

PRELIMS EXCLUSIVE PROGRAMME

PRELIMS TEST SOLUTIONS

PEP 2020

CRACK PRELIMS IN ONE GO!

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Q.1) Solution (b)

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement to which States and regional economic integration organizations adhere voluntarily.

CITES was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The IUCN is a membership Union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations.

It provides public, private and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.

CITES entered into force in July 1975. Currently there are 183 Parties (include countries or regional economic integration organizations).

Aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

The CITES Secretariat is administered by UNEP (The United Nations Environment Programme) and is located at Geneva, Switzerland.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
CITES is an international treaty to ensure that trade in wild animals and plants do not threaten their survival.	India is proposing uplifting of the Indian Star Tortoise status from CITES Appendix II to Appendix I. Star Tortoise is facing survival threat due to loss of habitat to agriculture and illegal harvesting for the pet trade.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/indian-seeks-change-of-status-of-several-species-like-star-tortoise-otters-in-cites/article28917079.ece>

Q.2) Solution (b)

This is an intergovernmental body under the UN. It is a scientific body.

Formed in 1988 by WMO (World Meteorological Organisation) and UNEP.

It produces report based on scientific developments across the world.

The IPCC does not carry out its own original research, nor does it do the work of monitoring climate or related phenomena itself. The IPCC bases its assessment on the published literature

IPCC has so far produced five assessment reports, the latest one was published in 2014. It said that India’s high vulnerability and exposure to climate change will slow its economic growth, impact health and development, make poverty reduction more difficult and erode food security

It was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 2007

IPCC functions under UNFCCC

The aims of the IPCC are to assess scientific information relevant to-

- Human-induced climate change,
- The impacts of human-induced climate change,
- Options for adaptation and mitigation

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The IPCC does not carry out its own original research	This is the first time that the IPCC has focused its attention solely on the land sector. It is part of a series of special reports that IPCC is doing in the run-up to the sixth edition of its main report, called the Assessment Reports that is due around 2022.

Q.3) Solution (d)

"One country, two systems" is a Constitutional principle describing the governance of Hong Kong and Macau since they became regions of China in 1997 and 1999, respectively.

It was formulated in the early 1980s by Deng Xiaoping, the Paramount Leader of China (PRC), during negotiations with the United Kingdom over Hong Kong.

He suggested that there would be only one China, but that these regions could retain their own economic and administrative systems, while the rest of Mainland China uses the socialism with Chinese characteristics system.

Under the principle, each of the two regions could continue to have its own governmental system, legal, economic and financial affairs, including trade relations with foreign countries, all of which are independent from those of the Mainland.

The PRC has also proposed to apply the principle in the unification it aims for with Taiwan.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/explained-what-is-chinas-one-country-two-systems-policy/article29279828.ece>

Q.4) Solution (b)

Microscopic Earthlings known as Tardigrades, likely survived a crash landing on the Moon surface by Israel's Beresheet probe in 2019.

Tardigrades are found in terrestrial, marine, and freshwater environments from the Arctic to the Antarctic, including great depths and altitudes.

They can withstand extreme radiation, sizzling heat, the coldest temperatures of the universe, and decades without food.

Also known as water bears or moss piglets, they are capable of surviving temperatures as high as 150° Celsius and as low as minus 272° Celsius albeit for a few minutes.

The grub-like, eight-legged animals can come back from being dried out to a lifeless husk for decades, withstand near zero pressure in outer space and the crushing depths of the Mariana Trench.

They are microscopic, multicellular, and one of the most durable forms of life on planet Earth.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The tardigrade, also known as water bear.	It is among the toughest and most resilient creatures on Earth.	The tardigrade can only be seen under a microscope. Half a millimetre long, it is essentially a waterdweller but also inhabits land.

Source - <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/what-is-tardigrade-the-water-bear-5918296/>

Q.5) Solution (a)

Recently, the Lok Sabha has passed the Consumer Protection Bill, 2019, which seeks to strengthen the consumer rights and provides a mechanism for redressal of complaints regarding defects in goods and deficiency in services. Following the assent of President, it was published in the Gazette of India becoming Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

Apart from setting up of authorities for timely and effective administration and settlement of consumer disputes, the act also seeks to bring in e-commerce under their

jurisdiction and hold celebrities accountable for false and misleading advertisements of products that they endorse.

Apart from the consumer courts at the district, state and national level, the act proposes a Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to promote, protect and enforce consumer rights as a class and protect them from unfair trade practices.

CCPA, envisaged as a regulator, can file a class action suit if required and would take immediate action on any consumer complaint.

The act proposes strict action against the advertiser in case of misleading advertisements but not against the media through which the advertisement is being publicised.

Celebrities can be fined up to ₹10 lakh. For repeat offences, this may rise to ₹50 lakh, with a jail term of up to five years.

It also provides for product liability action on account of harm caused to consumers due to defective products or deficient services.

The act replaces the earlier Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
All rules of direct selling will extend to e-commerce.	It proposes setting up of a Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers as a class.	Product liability provision to deter manufacturers and strict penalty for misleading advertisements is introduced.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/parliament-passes-consumer-protection-bill/article28836968.ece>

Q.6) Solution (c)

Quick Reaction Surface-to-Air Missile - The state-of-the-art missile has been developed by the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) for the India Army.

QRSAM uses solid-fuel propellant and has a range of 25-30 km.

It is a sophisticated all-weather and all-terrain missile.

It can be mounted on a truck and stored in a canister.

It is equipped with electronic counter measures against jamming by aircraft radars.

The first trial of the QSRAM was conducted on June 4, 2017.

The system is being developed for the Army with search and track on move capability with very short reaction time.

The systems are equipped with indigenously developed phased array radar, inertial navigation system, data link and radio frequency seeker.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Quick Reaction Surface-to-Air Missile (QRSAM) is a missile developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) in association with Bharat Electronics Limited and Bharat Dynamics Limited for the Indian Army.	The all-weather and all-terrain missile, which can be mounted on a truck and stored in a canister, is equipped with electronic counter measures against jamming by aircraft radars.	QRSAM uses solid-fuel propellant and has a range of 2530 km.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-test-fires-quick-reaction-surface-to-air-missile/article28813342.ece>

Q.7) Solution (c)

According to The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 'Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger', 228 languages have become extinct since 1950.

About 10% of the languages are classified 'vulnerable', while another 10% are 'critically endangered'.

In India, five languages have become extinct since 1950, while 42 are critically endangered.

2019 is the United Nations' International Year of Indigenous Languages.

The International Year of Indigenous Languages aims to promote native tongues in five key areas, including “creation of favourable conditions for knowledge-sharing and dissemination of good practices with regards to indigenous languages”.

Q.8) Solution (b)

INDUS FOOD is a global platform exclusively devoted to enhance Indian exports in Food and Beverage sector. It enables business-to-business engagements of buyers and suppliers and enables him to choose whom to meet.

Source - <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseframePage.aspx?PRID=1582758>

Q.9) Solution (b)

Norway - have slashed their funding to an Amazon Fund.

Fund created in 2008 to receive donations for non-reimbursable investments.

Fund is managed by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) of Brazil.

Norway is the main donor, followed by Germany.

It is a REDD+ mechanism created to raise donations for investments in efforts to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the preservation and sustainable use in the Brazilian Amazon.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/logged-out/article28775712.ece>

Q.10) Solution (d)

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan: (ICZM) is a process for the management of the coast using an integrated approach, regarding all aspects of the coastal zone, including geographical and political boundaries, in an attempt to achieve sustainability.

The concept was born in 1992 during the Earth Summit of Rio de Janeiro.

The specifics regarding ICZM is set out in the proceedings of the summit within Agenda 21.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
It is a World Bank-funded project.	This concept was borne in 1992 during the Earth Summit of Rio de Janeiro. The policy regarding ICZM is set out in the proceedings of the summit within Agenda 21.	So far three coastal States, namely Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal, have prepared Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans with support from the World Bank.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/centre-unveils-plan-for-coastal-zone-management/article28872370.ece>

Q.11) Solution (c)

Recently researchers have found that despite a decrease in seawater concentration of methyl mercury, the amount of mercury found in fish is different among different species.

A joint research conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (IIT-H), Harvard University, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (a Canadian government agency) has found that though there has been a decrease in the levels of mercury emission, the concentration of mercury in fish varies across different species.

Some species of fish have less mercury than before, while others have a very high concentration of mercury (tuna, salmon and swordfish).

The researchers warn that human exposure to the toxin (methylmercury) through fish consumption is bound to increase as a result of climate change.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Methyl mercury, a type of organic mercury, bio-accumulates in food webs, meaning organisms at the top of the food chain have higher levels of Methyl mercury than those at the bottom.	Ocean warming, overfishing increase Methyl mercury toxin in fish.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/ocean-warming-overfishing-increase-methylmercury-toxin-in-fish/article28873071.ece>

Q.12) Solution (c)

Dinesh Sharma committee is mandated to:

- Take stock of the current status of Virtual Currencies both in India and globally;
- Examine the present global regulatory and legal structures governing Virtual Currencies;
- Suggest measures for tackling the issues related to Virtual Currencies including issues like consumer protection, money laundering etc.;
- Examine other relevant issues related to Virtual Currencies.

Q.13) Solution (a)

A Goldilocks economy is not too hot or too cold but just right—to steal a line from the popular children's story Goldilocks and the Three Bears.

The term describes an ideal state for an economic system. In this perfect state, there is full employment, economic stability, and stable growth.

The economy is not expanding or contracting by a large margin.

A Goldilocks economy is warm enough with steady economic growth to prevent a recession. However, growth is not so hot as to push it into an inflationary status.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/6-of-the-worlds-languages-are-spoken-in-india/article28851168.ece>

Q.14) Solution (d)

Securities Transaction Tax (STT) is a type of financial transaction tax levied in India on transactions done on the domestic stock exchanges.

The rates of STT are prescribed by the Central / Union Government through its Budget from time to time.

In tax parlance, this is categorised as a direct tax.

The STT came into effect from October 1, 2004 pursuant to the enactment of the Finance Act, 2004 and notification of Securities Transaction Tax Rules, 2004 by the Government of India.

Finance Act, 2016: it was stipulated that transactions carried out in a recognized stock exchange located in an International Financial Center, where the payments are carried out in terms of foreign currency, would be exempt from the payment of STT and capital gains.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
As explained above, it is a direct tax.	STT is levied and collected by the Union Government of India.	<p>While the term 'securities' is not defined under STT Act, STT Act specifically allows borrowing of definition of such terms not defined in STT Act but defined in Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 or Income-tax Act, 1961. The term 'Securities' is defined in Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shares, scrips, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other marketable securities of a like nature in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate. • Derivatives. • Units or any other instrument issued by any collective investment scheme to the investors in such schemes. • Government securities of equity nature. • Equity oriented units of mutual fund. • Rights or interest in securities. • Securitised debt instruments. <p>Hence, securities include all of the above the purpose of</p>

		STT levy that are traded on recognized stock exchange. Off-market transactions are out of the purview of STT.
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Q.15) Solution (d)

RRBs were set up as government-sponsored, regional based rural lending institutions under Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

They are scheduled commercial banks (Government banks) and are configured as hybrid micro banking institutions, combining local orientation and small scale lending culture of cooperatives and business culture of commercial banks.

Objective: They have been created with a view to serve primarily rural areas of India with basic banking and financial services.

They fulfil credit needs of relatively unserved sections in rural areas-small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and socio-economically weaker sections and small entrepreneurs in rural areas for development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities.

RRBs can also set branches set up for urban operations and their area of operation may include semi urban or urban areas too.

Ownership: RRBs are jointly owned by Central Government, concerned State Government and Sponsor Banks with the issued capital shared in the proportion of 50%, 15% and 35% respectively.

Functions: provide banking facilities to rural and semi-urban areas, they carry out government operations like disbursement of wages of MGNREGA workers, distribution of pensions etc, they provide para-Banking facilities like locker facilities, debit and credit cards. They can also function as Small financial banks.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
RRBs were set up as government-sponsored, regional based rural lending institutions under Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.	RRBs are jointly owned by Central Government, concerned State Government and Sponsor Banks with the issued capital shared in the proportion of 50%, 15% and 35% respectively.

Q.16) Solution (b)

The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was set up in 2014-15 under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) to help regulate the price volatility of important agri-horticultural commodities like onion, potatoes and pulses were also added subsequently.

Procurement of these commodities will be undertaken directly from farmers or farmers' organizations at farm gate/mandi and made available at a more reasonable price to the consumers. Losses incurred, if any, in the operations will be shared between the Centre and the States.

Interest-Free Loans: PSF Scheme provides for advancing interest-free loans to State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) and Central agencies to support their working capital and other expenses they might incur on procurement and distribution interventions for such commodities. Hence, the actual utilization of the fund depends on the willingness of the state governments/union territories to avail of such loans for these purposes.

Further, the actual detection of the period when support is required and the deployment of price support measures are left to the states.

Sharing of the contribution: For this purpose, the States will have to set up a 'revolving fund' (a fund which is constantly replenished and not limited by the fiscal year considerations) to which Centre and State will contribute equally (50:50). The ratio of Centre-State contribution to the State level corpus in respect of North-East States will, however, be 75:25. Central Agencies will set up their revolving fund entirely with the advance from the Centre.

The scheme provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of the aforementioned commodities for subsequent calibrated release to moderate price volatility and discourage hoarding and unscrupulous speculation.

For building such stock, the scheme promotes direct purchase from farmers/farmers' association at farm gate/Mandi.

Apart from domestic procurement from farmers/wholesale mandis, import may also be undertaken with support from the Fund.

Management of the Fund: The Price Stabilization Fund will be managed centrally by a Price Stabilization Fund Management Committee (PSFMC) which will approve all proposals from State Governments and Central Agencies.

Maintenance of the Corpus Fund: The PSF will be maintained as a Central Corpus Fund by **Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)**, a society promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture for linking agriculture to private businesses and investments and technology. SFAC will act as Fund Manager.

Price Stabilization Fund Management Committee (PSFMC): The Fund shall be managed by a “Price Stabilization Fund Management Committee (PSFMC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (CA)

The PSF scheme was transferred from DAC&FW to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA) w.e.f. 1st April 2016.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
As explained above, PSF was under Department of Consumer Affairs	The PSF will be maintained as a Central Corpus Fund by Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC).	As explained above.

Q.17) Solution (c)

Bhimbetka rock shelters are located within Ratapani tiger reserve.

These rock shelters were inhabited by man hundreds of thousand years ago and some of the rock paintings of the Stone Age are more than 30,000 years old.

It has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

The forest of Ratapani is dry deciduous and moist deciduous type.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Tiger census takes place four years once.	Ratapani tiger reserve is in Madhya Pradesh. It is the 7th tiger reserve in India.	The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) was established in December 2005 following a recommendation of the Tiger Task Force, constituted by the Prime Minister of India for reorganised management of Project Tiger and the many Tiger Reserves in India.

Source - <https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/travel-tourism/ratapani-tiger-reserve-madhya-pradesh-to-get-7th-tiger-reserve/1726620/>

Q.18) Solution (d)

According to an analysis of a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) data released by environmental NGO Greenpeace, India has more than 15 per cent of all anthropogenic sulphur dioxide (SO₂) hotspots in the world detected by the OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument) satellite.

Flue-gas desulfurization (FGD) is a set of technologies used to remove sulfur dioxide (SO₂) from exhaust flue gases of fossil-fuel power plants, and from the emissions of other sulfur oxide emitting processes such as waste incineration.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
India has overtaken China and Russia to become the largest emitter of sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) in the world, making up more than 15% of global emissions.	Thermal power plants are highest SO ₂ emitters. The Singrauli, Neyveli, Talcher, Jharsuguda, Korba, Kutch, Chennai, Ramagundam, Chandrapur and Koradi thermal power plants or clusters are the major emission hotspots in India.

Source -<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/india-biggest-emitter-of-sulphur-dioxide-report-using-nasa-data-5918283/>

Q.19) Solution (a)

Mussoorie hosted 'Himalayan Conclave'.

Eleven States belonging to Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) sought 'Green Bonus' from the Centre considering their contribution in environmental conservation.

Himalayan states have pitched for the creation of a dedicated ministry to cater to their demands including the one for a green bonus in lieu of the ecological services provided by them.

Source -<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/himalayan-states-demand-green-bonus-separate-ministry/articleshow/70422013.cms?from=mdr>

Q.20) Solution (d)

Dolutegravir: WHO recommends the use of the HIV drug dolutegravir (DTG) as the preferred first-line and second-line treatment for all populations, including pregnant women and those of childbearing potential. DTG is a drug that is more effective, easier to take and has fewer side effects than alternative drugs that are currently used. DTG also has a high

genetic barrier to developing drug resistance, which is important given the rising trend of resistance to EFV and nevirapine-based regimens.

BPaL Regimen: The anti-tuberculosis drug Pretomanid was recently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The all-oral, three-drug regimen of bedaquiline, pretomanid, and linezolid (BPaL) had a 90% cure rate

Versova(bevacizumab): It is a biosimilar of Roche's Avastin in India. The drug is for the treatment of several types of cancers (metastatic colorectal cancer, non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer, recurrent glioblastoma, metastatic renal cell carcinoma, cervical cancer, metastatic breast cancer and epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal cancer)

Albendazole: It is a medication used for the treatment of a variety of parasitic worm infestations. It is useful for giardiasis, trichuriasis, filariasis, neurocysticercosis, hydatid disease, pinworm disease, and ascariasis.

Source - <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/22-07-2019-who-recommends-dolutegravir-as-preferred-hiv-treatment-option-in-all-populations>

<https://www.fda.gov/media/128001/download>

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/companies/dr-reddys-launches-biosimilar-cancer-drug-versavo-in-domestic-market/article29140360.ece>

Q.21) Solution (b)

Four candidate drugs — Zmapp, remdesivir, REGN-EB3 and mAb114 — have been tested in a randomised trial.

REGN-EB3 and mAb114, were highly effective in treating people infected with the Ebola virus.

The overall mortality among patients randomly chosen to receive REGN-EB3 and mAb114 was 29% and 34% respectively. In the case of Zmapp and remdesivir, the overall mortality was way higher at 49% and 53% respectively.

Source - <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-02442-6>

Q.22) Solution (a)

Iran unveiled Falaq, it is locally upgraded radar system with a range of 400 km (250 miles) that could help defend against cruise and ballistic missiles and drones.

This system has high capabilities and can detect all types of cruise and ballistic missiles and drones.

The Falaq is a phased-array radar system which can be incorporated into Iran’s larger integrated air defence, which includes an S-300 surface-to-air missile system.

Falaq system was developed in order to counter sanctions restricting access to spare parts of a previously foreign-developed system.

Source - <https://in.reuters.com/article/mideast-iran-missiles/iran-unveils-improved-radar-air-defence-system-idINKCN1V007U>

Q.23) Solution (c)

Statement analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Gomphothere-Extinct elephants of Central American and South America; of the Miocene and Pleistocene	Coprolites or fossilised dung can help scientists study the feeding behaviour of the animal	Lokiarchea’, is an ancient Microbe, Could Mark The Point in The Evolutionary Tree of Life Where Single-Celled Organisms Like Bacteria Made Way For More Complex Eukaryotes

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/fossils-show-kutch-desert-was-once-a-forest/article29215598.ece>



Q.24) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Mesovelgia is an insect. Scientists of the Zoological Survey of India have discovered seven species of water treaders, semi-aquatic insects that can walk or run on the surface of water.	Cnemaspisanandani (Anandan’s day gecko), is the most recent day gecko found in the Nilgiris and is endemic to the Western Ghats.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/7-new-species-of-insects-that-can-walk-on-water-discovered/article29247171.ece>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/anandans-day-gecko-adds-to-biodiversity-of-the-western-ghats/article29293616.ece>

Q. 25) Solution (c)

‘Global Relay of Observatories Watching Transients Happen’ (GROWTH) is to observe transient events in the universe. Its goals are; A) Search for explosions in the optical regime whenever LIGO group detects a Binary Neutron Star merger. B) Study nearby young supernova explosions. C) Study nearby asteroids.

It is located at the Indian Astronomical Observatory (IAO) at Hanle in Ladakh.

It is the country’s first robotic telescope and the first one designed to observe dynamic or transient events in the universe.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Universities and research institutes from the US, the UK, Japan, India, Germany, Taiwan and Israel are part of the initiative. The primary research objective of the project is time domain astronomy, which entails the study of explosive transients and variable sources in the universe.	The project is fully funded by the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) under the PIRE project, administered by Indo US Science and Technology Forum.

Source -<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/science/indias-first-robotic-telescope-opens-its-eyes-to-the-universe/article24209626.ece>

Q.26) Solution (b)

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is a specialized agency in the United Nations System.

It’s headquartered in Vienna, Austria.

The mission of UNIDO is to promote and accelerate Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) in Member States.

It is also a member of the United Nations Development Group.

The General Conference, the Industrial Development Board (IDB) and the Programme and Budget Committee (PBC) are policy making organs.

Recently, UNIDO-FAO launched the Flagship Initiative to **Accelerate Youth Employment in Agriculture and Agribusiness in Africa**.

Source - <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/unido-fao-promote-green-opportunities-accelerate-youth-employment-africa-s-agricultural>

Q.27) Solution (d)

Recently, the 10th Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) Ministerial Meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand.

It is sub-regional cooperation organization.

Member countries are **India and five ASEAN countries**, namely, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

It was launched in 2000 at Laos capital, Vientiane.

Its mandate includes enhancing cooperation in culture, tourism, education, transport and communications among member countries.

New MGC Plan of Action 2019-2022: It envisages project-based cooperation among member countries in various areas including tourism and culture, education, public health and traditional medicine, agriculture and allied sectors, transport and communication, MSMEs and water resources management.



Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/jaishankar-discusses-bilateral-ties-with-sri-lanka-vietnam-mongolian-bangladeshi-counterparts/article28796616.ece>

Q.28) Solution (b)

Kolam is a form of drawing that is drawn by using rice flour, chalk, chalk powder or rock powder, often using naturally or synthetically colored powders, in South Indian states.

A Kolam is a geometrical line drawing.

It is widely practised by female Hindu family members in front of their houses as these are thought to bring prosperity to homes.

A South Indian Kolam is all about symmetry, precision, and complexity.

In August 2019, women in Tamil Nadu made Kolam inspired maps to identify lucrative locations to set up businesses.

Complete with pie charts on exports and imports from the village, the maps have helped more than 5,000 women earn a sustainable income in six districts of Tamil Nadu.



Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/entertainment/art/kolams-help-women-map-business-potential/article29103503.ece>

Q.29) Solution (b)

Clarion - Clipperton Zone is geological submarine fracture zone of the Pacific Ocean.

It is one of the five major lineations of the northern Pacific floor, south of the Clarion Fracture Zone.

In 2016, the seafloor in the Clipperton Fracture Zone – an area being targeted for deep-sea mining – was found to contain an abundance and diversity of life, with more than half of the species collected being new to science.

The zone is sometimes referred to as the Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone (CCFZ), with reference to Clarion Island at the northern edge of the zone.

The zone, which is administered by the International Seabed Authority, contains nodules made up of various rare-earth elements.

The **International Seabed Authority (ISA)** is an autonomous international organisation established under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

It allots the 'area' for deep-sea mining.

China, France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Russia and small islands such as the Cook Islands, Kiribati have joined the race for deep sea mining.

Most of the countries have tested their technologies in shallow waters and are yet to start deep-sea extraction.

Environmental Concerns:

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), these deep remote locations can be home to unique species.

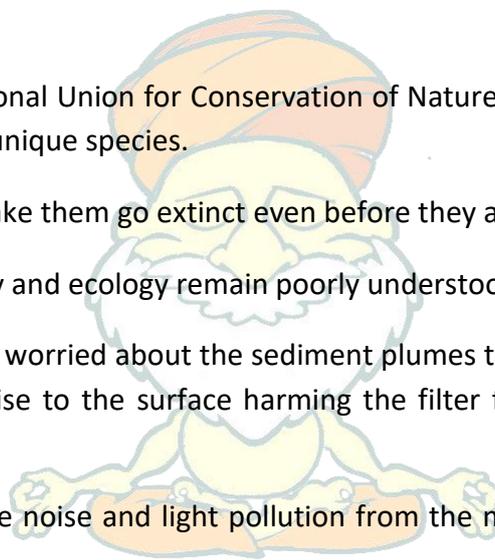
Mining expeditions can make them go extinct even before they are known to science.

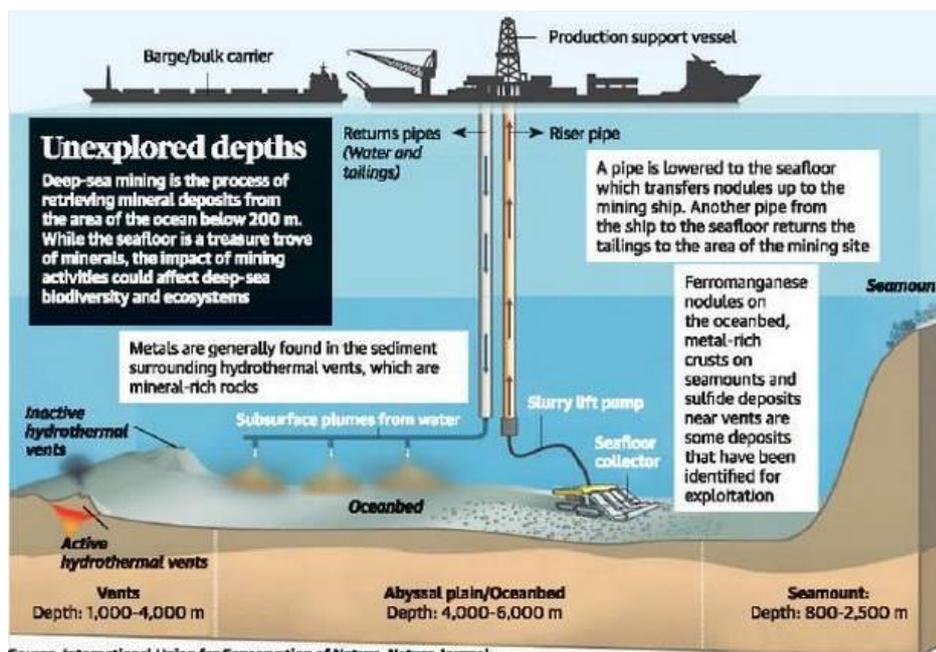
The deep sea's biodiversity and ecology remain poorly understood.

Environmentalists are also worried about the sediment plumes that will be generated as the suspended particles can rise to the surface harming the filter feeders in the upper ocean layers.

Other concerns include the noise and light pollution from the mining vehicles and oil spills from the operating vessels.

Viability: ISA says deep sea mining will be commercially viable only if about three million tonnes are mined per year.





Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
It is a geological submarine fracture zone of the Pacific Ocean .	The zone, which is administered by the International Seabed Authority, contains nodules made up of various rare-earth elements. Deep Sea Mining.	The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is an autonomous international organisation established under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/why-is-india-pulled-to-deep-sea-mining/article28809029.ece>

Q.30) Solution (a)

Adarsh Smarak Scheme

The scheme was launched in 2014 for providing improved visitor amenities, especially for the physically challenged.

The scheme comes under the Ministry of Culture.

A total of 100 Monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are being developed and maintained as Adarsh Monuments under the scheme.

Objectives of the Scheme

- To make monument visitor friendly.
- To upgrade/provide washrooms, drinking water, signages, cafeteria, and wi-fi facility.
- To provide interpretation and audio-video centers.
- To streamline wastewater and garbage disposal and a rainwater harvesting system.
- To make the monument accessible to differently-abled.
- To implement Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Recently, the Union Ministry of Culture released its 100-day agenda which also includes digging rainwater harvesting pits at over 100 major monuments covered under the AdarshSmarak scheme.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/culture-ministrys-100-day-agenda/article28788152.ece>

Q.31) Solution (c)

The Group of Seven (G7) is an international intergovernmental Economic Organization consisting of the seven largest IMF- advanced economies in the world.

These countries are: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

It is an event conducted annually where leaders come together to discuss burning issues happening around the globe.

The 2019 G7 Summit presided over by France focused on '**Combating Inequality**' (theme).

Decisions taken at the G7 are not legally binding, but exert strong political influence.

Its main focus was on Climate and Biodiversity.

The G7 fill out numerous global top lists:

- Leading export countries
- Largest gold reserves
- Largest nuclear energy producers
- Top contributors to the UN budget

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The main theme of the G7 summit in 2019 was " Combating Inequality ".	Its main focus was on climate and biodiversity .

G-7 (MAP)



Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/g7-meet-will-test-unity-of-the-free-world-and-its-leaders-says-tusk/article29247304.ece>

Q.32) Solution (d)

Palani Panchamirtham, a 'prasadam' or religious offering in temples, has been allotted a GI tag.

Tawlhlohpuan is a fine quality fabric woven in Mizoram.

MizoPuanchei, essentially a shawl, is considered the most colourful textile in the north-eastern state.

Tirur betel vine, cultivated in Malappuram district of Kerala, is valued for its medicinal and cultural usages.

The Dindigul locks are known throughout the world for their superior quality and durability, so much so that even the city is called Lock City.

The Kandangisarees are manufactured in the entire Karaikuditaluk in Sivaganga district. They are characterised by large contrast borders. They are worn in summer.

GI is an indication used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess the qualities or reputation that are due to that origin.

The Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has accorded these tags.

GI products can benefit the rural economy by supplementing the incomes of artisans, farmer, weavers and craftsmen.

Source: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/gi-tags-for-4-new-products-from-states/articleshow/70709265.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

Q.33) Solution (c)

'Deep Ocean Mission' is a five-year, ₹8,000-crore plan to explore the deepest recesses of the ocean. The Mission is to be led by the Union Earth Sciences Ministry.

Deep Ocean mission is the Government of India's mission to study the various aspects of ocean in an integrated frame work.

A major thrust of the mission will be **looking for metals and minerals**.

The focus of the mission will be on deep-sea mining, ocean climate change advisory services, underwater vehicles and underwater robotics related technologies.

Two key projects planned in the 'Deep Ocean Mission' report include a **desalination plant powered by tidal energy and a submersible vehicle that can explore depths** of at least 6,000 metres.

India has been allotted 75,000 square kilometres in the Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB) by **UN International Sea Bed Authority** for exploration of poly-metallic nodules.

India was the first country in the world to have been given the pioneer Area for exploration of deep sea mineral viz polymetallic nodules in the central Indian Ocean Basin in 1987.

CIOB reserves contain deposits of metals like iron, manganese, nickel and cobalt.

Polymetallic Nodules (also known as manganese nodules) are potato-shaped, largely porous nodules found in abundance carpeting the sea floor of world oceans in deep sea.

They contain manganese iron, nickel, copper, cobalt, lead, molybdenum, cadmium, vanadium, titanium.

Nickel, cobalt and copper are considered to be of economic and strategic importance.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/centre-to-launch-deep-ocean-mission-in-october/article28733519.ece>

Q.34) Solution (c)

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body formed in April 1957 by the Government of India, under the Act of Parliament, Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956.

It is an apex organisation under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

In April 1957, it took over the work of former All India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Its head office is in Mumbai.

Its six zonal offices are in Delhi, Bhopal, Bangalore, Kolkata, Mumbai and Guwahati.

Statement Analysis:

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body	It is an apex organisation under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.	Its head office is in Mumbai.	The Khadi production, which was ₹879.98 crore in 2014-15, went up to ₹1,902 crore in 2018-19, a growth of more than 100%

Source: <https://www.financialexpress.com/industry/sme/msme-skill-khadi-and-village-industries-commission-go-a-government-ministry-of-msme-khadi-products-artisans-handicrafts/1743127/>

Q.35) Solution (a)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations.

It changes the principles and techniques of international air navigation.

It fosters the planning and development of international air transport to ensure safe and orderly growth.

Its headquarters is located in the Quartier International of Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/giving-wings-to-better-air-connectivity/article29262555.ece>

Q.36) Solution (c)

Niraputhari Festival: The annual Niraputhari festival is celebrated at Sabarimala in Kerala. Niraputhari festival, marks the beginning of the harvest season.

It involves offering of **fresh paddy spikes by devotees**. They believe the annual ritual would bring prosperity in the year ahead.

Wanchuwa Festival: This festival is celebrated by Tiwa tribesmen to mark their **good harvest**.

It comes with songs, dances, a bunch of rituals and people clad in their native attires.

The people of Tiwa tribe associate the bountiful harvest with the higher power from nature.

Tiwas pray for a bountiful harvest as well as protection from pests and natural calamities.

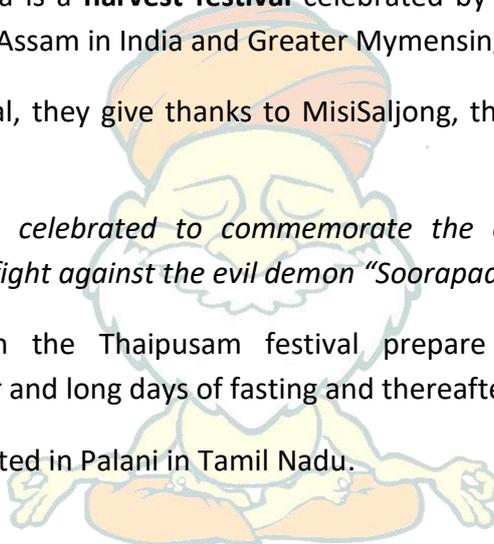
Wangala Festival: Wangala is a **harvest festival** celebrated by the Garo tribe, who live in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Assam in India and Greater Mymensingh in Bangladesh.

In this post-harvest festival, they give thanks to MisiSaljong, the sun god, for blessing the people with a rich harvest.

Thaipusam Festival: *It is celebrated to commemorate the occasion of Parvati giving Murugan a Vel "spear" to fight against the evil demon "Soorapadman".*

Devotees participating in the Thaipusam festival prepare themselves by cleansing themselves through prayer and long days of fasting and thereafter piercing their bodies.

In India it is mostly celebrated in Palani in Tamil Nadu.



Q.37) Solution (a)

Pampa River: It is the third longest river in the Kerala after Periyar and Bharathappuzha.

It originates at Pulachimalai hill in the **Western Ghats in Kerala** and then flows west before emptying into the Vembanad Lake.

Sabarimala temple dedicated to Lord Ayyappa is located on the banks of the river Pamba.

The river is also known as 'DakshinaBhageerathi' and 'River Baris'.

Krishna River: It is the fourth-biggest river in terms of water inflows and river basin area in India, after the Ganga, Godavari and Brahmaputra.

The river is also called Krishnaveni.

It is one of the major sources of irrigation for Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

The Krishna river originates in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar.

Godavari River: It is India's second longest river after the Ganga.

The Godavari originates in the Western Ghats of central India near Nashik in Maharashtra.

The river has been revered in Hindu scriptures for many millennia and continues to harbour and nourish a rich cultural heritage.

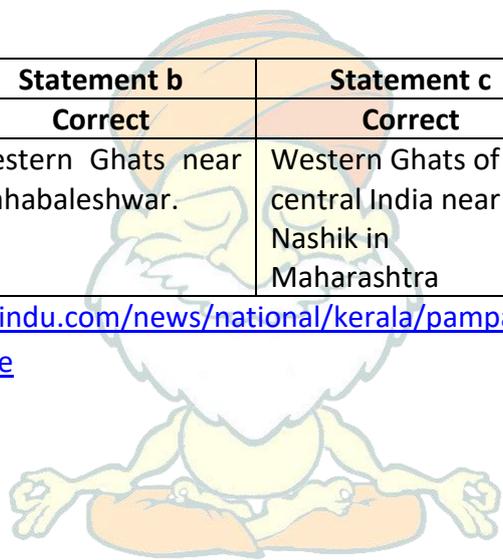
Pennar River: It rises in Nandi Hills in Chikballapur District of Karnataka state.

The river basin lies in the rain shadow region of Eastern Ghats and receives 500 mm average rainfall annually.

Statement Analysis:

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Incorrect	Correct	Correct	Correct
Pampa – Western Ghats	Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar.	Western Ghats of central India near Nashik in Maharashtra	Nandi Hills in Chikballapur District of Karnataka state

Source -<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/pampa-breaches-banks-at-triveni/article28887250.ece>



Q.38) Solution (a)

The National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) is a technical intelligence Agency under the National Security Advisor.

It was set up in 2004.

It also includes National Institute of Cryptology Research and Development (NICRD), which is first of its kind in Asia.

The agency develops technology capabilities in aviation and remote sensing, data gathering and processing, cyber security, cryptology systems, strategic hardware and software development and strategic monitoring.

NTRO has the same “norms of conduct” as the Intelligence Bureau (IB) and the Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW).

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) is a technical intelligence Agency under the National Security Advisor.	The agency develops technology capabilities in aviation and remote sensing, data gathering and processing, cyber security, cryptology systems, strategic hardware and software development and strategic monitoring.	It was set up in 2004.

Q.39) Solution (d)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a regional organization which was established to promote political and social stability amid rising tensions among the Asia-Pacific's post-colonial states.

The motto of ASEAN is **“One Vision, One Identity, One Community”**.

8th August is observed as ASEAN Day.

ASEAN Secretariat is located in Indonesia, Jakarta.

Member Nations: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia.

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): Launched in 1993, the twenty-seven-member multilateral grouping was developed to facilitate cooperation on political and security issues to contribute to regional confidence-building and preventive diplomacy.

Source -<https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpretor/asean-regional-forum-less-might-be-more>

Q.40) Solution (d)

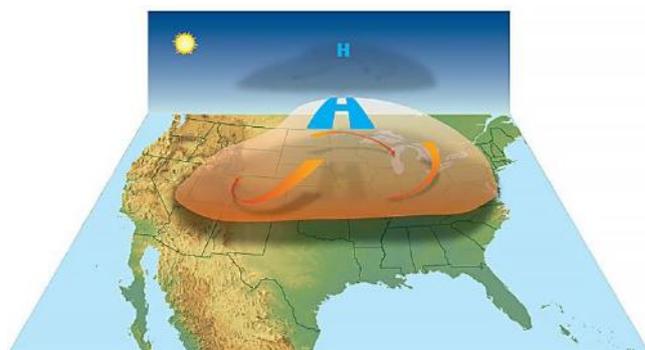
Heat domes are large, stagnant high pressure zones.

They are known to produce record-breaking high temperatures.

They also can fuel violent thunderstorms, stoke dangerous wildfires and exacerbate drought.

Heat domes form blocking patterns in the atmosphere, which halt the west-to-east movement of weather, and their stifling conditions can last for days.

Strong, high-pressure atmospheric conditions combine with influences from La Niña, creating vast areas of sweltering heat that gets trapped under the high-pressure "dome."



Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
As explained above.	They also can fuel violent thunderstorms, stoke dangerous wildfires and exacerbate drought.

Q.41) Solution (c)

NITI Aayog in association with Ministry of JAL Shakti and Ministry of Rural Development released Composite Water Management Index 2.0.

The official threshold for water scarcity is as per the Falkenmark Index.

It provided actionable guidance to States on where they were doing well absolutely and relatively and what they needed to focus on to secure their water

The index comprises 9 themes.

Indicator themes and weights

No.	Themes	Weights
1	Source augmentation and restoration of waterbodies	5
2	Source augmentation (Groundwater)	15
3	Major and medium irrigation—Supply side management	15
4	Watershed development—Supply side management	10
5	Participatory irrigation practices—Demand side management	10
6	Sustainable on-farm water use practices—Demand side management	10
7	Rural drinking water	10
8	Urban water supply and sanitation	10
9	Policy and governance	15
Total		100

Key Findings

CWMI 2.0 ranks various states for the **reference year 2017-18** as against the base year 2016-17.

In North-Eastern and the Himalayan States, Himachal Pradesh has been awarded rank 1 in 2017-18 followed by Uttarakhand, Tripura and Assam.

Gujarat (continues to hold on to its rank one in the reference year (2017-18), followed by Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

For the first time, Union Territories have submitted their data and Puducherry has been declared the top performer.

80% of the states have shown improvement in their water management scores over the last three years.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
NITI Aayog in association with Ministry of JAL Shakti and Ministry of Rural Development released Composite Water Management Index 2.0.	The index comprises 9 themes.	Gujarat (continues to hold on to its rank one in the reference year (2017-18), followed by Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.	For the first time, Union Territories have submitted their data and Puducherry has been declared the top performer.

Source - <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasframePage.aspx?PRID=1582772>

Q.42) Solution (b)

The Saharia are an ethnic group in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India.

- They also live in Baran district of Rajasthan.
- The Sahariyas are expert woodsmen and forest product gatherers.
- The Sahariya tribe health is very poor.
- There is a prevalence of malnutrition and pulmonary tuberculosis.

- RNTCP-DOTS programme is working effectively to change this condition.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/high-tb-prevalence-continues-to-haunt-mp-tribe/article29303632.ece>

Q.43) Solution (b)

A 14-foot tall menhir, a megalithic structure purportedly from the Sangam era, was recently discovered,

Menhirs are predecessors to hero stones.

Menhirs do not have any sculptures or inscriptions.



Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Coimbatore/menhir-discovered-near-pollachi/article28775768.ece>

Q.44) Solution (a)

In June 2017, on the sidelines of the **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Summit**, India & China interacted in Astana.

There were two components of Astana consensus.

- One was that India-China relations were significant not only bilaterally but for the region and the whole world and were a factor of stability.

- The other was that they should resolve their differences through peaceful means and not let them turn into disputes.

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-china-voice-differences-over-kashmir-but-decide-to-rebuild-bridges/article29039588.ece>

Q.45) Solution (b)

The terms landslide or mudslide refer to the downward movement of large masses of rocks, soil, mud and organic debris.

Areas with steep slopes, for example mountainous regions, are particularly susceptible to landslide hazards.

The primary cause of a landslide is the influence of gravity acting on weakened materials that make up a sloping area of land.

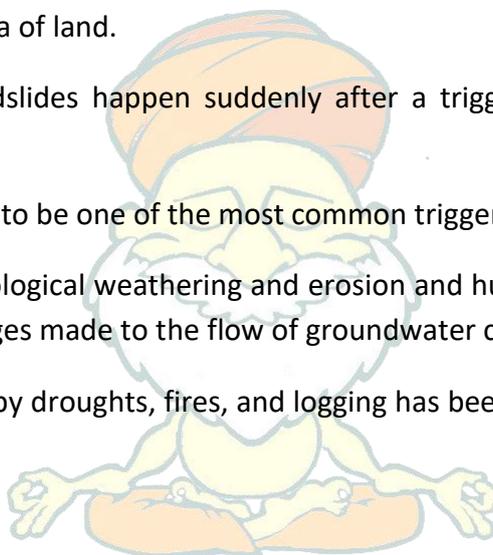
The most destructive landslides happen suddenly after a triggering event such as heavy rainfall or an earthquake.

Excessive water is thought to be one of the most common triggers for landslides.

Natural events such as geological weathering and erosion and human-related activities such as deforestation and changes made to the flow of groundwater can also cause landslides.

Destruction of vegetation by droughts, fires, and logging has been associated with increased risk for landslides.

Statement Analysis:



Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The terms landslide or mudslide refer to the downward movement of large masses of rocks, soil, mud and organic debris.	Landslides are mainly caused by gravity acting on weakened rocks and soil.	Excessive water is thought to be one of the most common triggers for landslides.

Source - <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/how-a-hill-in-the-western-ghats-buried-a-part-of-a-village-in-kerala-kavalappara-landslide-5903013/>

Q.46) Solution (c)

Sripada Yellampalli project is an irrigation project located at Yellampalli Village in Telangana State, India.

The project is fourth largest on the Godavari River in Telangana region.

It is named after late legislator, D. SripadaRao.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/twenty-flood-gates-of-yellampalli-project-lifted/article24710236.ece>

Q.47) Solution (b)

KUSUM is a ₹1.4 lakh-crore scheme for promoting decentralised solar power production of up to 28,250 MW to help farmers.

It would provide extra income to farmers, by giving them an option to sell additional power to the grid through solar power projects set up on their barren lands.

It would help in de-dieselising the sector as also the DISCOMS.

The components of the scheme include building 10,000 MW solar plants on barren lands and providing sops to DISCOMS to purchase the electricity produced, ‘solarising’ existing pumps of 7250 MW as well as government tube wells with a capacity of 8250 MW and distributing 17.5 lakh solar pumps.

The 60% subsidy on the solar pumps provided to farmers will be shared between the Centre and the States while 30% would be provided through bank loans.

The balance cost has to be borne by the farmers.

The scheme would lead to promotion of decentralised solar power production, reduction of transmission losses as well as providing support to the financial health of DISCOMs by reducing the subsidy burden to the agriculture sector. The scheme would also promote energy efficiency and water conservation and provide water security to farmers.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4	Statement 5
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
₹1.4 lakh-crore scheme for promoting decentralised solar power production of up to 28,250	It would help in de-dieselising the sector as also the DISCOMS.	It would provide extra income to farmers through solar power projects set up on their barren lands. (not farm	The 60% subsidy on the solar pumps will be shared between the Centre and the States.	Building 10,000 MW solar plants is one of the components of the scheme.

MW to help farmers		land)		
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Source - <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/energy/renewables-ministry-guidelines-for-pm-kusum-fail-to-address-key-concerns-65852>

Q.48) Solution (c)

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) with an aim to uplift the urban poor folks by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development.

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana was launched under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA).

Government of India has provisioned Rs.500 crore for the scheme.

The scheme is integration of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is renamed as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-(DAY-NULM) and in Hindi as –Rashtriya Shahri Aajeevika Mission.

The scheme has **two components**, one for urban India and other for rural India.

The Urban component named as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana will be implemented by the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**.

The rural component named as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana will be implemented by the **Ministry of Rural Development**.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Aims to uplift the urban poor folks by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development.	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana was launched under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA).

Q.49) Solution (a)

Long Period Average (LPA) is the averages of rainfall received over a 50-year period between 1951 and 2000. This average comes to 88 cm of rainfall.

This is the average rainfall recorded during the months from June to September, calculated during the 50-year period.

It is kept as a benchmark while forecasting the quantitative rainfall for the monsoon season every year.

Categories: IMD maintains five rainfall distribution categories on an all-India scale which are:

Normal or Near Normal: When per cent departure of actual rainfall is +/-10% of LPA, that is, between 96-104% of LPA.

Below normal: When departure of actual rainfall is less than 10% of LPA, that is 90-96% of LPA.

Above normal: When actual rainfall is 104-110% of LPA.

Deficient: When departure of actual rainfall is less than 90% of LPA.

Excess: When departure of actual rainfall is more than 110% of LPA.

Source - <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/long-period-average-the-imd-yardstick-for-determining-whether-rainfall-5677506/>

Q.50) Solution (c)

As per the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), a rural settlement had thrived at Bharati Huda in Jalalpur village in Odisha's Cuttack district, about 3600 years ago.

This is based on the ancient artefacts and grain discovered by the ASI from the mentioned site in the year 2018.

The age of the settlement was arrived at after radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples found at the site by the Inter University Accelerator Centre (IUAC) in New Delhi using Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS).

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
As per the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), a rural settlement had thrived at Bharati Huda in Jalalpur village in Odisha's Cuttack district, about 3600 years ago.	The age of the settlement was arrived at after radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples found at the site by the Inter University Accelerator Centre (IUAC) in New Delhi using Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS).

Source - <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/radiocarbon-dating-says-odisha-delta-site-is-3600-years-old/article28809302.ece>

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