VAJIRAM & RAVI

Institute for IAS Examination

The Analyst

CURRENT AFFAIRS Handout

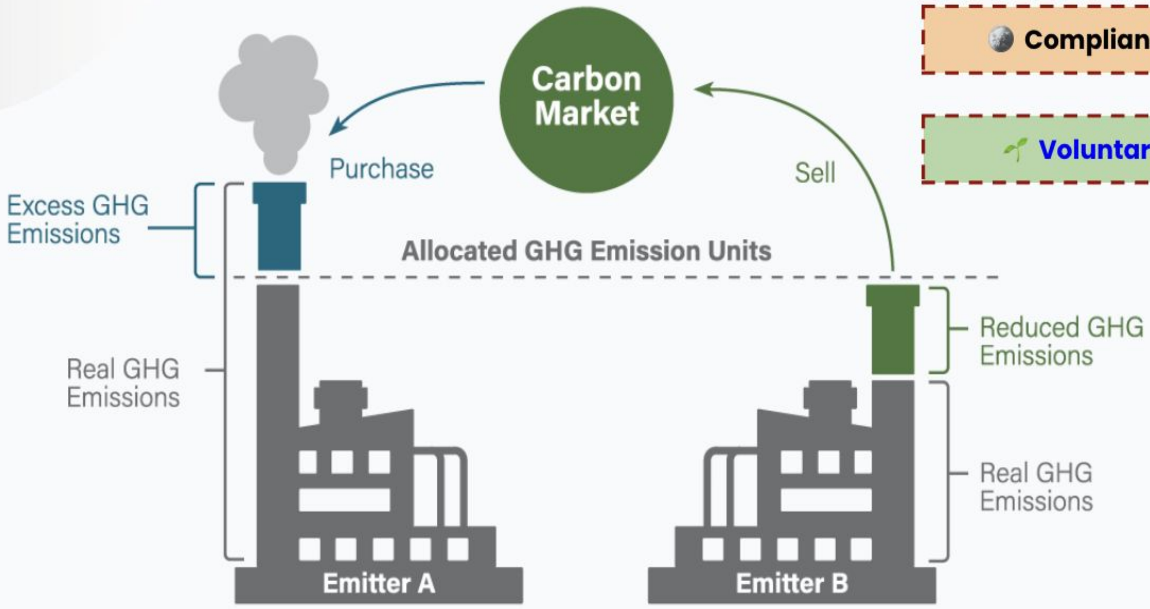
28th October 2025

North – South Carbon Market cooperation

CONTEXT: The EU will link the Indian Carbon Market with its Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

🧠 What is a Carbon Market?

A carbon market allows **countries** or **companies** to ***buy and sell carbon credits*** — each credit represents **1 tonne of CO_2 reduced or avoided.**



Compliance Market

Voluntary Market

UPSC PYQ (P) 2009

The concept of carbon credit originated from which one of the following?

(a) Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro
(b) Kyoto Protocol
(c) Montreal Protocol
(d) G-8 Summit, Heiligendamm

UPSC PYQ (P) 2011

Regarding "carbon credits", which one of the following statements is not correct?

(a) The carbon credit system was ratified in conjunction with the Kyoto Protocol
(b) Carbon credits are awarded to countries or groups that have reduced greenhouse gases below their emission quota
(c) The goal of the carbon credit system is to limit the increase of carbon dioxide emission
(d) Carbon credits are traded at a price fixed from time to time by the United Nations Environment Programme.

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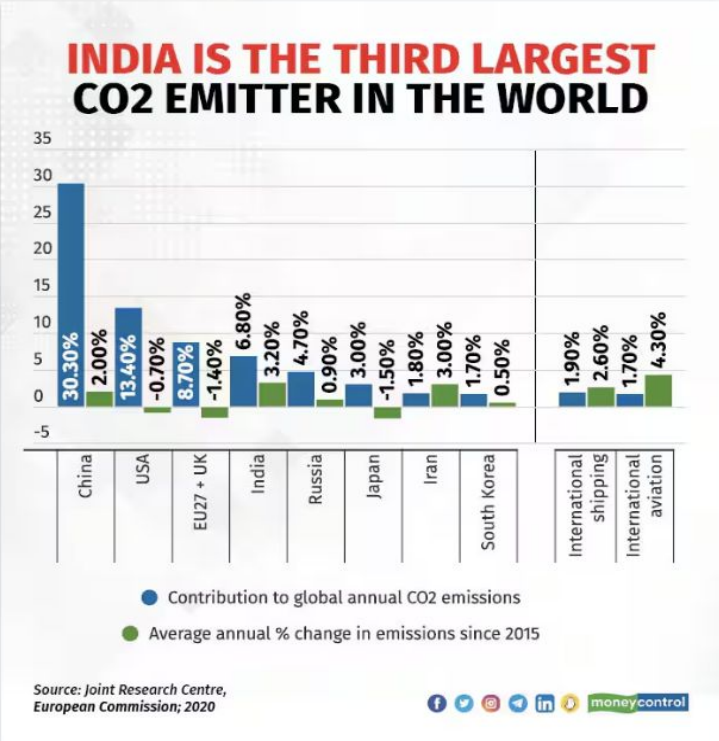
India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme



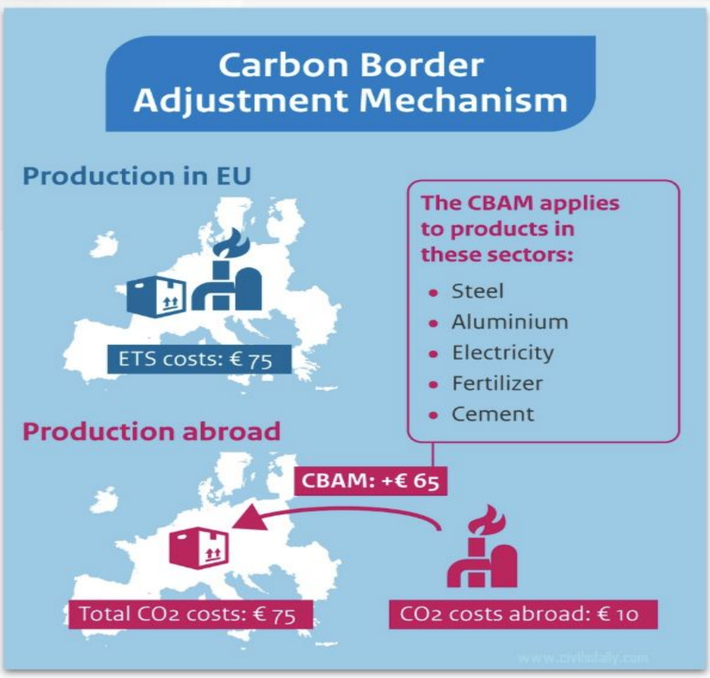
Officially launched in 2023, still evolving

Managed by: Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the **Ministry of Power**.

Objective: To create the **Indian Carbon Market** by integrating:

- **Perform, Achieve, Trade** Scheme
- **Renewable Energy Certificates**
- **Voluntary Carbon Credits**

What is Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism?



A tool used by the EU to impose a carbon tax on imports from countries with weaker climate policies.	
Level playing field	Prevent "carbon leakage"
Climate fairness	Ensure foreign producers also pay for carbon emissions.
Method	Calculates the **carbon content** of imported goods and taxes accordingly.

European Union's Emissions Trading System

- **2005** → world's oldest
- Power, industry, and aviation.
- **"Cap-and-Trade"** principle
- Carbon price ≈ **€60–€80 per tonne**

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🔗 Why the India–EU Link is a Big Deal

On September 17, 2025, the European Union (EU) and India set out a new comprehensive strategic agenda in their joint communication. Called the New Strategic EU-India Agenda, it primarily addresses five pillars on which their partnership will be enhanced: prosperity and sustainability; technology and innovation; security and defence; connectivity and global issues, and enablers across pillars. Buried in the section on clean transition is a critical line that the EU will link the Indian Carbon Market (ICM) with the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

In plain terms, carbon prices paid in India will be deducted from CBAM levies at the EU border. This is a breakthrough. It could prevent Indian exporters from being penalised twice and reward early decarbonisation. However, major barriers still plague its operationalisation. Unless addressed, they will stall this integration before it delivers real gains.

Deduction of Indian Carbon Price	Prevents *double payment* by exporters.
Integration with CBAM	Recognises India's domestic carbon pricing efforts.
Encourages decarbonisation	Industries will get rewarded for going green.
Model for Global Cooperation	Could become a North–South template for climate finance and market linkage.

⚠️ Challenges in Linking the Two Systems

1. Weak Architecture of India's CCTS

- India's market **still evolving**.
- INDIA: **project-level offsets**
- EU: **tonne-for-tonne** verified reductions

→ Indian credits may be considered **less credible**.

2. Institutional Gaps

- EU has independent regulators, emission registries, and auditing.

3. Price Mismatch

Region	Approx. Carbon Price per tonne
EU ETS	€60–€80
India (ICM/CCTS)	€5–€10

➡️ **Result**: EU may not deduct much at the border → Indian exporters could still face full CBAM tax.

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⚠️ Challenges in Linking the Two Systems

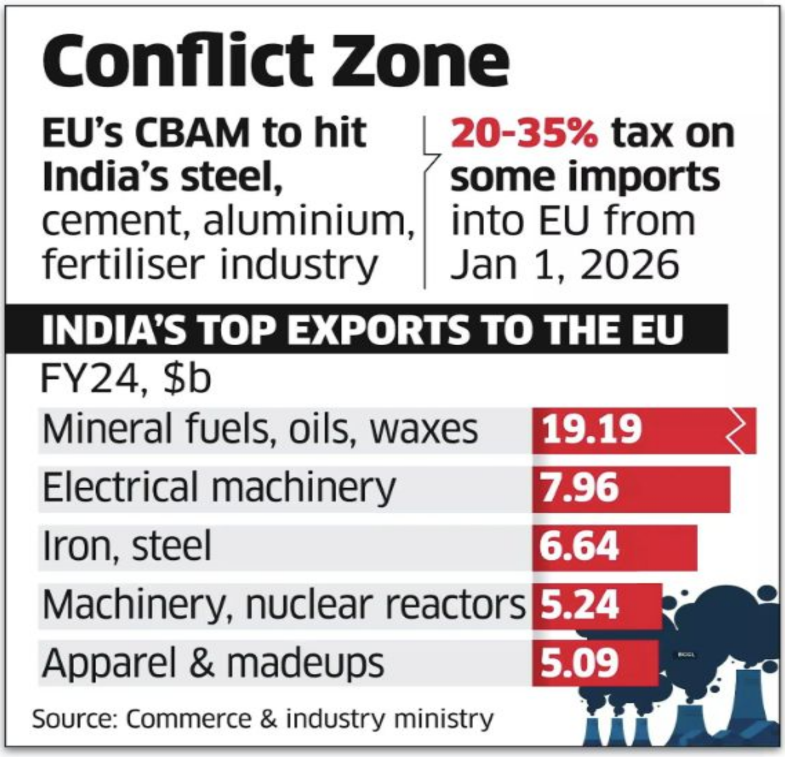
4. Political & Legal Contradictions

- India has opposed CBAM at WTO

EU could later decide India's carbon price is *"not enough"*, **denying deductions → disputes possible**

5. Sovereignty Concerns

- CBAM **allows the EU to judge India's domestic climate policy**



🔧 What India Needs to Do

Steps

- Build a Strong Carbon Market
- Raise Carbon Price Gradually
- Negotiate Equivalence Agreement
- Independent regulators, emission registries, and auditing
- Support Exporters

Looking at optimistic resolutions

The Indian carbon market and CBAM linkage is one of the most significant agreements under the strategy agenda by the two big global economies. If it works, it shields Indian exporters, accelerates industrial decarbonisation, and creates a model for North-South carbon market cooperation. But weak domestic architecture, misaligned carbon prices, and political contradictions may sink it. There is an underlying case to be made for more comprehensive collaboration. India can strengthen its market design, and the EU can offer clarity and technical support for a smooth transition. Otherwise, this "breakthrough" will remain on paper, while Indian exporters continue to pay at the border.

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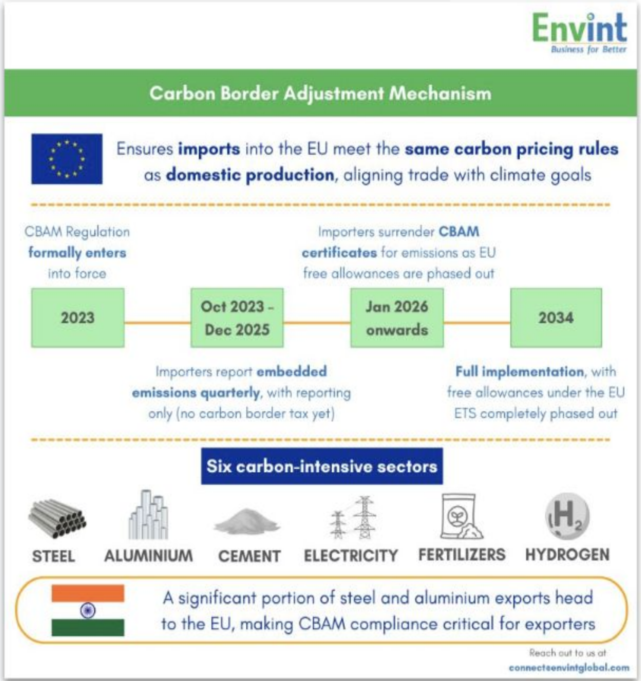
Mains Practise Question

Linking India's carbon market with the EU's CBAM is a historic opportunity — but also a massive challenge. Comment.
(15 Marks, 250 words)



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RTI & CIC Appointments

CONTEXT: Centre informed the Supreme Court that the vacancies in the Central Information Commission will be filled within "two or three weeks."

About Right to Information Act, 2005

"**Practical regime** of right to information for citizens to secure **access to information** under the **control of public**"

- Role of information
- Empowering the citizens

KEY PROVISIONS for basics

Sec. 4	***"records duly catalogued and indexed"***
Sec. 6	Entitles a **person** to make a **request in writing** to the **Central** or **State Public Information Officer**
Sec. 7	Requires **Public Information Officer** to either **provide** information **or reject** request **within 30 days**
Sec. 19	Person **not received a decision within 30 days** or aggrieved, may appeal
Sec 8	**Exemptions:** defence, national security, etc

Exemption from Disclosure

RTI Act 2005 Section 8(1)

1. Information that would prejudicially affect the sovereignty, integrity, security, scientific or economic interest and relation with a foreign state

3. Information received in confidence from a foreign government

5. Information which would lead to commission of an offence

7. If information disclosure endangers life and physical safety of any person

9. If it is likely to impede investigation and prosecution processes

11. If it is about a source of information or assistance given in confidence of law enforcement or security purposes

1. Cabinet Papers including deliberations of Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers

3. Information whose release is forbidden by a court or tribunal or disclosure which might constitute contempt of court

5. Personal or private information . subject to larger public interest . to be decided by the Public Information Officer.

7. Commercial and trade secrets, intellectual property etc. that would harm competitive position of third party . subject to public interest . to be decided by Competent Authority.

9. Information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship . subject to public interest . to be decided by the Competent Authority.

20

🏢 Structure of the Institutions under RTI

About	**CIC**	**SIC**
Constituted by	Central Government	State Government
Composition	Consists of a CIC and not more than 10 ICs	Consists of a SIC and not more than 10 State ICs
Appointment	*President* on the recommendation of select committee	*Governor* on the recommendation of select committee
Select Committee	○ Prime Minister, ○ Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, ○ Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the PM	○ Chief Minister, ○ Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, ○ State Cabinet Minister nominated by the CM
Tenure	As prescribed by GoI or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier	

Salary, allowances, other service conditions: RTI Amendment Act 2019, it shall be as prescribed by the GoI

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RTI & CIC Appointments

CONTEXT: Centre informed the Supreme Court that the vacancies in the Central Information Commission will be filled within "two or three weeks."

Recent concerns in the Information Commissions

- **Vacancies**
- **Pendency**
- **Lack of Transparency**
- **Dependency**

Business Standard

Vacancies cripple information commissions as RTI Act turns 20, shows data

The SNS collated information by filing 146 RTI applications with 29 information commissions to assess their performance.

2 weeks ago

Govt not disclosing:
- Members of search committee
- Criteria for shortlisting
- Names of candidates who applied

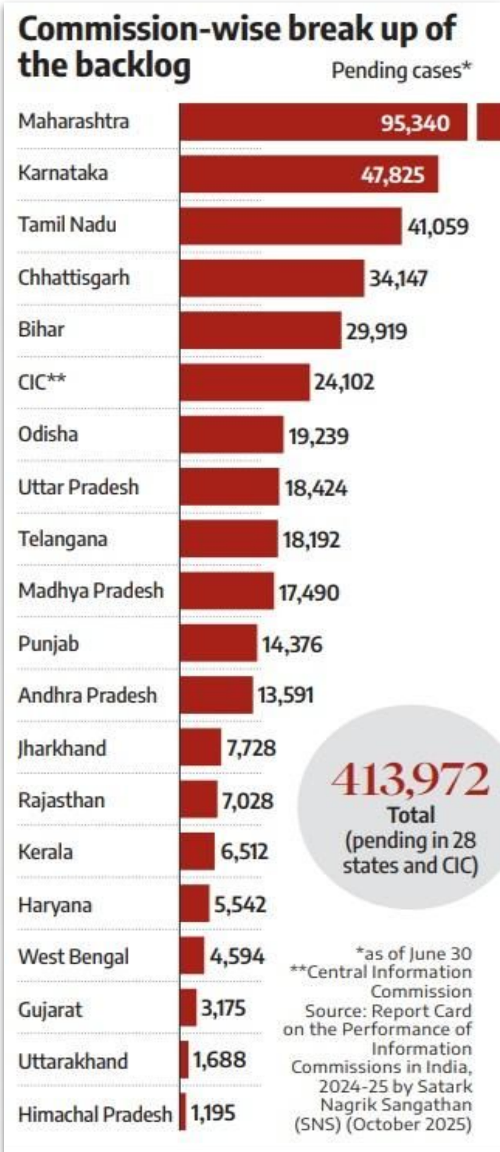
KEY POINTS OF DIFFERENCE

The bill seeks to empower the central govt on deciding salaries, and other terms of service of information commissioners.

RTI Act, 2005 | RTI (Amendment) Bill, 2019

	Term	Quantum of salary	Deductions in salary
RTI Act, 2005	**CHIEF** information commissioner (CIC) and information commissioners will have a tenure of five years	**CIC** pay equivalent to CECs, Central ICs and state CIC to election commissioners and state ICs to chief secretary	**IF** such officials are receiving pension or other retirement benefits, their salaries will be reduced by an amount equal to the pension
RTI (Amendment) Bill, 2019	**CENTRE** will notify the tenure of all information commissioners (ICs) at state and central level	**SALARIES** and allowances of these officers will be determined by the Central government	**THESE** provisions have been removed

Source: PRS Legislative Research



RTI & CIC Appointments

CONTEXT: Centre informed the Supreme Court that the vacancies in the Central Information Commission will be filled within "two or three weeks."

🧭 Way Forward / Reforms Suggested

The Centre informed the Supreme Court on Monday that vacancies in the Central Information Commission (CIC), which has no Chief Information Commissioner and is down to just two Information Commissioners out of a total sanctioned strength of 10, will be filled in "two or three" weeks.

- **Public disclosure of all applicants, criteria, and committee members**
- **⏰ Time-bound Filling of Vacancies**
- **Restore fixed tenure and independent pay structure**
- **📈 Digitisation of RTI Appeals**
- **👥 Capacity Building + 🧩 Public Awareness**

Mains Practise Question

"The Right to Information Act is a powerful tool for ensuring transparency and accountability in governance. However, its effectiveness is being undermined by the crisis of vacancies and opaque appointments in Information Commissions." Critically examine.

(15 Marks, 250 words)

📈 The Unstoppable Rise of RTI

Year	Number of Applications	Yearly Growth (%)
2022	7,09,323	--
2023	8,44,262	+19%
2024	9,64,813	+14%
2025	7,66,167 (so far)	--
2025	~1 Million+	--

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Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme

SYLLABUS : GS 3: Prelims: Economic Development
Newspaper : The Indian Express **Page Number :** 13

About the Scheme: ECMS

Implementing Agency: MeitY	
Total Inv Expected	₹1.15 lakh crore
Target Segments	- Passive components - Discrete semiconductor devices - Printed Circuit Boards - Connectors, sensors, and camera modules
Incentive Structure	which these firms will receive, 1-10% of production value in incentives over six years, depending on the category of component and the year of operation.
Eligible Beneficiaries	Both **domestic** and **foreign** manufacturers setting up component facilities in India

About the Scheme: ECMS

Indicator	India (2025)	Target (2026–27)
Electronics production	$110 billion	$300 billion
Value addition in manufacturing	20%	35–40%
Electronic imports (2024–25)	~$85 billion	Reduce significantly by 2030
Employment potential (electronics sector)	2.5 million	5 million by 2030

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology on Monday announced seven projects amounting to ₹5,532 crore, five of which are in Tamil Nadu, and one each in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, in the electronics component manufacturing space.

"We are aiming to improve the overall domestic value added [in India's electronics manufacturing sector], and for that, all of these units need to come on stream as quickly as possible." Payouts are approved as and when production starts, incentivising firms to speedily get started with manufacturing.

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Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme

SYLLABUS :GS 3: Prelims: Economic Development
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⚡ Holistic Electronics Policy Ecosystem

Scheme	Focus Area	Year	Incentive Type
PLI Scheme for Large-Scale Electronics Manufacturing	Smartphones, IT hardware	2020	4–6% incentive on incremental sales
SPECS (Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors)	Components, semiconductors	2020	25% capex support
DLI (Design-Linked Incentive Scheme)	Chip design startups	2021	50% reimbursement on design costs
Semicon India Programme	Semiconductors and display fabs	2022	Up to 50% fiscal support

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MGNREGS SC Order

SYLLABUS : GS 2: Prelims: Social Sector Initiatives
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number :** 03

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

✅ ***Eligibility***	**Indian** citizen, **≥18** years, **rural** household, willing to do **unskilled manual** work
Guaranteed Work	**Minimum 100 days/year** of wage employment per household
Time-bound Employment	Work must be provided **within 15 days of application**, failing which **unemployment allowance** is payable
Unemployment Allowance	¼ of wage for **first 30 days**, ½ of wage thereafter (if employment not provided)
Work Near Residence	**Within 5 km**; beyond that, **travel allowance** is mandatory
Social Audit	Mandated under **Section 17** for community monitoring and transparency
Decentralized Planning	**Gram Sabhas & Panchayats** plan and monitor work
Working Conditions	Safe worksite conditions, **medical aid**, and compensation for **injury**
Timely Payments	**Wages to be paid within 15 days**; delay compensation applicable
Tech-based Governance	NMMS app, geotagging, online MIS, and DBT ensure transparency

Reviving MGNREGS in West Bengal

Agricultural workers' unions and political parties in West Bengal on Monday welcomed the Supreme Court order dismissing a petition filed by the Central government, challenging an order of the Calcutta High Court directing the prospective implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the State from August 1 this year.

The 100-day scheme was put on hold in the State from 2022 over allegations of financial irregularities in implementation.

"cannot be kept in cold storage for eternity"

Centre's Concern: irregularities found in 31 worksites

Economic Impact: ₹4,000–₹6,000 crore in potential wages

Operational Gaps Identified:

- Lack of *updated shelf of works* at village level.
- *ABPS gaps* — 43 lakh out of 2.56 crore workers non-compliant as of June 2025.
- 83 lakh *deletions from worker rolls* (2022–23) — 15% of national total.
- *Technological bottlenecks*: *National Mobile Monitoring System app.*
- *Human resource* shortage: 3-year inactivity

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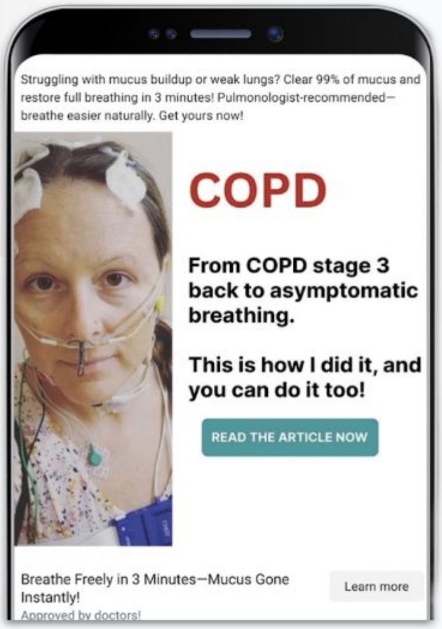
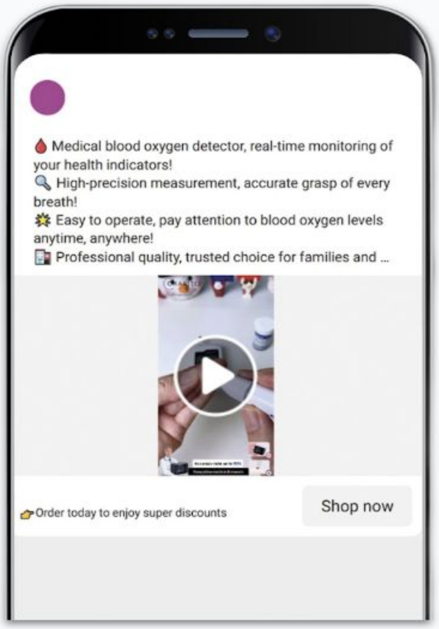
Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954

SYLLABUS : GS 2: Prelims: Social Sector Initiatives

Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number :** 06

Suspicious medical ads





Since 1927, when the topic of drug regulation was first discussed in the Council of State after Sir Haroon Jaffer sought a resolution regarding the "control of the craze for medicinal drugs", the issue of advertisements of drugs claiming to have a therapeutic effect on humans has been a serious public health concern.

"Side Effects Include: Death, Nausea, Heartburn, Skin Irritation."

People In The Commercials:

One of the most popular social media platforms features video advertisements by a notorious godman with the claim of being able to cure all kinds of diseases using ayurvedic products.

◆ Understanding the Legal Framework

In a deep dive on the advertising policies and practices of the most popular American Big Tech platforms in India, we were astonished to note that not a single one of them warns advertisers not to submit for publication, advertisements which are in violation of the DMRA. Thus, it is no surprise that all Big Tech platforms routinely publish a wide variety of misleading advertisements, especially for ayurvedic and homeopathic products. For example, a simple search for "ayurveda" + "blood pressure tablets" or "homeopathy" + "diabetes" on the most popular search engine and online market place in India will throw up a variety of advertisements on these platforms under the "sponsored" tag, indicating that they have been paid for by advertisers.

🏛 Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954

Objective: misleading advertisements of drugs/medicines claiming magical or miraculous effects.

❌ **Bans advertisement** of drugs for certain listed diseases (e.g., cancer, diabetes, sexual impotence).

📰 **Prohibits claims** like "100% cure," "permanent relief," etc.

⚖️ **Punishment**: <6 months imprisonment and/or fine for first offence.

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Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954

SYLLABUS : GS 2: Prelims: Social Sector Initiatives
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◆ Understanding the Legal Framework

🏛 Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994

🏛 💻 Intermediary Liability under IT Act, 2000

Section 79 provides "safe harbour"

BUT ➔ Big Tech actively curates and monetises ads → acts as **publisher**, not intermediary

Causes of Big Tech's Disregard for Indian Law

- **Systemic Bias / Contempt**
- **Profit Motive** – **Ad** revenue
- **Legal Immunity** – "intermediary" status
- **Judicial Delays** – PILs,
- **Extraterritorial Corporate Shield** – Parent companies in the U.S. escape liability

Disregard for Indian law

So, what explains Big Tech's brazen disregard of Indian laws such as the DMRA?

The first reason could be the traditional contempt that American corporations, dating back to Union Carbide, have shown for the lives of Indians. It is possible that this contempt arises from systemic racism that afflicts the management of American corporations, wherein Indian lives are not considered to be comparable to American lives.

under the PNDT Act. The abject failure of the Court to enforce the law by ordering criminal prosecutions, and the process which frustrates litigants who represent public interest in such cases undoubtedly emboldened Big Tech's sense of impunity in India.

Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954

SYLLABUS : GS 2: Prelims: Social Sector Initiatives
Newspaper: The Hindu **Page Number :** 06

The Way Forward

✅ 1. Stronger Legal Enforcement

- Amend **DMRA (1954)**: include **online advertising**
- **Pre-screening of all health-related ads** by platforms.

✅ 2. Fixing Accountability

- Define **Big Tech as "publisher"** for paid ads
- Make **Indian managerial personnel legally liable**.

✅ 3. Institutional Strengthening

- Establish **Digital Health Advertisement Regulatory Cell** within CDSCO or ASCI.
- Regular audits of ad libraries of Big Tech companies.

✅ 4. International Lessons

- 🇺🇸 US: FDA & FTC jointly penalize misleading health claims.
- 🇪🇺 EU: Digital Services Act mandates proactive moderation.
- 🇮🇳 India can adopt a hybrid model ensuring both **innovation + accountability**.

✅ 5. Public Awareness

- Promote **scientific temperament (Article 51A(h))**
- Launch campaigns

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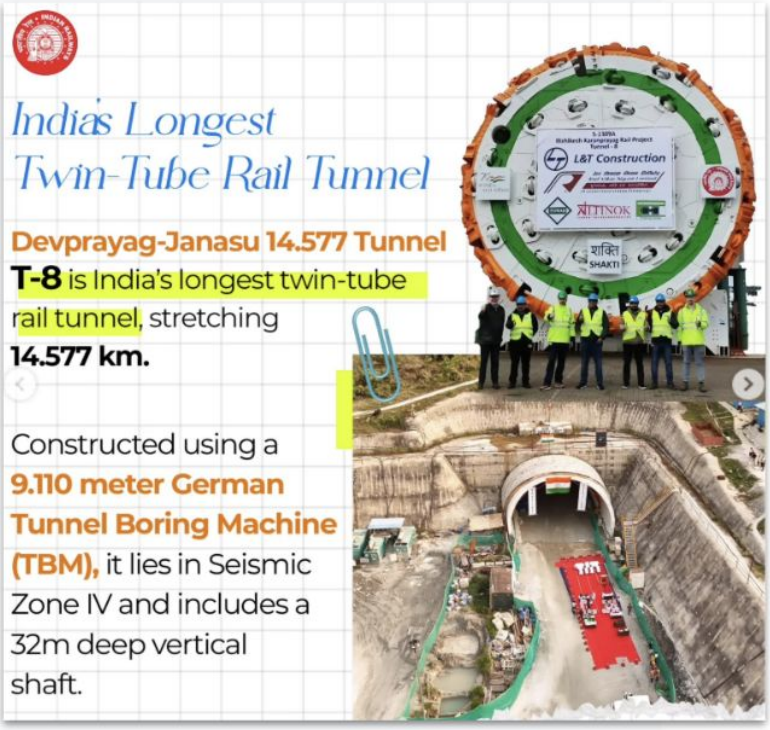
Long Tunnel Projects in India

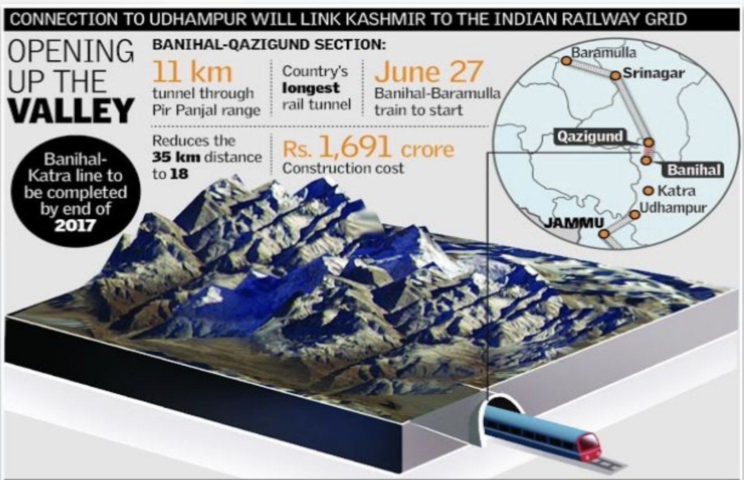
SYLLABUS :GS 3: Prelims: Economic Development
Newspaper : The Indian Express **Page Number :** 13

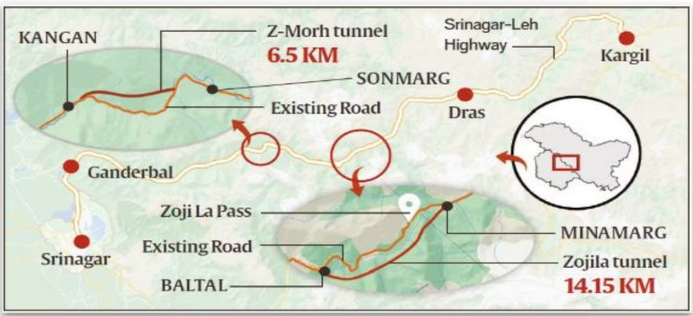
Recent Long tunnel projects in India

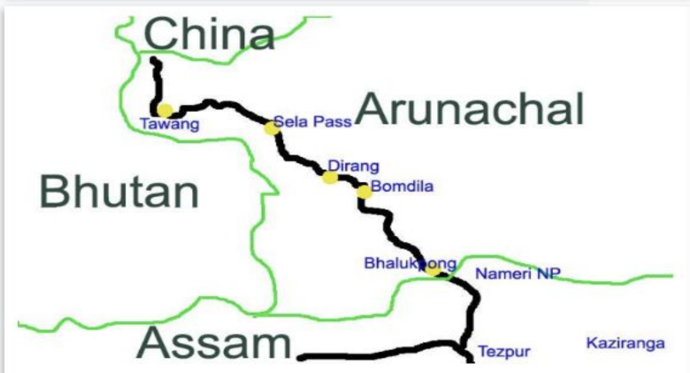
Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link project



Recent Long tunnel projects in India







Long Tunnel Projects in India

SYLLABUS : GS 3: Prelims: Economic Development
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What Did the MoRTH Say?

THE MINISTRY of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) Monday said long tunnel projects of over 1.5 km length are getting delayed because detailed project reports (DPRs) are being submitted without conducting a proper investigation. Prior consultation with the ministry should be done to expedite approvals, it said. The Ministry added that the successful implementation of tunnel projects depends upon proper geo-technical investigation.

Detailed investigation and proper planning are important for tunnel projects since they involve high cost and are associated with high risk due to uncertainties in the region. The Ministry has directed all executing agencies to include IRC guideline for preparation of tunnel DPRs.

Key Directions from MoRTH

1	When a **tunnel >1.5 km is planned**, the executing agency must immediately inform the Ministry's Tunnel Zone
2	Conduct **prior consultation with the Tunnel Zone** before finalising alignment and feasibility studies.
3	Follow prescribed investigation and assessment **guidelines in advance**
4	Use **Indian Roads Congress guidelines – IRC:SP:91–2019** for road tunnel design and safety.
5	Adhere to the **new Standard Operating Procedure issued on September 2, 2025**, to improve tunnel alignment and approval processes.

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Adjusted Gross Revenue

SYLLABUS : GS 3 Prelims: Infrastructure
Newspaper : The Hindu **Page Number :** 13

🧩 What is AGR (Adjusted Gross Revenue)?

👉 AGR means the **revenue** that telecom companies earn from their **services**.

Type of Revenue	Example	Counted in AGR?
Core telecom revenue	Call charges, data usage	✅ Yes
Non-core revenue	Rent, interest, profit from sale of assets	⚠️ Disputed – DoT said "Yes", telcos said "No"

WHAT IS THE DISPUTE ABOUT?

- **2005:** Telcos refuse to pay adjusted gross revenue (AGR) dues over a dispute about its definition, approaches Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)
- **2015:** TDSAT agrees and says non-telecom revenues, such as rent, dividend and proceeds from sale of assets, should not be part of AGR
- **Oct 2019:** SC upholds DoT's definition of AGR, which included revenue from both telecom and non-telecom services
- **Nov 2019:** Telecom firms seek review of SC order
- **Jan 2020:** Telcos miss the deadline to pay AGR dues
- **Sept 2020:** SC allows telcos to pay AGR dues, estimated at ₹1.4 lakh crore in instalments over 10 years; told to begin by paying an upfront 10% of dues. Payment timeline started from April 1, 2021
- **Jan 2021:** Airtel approaches SC for a change in AGR dues
- **July 2021:** Vodafone also approaches SC, which maintains its stand on the Centre's AGR demand and observes that the dues can't be recomputed
- **July 2021:** SC dismisses telcos' applications on modification in the AGR definition
- **Jan 2022:** Under the Centre's telecom reforms package, Vodafone approves the option to convert the interest related to deferred spectrum auction instalments and AGR dues of ₹16,133cr into equity.
- **March 2025:** Centre offered Vi a second reprieve by converting ₹36,950 crore of statutory dues into equity, raising its stake to 49%
- **May 2025:** SC dismissed pleas by Airtel, Vi, and Tata Tele seeking a waiver on interest, penalty, and interest on penalty on pending AGR dues

Compiled by Pinak Ghosh

"only core telecom income"

DoT: all revenues, even non-core ones

Huge dues (penalties + interest) over years

🏛 What Happened in the Supreme Court NOW?

Vodafone-Idea (VI) won a major relief in the Supreme Court on Monday after the government agreed to reconsider its demand for additional adjusted gross revenue (AGR) dues from the company, and take an appropriate decision in accordance with the law.

'Network' issue

Solicitor General Tushar Mehta submits that government had infused "substantial equity" to the tune of 49% in the telco

- The government's interest, which is the public's own interest, is interlinked with the company now
- Vodafone Idea has 20 crore consumers, and any decision regarding the company would affect the customers, too

- The govt. had concerns, but that would be comprehensively heard and considered in detail, says SG

Public interest

The court found nothing wrong in the government's stand to reconsider its demand for additional AGR dues for the financial year 2016-2017 from the company, and take a suitable decision, saying this would also address the larger public interest involved.

Almost exactly a year ago, on September 19, the apex court had dismissed a curative petition filed by telcos, including Bharti Airtel and VI, against the court's October 2019 judgment upholding the DoT's move to recover AGR of about ₹92,000 crore from them.

Daily Quiz

Q1. Regarding carbon dioxide emissions, consider the following statements:

1) China is the world's largest carbon dioxide emitter.
2) India's carbon dioxide emissions are the lowest among Asian countries.
3) The Indian carbon market is managed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

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

a) Only One
b) Only Two
c) All Three
d) None

Answer: b

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the Central Information Commission (CIC):

1. The CIC consists of the Chief Information Commissioner and not more than five Information Commissioners.
2. The President appoints the Chief Information Commissioner.
3. He is appointed on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and the Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: b

Q3. Regarding the Electronic Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS), consider the following statements:

1. It is implemented by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).
2. It aims to target discrete semiconductor devices along with passive components.
3. Only domestic manufacturers are eligible to avail incentives under the scheme.

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

Answer: a

Q4. Regarding to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), consider the following statements:

1. It guarantees 150 days per year of wage employment to every citizen of India.
2. It mandates providing work within 15 days of the application, failing which, an unemployment allowance is payable.
3. Gram sabhas and panchayats are entrusted with the planning and monitoring of the work.

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

a) Only One
b) Only Two
c) All Three
d) None

Answer: b

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954:

1. The Act seeks to prohibit misleading advertisements of drugs and medicines that claim magical or miraculous effects.
2. The Act allows advertisements for drugs related to diseases like cancer and diabetes if supported by scientific evidence.

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

Answer: a

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