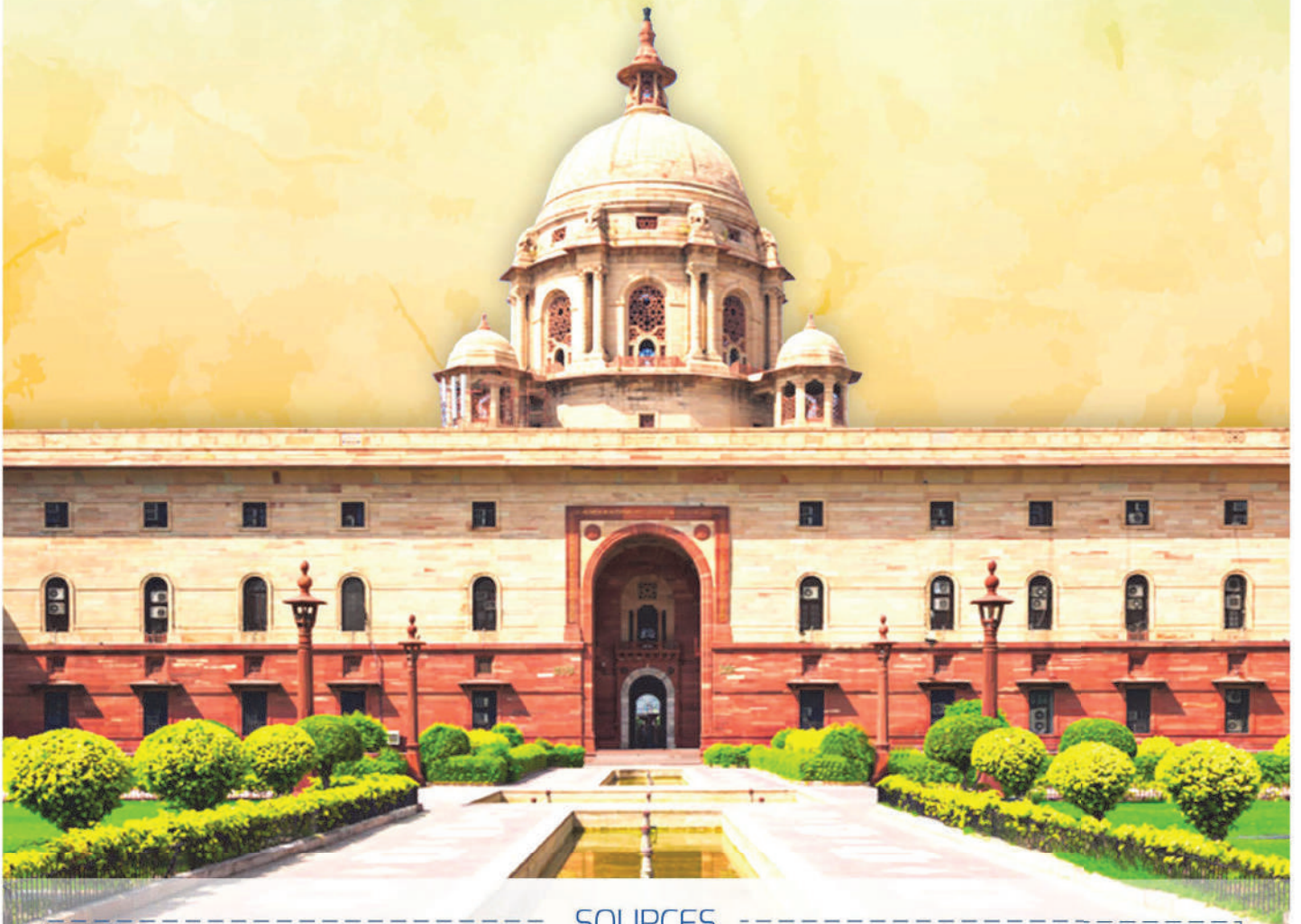


# DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

16th MAY, 2024



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4. Unemployment rate in urban areas in March quarter.
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7. Mettur Dam is unlikely to be opened for irrigation on June 12.
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10. General, central obesity is linked to a higher risk of colorectal cancer.
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## GS II

# 1. Purkayastha arrested under UAPA invalid, says SC -Probe agencies must give written grounds of arrest: Supreme Court

Source: The Hindu, Page 1

**Prelims:** Unlawful Activities Prevention Act

**Mains:** Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, in favour of UAPA, in against of UAPA

**News:** The Supreme Court declared that investigating agencies should provide people arrested under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) with a written copy of information specifying the grounds of their arrest.

### Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA)

- Enacted in 1967 to address secessionist movements and anti-national activities.
- Amended multiple times, lastly in 2019, to cover terrorist financing, cyber-terrorism, individual designation, and property seizure.
- Grants authority to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate and prosecute UAPA cases nationwide.
- Specifies death penalty and life imprisonment as the severest penalties for terrorist acts.
- Allows detention of suspects without charge or trial for up to 180 days and denies bail unless proven innocent.
- Defines unlawful activity as actions supporting or inciting India's secession or disrespecting its sovereignty.
- Defines terrorism as acts intending to cause death or injury, damage property, or threaten India's unity, security, or economic stability.

### Arguments in favour of UAPA

- Protects national security by empowering the government to preventively act against individuals and groups engaged in terrorism and threats to security.
- It aids law enforcement in combating terrorism by designating individuals and groups as terrorists, and assisting in investigation, prosecution, and prevention of terror activities.



- UAPA allows for preventive detention of suspects, crucial for averting potential threats before they materialize, especially in cases with insufficient evidence for a formal trial.
- The law aligns with India's international commitments to combat terrorism, enabling cooperation with other nations in the fight against transnational terrorism.
- It serves as a deterrent against individuals and organizations engaging in activities harmful to national security.

### Arguments Against UAPA

- It infringes upon fundamental rights such as freedom of expression, assembly, and association etc.
- The law lacks adequate safeguards and accountability measures to prevent its misuse, granting unchecked discretion to the central government.
- Recent Supreme Court rulings, in *NIA v. Zahoor Ahmad Shah Watali* (2020) highlights restrictions on bail under UAPA, undermining the principles of justice and fairness.
- It undermines the federal structure by encroaching upon the powers of state governments to maintain law and order and investigate crimes.
- It also compromises the autonomy of the NIA, a central agency for counter-terrorism.
- The law's low conviction rate, with only 2.2% of cases resulting in convictions between 2016 and 2019, indicates its ineffectiveness and arbitrary application.

### Way ahead

- Refine the definitions of "unlawful activity" and "terrorist act" to exclude constitutionally protected activities like peaceful protests and dissenting opinions.
- Create an independent review body to oversee and challenge government decisions to designate individuals or associations as unlawful or terrorist.
- Limit the use of UAPA to last resort avoiding its indiscriminate application in response to social unrest.
- Uphold and protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens, including the rights to free speech and assembly.
- Dialogue, negotiation, and reconciliation should be prioritized over punitive measures for resolving conflicts and grievances.

## 2. Over 300 get Indian citizenship under CAA

Source: The Hindu



**Prelims:** Citizenship amendment act CAA.

**Mains:** Concerns and way ahead associated with CAA

**News:** The Union government on Wednesday granted citizenship certificates, their country of origin was not disclosed by the government.

### Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019

- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 modifies the Citizenship Act of 1955.
- It grants citizenship based on religion to undocumented individuals from six non-Muslim communities (Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians) from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh who entered India on or before December 31, 2014.
- The CAA shields members of these six communities from facing criminal charges under the Foreigners Act, 1946, and the Passport Act, 1920.
- These laws outline penalties for illegal entry into the country and overstaying visas or permits.

### Concerns Associated with CAA:

- The CAA is exclusionary as it offers citizenship only to undocumented migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan who are Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, or Christian excluding Muslims from neighboring countries.
- By favoring specific religious groups, the CAA is perceived as contradicting this secular principle.
- CAA undermines the diversity by favoring certain religious groups, potentially fostering social and religious divisions.
- CAA violates Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees equality before the law and prohibits religious discrimination.
- In Assam, concerns arise regarding the CAA's compatibility with the Assam Accord of 1985.

### Way Forward:

- The government should consider reviewing and amending the CAA to remove religious criteria for citizenship.
- Ensuring Equality: Any new legislation or amendments should ensure equality before the law for all individuals, regardless of religion. This would align with constitutional guarantees of the right to equality and non-discrimination.
- Meaningful consultation and dialogue with stakeholders, including religious leaders, civil society organizations, and legal experts, are essential.



- Policies and programs should be implemented to celebrate and safeguard India's religious diversity and pluralism.
- Provide clarity on the compatibility of the CAA with existing agreements and accords, such as the Assam Accord.

### 3. Chabahar will benefit region, says Jaishankar

Source: The Hindu, Page 12

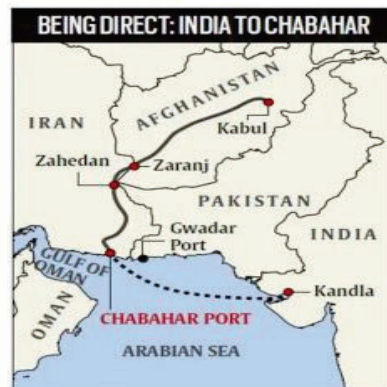
**Prelims:** Location of chabahar port.

**Mains:** its importance & associated challenge

**News:** India will “work at” Chabahar port in the region’s interest, External Affairs Minister responded to the U.S. government’s remarks about the “potential risk” of sanctions to companies working on the India-Iran joint venture.

#### Chabahar port

- Chabahar Port is a deep water port situated on the Makran Coast of Iran's Sistan-Baluchistan province.
- It is strategically located next to the Gulf of Oman and at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz.
- This port is unique as it is the only Iranian port with direct access to the Indian Ocean. It comprises two separate ports known as Shahid Kalantari and Shahid Beheshti.



#### Importance of chabahar port

- It offers India an alternative route to reach Afghanistan and Central Asia, bypassing the land route blocked by Pakistan.
- The port complements India's connectivity with Russia and Eurasia, through projects like the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC).
- It strategically benefits India's oil and gas sector by diversifying import routes, reducing dependency on traditional routes.
- It has facilitated the supply of humanitarian aid, including wheat and pulses, especially during crises like the Covid-19 pandemic.
- It serves to counter China's aggressive infrastructure initiatives in the region, such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Gwadar Port in Pakistan.



- It acts as a crucial anchor for Indian trade in the West Asian region, augmenting India's role in the global supply chain.

#### **Challenges associated with the port**

- Potential US sanctions pose a significant challenge, as any business dealings with Tehran could attract sanctions from the United States.
- Escalating tensions between Iran and neighboring countries like Israel and Saudi Arabia pose geopolitical challenges for the smooth operation of the Chabahar project.
- It requires significant investment, time, and expertise to enhance infrastructure like ports, roads, and railways.
- Delays or inefficiencies in infrastructure development can hinder the project's progress.

#### **Way forward**

- Prioritize cooperation for integrating the Chabahar port with the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) to boost regional connectivity and trade.
- India should engage in diplomatic efforts to secure waivers from US sanctions on Iran to ensure uninterrupted operations at the Chabahar port.
- Focus on increasing bilateral trade between India and Iran to maximize the economic benefits derived from the Chabahar port and strengthen diplomatic ties between the two nations.



## GS III

### 4. Unemployment rate for urban areas in the March quarter

**Source:** Press Information Bureau (PIB)

**Prelims:** Periodic Labour Force Survey, Conceptual terms.

**Mains:** Data

**News:** The unemployment rate for people aged 15 years and above in urban areas declined from 6.8% in the January–March quarter of 2023, according to the National Sample Survey Survey.

#### Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

- It is a survey conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) to measure the employment and unemployment situation in India.
- The NSO launched the PLFS in April 2017.

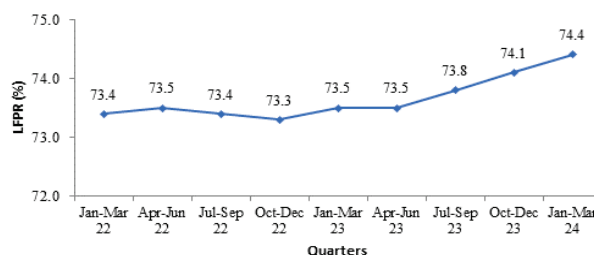
#### Objective of PLFS is primarily twofold:

- to estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the ‘Current Weekly Status’ (CWS).
- to estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both ‘Usual Status’ (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually

#### Key Findings

- Unemployment Rate (UR) in urban areas decreased from 6.8% to 6.7% for persons of age 15 years and above.
- Female UR decreased from 9.2% in January – March 2023 to 8.5%.

**Figure 1:LFPR (%) in CWS for urban areas for male of age 15 years and above**





- Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in urban areas has increased from 48.5% to 50.2%.
- Female Labour Force Participation Rate in urban areas rises from 22.7% to 25.6% .
- Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for persons of age 15 years and above from 45.2% in January – March 2023 rises to 46.9% in January – March 2024.
- Female Worker Population Ratio in urban areas rises from 20.6% to 23.4% .

### Conceptual terms

- **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population.
- **Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.
- **Unemployment Rate (UR):** UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.
- **Current Weekly Status (CWS):** The activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of last 7 days preceding the date of survey is known as the current weekly status (CWS) of the person.



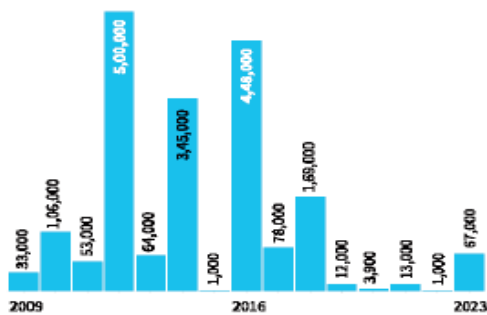
## Editorials, Opinions and Ideas

### 5. Manipur accounted for 97% of displacements in South Asia

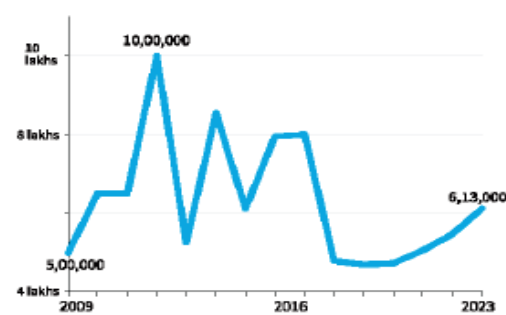
Source: The Hindu, page 8

News: Report by the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) highlighted that conflict and violence triggered 69,000 displacements in South Asia in 2023, with Manipur violence accounting for 67,000.

**Chart 1:** The chart shows the number of internal displacements in India from 2009 to 2023



**Chart 2:** The chart shows the total number of internally displaced people in India due to conflict and violence (2009 to 2023)



#### Manipur Violence:

- A 'Tribal Solidarity March' in Manipur's hill districts on May 3, 2023, led to ethnic clashes between the Meitei and Kuki communities.
- These clashes, stemming from protests against the Meitei community's demand for Scheduled Tribe (ST) status, resulted in over 200 deaths.
- Land disputes also contributed to the tensions.

#### Magnitude of Displacements:

- The violence triggered around 67,000 displacements in Manipur, accounting for the majority of the 69,000 displacements in South Asia due to conflict and violence in 2023.
- Most movements occurred within Manipur, while some individuals sought refuge in Mizoram, Nagaland, and Assam.



### Government Response:

- In response to the escalating violence, the Union government imposed curfews, internet shutdowns, and deployed security forces.
- Relief camps were set up, and a peace committee was established for Manipur, although disagreements hindered its effectiveness.

### Global Context:

- Worldwide, conflict and violence displaced approximately 68.3 million people by the end of 2023.
- Notably, fighting in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Palestinian territories accounted for a significant portion of new displacements in 2023.

### Natural Disasters:

- In addition to conflict-induced displacements, natural disasters also contributed to internal displacement, with a total of 7.7 million people displaced by disasters by the end of 2023.
- This brought the total number of internally displaced persons to a record 75.9 million, up from 71.1 million in 2022.

## 6. Nakba Day: How Palestinian dispossession did not start, end in 1948

Source: Indian Express

**Prelims:** Nakba

**Mains:** Palestinian issue

### Nakba

- The term "Nakba" translates to "catastrophe" in Arabic and refers to the mass expulsion of Palestinians during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, which occurred following the establishment of the state of Israel.
- This event led to the displacement of around 700,000 Palestinians, constituting a majority of the pre-war Palestinian population, from their homes.

### Palestinian dispossession

- During the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, many Palestinians were expelled from their homes for various reasons.



- Some fled due to the violence and fear of war, while others were forcibly removed by Israeli forces.
- After the war, Israel implemented policies to prevent the return of these Palestinians, as allowing them to return would have potentially changed the demography.
- The displaced Palestinians sought refuge in neighboring countries and territories.
- Many ended up in refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and the Israeli-occupied West Bank.
- Today, ~ 6 million Palestinian refugees live in these areas, continuing to face challenges related to displacement, statelessness, and lack of basic rights.

### Right of return

- It refers to the principle that Palestinian refugees should be allowed to return to their homes in what is now Israel.
- This concept has been a key point of contention in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and a central issue in peace negotiations.

### Current scenario

- Gaza is facing a severe crisis due to ongoing conflict. Israel has escalated its military operations in Gaza, resulting in widespread evacuations and significant destruction.
- As a result, around 1.7 million Palestinians, approximately three-quarters of Gaza's population, have been forced to flee their homes.
- The current situation in Gaza echoes the Nakba in terms of mass displacement and humanitarian suffering.
- The ongoing conflict and blockade have exacerbated the situation, leading to severe shortages of basic necessities.

### Global response

- The international community opposes any mass expulsion of Palestinians from Gaza, fearing it could create another long-term refugee crisis.
- Egypt has restricted the number of Palestinians allowed to leave Gaza to prevent a large influx of refugees.

### Future outlook

- It remains uncertain, with many fearing that the destruction caused by the conflict will make it challenging for residents to return home or rebuild their lives.
- A UN estimate suggests it could take until 2040 to rebuild the destroyed infrastructure.

### Nakba significance in current context



- It remains significant today as it marks the beginning of the Palestinian refugee crisis, which continues to affect millions of people.
- The unresolved issues from 1948, including the right of return and the status of refugees, remain central to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and have profound implications for regional stability.



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## InBrief

### 7. Mettur dam unlikely to be opened on June 12 for irrigation

Source: The Hindu

Prelims: Mettur dam

#### The Mettur Dam

- Located in the Salem District of Tamil Nadu, is one of India's largest dams, constructed in 1934.
- Situated at the point where the Kaveri River transitions into the plains.
- It plays a crucial role in providing irrigation to vast agricultural areas.
- It boasts a storage capacity of 93.4 thousand million cubic feet (tmc ft).
- The dam creates the expansive Stanley Reservoir, which serves as a vital water source for agricultural and other purposes.
- Adjacent to the dam is the Mettur hydroelectric and thermal power plant, operational since 1937, generates 32 megawatts (MW) of electricity.



### 8. Red panda sighted in EWS

Source: Arunachal times

Prelims: About Red panda

News: A camera trap installed in the Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary (EWS) in Singchung subdivision in West Kameng district captured a red panda recently.



### Red Panda

- Red pandas, scientifically known as *Ailurus fulgens*, are primarily herbivores.
- They also eat fruits, roots, grasses, acorns, lichens, eggs of birds, and insects.
- Red pandas are slightly larger than domestic cats and have a bear-like body covered in thick russet fur.
- They have black bellies and limbs, with white markings on the sides of their heads and above their small eyes.
- They are known to be shy, solitary, and arboreal animals, often found living in trees.
- They inhabit high-altitude forests in Nepal, India, Bhutan, Myanmar, and China.
- They are mainly arboreal, preferring to live near water sources and in areas densely covered with bamboo.
- Almost half of the red panda's habitat is located in the Eastern Himalayas.
- IUCN status: Endangered.



### Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary (EWS)

- Situated in Arunachal Pradesh, specifically in the West Kameng district.
- It falls within the Eastern Himalayan Biodiversity Hotspot
- Adjacent to the Sessa Orchid Sanctuary to the northeast and the Pakhui/Pakke Tiger Reserve.
- River: Kameng River and its tributaries Tipi and Sessa.
- Flora: Coniferous Temperate and Subtropical Forest, Broadleaf Subtropical Forest, Tropical Wet Evergreen, and Semi-evergreen Forest.
- Fauna: Blyth's Tragopan, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Rusty-bellied Shortwing, and the critically endangered Bugun Liocichla.
- Local tribes: Bugun and Sherdukpen tribes.

## 9. Army set to receive next batch of shoulder-fired Igla-S air defence systems

Source: The Hindu, Page 9



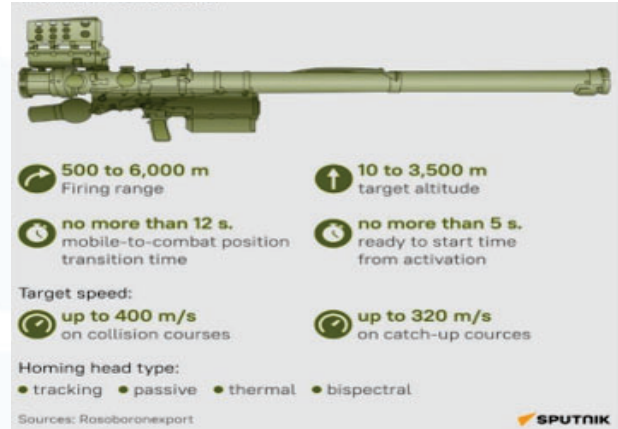
## Prelims: Igla-S VSHORAD system

### News:

- The Army is all set to begin receiving another set of Russian Igla-S very short range air defence systems (VSHORAD).
- The Army is also set to receive the first of two Israeli Hermes-900 Medium Altitude Long Endurance Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV).

### The Igla-S VSHORAD system

- Also known as the SA-24 Grinch, Russian-made surface-to-air missile system
- Upgraded version of the earlier Igla (SA-18) system developed in the early 2000s. Compared to its predecessor, the Igla-S offers a longer range and increased lethality.
- The system can engage targets at distances of up to 6,000 meters, with effective targeting capabilities up to 3,500 meters.
- The Igla-S is equipped with improved target acquisition and warhead technology, making it more effective against aerial threats.
- Designed to withstand thermal countermeasures, enhancing its reliability and effectiveness in combat situations.
- Capable of engaging a variety of aerial threats, including aircraft, drones, and cruise missiles.



### Israeli Hermes-900 Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

- The UAV conducted its maiden flight in 2009, marking the beginning of its operational history.
- Capable of reaching altitudes of up to 30,000 feet and remaining airborne for up to 36 hours.
- Primarily designed for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) missions
- It excels in data relay and gathering critical information from the air.





- It can support ground operations and maritime patrols.
- The UAV measures 15 meters in length and has a payload capacity of up to 350 kg.
- The UAV has proven particularly valuable in disaster management scenarios, such as assessing damage caused by wildfires, where its aerial capabilities enable rapid and comprehensive surveying of affected areas.

## 10. General, central obesities linked to higher risk of colorectal cancer

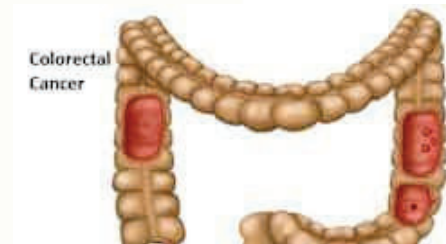
**Source:** The Hindu, science section.

**Prelims:** colorectal cancer

**News:** A study has found - The risk of colorectal cancer seems to be higher in those who are 'generally obese' and those who are 'tall and centrally obese'.

### Colorectal cancer

- Colorectal cancer, also called colon or rectal cancer, is a type of cancer that starts in the colon or rectum, which are parts of the large intestine.
- It is one of the most common cancers found all over the world.
- Usually, it starts as small, noncancerous growths called polyps on the inside of the colon or rectum. Over time, some of these polyps can turn into cancer.



## Daily Quiz

1. Which of the following statements about red pandas is NOT true?

- A. Red pandas primarily feed on herbs.
- B. They have black bellies and limbs with white markings on their heads.
- C. Red pandas are known to be social animals, often found in groups.
- D. Their habitat is mainly located in the Eastern Himalayas.

2. Which of the following statements about the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) is correct?

- A. The UAPA was last amended in 2019 to cover only secessionist movements.
- B. The UAPA grants authority to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate cases only in specific states.
- C. The UAPA allows for the detention of suspects without charge or trial for an indefinite period.
- D. The UAPA defines terrorism as acts intending to cause harm to individuals or property, or threatening India's unity, security, or economic stability.

3. Which of the following statements regarding the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 (CAA) is true?

- A. The CAA provides citizenship to undocumented individuals from all

religious communities from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh.

- B. The CAA shields undocumented individuals from facing criminal charges under the Foreigners Act, 1946, and the Passport Act, 1920, regardless of their religious affiliation.
- C. The CAA only applies to individuals who entered India after December 31, 2014.
- D. The CAA grants citizenship based on religion to undocumented individuals from six specified non-Muslim communities from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh.

4. Which of the following statements about the Chabahar Port is accurate?

- A. Chabahar Port is located on the Makran Coast of India's Sistan-Baluchistan province.
- B. Chabahar Port is the only port in Iran without access to the Indian Ocean.
- C. Chabahar Port provides India with an alternative route to Afghanistan and Central Asia.
- D. Chabahar Port is primarily used for connecting India with China.



5. Consider the following statements about the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)?

1. PLFS is conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
2. PLFS measures only unemployment rates in urban areas.
3. PLFS aims to measure the employment and unemployment situation in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above.

6. Consider the following statements about the Nakba ?

1. The Nakba refers to the establishment of the state of Israel.
2. The Nakba led to the mass expulsion of Palestinians during the 1948 Arab–Israeli war.
3. The Nakba occurred after the 1967 Six-Day War.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one

- B. Only two
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above.

7. Consider the following statements about the Mettur Dam ?

1. The Mettur Dam is located in the state of Kerala.
2. It was constructed in 1948.
3. The dam creates the Stanley Reservoir.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above.

8. Which of the following statements about colorectal cancer is accurate?

- A. Colorectal cancer primarily affects the lungs.
- B. It is a rare type of cancer found only in specific regions of the world.
- C. Polyps in the colon or rectum are always cancerous.
- D. Colorectal cancer often begins as noncancerous growths called polyps.



## solutions

Answer1 : C

Solution1 :

- Red pandas, scientifically known as *Ailurus fulgens*, are primarily herbivores.
- They also eat fruits, roots, grasses, acorns, lichens, eggs of birds, and insects.
- They have black bellies and limbs, with white markings on the sides of their heads and above their small eyes.
- They are known to be shy, solitary, and arboreal animals, often found living in trees.
- They inhabit high-altitude forests in Nepal, India, Bhutan, Myanmar, and China.

Answer 2: D

Solution 2: (UAPA)

- Enacted in 1967 to address secessionist movements and anti-national activities.
- Amended multiple times, lastly in 2019, to cover terrorist financing, cyber-terrorism, individual designation, and property seizure.
- Grants authority to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate and prosecute UAPA cases nationwide.
- Defines terrorism as acts intending to cause death or injury, damage

property, or threaten India's unity, security, or economic stability.

Answer3 : D

Solution3 :

- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 modifies the Citizenship Act of 1955.
- It grants citizenship based on religion to undocumented individuals from six non-Muslim communities (Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians) from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh who entered India on or before December 31, 2014.
- The CAA shields members of these six communities from facing criminal charges under the Foreigners Act, 1946, and the Passport Act, 1920.
- The CAA grants citizenship based on religion to undocumented individuals from six specified non-Muslim communities from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh.

Answer 4: C

Solution 4 :

- Chabahar Port is a deep water port situated on the Makran Coast of Iran's Sistan-Baluchistan province.
- It is strategically located next to the Gulf of Oman and at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz.



- This port is unique as it is the only Iranian port with direct access to the Indian Ocean.
- It comprises two separate ports known as Shahid Kalantari and Shahid Beheshti.
- Chabahar Port provides India with an alternative route to Afghanistan and Central Asia.

Answer 5: A

Solution 5 :

- Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)
- It is a survey conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) to measure the employment and unemployment situation in India.
- The NSO launched the PLFS in April 2017.

Answer 6: D

Solution 6:

- The term "Nakba" translates to "catastrophe" in Arabic and refers to the mass expulsion of Palestinians during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, which occurred following the establishment of the state of Israel.
- This event led to the displacement of around 700,000 Palestinians,

constituting a majority of the pre-war Palestinian population, from their homes.

Answer 7: A

Solution 7:

- Located in the Salem District of Tamil Nadu, is one of India's largest dams, constructed in 1934.
- Situated at the point where the Kaveri River transitions into the plains.
- It plays a crucial role in providing irrigation to vast agricultural areas.
- It boasts a storage capacity of 93.4 thousand million cubic feet (tmc ft).
- The dam creates the expansive Stanley Reservoir

Answer 8: D

Solution 8 :

- Colorectal cancer, also called colon or rectal cancer, is a type of cancer that starts in the colon or rectum, which are parts of the large intestine.
- It is one of the most common cancers found all over the world.
- Usually, it starts as small, noncancerous growths called polyps on the inside of the colon or rectum. Over time, some of these polyps can turn into cancer.





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