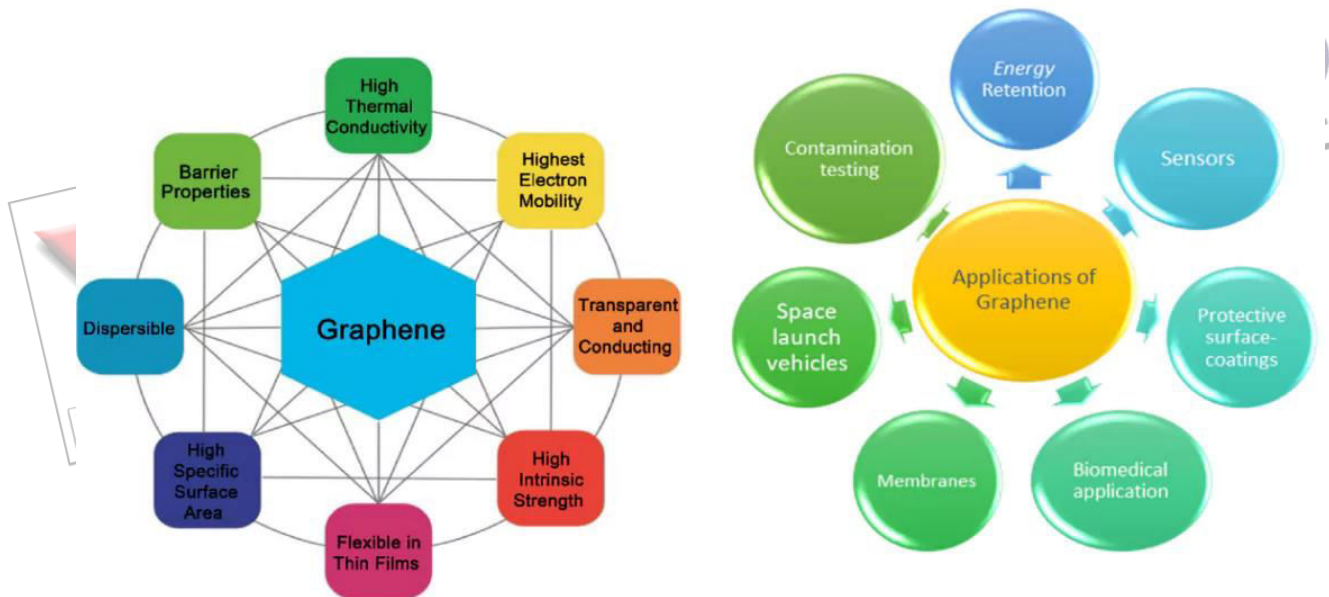
PRELIM FACTS

1. India Graphene Engineering and Innovation Centre (IGEIC)

Recently, the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)**, launched the IGEIC, a key initiative under the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

About IGEIC:

- It is **first of its kind not for profit**, section 8 company and is exclusively incorporated to **create a hub of excellence in graphene technology commercialization**.
- **Location:** Trivandrum, Kerala
- **Applications:** It is focusing on a range of applications from electronics and energy storage to healthcare to material coating and conveyance systems and sustainable material development.



2.WHO Guidelines for Combating Antibiotic Pollution in Manufacturing

The World Health Organization (WHO) released its first ever global guidance on antibiotic pollution stemming from manufacturing processes.

Antibiotic Pollution from Manufacturing Processes:

- Antibiotic discharge from manufacturing is recognised as a significant driver of the growing anti-microbial resistance (AMR) crisis.
- Pharmaceutical waste from antibiotic manufacturing can facilitate the emergence of new drug-resistant bacteria.

Key Highlights of the Report

- Developed with international experts, the guidance targets various stakeholders to collectively reduce the environmental impact of antibiotic manufacturing.
- **Key elements include:**
 - Setting **targets for resistance selection and ecological effects** based on risk assessments.

- Implementing **risk management** using recognized tools like hazard analysis and internal audits.
- **Verifying targets** through independent audits.

3. Goods Trade Barometer

Indian merchandise exports may improve in the year's second half, as the World Trade Organization (WTO) Goods Trade Barometer signals a global trade upturn.

About Goods Trade Barometer:

- **Composite Indicator:** Goods Trade Barometer provides real-time insights into global merchandise trade trends and tracking its trajectory compared to recent patterns.
- **Objective:** The index is developed by the WTO to supplement traditional trade statistics and projections.
- **Focus:** It identifies key turning points in global merchandise trade and offers predictions for its potential direction in the near term.
- **Frequency:** Published quarterly, the barometer relies on available data to provide insights.
- **Interpretation:** Readings above 100 signify growth exceeding the trend, while those below 100 indicate growth falling short of the trend.
- **Current Trends:** The current value of the WTO Goods Trade Barometer stands at 103 i.e above both the quarterly trade volume index and the baseline value of 100.
- All barometer component indices are on or above trend, except the **electronic components index**, which is declining.

4. The Enemy Property Act

A parcel of land in Uttar Pradesh, previously belonging to the family of former Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf, is set to be auctioned under The Enemy Property Act.

What is Enemy Property?

- **Historical Context:** After the **partition of India in 1947**, and during the wars with Pakistan (1947-48, 1965, 1971) and China (1962), many people who migrated to these countries left behind properties in India.
- **Defence of India Rules:** They were framed under **The Defence of India Act, 1962**, the GOI took over the properties and companies of those who took Pakistani nationality.
- **For China:** The same was done for property left behind by those who went to China after the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
- **Custodian:** Centre vested these "enemy properties" with the **Custodian of Enemy Property for India**.
- **Enemy Property Act (1968):** This act was enacted to regulate and manage properties belonging to enemies.
- The **Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEPI)** was established to administer these properties.
- **Highest Number:** **Uttar Pradesh (5,982)** has the highest number of enemy properties, followed by West Bengal (4,354).
- **Not only limited to Real Estate:** Besides real estate, enemy property may also include **bank accounts, shares, gold, and other assets of such individuals**.

5. Vishvasya-Blockchain Technology Stack

Recently, the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)**, launched the Vishvasya-Blockchain Technology Stack.

About Vishvasya (BaaS):

- It is a **part of the broader National Blockchain Framework** provided under National Strategy on Blockchain.
- **Refers:** Third-party cloud-based infrastructure and management for companies building and operating blockchain apps.
- **Aim:** To offer **Blockchain-as-a-Service with a geographically distributed infrastructure** designed to support various permissioned Blockchain based applications.
- **Significance:** It addresses the challenges of Blockchain adoption across various stakeholders including Infrastructure Providers, Smart Contract Developers and Application Developers.

6. Galathea Bay

Recently, the government has designated the **international trans-shipment hub at Galathea Bay** in the **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** as a **Major Port**.

- **Authority to Designate:** The Central Government notified the major ports under **section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.**
- **Trans-shipment Port:** It is a hub or location where **cargo is transferred from one vessel to another** for further transportation to its final destination.

About Galathea Bay Project:

- The proposed **Rs 44,000 crore mega project** is also **eligible for central funding** and will be developed under the **public-private partnership model.**
- It will help **capture a large share of transshipped cargo** which is handled at ports outside India.
- **Phases of Development: Four phases:**
 - **Phase 1** is proposed to be commissioned in the year **2028** with handling capacity of about **4 Million TEUs**, increasing to **16 Million TEUs** in the ultimate stage of development by **2058.**

About Ports in India:

- **Statistics:** India currently has **12 operational major ports** and **200 non-major ports.**
- **Governed by: Major ports** are regulated under **Major Ports Authority Act, 2021** and are under the administrative control of the **Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.**
- **Non-major ports** are regulated by **State Maritime Boards** under respective State Governments.

ANSWER WRITING

Q. Evaluate the effectiveness of government policies and initiatives aimed at countering LWE in India.

Left-Wing Extremism (LWE), often referred to as Naxalism, remains one of India's most pressing internal security challenges. Rooted in socio-economic disparities and the marginalisation of tribal communities, LWE has evolved over decades. While the Indian government has implemented several counter-insurgency and developmental policies, the conflict continues to simmer in remote areas, demanding a comprehensive and inclusive approach for resolution.

Effectiveness of Government Policies and Initiatives:

Operation Green Hunt: Launched in 2009, this large-scale counter-insurgency operation significantly weakened Naxalite strongholds in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, resulting in the capture or elimination of several top leaders.

For example: The number of **Naxalite-affected districts** reduced from **90 in 2010** to **45 in 2022**, indicating the operation's impact.

- **SAMADHAN Strategy:** Introduced in 2017, this multi-pronged approach focuses on **Smart leadership, Aggressive strategy, and Holistic development** to counter Left-Wing Extremism (LWE), addressing both security and development challenges to integrate Maoist-affected areas.

For example: The **violent incidents** due to Naxalism have seen a **77% reduction** since the launch of the strategy.

- **Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy:** The government's rehabilitation policy encourages Maoists to surrender by offering financial incentives, vocational training, and integration into society.

For example: Over **5000 Naxal cadres** have surrendered since 2014, taking advantage of government schemes that ensure economic rehabilitation.

- **Infrastructure Development in LWE Areas:** Building **roads, schools, and healthcare** in Naxal-affected regions has been key to reducing insurgency by addressing grievances related to **underdevelopment.**

For example: The **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** built **35,000 km** of roads in Maoist-affected regions, improving accessibility and reducing Maoist influence.

- **Security Modernization Fund:** The government has provided funds for states to modernise their police forces, equipping them with better technology and infrastructure to tackle LWE.

For instance: **Chhattisgarh** and **Jharkhand** police forces have received modern weapons, enhancing their capability in countering Maoists.

Shortcomings of Government Policies:

- **Human Rights Violations:** Operations like **Operation Prahar** have been criticised for leading to **repression** of tribal communities and activists, alienating local populations and risking increased sympathy for Maoists.

For example: Reports of **excessive force** by security personnel have led to civil society protests in **Bastar, Chhattisgarh**, undermining trust in the government.

- **Insufficient Implementation of Development Projects:** While infrastructure projects have been initiated, their implementation is often delayed or incomplete, leading to frustration in affected regions.

For example: Road projects in remote parts of **Jharkhand** have stalled due to Naxal threats, failing to meet the local population's needs.

- **Neglect of Tribal Rights:** The **Forest Rights Act (FRA)** is often poorly implemented, leading to the **displacement** of tribal communities fueling grievances, which Maoists exploit for recruitment.

For example: **Land displacement** in **Odisha** for mining projects has caused unrest among tribals, driving them towards Naxal ideology.

- **Lack of Coordination Between States and Centre:** The response to LWE is often hindered by **poor coordination** between state and central agencies, leading to inefficiencies in tackling Maoist influence.

For example: In states like **Telangana** and **Maharashtra**, disputes over jurisdiction have delayed crucial security measures.

- **Over-reliance on Military Solutions:** The government's focus on military operations often overlooks socio-economic solutions, which are key to addressing the root causes of Naxalism, such as **poverty** and **alienation** of tribal communities.

For instance: While **security operations** in **Dantewada** have weakened Naxal forces, poverty and underdevelopment persist.

Way Ahead:

- **Improving Local Governance:** Strengthening **local governance** by empowering **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)** can ensure that developmental schemes reach the grassroots and that tribal voices are heard.

For instance: Better implementation of the **PESA Act** can empower local communities in Naxalite-affected regions to participate in governance.

- **Holistic Development Approach:** The government should focus on **education**, healthcare, and skill development in remote areas to reduce the appeal of Maoist ideology.

For instance: Expanding **Aspirational Districts Programme** to include all LWE areas can provide targeted development interventions.

- **Sustained Dialogue with Tribals:** Establishing sustained **dialogue mechanisms** with tribal communities and local leaders can address grievances before they are exploited by Maoists.

For instance: The **Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana** in Gujarat successfully reduced Naxal influence by addressing local issues.

- **Balancing Security and Human Rights:** Security operations must be balanced with a focus on human rights, ensuring that innocent civilians and activists are not targeted..

- **Effective Implementation of Land Rights:** Proper implementation of the **Forest Rights Act (FRA)** is crucial to ensuring tribal land rights and reducing the influence of Naxal leaders.

For instance: Effective FRA implementation in **Maharashtra's Gadchiroli district** has helped reduce tribal grievances and Maoist influence.

To fully eradicate Left-Wing Extremism, India must adopt a balanced approach that emphasises both development and security measures. By focusing on inclusive growth, respecting tribal rights, and ensuring local governance, the government can effectively tackle the root causes of Naxalism. A continued focus on dialogue, human rights, and development will pave the way for long-term peace and stability.

MCQ

- Which of the following are the reasons for the occurrence of Multi-drug resistant TB ?
 - Genetic predisposition of some people
 - Inappropriate or incorrect use of antimicrobial drugs
 - use of ineffective formulations of drugs
 - premature treatment interruption
 - Using antibiotics in livestock farming

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

 - 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
 - 2, 3, 4 and 5 only**
 - 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
 - 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 all
- With reference to the Enemy Property in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?
 - Enemy Property refers to only physical properties left behind by individuals who migrated to China and Pakistan after the 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars and took citizenship of those countries
 - West Bengal has the highest number of enemy properties, followed by Uttar Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

 - 1 only
 - 2 only**

- c) Both 1 and 2 only
d) Neither 1 nor 2
3. Consider the following statements:
 1. He co-founded institutions like the 'New English School', the 'Deccan Society for Education', and 'Fergusson College',
 2. He presented a comprehensive educational blueprint to the Hunter Commission (1882 & 1919).
 3. His newspapers, the 'Kesari' (in Marathi) and the 'Maharatta' (in English), became the voice of nationalist sentiments
 4. He established institutions like the Fergusson College in Pune.
 Which one of the following freedom fighters is mentioned in above statements?
 a) Mahatma Gandhi
 b) Lala Lajpat Rai
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 d) Subhas Chandra Bose
4. Consider the Following Statements with respect to appointment of judges in higher judiciary:
 1. The appointment of Supreme Court judges should be made by the President after CONSULTATION with such judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court as the President may deem necessary.
 2. The appointment of High Court judges should be made by the President after CONSULTATION with the CJI and the Chief Minister of States.
 Which of the following statements given is/are correct
a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) 1 and 2 both
 d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. With reference to Agni Missile, which of the following statements is/are correct?
 1. The Agni missiles are a series of medium to intercontinental-range super cruise missiles developed by India under its Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).
 2. Ballistic missiles are jet-propelled at subsonic speeds throughout their flights, while cruise missiles are rocket-powered only in the initial phase of flight.
 3. Agni-IV is the longest-range missile India has tested so far and very crucial for India's nuclear deterrent.
 Select the incorrect answer using the code given below:
 a) 1 and 2 only
 b) 2 and 3 only
 c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3
6. What is the primary purpose of the Vishvasya-Blockchain Technology Stack launched by the Government of India?
 a) To regulate cryptocurrency usage in India
 b) To provide a public blockchain network for all users
 c) To centralize blockchain infrastructure for government institutions
d) To offer Blockchain-as-a-Service (BaaS) for developing permissioned blockchain applications
7. What is the primary purpose of the India Graphene Engineering and Innovation Centre (IGEIC) launched by the Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY)?
 a) To focus solely on academic research related to graphene
 b) To regulate the import and export of graphene in India
c) To bridge the gap between graphene R&D and commercialization
 d) To promote the export of graphene-based products to international markets
8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of graphene?
 a) Stronger than steel
 b) Conducts electricity
c) Heavier than lead
 d) Biocompatible
9. Consider the following statements regarding graphene:
 1. Graphene is made of pure carbon, like graphite, but with a different structure.
 2. It has the potential to revolutionize the electronics and aerospace industries.
 3. Graphene has natural magnetic properties that make it ideal for magnetic storage devices.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
 b) 2 and 3 only
 c) 1 and 3 only
 d) 1, 2, and 3
10. Galathea bay is located in which of the island ?
a) Andaman and Nicobar
 b) Maldives
 c) Mauritius
 d) lakshdeep