

Prelim Bits 07-09-2019

Avalanche on Mars

- NASA's 'Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter' (**MRO**) captured dust cloud from an avalanche of ice blocks on North Pole of Mars.
- The photo of the avalanche was captured by onboard 'High Resolution Imaging Science Experiment' (**HiRISE**) camera.
- According to NASA, every spring the sun shines on the side of North Pole of Mars known as the north polar layered deposits.
- This warmth destabilises the ice blocks, break loose which causes Avalanche.
- Avalanches can also be caused by a number of things on Mars surface.
- 1. In June 2018, NASA's orbiter was able to spot an avalanche, caused by a meteoroid impact on Mars.
- 2. The meteoroid crashed on a slope, it destabilized it and caused an avalanche of dirt and dust.

Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO)

- MRO is a multipurpose spacecraft of NASA designed to conduct reconnaissance and exploration of Mars from orbit.
- Launched in 2005, it carried instruments for studying the atmosphere of Mars and to search for signs of water on planet.
- The scientific goals of MRO, according to NASA, are
- 1. Search for evidence of past or present life in Mars.
- 2. Understand the climate and volatile history of Mars.
- 3. To Characterize the geology of Mars.
- To accomplish these goals, MRO carries multiple instruments and it has 3 cameras,
- 1. High Resolution Imaging Science Experiment (**HiRISE**)
- 2. Context Camera (CTX)
- 3. Mars Color Imager (MARCI)
 - MRO has also has,
- A spectrometer called 'Compact Reconnaissance Imaging Spectrometer for Mars' (CRISM),

- 2. A radiometer called the 'Mars Climate Sounder' (MCS), and
- 3. A radar instrument called 'Shallow Radar' (SHARAD).

Indo-European language origins

- Largest-ever study of ancient human DNA illuminates the Indo-European language origins.
- It indicated that Indo-European languages, arrived in Europe via the steppes.
- 1. Indo-European languages are the world's biggest language group.
- 2. It includes Hindi-Urdu, Farsi, Russian, English, French, Gaelic and more than 400 other languages.
- It suggests that the mass migration of Bronze Age herders from Eurasian Steppes, starting 5,000 years ago, westward to Europe and east to Asia.
- Despite being spread over a vast area encompassing myriad cultures, these languages share uncanny similarities.
- 1. Similarities in syntax, numbers, basic adjectives and numerous nouns.
- The study also found that the present-day speakers of both these groups descend from a subgroup of steppe herders.
- They moved west toward Europe 5,000 years ago, then spread back east to Central and South Asia in the following 1,500 years.
- It also found that,
- 1. South Asians who today speak Dravidian languages (mainly in southern India and southwestern Pakistan) had very little steppe DNA.
- 2. While those who speak Indo-European languages like Hindi, Punjabi, Bengali have far more.
- As far as agriculture is concerned, prior work has found that farming spread to Europe via people of Anatolian ancestry.
- The study also points out that these steppe land herders have left their genetic mark on most Europeans living today.

Harappan Civilization DNA Study

- A new DNA study finds 2500 BC 'Rakhigarhi' skeletons have no traces of 'Aryan gene'.
- Study examined DNA of skeletons found in Rakhigarhi, an Indus Valley Civilisation site in Haryana.
- It found that there is no traces of R1a1 or Central Asian 'steppe', gene.
- The population has no detectable ancestry from Steppe pastoralists or from Anatolian (modern day Turkey) and Iranian farmers.
- It suggests that farming in South Asia arose from local foragers rather than

from large-scale migration from the West,

- The Central Asian 'steppe' gene is found in much of the Indian population today.
- These DNA in Rakhigarhi had little of any Steppe pastoralist-derived ancestry.
- It shows that it was not ubiquitous in north-west South Asia during the IVC as it is today
- The paper indicates that there was no Aryan invasion and no Aryan migration,
- All the developments from the hunting-gathering to modern times in South Asia were done by indigenous people.
- The paper concludes Indians came from a genetic pool predominantly belonging to an indigenous ancient civilisation.

Source: PIB, The Indian Express

