DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

1 August 2024

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GS I

1. The Bhartiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill 2024

Source: The Hindu

Context: The Ministry of Civil Aviation tabled the "The Bhartiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill 2024" that replaces the Aircraft Act 1943, to put aside the colonial legacy of aviation - one of the most modern and hi-tech sectors.

The Aircraft Act 1934 is an act to make better provision for the control of the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import and export of aircraft.

Need to Replace the Aircraft Act 1943:

- The Act has been amended several times to enhance safety, oversight, and to meet requirements for sustainable growth of the aviation sector and to give effect to the provisions of international conventions.
- As a result of numerous amendments, a need is felt to address the ambiguities and confusion experienced by the stakeholders,
    - To remove redundancies,
    - To simplify processes and improve ease of doing business,
    - To provide for design, manufacture, and maintenance of aircraft and related equipment.

Objectives of the Bhartiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill 2024:

- The proposed legislation will bring the Radio Telephone Operator Restricted (RTR) Certificate and Licence testing process from the Department of Telecom (DoT) to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).
    - This would ease the process for pilots as they can secure all their certificates from one authority.
- **Empower the Central Government –**
    - To make rules to implement the Convention relating to international civil aviation and other matters relating to civil aviation security.
    - To issue orders in emergencies in the interest of public safety or tranquility.
- Provide for payment of compensation for loss or damage in such manner as provided under the Act.
- Provide for appeals against matters relating to compensation, licenses, certificates, or approvals, and adjudication of penalties.
- Provide for imprisonment, fines, or penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder.

What are the Major Additions in the Bhartiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill 2024?

- The government has changed the definition of what qualifies as an aircraft, with balloons and gliders removed.
- The Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules –
  - Regulating the design, manufacture, maintenance, possession, use, operation, sale, export, or import of any aircraft or class of aircraft and
  - For securing the safety of aircraft operations.
- The new bill has given more powers to the DGCA, the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), and the Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) over the safety of the aviation environment in the country.
- It empowers the Central Government or any officer to suspend, cancel, or restrict any license or certification granted under the Act.
  - However, an opportunity for hearing must be given to the affected party prior to passing such an order.
- A concept of second appeal against such an order has also been added.
  - So earlier there was one appeal and then a final appeal to the Secretary MoCA.
  - Now an interim appeal in between has been added.

GS III
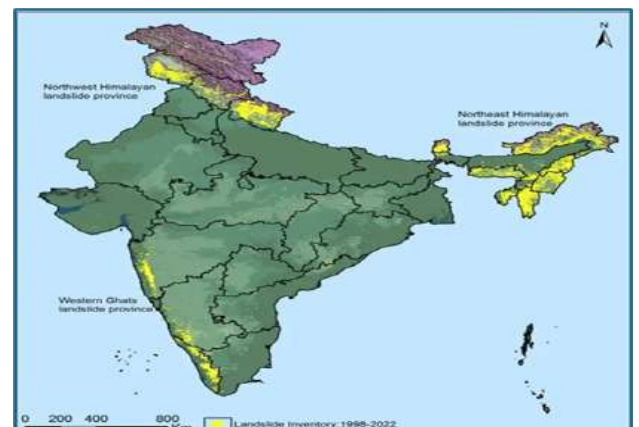# 2. Wayanad ranked high on ISRO 'Landslide Atlas'

Source: I.E

Context: Wayanad, currently reeling from the deadly July 30 landslide disaster, was among several places in Kerala identified by the ISRO in 2023 as being highly susceptible to landslides based on key socio-economic parameters.

Landslide Atlas of India

- The Landslide Atlas of India, prepared by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO, details landslide occurrences and damage assessments in landslide-prone areas of India.
- It covers 147 districts in 17 states and two Union Territories in the Himalayas and Western Ghats.
- The geospatial landslide inventory database includes approximately 80,000 landslides mapped from 1998 to 2022, categorized into three types: seasonal, event-based, and route-wise inventories.
  - The seasonal inventory documents landslides from the 2014 and 2017 rainy seasons.
  - The event-based inventory includes major events like the Kedarnath and Kerala disasters and the Sikkim earthquake.
  - The route-wise inventory covers landslides along significant tourist and pilgrimage routes.
- The mapping utilized high to very high-resolution satellite data, including IRS-1D, Resourcesat, Cartosat, Sentinel, Pleiades, and WorldView, as well as aerial images, with some landslides validated in the field.
- The data was used to rank districts based on their exposure to landslides, considering key socio-economic parameters.

Key findings

- Uttarakhand, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh reported the highest number of landslides during 1998 – 2022.
- Mizoram topped the list, recording 12,385 landslide events in the past 25 years, of which 8,926 were recorded in 2017 alone.
- Likewise, 2,071 events of the total 2,132 landslides reported in Nagaland during this period occurred during the 2017 monsoon season.

- Manipur, too, showed a similar trend, wherein 4,559 out of 5,494 landslide events were experienced during the rainy season of 2017.

Among all these states, an alarming situation is emerging from Uttarakhand and Kerala.

- **Uttarakhand**
  - Uttarakhand's fragility was recently exposed during the land subsidence events reported from Joshimath since January.
  - The state has experienced the second highest number (11,219) of landslides since 1998.
- **Kerala**
  - Kerala has been consistently reporting massive landslides since it suffered the century's worst floods in 2018.
  - The year-wise landslide events here are 2018 (5,191), 2019 (756), 2020 (9) and 2021 (29).

Most Vulnerable District

- From the events and images obtained, the NRSC ranked Rudraprayag in Uttarakhand at the top of 147 vulnerable districts.
- It has the highest landslide density in the country, along with having the highest exposure to total population and number of houses.

3.RBI proposes regulation for safer digital payments

Source: The Hindu

Context: The RBI released a draft circular proposing an Alternative Factor Authentication for all transactions in a move to prioritize security of digital payments, according to its statement on July 31.

Authentication Process in Digital Payments:

- Authentication in the context of digital payments is the process of verifying the identity of a user or the validity of a transaction to ensure security and prevent fraud.
- This process ensures that the person initiating the payment is authorized to do so and that the transaction is legitimate.
- **Basic Types of Authentication Methods for Digital Payments:**
  - **Password-Based Authentication:** Users enter a unique password to confirm their identity.
  - **PIN-Based Authentication:** Users enter a Personal Identification Number (PIN) to authorize transactions.
  - **Biometric Authentication:** Utilizes unique biological characteristics such as fingerprints, facial recognition, or iris scans.
  - **Two-Factor Authentication (2FA):** Combines two different methods of authentication, typically something the user knows (password) and something the user has (mobile device).
    - **Usage:** Enhances security for online transactions and account access.
  - **One-Time Password (OTP):** A temporary password generated for a single transaction or session, sent to the user's registered mobile number or email.
  - **Token-Based Authentication:** Uses a hardware or software token to generate a unique code that the user must enter to authenticate.
  - **Smart Card Authentication:** Involves the use of a smart card containing embedded integrated circuits to authenticate the user.

- ○ **QR Code Authentication:** Users scan a QR code with their mobile device to authenticate and authorize payments.

What is Alternative Factor Authentication in Digital Transactions?

- Alternative Factor Authentication (AFA) refers to using unconventional or additional methods beyond the traditional authentication factors to verify the identity of a user in digital transactions.
- This approach enhances security by incorporating multiple layers of verification, making it more difficult for unauthorized users to gain access.
- **Types of AFA:**
  - ○ **Behavioural Biometrics:** Analyses patterns in user behaviour, such as typing speed, mouse movements, and navigation habits.
  - ○ **Device-Based Authentication:** Uses information about the device being used, such as its IP address, geolocation, and device ID.
  - ○ **Risk-Based Authentication:** Assesses the risk level of a transaction based on factors like transaction amount, location, and user behaviour.
  - ○ **Contextual Authentication:** Considers the context of the transaction, such as time of day, previous transaction history, and user preferences.
  - ○ **Push Notification Authentication:** Sends a push notification to a user's registered mobile device for transaction approval.
  - ○ **Voice Recognition:** Uses the user's unique voice patterns for authentication.
  - ○ **Email/SMS Verification Codes:** Sends a verification code to the user's registered email or phone number.
  - ○ **Geolocation Verification:** Uses the user's geographic location as an authentication factor.
- **Benefits of AFA:**
  - ○ **Enhanced Security:** By incorporating multiple and varied authentication factors, AFA significantly reduces the risk of unauthorized access and fraud.
  - ○ **Flexibility:** Provides users with various authentication options, improving the user experience.
  - ○ **Fraud Detection:** Helps in detecting fraudulent activities by analysing unusual patterns and behaviours.

RBI Proposes Regulation for Safer Digital Payments:

- On July 31, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released a **draft circular proposing Alternative Factor Authentication (AFA) for all digital transactions, emphasizing enhanced security for digital payments**.
- The draft outlines principles for authenticating digital payments, mandating an additional robust factor of authentication that must be dynamically generated and used only once.
- The type of **authentication factor will depend on various parameters, including the customer's risk profile and the transaction value**.
- The RBI also requires compulsory customer consent for introducing a new authentication factor, along with the option for customers to withdraw consent and deregister.
- Exemptions from this proposal include contactless card transactions below ₹5000, insurance premiums, credit card payments above ₹1,00,000, and other categories up to ₹15,000.

4. Scientists use magnetism to mind-control mice in world's first experiment

Source: The Hindu

Context: Researchers from the Korean Institute of Basic Science have developed a magnetogenetics technology named Nano Magnetogenetic Interface for NeuroDynamics (Nano-MIND) which has been demonstrated on mice.

Nano-MIND Technology:

- Nano-MIND (**Magnetogenetic Interface for NeuroDynamics**) technology, opens up new possibilities for **understanding and manipulating complex brain functions** such as cognition, emotion, and motivation.
- It allows for **wireless**, **remote, and precise modulation** of specific deep brain neural circuits using magnetism.
- This innovative approach leverages **magnetic fields and magnetized nanoparticles** to selectively activate targeted brain circuits, offering a significant advancement over existing methods of brain manipulation.

Highlights of the research

- The research team demonstrated the technology's capabilities by activating specific neurons in different brain regions of mice.
- One notable achievement was the activation of **inhibitory GABA receptors** in the medial preoptic area (MPOA), which is responsible for maternal behaviours.
- When these neurons were stimulated in non-maternal female mice, the animals exhibited significantly increased nurturing behaviours, mimicking those of maternal mice.
- The researchers also successfully regulated feeding behaviours by targeting motivation circuits in the lateral hypothalamus.

Activation of inhibitory neurons in this area resulted in a remarkable 100% increase in appetite and feeding behaviours in mice. Conversely, when excitatory neurons were activated, the mice showed a more than 50% reduction in appetite and feeding behaviours.

- **Significance:** It represents a significant step forward in neuroscience research and could have far-reaching implications for the **development of Brain-Computer Interfaces** (BCIs) and the treatment of neurological disorders.

Editorial, Ideas and Opinions
5. A Licence Raj for Digital Content Creators

Source: The Hindu

Context: The rise of digital media has transformed India's political landscape, significantly shaping public opinion and discourse among its vast electorate. CSDS-Lokniti surveys highlight the growing influence of digital platforms, especially among younger, tech-savvy voters, despite television's continued dominance.

Digital Media Consumption Patterns

- The surveys indicate that a substantial 29% of respondents engage with political content on digital platforms daily, with an additional 18% doing so occasionally.
- Although television remains the leading source of political information (42%), digital platforms surpass traditional newspapers (16.7%) and radio (6.9%) in terms of daily political content consumption.
- Platforms like WhatsApp (35.1%), YouTube (32.3%), Facebook (24.7%), Instagram (18.4%), and Twitter (6.5%) are frequently accessed by users for political updates, suggesting a shift towards a content election or an influencer election.
- This shift is characterised by the growing influence of digital media over traditional forms of media.

An Analysis of the Political Influence of Digital Media

- **Emergence as a Political Force**
  - Digital media has become an essential force in shaping political opinions and behaviours, moving beyond traditional boundaries of political communication.
  - This transformation is primarily due to the accessibility, interactivity, and proximity that digital platforms offer.
  - Unlike television, newspapers, or radio, digital media platforms allow users to engage with content in real-time, providing a dynamic space for political discourse and activism.
- **Democratisation of Information**
  - One of the most significant impacts of digital media on politics is the democratisation of information.
  - Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube enable individuals to access a diverse range of perspectives and information sources.
  - This has weakened the traditional gatekeeping role of mainstream media, allowing for a broader spectrum of voices and opinions to be heard.
  - For instance, political influencers and independent journalists can reach large audiences without the backing of major media corporations.
- **Enhanced Political Participation**

- ○ Digital media has also enhanced political participation among citizens.
  - ○ Platforms like WhatsApp, Twitter, and Facebook serve as tools for organising and mobilising political activities.
  - ○ For example, during election campaigns, political parties and candidates use these platforms to engage with voters, share their manifestos, and respond to public concerns.
  - ○ This direct line of communication creates a more engaged and informed electorate.
- **Influencer and Content-Driven Politics**
  - ○ The rise of digital influencers has introduced a new dimension to political campaigning and discourse.
  - ○ Influencers with substantial followings on platforms such as YouTube and Instagram often wield significant sway over their audiences.
  - ○ These influencers can shape public opinion through their commentary, analyses, and endorsements.
  - ○ The 2024 Indian general election, for instance, saw a marked increase in the activity of digital influencers who scrutinised the BJP's campaign and policies, contributing to a more informed and critical electorate.
- **Rapid Spread of Information and Misinformation**
  - ○ While the rapid spread of information on digital platforms can enhance political awareness, it also poses the risk of misinformation and fake news.
  - ○ The virality of content on social media means that false information can spread quickly, potentially influencing public opinion and electoral outcomes.
  - ○ This dual-edged nature of digital media necessitates robust fact-checking mechanisms and digital literacy among the populace to discern credible information from falsehoods.

Case Studies of Political Influence

- **2016 US Presidential Election**
  - ○ The 2016 US presidential election highlighted the impact of social media on electoral politics.
  - ○ Campaigns utilised platforms like Facebook and Twitter for targeted advertising and voter engagement.
  - ○ Additionally, the spread of misinformation and foreign interference through social media became central issues, demonstrating both the power and vulnerabilities of digital platforms in political processes.
- **2014 and 2019 Indian General Elections**
  - ○ In India, the BJP effectively leveraged digital media to engage with voters and propagate its message.
  - ○ The party's sophisticated use of WhatsApp, Facebook, and Twitter helped it connect with a vast electorate, particularly young and first-time voters.
  - ○ This digital strategy was instrumental in the party's electoral successes in both 2014 and 2019.

Governmental Control and Regulatory Measures

- The IT Rules, 2021, provided the initial legal framework for this control, expanding MeitY's powers and granting MIB new authorities over digital news media and online entertainment streaming apps.
- Despite these measures, the Union Government faced challenges in fully controlling digital content, prompting further regulatory expansions.
- In 2023, the creation of three Grievance Appellate Committees (GACs) marked the first expansion, allowing officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs, MIB, and MeitY to manage appeals and issue content-related orders.
- A subsequent amendment in 2023, granted the government the power to remove digital content deemed fake, false, and misleading, although this amendment was stayed by the Supreme Court of India on March 21, 2024.

Key Highlights of the Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2024

- In response to the limitations of the IT Rules, 2021, the Union Government introduced the Broadcasting Services (Regulation) Bill, 2023, aiming to further tighten control over digital media.
- This bill, if enacted, would require digital creators commenting on politics or news to register and operate under MIB's discretion, effectively increasing government oversight and diminishing transparency and accountability.
- The Broadcasting Bill, 2024, a revised version of the initial draft, seeks to extend the government's command over digital media.
- Key highlights of the bill include classifying individual commentators as Digital News Broadcasters and content creators as OTT Broadcasters, requiring registration once certain user thresholds are met.
- The bill also introduces new compliances for online platforms and establishes a safe harbour regime independent of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- This framework aims to enforce censorship through proactive compliances, registrations, and fines, often relying on vague provisions that allow for arbitrary enforcement.

Implications for Democratic Expression: A License Raj for Digital Creators

- The Broadcasting Bill, 2024, embodies a shift towards digital authoritarianism, creating a bureaucratic system designed to control online narratives.
- This approach contrasts with the administrative burden of the notice-and-takedown model and represents a significant threat to democratic expression.
- The bill's provisions, if enforced, could curtail the freedoms of digital creators and limit the diversity of political discourse in India.

Conclusion

- The rise of digital media as a powerful tool for political engagement underscores the need for balanced regulatory measures that protect democratic freedoms while ensuring responsible use of digital platforms.
- The Union Government's regulatory approach, as evidenced by the Broadcasting Bill, 2024, must carefully navigate these objectives to avoid stifling the democratic potential of digital media.

6. National Culture Fund

Source: The PIB

Context: Recently, the Union Minister for Culture and Tourism informed Lok Sabha about the National Culture Fund.

National Culture Fund:

- It was set up as a Trust on 28th November, 1996 under the **Charitable Endowment Act, 1890** with a view to mobilize extra resources through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) towards promoting, protecting and preserving India's tangible & intangible cultural heritage

Objectives of NCF

- To **administer and apply the Fund for conservation**, maintenance, promotion, protection, preservation and up-gradation of monuments protected or otherwise;
- To **impart training and facilitate development** of a cadre of specialists and cultural administrators
- To **facilitate in providing additional space in existing museums** & construct new museums to accommodate or create new & special galleries.
- **Documentation of cultural expressions** and forms that have lost their relevance in contemporary scenarios and are either fading out or facing extinction.

Features

- It is managed and **administered through** a **Governing Council** chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of Culture and has a maximum strength of 25 members to decide the policies.
- An **Executive Committee headed by Secretary (Culture)** and has a maximum strength of 11 Members, to execute those policies.
- Donations to the National Culture Fund are eligible for **100% tax benefit** under Section 80G (ii) of the **Income Tax Act, 1961.**
- NCF's activities are covered under Schedule VII No. (v) of the Companies Act, 2013 as valid receptacle of **Corporate Social Responsibility** (CSR) contribution under: - Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts."
- Annual Accounts are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

NCF can receive **donations from Corporates, PSUs, Trusts and Individuals** for maintenance and preservation of Centrally Projected monuments/ cultural projects through NCF. All donors/sponsors have the responsibility to comply with the terms & conditions of the MoU agreed for any particular project.

7.Vattezhuthu script found in 1,000-year-old temple in Tirupur

Source: The Times of India

Context: Archaeologists recently discovered a Vattezhuthu and eight Tamil inscriptions from the 1,00-year-old Thalikiswarar temple in Tirupur district, Tamil Nadu.

Vattezhuthu:

- Vatteluttu, popularly known as Vattezhuthu, was a **syllabic alphabet of south India** (**Tamil Nadu and Kerala**) **and Sri Lanka** used for writing the Tamil and Malayalam languages.
- The name Vatteluttu is thought to mean either **'rounded script'**, **'northern script',** or **'chiseled script'.**
- It first appeared in **stone inscriptions in southern India dating from the 4th century AD.**
- It **probably developed from the Tamil-Brahmi script**; a variant of the Brahmi script used to write Old Tamil between from about the 3rd century BC until the 1st century AD.
- Vatteluttu was used to write Tamil and Malayalam in Tamil Nadu until the 9th century.
- In Kerala, Vatteluttu continued to be used until the 15th century. It changed over time to become the**Malayalam script**, with some letters borrowed from the Grantha script.
- Vatteluttu also **developed into the Koleluttu script**, which was used, especially by Christians and Muslims, in Kerala until the 19th century.

8. Swapnil Kusale wins bronze in men's 50m rifle 3 positions shooting event at Paris Olympics 2024

Source: The Mint

Context: Swapnil Kusale won the third Olympic medal for India at the ongoing Paris Olympics 2024.

Swapnil Kusale clinched the bronze medal in the men's 50m rifle 3 positions event at the Paris Olympics shooting competition.

- This is the third time Paris has hosted the Summer Olympics, celebrating a century since the last time in 1924.

Paris Olympics 2024 Logo

- The logo for the Paris Olympics 2024 uniquely combines three symbols. These

Medals						
	Teams		**Athletes**			
Team			①	②	③	🏅
1	🇨🇳 China		11	7	3	21
2	🇫🇷 France		8	10	8	26
3	🇯🇵 Japan		8	3	4	15
4	🇦🇺 Australia		7	6	4	17
42	🇮🇳 India		0	0	3	3

are the gold medal, the Olympic flame, and Marianne, a personification of France.

- The emblem is inspired by Art Deco.

Paris Olympics 2024 Mascot

- The official mascot of the 2024 Paris Olympics is the 'Phryge', a representation of the Phrygian hats, a symbol of liberty and allegorical figures of the French Republic.

Paris Olympics 2024 Slogan

- The slogan for the Paris 2024 Olympics is "Games Wide Open."

9. PARAKH report proposes including Class 9-11 marks for Class 12 final scores

Source: Business Standard

Context: A recent report submitted to the Education Ministry by PARAKH recommends incorporating student performance from Classes 9, 10, and 11 into the final Class 12 marks.

PARAKH:

- PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) is a unit established within NCERT **in 2023 to standardise school board assessments nationwide.**
- PARAKH team will consist of leading assessment experts with a deep understanding of the education system in India and internationally.
- **Objective:** To fulfill the basic objectives of setting norms, standards, guidelines and implement activities related to student assessment along with other tasks as mandated by the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.**
- The mandate of PARAKH is to work on bringing the **school boards across the States and the Union Territories to a common platform.**
- **Major areas of focus:**
  - Capacity Development in Competency Based Assessment
  - Large-Scale Achievement Survey
  - Equivalence of School Boards
  - Holistic Progress Cards for the Foundational, Preparational, Middle and Secondary Stages.

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Aircraft Act 1934:

1. The Aircraft Act 1934 was enacted to control the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import, and export of aircraft.
2. The Act has never been amended since its enactment.

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

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding PARAKH:

1. PARAKH was established within NCERT in 2023 to standardize school board assessments nationwide.
2. The PARAKH team consists of leading assessment experts with a deep understanding of the education system in India and internationally.

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

Q3. What is the primary objective of PARAKH as per the NEP 2020?

1. To set norms, standards, and guidelines for student assessment.
2. To develop higher education curriculums.
3. To implement activities related to student assessment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 1 and 3 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding the Paris Olympics 2024:

1. This is the third time Paris has hosted the Summer Olympics.
2. The last time Paris hosted the Summer Olympics was in 1924.

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

Q5. The emblem of the Paris Olympics 2024 is inspired by which artistic style?
- A. Renaissance
- B. Baroque
- C. Art Deco
- D. Modernism

Q6. Consider the following statements regarding Vattezhuthu:
1. Vattezhuthu was a syllabic alphabet used in South India and Sri Lanka.
2. It was used to write the Tamil and Malayalam languages.

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

Q7. Which script is Vattezhuthu believed to have developed from?
- A. Devanagari script
- B. Grantha script
- C. Tamil–Brahmi script
- D. Brahmi script

Q8. Consider the following statements regarding the Landslide Atlas of India:
1. The Landslide Atlas of India is prepared by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO.
2. It covers landslide occurrences and damage assessments in 147 districts across 19 states and two Union Territories in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Q9. Consider the following statements regarding the Aircraft Act 1934:
1. The Aircraft Act 1934 was enacted to control the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import, and export of aircraft.
2. The Act has not been amended since its inception.

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

Q10. Consider the following statements regarding Nano-MIND Technology:

1. Nano-MIND technology allows for wireless, remote, and precise modulation of specific deep brain neural circuits using magnetism.
2. It utilizes electrical impulses to activate targeted brain circuits.

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

Solutions

Answer 1: Option A is correct

Explanation: The Aircraft Act 1934 was indeed enacted to control the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import, and export of aircraft (Statement 1 is correct). However, the Act has been amended several times to enhance safety, oversight, and to meet the requirements for the sustainable growth of the aviation sector (Statement 2 is incorrect).

Answer 2: Option C is correct

Explanation: PARAKH was established within NCERT in 2023 to standardize school board assessments nationwide (Statement 1 is correct). The PARAKH team consists of leading assessment experts with a deep understanding of the education system in India and internationally (Statement 2 is correct).

Answer 3: Option B is correct

Explanation: The primary objective of PARAKH is to set norms, standards, and guidelines for student assessment and to implement activities related to student assessment (Statements 1 and 3 are correct). Developing higher education curriculums is not within the scope of PARAKH (Statement 2 is incorrect).

Answer 4: Option C is correct

Explanation: Paris has hosted the Summer Olympics two times before, making 2024 the third time (Statement 1 is correct). The last time Paris hosted the Summer Olympics was in 1924 (Statement 2 is correct).

Answer 5: Option C is correct.

Explanation: The emblem of the Paris Olympics 2024 is inspired by Art Deco.

Answer 6: Option C is correct.

Explanation:
Vattezhuthu was indeed a syllabic alphabet used in South India (Tamil Nadu and Kerala) and Sri Lanka (Statement 1 is correct). It was used for writing the Tamil and Malayalam languages (Statement 2 is correct).

Answer 7: Option C is correct.

Explanation:
Vattezhuthu probably developed from the Tamil-Brahmi script, a variant of the Brahmi script used to write Old Tamil.

Answer 8: Option A is correct.

Explanation:
The Landslide Atlas of India is indeed prepared by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO (Statement 1 is correct). It covers 147 districts in 17 states and two Union Territories (Statement 2 is incorrect).

Answer 9: Option A is correct.

Explanation:
The Aircraft Act 1934 was indeed enacted for the control of various aspects of aircraft (Statement 1 is correct). However, the Act has been amended several times to enhance safety and oversight (Statement 2 is incorrect).

Answer 10: Option A is correct.

Explanation:
Nano-MIND technology uses magnetism, not electrical impulses, to activate targeted brain circuits (Statement 1 is correct, Statement 2 is incorrect).

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