

GS PAPER 2– GOVERNANCE-ISSUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECTOR/SERVICES RELATING TO HEALTH**Status of organ transplant surgeries in India**

The article discusses India's organ transplant sector, highlighting both its growth and the illegal organ trafficking networks. It mentions legal donations and reveals international illicit markets, emphasizing the need for stricter enforcement and better awareness about organ donation.

What is the status of organ transplant surgeries in India?

1. India is a major hub for organ transplants, performing about 18,000 operations each year, the highest number after the US and China.
2. These surgeries mostly occur in private hospitals and attract international patients, showcasing India's advanced healthcare capabilities.

What illegal activities are associated with organ transplants?

1. The sector faces challenges with illegal organ trafficking involving doctors, hospital staff, and criminals.
2. A report exposed a network operating between India and Bangladesh, using fake documents to facilitate organ sales, deceiving the system as "altruistic donations."

What are the legal frameworks for organ donation in India?

1. India's laws allow three types of organ donations: from close relatives, altruistic donors, and swap donations between incompatible pairs.
2. Foreign donors must prove their donations are not coerced or paid for, requiring a certificate from their embassy.

What are the consequences of these illegal activities?

1. Illegal organ trading has been ongoing for over eight years, undermining trust in the healthcare system.
2. Despite some police success in dismantling trafficking rings, more consistent and thorough investigations are needed to preserve the integrity of organ transplantation.

What are the solutions to organ trafficking?

In addition to stronger law enforcement, there is a need to raise awareness about organ donation, correct misconceptions, and address gender imbalances—where women are often donors and men recipients. These steps could reduce organ trafficking in the long term.

GS PAPER 2– DISPUTE REDRESSAL MECHANISMS**Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) in India**

The article discusses Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) in India. It highlights how TPLF can help individuals afford legal battles against powerful entities. The article also emphasizes the need for a regulatory framework to manage TPLF and ensure fair access to justice for all.

What is Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF)?

Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) allows external investors to finance legal cases. In return, these investors get a share of the winnings. It helps people who can't afford legal expenses, making justice more accessible.

Why is TPLF Important in India?

1. Justice in India is becoming increasingly expensive, and many can't afford them.
2. With over 80,000 cases pending in the Supreme Court and around 40 million across the country,
3. TPLF could provide access to justice and empower disadvantaged groups to pursue legal action.
4. The Supreme Court views TPLF as a "potential equaliser" in the courtroom.

How has TPLF been accepted in India?

1. The Supreme Court, in **Bar Council of India v. A.K. Balaji**, supported TPLF. It said TPLF is acceptable as long as lawyers don't fund the cases.
2. This builds on the **Ram Coomar Coondoo v. Chunder Canto Mookerjee** case, which said English laws against such funding don't apply in India.

What Challenges Does TPLF Face?

1. **Profit-Driven Funding:** Critics worry that funders may choose only profitable cases, ignoring important but less profitable ones. There is also concern over how much control funders should have in deciding case strategies.
2. **Regulatory Gaps:** India lacks a comprehensive national framework for TPLF, leading to uncertainty in operations. Only some states, like Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, have started to recognize TPLF.
3. **Transparency Issues:** Without regulations, there are concerns about how funding deals are structured, risking clients' decision-making rights.

4. **Court Involvement:** Determining the appropriate level of court oversight is complex and needs clear guidelines to maintain judicial integrity.

What are global examples of TPLF regulation?

Hong Kong's 2019 Code of Practice for Third Party Funding in Arbitration requires funders to disclose financial details, liability, and control. India may adopt similar rules to protect against risks and ensure fair litigation.

GS PAPER 3-INDIAN ECONOMY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

How western industrialization led to political and economic advantages over the East

The article discusses the Great Divergence, highlighting how Western industrialization led to political and economic advantages over the East. It emphasizes the role of institutions, especially extractive ones established during colonialism, in shaping long-term economic development, particularly in countries like India.

What is the Great Divergence?

1. The Great Divergence refers to the growing economic and political gap between the West and the East in the 17th and 18th centuries.
2. Western Europe industrialized early, gaining advantages that allowed them to project political power globally. This also helped them reap economic rewards, leading to lasting global inequalities.

What is the role of institutions in development?

1. Institutions are the rules that shape human behavior and constrain power. For example, constitutional limits on executive power prevent misuse of authority.
2. Economists Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James Robinson (AJR) highlighted the difference between extractive and inclusive institutions. Extractive institutions benefit a small elite, while inclusive institutions promote broad participation and prosperity.

How does AJR's research apply to India?

1. AJR's research highlights how colonialism established **extractive institutions** in India that hindered long-term development.
2. **Landlord-based land tenure systems** under British rule led to lower agricultural investments and productivity. Abhijit Banerjee and Lakshmi Iyer (2005) found that these areas still suffer from lower growth today.
3. **Direct vs. Indirect Colonial Rule:** Lakshmi Iyer (2010) showed that areas under **direct British rule** in India had fewer schools, roads, and health centers than those under indirect rule. This disparity persisted for years.
4. AJR's research suggests that **political power** shaped economic outcomes. Colonial elites benefited from extractive institutions, which hindered economic progress in many regions of India, especially in agriculture and infrastructure development.

GS PAPER 3- INDIAN ECONOMY AND ISSUES RELATING TO PLANNING, MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

India's electronics manufacturing goal

The article discusses India's ambitious goal of reaching \$500 billion in electronics manufacturing by 2030. It emphasizes the need for regional clusters to support growth, customized regulations, and devolution of powers to local authorities to create competitive manufacturing environments.

What is India's electronics manufacturing goal?

1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi set a target of \$500 billion (Rs 4.20 lakh crore) for electronics manufacturing by 2030.
2. This target is bold, as India's total manufacturing output in 2023-24 was only \$660 billion (Rs 55.4 lakh crore). Growth in electronics manufacturing can help create jobs.

What Strategy is Needed to Meet This Target?

1. The government plans to focus on export-led growth.
2. This involves developing competitive regional manufacturing clusters, similar to those in Silicon Valley, Taiwan, and Shenzhen.
3. Regions like Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu and Noida in Uttar Pradesh are already key players, contributing nearly 50% of India's electronics exports.

What factors make successful manufacturing regions?

Three main factors are crucial:

1. **Large Size with Anchor Investors:** Successful regions are large and have major companies that drive growth. For example, Shenzhen in China covers 2,000 square kilometers and exports around \$350 billion.

2. **Customized Regulations:** These include favorable labor laws and taxation policies that facilitate easy movement and management of components across borders.
3. **Devolution of Power:** Local authorities need the power to make decisions quickly and efficiently, catering to the needs of the manufacturing sector.

How Can India Implement These Changes?

1. It is suggested to develop around existing manufacturing clusters by declaring large special regions. This would integrate current factories and new parks.
2. Regulations should be adjusted to attract major global players and streamline processes. The example of GIFT city, a differentially regulated zone for financial services, shows that such models can work in India.
3. By focusing on these strategic areas, India aims to transform its electronics manufacturing sector and meet its ambitious 2030 target.

GS PAPER 3– DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Importance of disaster risk insurance

The article discusses the importance of disaster risk insurance in protecting both individuals and the economy from the impacts of disasters. It emphasizes the need for early warning systems, compensation, and insurance to secure human and national security.

How do disasters affect personal and national security?

1. Disasters can devastate personal lives, rendering even middle-class families homeless, as seen during earthquakes.
2. Nationally, disasters hinder economic growth, impacting India's \$5-trillion and \$10-trillion economic goals.
3. Disasters lead to downturns, damaging infrastructure and disrupting livelihoods.
4. In 1991, Bangladesh lost 140,000 people to a super cyclone, causing long-term human security challenges.
5. The 2011 Haiti earthquake killed 316,000 people, forcing migration due to inadequate recovery efforts.
6. Pakistan's 2022-23 floods displaced 2.6 million people, making them vulnerable to exploitation by extremist groups, further destabilizing national security.

What role does disaster risk insurance play?

1. Disaster risk insurance helps people recover from losses after a disaster.
2. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's **Ten-Point Agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** highlights the importance of risk coverage for everyone, including households and companies.
3. Insurance cannot stop disasters, but it can ensure that people receive compensation to rebuild their lives.
4. Many countries use disaster risk insurance to ensure faster recovery.

Why is disaster-related insurance important in India?

1. India is now focusing on disaster-related insurance as it realizes the importance of protecting people and the economy.
2. The **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** is working with insurance companies to develop effective insurance models.
3. Parametric insurance is being considered, as it offers quick payouts based on agreed disaster parameters, avoiding lengthy claim processes.

How can disaster risk insurance strengthen human security?

1. Human security is crucial for national security, especially in conflict-prone regions.
2. Countries like Bangladesh and Haiti have struggled with the aftermath of disasters, leading to displacement, illegal migration, and vulnerability to radical ideologies.
3. Pakistan's floods displaced 2.6 million people in 2022-23, and without proper recovery support, these people could be exploited by extremist groups, just like Afghan refugees were in the 1980s. Disaster risk insurance can reduce such vulnerabilities.

PRELIM FACTS

1. IndiaAI Mission

The IndiaAI Mission has selected eight Responsible AI projects in response to the Expression of Interest (EoI) issued under the Safe and Trusted AI Pillar.

About IndiaAI Mission:

- Origin: Launched during the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) Summit in 2023, New Delhi, by the Prime Minister of India.
- Background: Announced to drive AI innovation and build a comprehensive AI ecosystem in line with the visions of "Making AI in India" and "Making AI Work for India."

- Aim: To create an advanced AI infrastructure supporting various sectors, boost AI innovation, enhance data quality, and promote ethical AI practices across the country.
- Nodal ministry: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
- Implementing agency: IndiaAI Independent Business Division (IBD) under the Digital India Corporation (DIC)

Key Components:

- IndiaAI Compute Capacity: Develop AI compute infrastructure with 10,000+ GPUs via public-private partnerships.
- IndiaAI Innovation Centre: Create Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) and sector-specific foundational AI models.
- IndiaAI Datasets Platform: Unified platform providing access to high-quality non-personal datasets for AI research and startups.
- IndiaAI Application Development Initiative: Promote AI applications addressing key challenges in sectors like healthcare, agriculture, and governance.
- IndiaAI FutureSkills: Expand AI education through new programs at various academic levels and set up Data & AI Labs in smaller cities.
- IndiaAI Startup Financing: Easier access to funding for AI startups, with Rs 2,000 crore allocated.
- Safe & Trusted AI: Ensure responsible AI practices with indigenous tools and frameworks.

2. Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955

India's Supreme Court upheld Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, granting citizenship to Bangladeshi migrants who entered India before March 25, 1971.

Background:

- Enacted in 1985 as part of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, following the Assam Accord.
- The Assam Accord aimed to resolve issues related to the influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh into Assam after the Bangladesh Liberation War (1971).
- Section 6A was inserted specifically to address the unique historical and demographic challenges faced by Assam due to large-scale migration.

Provisions:

- Citizenship for Migrants Pre-1966: Persons of Indian origin who entered Assam from Bangladesh before January 1, 1966, were granted Indian citizenship retroactively.
- Migrants Between 1966-1971: Migrants who arrived between January 1, 1966, and March 25, 1971 were to register and were granted citizenship after 10 years of residence, provided they fulfilled certain conditions.
- Post-1971 Migrants: Persons who entered Assam after March 25, 1971, were to be detected and deported as per the law.

About Citizenship Act, 1955:

- Governing Indian Citizenship: The Citizenship Act, 1955 regulates who can obtain Indian citizenship based on birth, descent, registration, or naturalization.
- Illegal Immigrants: The Act bars illegal immigrants from obtaining citizenship. An illegal immigrant is someone who:
 - Enters India without valid documents (e.g., passport, visa), or
 - Enters with valid documents but overstays beyond the permitted period.
- Single Citizenship: India follows a policy of single citizenship, and the Act does not allow dual citizenship.
- Constitutional Framework: Citizenship matters fall under the Union List and are dealt with in Part II of the Indian Constitution (Articles 5-11). The term "citizen" is not defined in the Constitution, leaving it to statutory laws like the Citizenship Act.

3. Chief Justice of India Appointment

Chief Justice of India (CJI) D.Y. Chandrachud is set to retire on November 10, 2024, and has recommended Justice Sanjiv Khanna as his successor to become the 51st Chief Justice of India.

Process of Chief Justice of India appointment (CJI):

- Seniority Principle: The appointment of the CJI is typically based on the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court.

- Memorandum of Procedure (MoP): The Law Ministry requests a recommendation from the outgoing CJI regarding their successor.
- Presidential Appointment: After receiving the recommendation, the President of India appoints the next CJI.
- Tenure and Retirement: The CJI serves until reaching the age of 65, and the process repeats upon each CJI's retirement.
- Merit and Integrity Consideration: In addition to seniority, merit and integrity are important factors in the recommendation, as seen in previous appointments like Justice Khanna's own elevation to the Supreme Court.

4. Musaned Platform

Saudi Arabia launches new digital platform to ensure wage protection. It ensures a more secure working condition for foreign workers, including those from India.

About Musaned Platform:

- Purpose: Musaned is a digital platform created by Saudi Arabia to ensure wage protection and improve working conditions for foreign domestic workers.
- Coverage: It benefits workers from 10 African countries (e.g., Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya) and 9 Asian countries (e.g., India, Bangladesh, Pakistan).

Features:

- Enables workers to check employment contracts.
- Tracks financial transactions between employers and workers.
- Can be linked to contract insurance and health benefits.
- Objective: To safeguard workers' rights, minimize illegal immigration, and meet Vision 2030 goals of providing a stable working environment.
- Human rights: The platform promotes human rights by ensuring employers fulfill their obligations.

5. "Scam se Bacho" Campaign

Government and Meta join forces for "Scam se Bacho" Campaign to tackle rising online scams.

About "Scam se Bacho" campaign:

- Aim: To combat rising online scams and cyber fraud by fostering digital safety and vigilance across India.
- Partnership: Collaboration between Meta (formerly Facebook) and key government ministries, including:
 - Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
 - Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
 - Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB)
 - Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)
- Ministry: Led by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB).
- Coverage: National initiative, aimed at India's over 900 million internet users.
- Features:
 - A whole-of-government approach to raising awareness on cyber safety.
 - Focus on educating citizens to prevent cyber threats and scams.
 - Leverages Meta's global expertise in online safety to empower Indian users.
 - Support from the highest levels of government to align with Digital India's cybersecurity goals.

6. Indian Development and Economic Assistance Scheme

India has extended a new Line of Credit (LoC) for Rs.487.60 crores to Mauritius for financing a water pipeline replacement project. This initiative is part of the Indian Development and Economic Assistance Scheme (IDEAS), which supports developmental projects in partner countries through concessional loans.

About IDEAS scheme:

- Origin: Launched in 2003-04 as the "India Development Initiative," later renamed as IDEAS Scheme.
- Aim: To promote India's political, economic, and strategic interests by providing developmental assistance to developing countries.
- Ministry: The scheme is administered by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) with support from Exim Bank.

Features:

- Provides Lines of Credit (LoCs) to developing countries for projects in infrastructure, water, education, and other key sectors.
- Projects funded are typically recommended by MEA and are aimed at bolstering socio-economic development in partner countries.
- The financing includes concessional terms to reduce the burden on developing nations.
- The scheme fosters diplomatic goodwill, strengthening India's ties with countries in the Global South.

7.Coogee Beach

Tar balls:

- **Formation:** Result from oil spills, forming when oil mixes with seawater, sand, and debris, creating a hardened substance.
- **Size & texture:** Vary from small pebbles to fist-sized, with smooth or rough surfaces depending on environmental exposure.
- **Environmental impact:** Pose significant hazards to marine life and human health due to toxic components like polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Location in the news:

- Coogee Beach, Sydney: On October 15, 2024, black, ball-shaped debris, potentially tar balls, were discovered along the length of the beach.

ANSWER WRITING

Q. How does the Durand Line issue complicate relations between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India? Evaluate the historical and current significance of this border dispute.

The Durand Line, established in 1893 between British India and Afghanistan, remains a contentious border issue between Afghanistan and Pakistan, impacting regional stability and international relations. The recent news of tensions and skirmishes along this border has heightened concerns, affecting India, given its complex ties with both Afghanistan and Pakistan. This dispute continues to shape South Asian geopolitics.

How the Durand Line Issue Complicates Relations

Strained Afghanistan-Pakistan Relations: The Durand Line divides the Pashtun population, leading to resistance from Afghanistan in recognizing it as a legitimate border, which fuels tensions.

- **Pashtun Nationalism:** The division of Pashtuns has intensified nationalist sentiments, affecting both Afghanistan and Pakistan, complicating bilateral relations.

For example: The Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM) in Pakistan advocates for greater autonomy, challenging Islamabad's control over Pashtun areas.

- **Impact on India-Pakistan Relations:** Afghanistan's rejection of the Durand Line has implications for India, which seeks stability in the region while opposing Pakistan's influence.

For example: India's development projects in Afghanistan are often hampered due to instability linked to Durand Line tensions.

- **Taliban's Position:** The Taliban, now in power in Afghanistan, have not officially accepted the Durand Line, complicating Pakistan's strategy in maintaining influence over its western neighbour.

For example: Taliban forces have clashed with Pakistani troops along the border, signalling resistance to Pakistan's territorial claims.

- **Security Concerns:** Cross-border terrorism and militant movements are aggravated due to the porous nature of the Durand Line, affecting regional security.

- **India's Strategic Calculus:** India views the instability along the Durand Line as an opportunity to counter Pakistan's influence in Afghanistan by supporting Afghan sovereignty.

For example: India's diplomatic engagements with Afghan leaders often emphasise the importance of Afghan territorial integrity, indirectly challenging Pakistan's position.

Historical Significance of the Durand Line Dispute

- **Colonial Legacy:** The Durand Line was drawn without consulting local populations, leaving a legacy of division and resentment.

For example: The **1893 agreement** between British India and Afghanistan ignored ethnic divisions, creating long-term discord.

- **Soviet-Afghan War:** During the Soviet invasion, the Durand Line became a significant passage for mujahideen fighters, intensifying its strategic importance.

For example: Pakistan, with U.S. support, used the border to funnel aid to Afghan fighters, embedding the line in Cold War geopolitics.

- **Partition of India:** The 1947 partition further complicated the Durand Line issue, as newly formed Pakistan inherited the contentious border.

For example: Afghanistan was the only country to oppose Pakistan's admission to the United Nations, citing border disputes.

- **1961 Diplomatic Break:** Afghanistan and Pakistan broke off diplomatic relations over the Durand Line, showcasing the depth of the dispute.

For example: The closure of consulates and trade routes during this period significantly affected bilateral ties.

- **Pashtun Identity and Politics:** The Durand Line has always been a focal point for Pashtun identity, influencing political movements in both countries.

For example: Leaders like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan opposed the division, advocating for Pashtun unity across the border.

Current Significance of the Durand Line Dispute

- **Taliban-Pakistan Tensions:** The Taliban's reluctance to recognize the Durand Line undermines Pakistan's strategic depth policy.

For instance: Recent clashes between Taliban and Pakistani forces indicate the Taliban's unwillingness to accept imposed borders.

- **Cross-border Militancy:** The porous border facilitates militant activities, affecting regional stability and counter-terrorism efforts.

For instance: The TTP's use of Afghan sanctuaries poses a significant threat to Pakistan's internal security.

- **Economic Implications:** Border instability disrupts trade and transit routes, affecting Afghanistan and Pakistan's economic prospects.

- **India's Strategic Interests:** The dispute indirectly benefits India by keeping Pakistan embroiled in its western front, limiting its focus on the eastern border.

- **Regional Geopolitics:** The Durand Line remains a critical factor in South Asian geopolitics, influencing the policies of major powers like China and the U.S.

The Durand Line dispute continues to be a major impediment to regional stability in South Asia, affecting the relationships between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. While its historical roots lie in colonial missteps, its current impact is evident in cross-border militancy and geopolitical manoeuvring. Resolving this issue requires a balanced approach that respects ethnic identities and promotes regional cooperation.

MCQ

1. With reference to the Indian judiciary, consider the following statements:

1. The procedure for appointing the Chief Justice of India is mentioned under Article 124(2) of the Indian Constitution.

2. Any retired judge of the Supreme Court of India can be called back to sit and act as a Supreme Court judge by the Chief Justice of India with the prior permission of the President of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only**
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. With reference to Initial Public Offering (IPO), consider the following statements:

1. IPO is a type of issue where an unlisted company raises capital by making a fresh issue

of securities for sale to the public for the first time.

2. IPOs cannot be issued by the Public Sector Undertakings.

3. The Securities and Exchange Board of India governs IPOs in India.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3**
- d) 1, 2 and 3

3. Consider the following:

National Park	State
1. Nagarhole National Park	Karnataka
2. Kaziranga National Park	Assam
3. Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu
4. Papikonda National Park	Andhra Pradesh

- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - Only three**
 - All four
4. Consider the following statements:
- The Assam Accord was a Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam Movement.
 - Section 6A into the Citizenship Act, 1955 grant citizenship to Bangladeshi immigrants who entered into Assam after March 25, 1971.
- Which of the statement(s) give above is/are correct?
- 1 only**
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
5. Under which one of the following ministries does the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) operate?
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 - Ministry of Science and Technology
 - Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**
 - Ministry of Commerce and Industry
6. Which one of the following is the definition of a "new drug" under the New Drugs and Clinical Trial (NDCT) Rules, 2019?
- A drug that has been used in India to a significant extent
 - A drug that has not been used in India to any significant extent**
 - A drug that is only used for non-communicable diseases
 - A drug that is only used for rare disorders
7. Consider the following statements:
- microRNA (miRNA) and messenger RNA (mRNA) are made from the same basic chemical components.
 - The mRNA is used to build the carbohydrates.
 - mRNAs have a greater length compared to the shorter miRNAs.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only**
 - 1, 2 and 3
8. With reference to Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2024, which of the following statements are correct?
- It provides a comprehensive assessment of hunger levels globally.
 - The GHI score for each country is calculated using four key indicators.
 - The index reports that India is suffering from a serious hunger issue.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3**
9. Which one of the following is the benefit Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) for countries like India?
- It helps speed up the legal system and reduce pending cases
 - It ensures government funding for all legal cases
 - It allows economically weaker individuals to challenge powerful entities in court**
 - It replaces the traditional court system with an alternative dispute resolution mechanism.
10. Consider the following statements about BEML (Bharat Earth Movers Limited):
- BEML was founded with the assistance of the Soviet Union.
 - It is currently fully owned by the Indian government.
 - BEML is involved in manufacturing equipment for mining and railways.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only**
 - 1 only
 - 1, 2, and 3