

Q.1) Which of the below are atmospheric hazards?

1. Tropical cyclones
2. Thunderstorms
3. Snow avalanches
4. Hailstorms

Choose correct option from below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.1) Solution (d)

Phenomena associated with certain weather-generated events are grouped as atmospheric hazards. The individual hazards included are: Tropical Cyclones, Thunderstorms and Lightning, Tornados, Windstorms, Hailstorms, Snow Avalanches, Severe Winter storms and Extreme Summer Weather. Snowfall from a severe winter storm can prompt avalanches.

Q.2) National disaster risk index for India is prepared by?

1. Ministry of environment, forest and climate change
2. Ministry of home affairs
3. UNDP
4. NDMA

Choose correct option from below:

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) 2 and 4 only

Q.2) Solution (b)

The Union ministry of Home Affairs with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have prepared for the first time a national disaster risk index for India. It mapped hazards and vulnerabilities including economic vulnerabilities across 640 districts and all states including UTs. The index factors in exposure of population, agriculture and livestock and environmental risk.

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for

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Action (HFA) 2005-2015

2. It aims to prevent, reduce and mitigate only natural disasters
3. The Sendai Framework was the first international, binding agreement adopted within the context of the post- 2015 development agenda.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.3) Solution (a)

Statement-1: correct	Statement-2: incorrect	Statement-3: incorrect
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (hereafter “Sendai Framework”) adopted at the Third UN World Conference in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015 (UNISDR 2015a) as the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.	The Sendai framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.	It is a non-binding agreement , which the signatory nations, including India, will attempt to comply with on a voluntary basis.

Q.4) Consider the following statements with respect to State disaster response fund:

1. The Central Government contributes 50% of SDRF allocation for general category States/UTs and 90% for special category States.
2. A State Government may use up to 25 percent of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief for, they consider to be ‘disasters’ within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

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

Q.4) Solution: (d)

The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), constituted under Section 48 (1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is the primary fund available with State Governments for responses to notified disasters. The Central Government contributes **75% of SDRF** allocation for general category States/UTs and 90% for special category States/UTs (NE States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir).

Local Disaster: A State Government may use up to **10 percent** of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Disasters covered under SDRF are Cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, frost and cold waves.
2. Ministry of Home affairs monitors relief activities for all the notified disasters

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

Disaster (s) covered under SDRF: Cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, frost and cold waves.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)** monitors relief activities for calamities associated with drought, hailstorms, pest attacks and cold wave /frost while rest of the natural calamities are monitored by Ministry of Home Affairs.

Q.6) Advance informed Agreement (AIA) procedure is related with?

- a) Basel convention
- b) Cartagena protocol
- c) Rotterdam convention
- d) Nagoya protocol

Q.6) Solution (b)

The **Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety** to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty governing the movements of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology from one country to another.

It establishes an advance informed agreement (AIA) procedure for ensuring that countries are provided with the information necessary to make informed decisions before agreeing to the import of such organisms into their territory.

Q.7) The Faith for Earth Initiative is launched by?

- a) IPCC
- b) UN Environment
- c) WHO
- d) FAO

Q.7) Solution (b)

UN Environment launched the Faith for Earth Initiative in November 2017. The goal of Faith for Earth is to strategically engage with faith-based organizations and partner with them to collectively achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and fulfill the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

Faith for Earth has three main goals: to inspire and empower faith organizations and their leaders to advocate for protecting the environment, to green faith-based organizations' investments and assets to support the implementation of SDGs, and to provide them with knowledge and networks to enable their leaders to effectively communicate with decision-makers and the public.

Q.8) WEBINAR: Pesticide registration toolkit is maintained by?

- a) UN Environment
- b) WHO
- c) FAO
- d) UNESCO

Q.8) Solution (c)

The FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit is a decision support system for pesticide registration authorities in low- and middle income countries, designed to assist in the evaluation and authorization of pesticides. It provides links to many pesticide-specific information sources such as registrations in other countries, scientific reviews, hazard classifications, labels, MRLs and pesticide properties. Various modules of Pesticide Registration Toolkit can be of use to

those involved in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention, in particular the Designated National Authorities (DNAs).

Q.9) Industrial chemicals and Pesticides have become Health and Environmental hazards.

With reference to this consider the following statements:

1. Rotterdam convention covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted
2. Rotterdam convention is legally non-binding obligations for the controlling of chemicals and pesticides
3. Prior Informed Consent (PIC) is related with Rotterdam convention

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.9) Solution (c)

The text of the Rotterdam Convention was adopted on 10 September 1998 by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. The Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004.

The objectives of the Convention are:

- To promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm;
- To contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

The Convention creates **legally binding obligations for the implementation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure**. It built on the voluntary PIC procedure, initiated by UNEP and FAO in 1989 and ceased on 24 February 2006.

Q.10) International Day for Biological Diversity is observed on?

- a) 21st May
- b) 22nd May
- c) 23rd May
- d) 22nd June

Q.10) Solution (b)

The United Nations has proclaimed May 22, The International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) to increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues. When first created by the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly in late 1993, 29 December (the date of entry into force of the Convention of Biological Diversity), was designated The International Day for Biological Diversity.

Q.11) In the context of sustainable development Goals, Which of the below are crucial to achieve SDG'S?

1. Livestock farming
2. The loss of diverse diets
3. Marine conservation
4. Use of indigenous food crops in Agriculture

Choose correct option from below:

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) All of the above.

Q.11) Solution (b)

The loss of diverse diets is directly linked to diseases or health risk factors, such as diabetes, obesity and malnutrition, and has a direct impact on the availability of traditional medicines. Thus this is a hurdle in achieving SDG'S.

Indigenous crops are helpful to mitigate the impact of climate change and more nutritious thus help in increased food production

Livestock farming and Marine resource (Fish) provide livelihood for millions thus important for achieving SDG targets.

Q.12) Bioremediation is a Technique used to clear pollutants through Biodegradation using Microbes. Which of the following are salient features of Bioremediation?

1. It is cost effective. No construction or additional infrastructure is required.
2. The microbial consortia used, exhibit growth at narrow temperature range
3. Control the nutrient level in water thus help in controlling "Eutrophication" process.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

d) None of the above

Q.12) Solution (c)

Bioremediation is the use of living microorganisms to degrade the environmental contaminants into less toxic forms. It uses naturally occurring bacteria and fungi or plants to degrade or detoxify substances hazardous to human health and/or the environment. The microorganisms may be indigenous to a contaminated area or they may be isolated from elsewhere and brought to the contaminated site.

Salient features:

- It is cost effective. No construction or additional infrastructure is required.
- These microbes are effective in controlling odour, reducing TSS, BOD, oil/ grease accumulation in sewage/ polluted water and solids.
- **These microbial consortia exhibit growth at wider temperature range**
- These strains maintains a satisfactory level of DO and therefore aerators, which consume high power can be avoided or its use can be reduced.
- Control the nutrient level in water thus help in controlling “Eutrophication” process.

Q.13) Consider the following statements:

1. In situ bioremediation involves the treatment of the contamination on site.
2. Ex situ bioremediation involves the physical extraction of the contaminated media to another location for treatment

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

Statement-1: correct	Statement-2: correct
In situ bioremediation involves the treatment of the contamination on site. In the case of soil contamination, in situ bioremediation involves the addition of mineral nutrients. These nutrients increase the degradation ability of the microorganisms that are already present in the soil.	Ex situ bioremediation involves the physical extraction of the contaminated media to another location for treatment. If the contaminants are just in the soil, the contaminated soil is excavated and transported for treatment. If the contamination has reached the groundwater, it must be pumped and any contaminated soil must also be removed.

Q.14) Match the following pairs:

- | Method | Characteristics |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Microbial bioremediation | : Uses microorganisms to break down contaminants by using them as a food source |
| 2. Bioventing | : Uses fungi's digestive enzymes to break down contaminants such as pesticides, hydrocarbons, and heavy metals. |
| 3. Phytoremediation | : Uses plants to bind, extract, and clean up pollutants such as pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, and chlorinated solvents. |
| 4. Mycoremediation | : Blowing air from the atmosphere into the contaminated soil. |

Which of the above is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.14) Solution (c)

Microbial bioremediation	This uses microorganisms to break down contaminants by using them as a food source.
Bioventing	This consists of blowing air from the atmosphere into the contaminated soil. First, injection wells must be dug into the contaminated soil.
Phytoremediation	This uses plants to bind, extract, and clean up pollutants such as pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, and chlorinated solvents.
Mycoremediation	This uses fungi's digestive enzymes to break down contaminants such as pesticides, hydrocarbons, and heavy metals.

Q.15) Moving towards renewable energy is crucial to achieve climate agreement targets.

In the context of this, consider the following statements about Biofuels:

- 1. Third generation Biofuels uses non-food crops for biofuel production
- 2. Biodiesel is alcohol produced from fermentation of crops and their by-products
- 3. Biogas is produced by anaerobic digestion of inorganic materials
- 4. Rajasthan has become the first State in the country to implement the national

policy on biofuels.

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1, 2, and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (c)

Rajasthan has become the first State in the country to implement the national policy on biofuels.

First generation biofuel	It uses the food crops like wheat and sugar for making ethanol and oil seeds for bio diesel by conventional method of fermentation.
Second generation biofuel	It uses non-food crops and feedstock such as Jatropha, wood, grass, seed crops, organic waste.
Third Generation Biofuels	It uses specially engineered Algae whose biomass is converted into biofuels.
Fourth Generation biofuel	It aims at not only producing sustainable energy but also a way of capturing and storing CO ₂ .

Bio ethanol	It is an alcohol produced from fermentation of carbohydrate and cellulosic material of crops and other plants and grasses.
Bio Diesel	It is a methyl or methyl ester of fatty acids produced by trans esterification of oils and fats obtained from plants and animals.
Bio gas	Biogas (primarily a mixture of methane and other gases like CO ₂ and N ₂) is produced by anaerobic digestion of organic materials
Biojet	It is a type of biofuel which are produced from biomass resources and used in place of, or blended with air turbine fuel.

Q.16) What are the Advantages of offshore wind power over the onshore wind power?

- 1. Greater area for setting up large projects and higher wind speed
- 2. Inconsistent wind speed
- 3. Close to load centers

Choose correct option from below:

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

- d) All of the above

Q.16) Solution (c)

Offshore wind power is the use of wind farms constructed in bodies of water, usually in the ocean on the continental shelf, to harvest wind energy to generate electricity

Advantages of offshore wind power over the onshore wind power:

- Greater area for setting up large projects and higher wind speed resulting in higher electricity generation per amount of capacity installed.
- **Consistent wind speed:** The effective use of wind turbine generating capacity will be higher at sea than on land.
- Close to load centers: The off-shore wind farms are usually located near to the cities and load centers thus transmission losses are minimised.
- Less visual impact: As these sites are located far from land they have less visual impact which helps with public acceptance issues.
- Environmental impact: low global warming potential per unit of electricity generated, comparable to that of onshore wind farms.

Q.17) Sustainable agriculture is a concept that involves:

1. Mimic natural ecological processes
2. Minimize tilling and water use
3. Integrating croplands with livestock grazing
4. Reliance on monoculture
5. Avoid pesticide use and reliance on Bio-control

Choose correct option from below:

- a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- d) All of the above

Q.17) Solution (c)

The concept of sustainable agriculture embraces a wide range of techniques, including organic, free-range, low-input, holistic, and biodynamic.

The common thread among these methods is an embrace of farming practices that mimic natural ecological processes. Farmers minimize tilling and water use, encourage healthy soil by planting fields with different crops year after year and integrating croplands with livestock grazing, and avoid pesticide use by nurturing the presence of organisms that control crop-destroying pests.

Current Industrial approach to agriculture involves: Reliance on monoculture, mechanization,

chemical pesticides and fertilizers, biotechnology, Which are not sustainable

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA):

1. NCAFMPA or CAMPA has been created under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016
2. It establishes national and state compensatory afforestation funds
3. The National Fund will receive 25% and the State Funds will receive the remaining 75% of this funds.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.18) Solution (b)

NCAFMPA has been created under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016.

It established National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) under the Public account of India and State Compensatory Afforestation Funds under public accounts of states.

The National Fund will receive 10% of these funds, and the State Funds will receive the remaining 90%.

These funds will receive payments for: Compensatory afforestation, Net present value of forest (NPV), Other project specific payments.

Q.19) The reason for slow growth of agricultural production in India are:

1. Lack of awareness about the treatment of crops
2. Low irrigation facilities
3. Use of chemical Fertilizers
4. Limited access to modern farming technology

Choose correct option from below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) All of the above.

Q.19) Solution (b)

The Rice and cereal yield per hectare in the country is low, lagging far behind countries such as China, Japan and the US. The slow growth of agricultural production in India can be

attributed to an inefficient rural transport system, lack of awareness about the treatment of crops, limited access to modern farming technology and the shrinking agricultural land due to urbanization. Add to that, an irregular monsoon and the fact that 63% of agricultural land is dependent on rainfall further increase the difficulties we face.

Q.20) Climate change has profound impact on agriculture. It includes:

1. Increase crop growth and crop yields
2. Decrease agriculture yield
3. Rainfed agriculture will be primarily impacted due to rainfall variability

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.20) Solution (d)

Higher CO₂ levels can affect crop yields. Some laboratory experiments suggest that elevated CO₂ levels can increase plant growth.

More extreme temperature and precipitation can prevent crops from growing. Extreme events, especially floods and droughts, can harm crops and reduce yields.

Climate change can have negative effects on irrigated crop yields across agro-ecological regions both due to temperature rise and changes in water availability. Rainfed agriculture will be primarily impacted due to rainfall variability and reduction in number of rainy days.

Q.21) Consider the following statements about Indian Air Quality Interactive Repository (IndAIR)?

1. It is the India's first web repository, documenting air quality studies done in the last 60 years.
2. It is launched by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) along with the National Informatics Centre (NIC)

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

Q.21) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Indian Air Quality Interactive Repository (IndAIR) is the India's first web repository , documenting air quality studies done in the last 60 years. It aims to provide the history of air pollution research and legislation.	It is launched by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) along with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

Q.22) Recently seen in news, Nangrahar is a province of which of the following?

- a) Indonesia
- b) Myanmar
- c) Afghanistan
- d) Tanzania

Q.22) Solution (c)

- **Nangrahar or Ningrahar**, is one of the 34 provinces of **Afghanistan**, located in the eastern part of the country.
- The Nangrahar province territory fell to the Maurya Empire, which was led by Chandragupta Maurya, who introduced Hinduism and Buddhism.

Q.23) Which of the following services are covered under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme?

1. Pre-school non-formal education

2. Supplementary Nutrition
3. Immunization
4. Health check-up

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.23) Solution (d)

- **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by state governments and union territories.
- It aims at providing supplementary nutrition, immunization and pre-school education to the children.
- The beneficiaries include Children of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- It offers a **package of six services** such as Supplementary Nutrition, **Pre-school non-formal education**, Nutrition and health education, **Immunization**, **Health check-up** and Referral services.
- The services are offered at Anganwadi Centres through Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHS) at grassroots level.
- All components of ICDS except Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) are financed through a 60:40 ratio (central:state). The SNP component was funded through 50:50 ratio. The North East states have a 90:10 ratio.

Q.24) With reference to Dhanush Artillery Gun, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is the first indigenous artillery gun of India.

2. It is the first long-range artillery gun to be produced in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Dhanush Artillery Gun is the first indigenous artillery gun of India . Developed by Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), Kolkata and referred to as Desi Bofors.	It is the first long-range artillery gun to be produced in India (range of 38 km) . It is equipped with a navigation- based sighting system and night direct firing system.

Q.25) Which of the following is the smallest of all rhino species?

- a) Black Rhino
- b) White Rhino
- c) Javan Rhino
- d) Sumatran Rhino

Q.25) Solution (d)

- **Sumatran Rhino is the smallest of all rhino species.**
- It is Critically Endangered (CR) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
- The Sumatran rhinoceros has become extinct in Malaysia, after the death of the last rhino in the country.

Q.26) Which of the following countries took Myanmar to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for committing genocide?

- a) Saudi Arabia
- b) China
- c) Turkey
- d) Gambia

Q.26) Solution (d)

Gambia's filing asks the ICJ to find Myanmar guilty of committing genocide— of failing to prevent and punish genocide. Gambia's request asks the ICJ to demand that Myanmar cease genocidal acts, provides reparations and punishes the perpetrators (including senior government officials and military officers).

THINK!

- Genocide Convention

Q.27) 'The rule of negative (or reverse) consensus' is associated with

- a) World Bank
- b) World Trade Organization
- c) International Solar Alliance
- d) BIMSTEC

Q.27) Solution (b)

It is associated with the WTO dispute settlement case.

Read More -

https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_settlement_cbt_e/c6s3p1_e.htm

Q.28) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)'.

1. It is the proportion of high liquid assets set aside to meet short-term obligations.
2. It was prescribed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).

Select the correct statements

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

Q.28) Solution (c)

In the backdrop of the global financial crisis that started in 2007, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) proposed certain reforms to strengthen global capital and liquidity regulations with the objective of promoting a more resilient banking sector. In this regard, the Basel III rules text on liquidity – “Basel III: International framework for liquidity risk measurement, standards and monitoring” was issued in December 2010 which presented the details of global regulatory standards on liquidity. Two minimum standards viz. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) for funding liquidity were prescribed by the Basel Committee for achieving two separate but complementary objectives.

The LCR promotes short-term resilience of banks to potential liquidity disruptions by ensuring that they have sufficient high-quality liquid assets (HQLAs) to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for 30 days. The NSFR promotes resilience over longer-term time horizons by requiring banks to fund their activities with more stable sources of funding on an ongoing basis.

Q.29) The term ‘Clawback Mechanism’ was in news associated with

- a) Non-Performing Assets
- b) EXIM Scrips
- c) National Agriculture Market (eNAM)
- d) Committee of Creditors (CoC)

Q.29) Solution (a)

A clawback provision is a contractual clause typically included in employment contracts by financial firms, by which money already paid to an employee must be paid back to the employer under certain conditions.

RBI has tightened the guidelines for compensation packages of whole-time directors (WTDs) and chief executive officers (CEOs) of private and foreign banks, and asked them to put in place a clawback mechanism to address the misconduct risk and under-reporting of bad loans.

Source:

<https://indianexpress.com/article/business/banking-and-finance/to-tackle-npa-under-reporting-and-misconduct-rbi-asks-private-banks-to-set-clawback-mechanism-6103260/>

Q.30) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Nominal GDP of India is increasing in the last ten years.

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2. Nominal GDP Growth Rate is consistently increasing in the last ten years.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.30) Solution (a)

Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is incorrect.



