

Q.1) Ministry of Environment and Forest notified a new E – Waste policy for 2016. Which of the following statements are correct about this new E – waste Policy?

1. Manufacturer, dealer, refurbisher and Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) have been introduced as additional stakeholders in the rules.
2. Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) and other mercury containing lamp brought under the purview of rules.
3. Collection mechanism based approach has been adopted to include collection centre, collection point, take back system etc for collection of e - waste by Producers under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

Select the code from below:

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

E - Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 - What's New?

- Manufacturer, dealer, refurbisher and Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) have been introduced as additional stakeholders in the rules.
- The applicability of the rules has been extended to components, consumables, spares and parts of EEE in addition to equipment as listed in Schedule I.
- Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) and other mercury containing lamp brought under the purview of rules.
- Collection mechanism based approach has been adopted to include collection centre, collection point, take back system etc for collection of e - waste by Producers under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).
- Option has been given for setting up of PRO, e - waste exchange, e - retailer, Deposit Refund Scheme as additional channel for implementation of EPR by Producers to ensure efficient channelization of e - waste.
- Provision for Pan India EPR Authorization by CPCB has been introduced replacing the state wise EPR authorization.
- Collection and channelisation of e - waste in Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation shall be in line with the targets prescribed in Schedule III of the Rules. The phase wise Collection

- Target for e - waste, which can be either in number or Weight shall be 30% of the quantity of waste generation as indicated in EPR Plan during first two year of implementation of rules followed by 40% during third and fourth years, 50% during fifth and sixth years and 70% during seventh year onwards.
- Deposit Refund Scheme has been introduced as an additional economic instrument wherein the producer charges an additional amount as a deposit at the time of sale of the electrical and electronic equipment and returns it to the consumer along with interest when the end – of - life electrical and electronic equipment is returned.
- The e - waste exchange as an option has been provided in the rules as an independent market instrument offering assistance or independent electronic systems offering services for sale and purchase of e – waste generated from end – of - life electrical and electronic equipment between agencies or organizations authorised under these rules.
- The manufacturer is also now responsible to collect e - waste generated during the manufacture of any electrical and electronic equipment and channelise it for recycling or disposal and seek authorization from SPCB.
- The dealer, if has been given the responsibility of collection on behalf of the producer, need to collect the e - waste by providing the consumer a box and channelize it to Producer.
- Dealer or retailer or e - retailer shall refund the amount as per take back system or Deposit Refund Scheme of the producer to the depositor of e - waste.
- Refurbisher need collect e - waste generated during the process of refurbishing and channelise the waste to authorised dismantler or recycler through its collection centre and seek one time authorization from SPCB.
- The roles of the State Government has been also introduced in the Rules in order to ensure safety, health and skill development of the workers involved in the dismantling and recycling operations.

Q.2) Ploughing is an important agricultural activity to upturn the soil and prepare it for seeding. Which of the following is not a result of ploughing?

- a) It increases the rate of biological decay of organic material in the soil.
- b) It makes the soil vulnerable for soil erosion.
- c) It increases the aeration of the soil.
- d) It causes Eutrophication.

Q.2) Solution (d)

Ploughing increases soil aeration and porosity and decreases soil compaction and kills weeds. So this would increase crop growth and yield. However, ploughing, especially if done

improperly, can also create a hardpan below the soil surface, increase weeds (by bringing up the weed seeds closer to the surface for easier germination) and destroy soil structure. So ploughing can also reduce crop growth and yield.

When the soil is ploughed, this increases the rate of organic matter decomposition which releases CO₂, a greenhouse gas, into the atmosphere at a faster rate. It also reduces the organic content in the soil.

Loose soil is also prone to soil erosion.

Note: Eutrophication is the excess growth of vegetation in a water body (Pond, Lake etc) due to addition of nutrients in the water from run - off. Eutrophication is not directly related to ploughing.

Q.3) Which of the following statements correctly explains 'Nuclear Winter'?

- a) It refers to the cool down period of nuclear reactor before new nuclear fuel is fed to the reactor.
- b) It refers to a condition of post nuclear war when sky is covered with smoke and dust and does not allow sunlight to reach the surface. This causes a dip in temperature.
- c) It refers to the areas of low temperature on stars (dark spot on Sun) when nuclear fusion gets slowed down.
- d) It refers to gradual decrease of the time period of winter season in tropical areas.

Q.3) Solution (b)

The **nuclear winter** scenario assumes that 100 or more city firestorms are ignited by the **nuclear** explosions of a **nuclear** war, and the firestorms lift large enough amounts of sooty smoke into the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere. Soot lifted by the movement offered by the pyrocumulonimbus clouds that form during the blasts will cover the sky for months and will not allow the sunlight to reach the surface causing a sudden and prolonged drop in temperature.

Q.4) Which of the following statements are correct about the process of Global warming?

- 1. It is a natural process.
- 2. The process of global warming is succeeded by the process of global cooling.
- 3. Anthropogenic activities have increased the rate of global warming.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

Global warming is the term used to describe a gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and its oceans, a change that is believed to be permanently changing the Earth's climate. There is great debate among many people, and sometimes in the news, on whether global warming is real (some call it a hoax). But climate scientists looking at the data and facts agree the planet is warming. While many view the effects of global warming to be more substantial and more rapidly occurring than others do, the scientific consensus on climatic changes related to global warming is that the average temperature of the Earth has risen between 0.4 and 0.8 °C over the past 100 years. The increased volumes of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases released by the burning of fossil fuels, land clearing, agriculture, and other human activities, are believed to be the primary sources of the global warming that has occurred over the past 50 years. Scientists from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate carrying out global warming research have recently predicted that average global temperatures could increase between 1.4 and 5.8 °C by the year 2100. Changes resulting from global warming may include rising sea levels due to the melting of the polar ice caps, as well as an increase in occurrence and severity of storms and other severe weather events.

Naturally earth moves from a cycle of global warming to Global Cooling. The cycle of global warming ends up melting the polar ice and glaciers increasing the sea level. Since ocean is the biggest carbon sink, it starts absorbing the greenhouse gases at an increased rate and slowly the temperature starts falling and a cooling cycle starts. This results in an ice age.

Q.5) Which of the following statements are correct about the invasive species?

1. An invasive species is a non-native organism that causes ecological harm after being introduced to a new environment.
2. Invasive species can cause extinction of endogenic species.
3. Invasive species are always a predator which reduces population of local species.

Select the code from below:

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

- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.5) Solution (a)

An invasive species is a non-native organism that causes ecological harm after being introduced to a new environment.

Once they enter a new ecosystem, they can outcompete native organisms for resources like food, especially if they lack natural predators.

Some invasive species also carry diseases that kill native organisms and many will consume native plants and animals. Invasive species can ultimately cause the decline or extinction of native species, decreasing biodiversity in an ecosystem.

Humans are responsible for the spread of a majority of earth's invasive species, often carrying them to different parts of the world on ships.

Invasive species are not necessarily predating.

Q.6) You must have observed the white trails in sky behind the jets. What exactly are these white trails?

- a) Dense smoke formed due to partial burning of fuel.
- b) It is a trail of condensed water and ice crystals.
- c) Jet streams which the plane is following
- d) None of the above

Q.6) Solution (b)

Those white streaks planes leave behind are actually artificial clouds. They're called contrails, which is a shortened version of the phrase "condensation trail."

Airplane engines produce exhaust, just like car engines do. As hot exhaust gases escape from a plane, the water vapor in the fumes hits the air. At heights of 26,000 feet or more, the air is extremely cold (sometimes more than -40° F).

The cold air causes the water vapor to condense. This means the water vapor gases turn into tiny water droplets or even freeze into tiny ice crystals before eventually evaporating. This condensed water vapor and mixture of ice crystals make up the cloud-like trails you see in the sky.

Q.7) Stratospheric Ozone protects us from harmful ultraviolet radiations while the tropospheric Ozone is hazardous to living beings. Which of the following statements are correct about tropospheric ozone?

1. It is a secondary pollutant as it is not released directly in the atmosphere by any source.
2. Excess ozone causes the plants to close their stomata and reduces the rate of Photosynthesis.
3. It is formed by the reaction of Volatile Organic Compounds and SO_x during photochemical smog.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.7) Solution (a)

Ozone (O₃) is a constituent of the troposphere (it is also an important constituent of some regions of the stratosphere commonly known as the ozone layer). The troposphere extends from the Earth's surface to between 12 and 20 kilometers above sea level and consists of many layers. Ozone is more concentrated above the mixing layer, or ground layer. Ground-level ozone, though less concentrated than ozone aloft, is more of a problem because of its health effects.

The majority of tropospheric ozone formation occurs when nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), react in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight. NO_x, CO, and VOCs are called ozone precursors. Motor vehicle exhaust, industrial emissions, and chemical solvents are the major anthropogenic sources of these chemicals.

Note: Sulphur Oxides are not involved in photochemical smog.

Q.8) The development of the National Waterway 1 is considered to be a severe threat for the survival of Gangetic dolphins. Which of the following statements are correct about the river dolphins of India?

1. In India the river dolphins are found only in Ganga river.
2. The dolphins have become blind because of the pollution of the river.

3. They rely on bio sonar to navigate and catch prey.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

The development NW1 in the River Ganga is considered as single-largest threat to the survival of the Gangetic Dolphins, whose numbers are declining in most parts of their natural habitat.

River dolphins are found in Ganga and Brahmaputra and its tributaries. It has been declared endangered species and is protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

This fresh water dolphin species are practically blind. They rely on bio-sonar method to move around and catch their prey.

Note: They are naturally blind. This has got nothing to do with the pollution of the river.

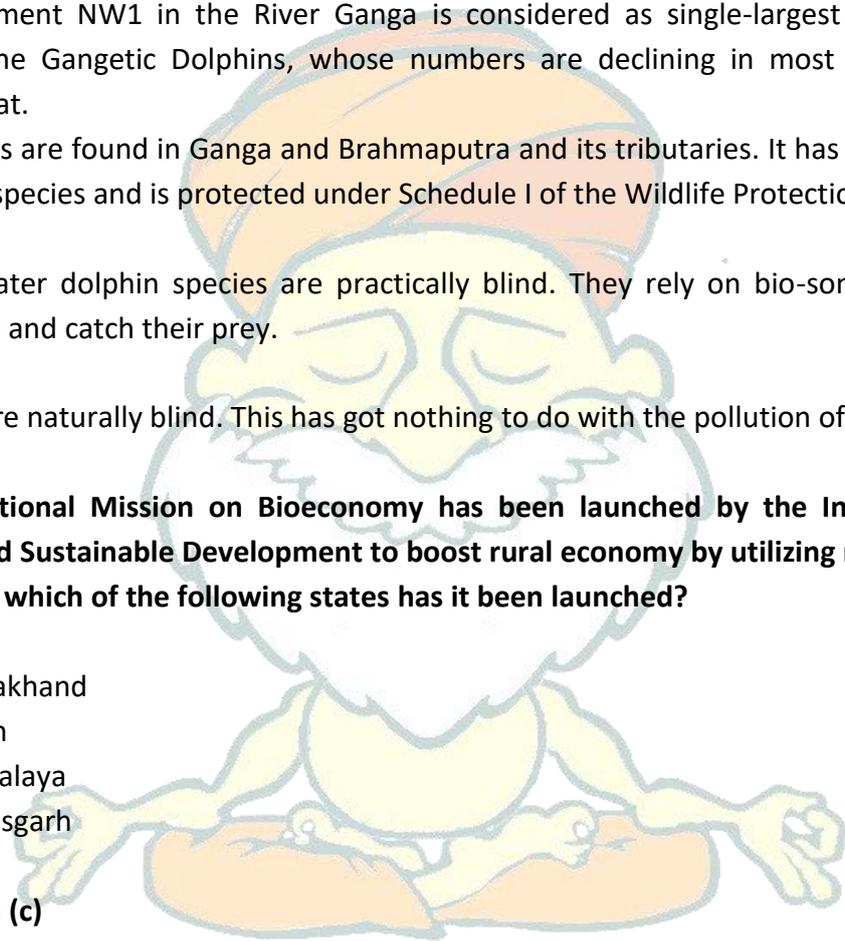
Q.9) The National Mission on Bioeconomy has been launched by the Institute of Bio resources and Sustainable Development to boost rural economy by utilizing renewable bio resources. In which of the following states has it been launched?

- a) Uttarakhand
- b) Assam
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Chattisgarh

Q.9) Solution (c)

The National Mission on Bioeconomy has launched in Shillong, Meghalaya by the Institute of Bio-resources and Sustainable Development (IBSD). The mission is unique to south-east Asia and India has become one of the few countries to tap bio-resources.

The purpose of the mission is to boost rural economy by utilizing bio-resources. Besides, it can be optimally utilized can create a large number of jobs at village level. It also focuses on sustainable utilization of renewable biological resources for food, bio-energy and bio-based products through knowledge-based approaches. It has potential to generate new solutions



for the planet's major challenges in the field of energy, food, health, water, climate change and deliver social, economic and environmental benefits.

Q.10) The Union Government has launched National Green Highway Mission (NGHM). Which of the following statements are correct about NGHM?

1. Aims to provide a green canopy along 100,000 km of highways.
2. It also aims to provide jobs for 1 million youth.
3. It also aims to plant marijuana (Weed) on both sides of the highway for therapeutic use.

Select the code from the following:

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

NGHM was launched under the Green Highways Policy, 2015 to provide a holistic vision of developing eco-friendly and green National Highways.

The mission aims to provide a green canopy along 100,000 km of highways and create jobs for 1 million youth.

It has been initiated to engage corporates, Public Sector units, Government organizations and other institutions for developing green corridor along National Highways through plantation and allied activity on median, avenue and other available nearby land patches .

The funds for the mission will be met by Green Fund corpus which is 1 per cent of the total project cost set aside for plantation purposes

Potential: The afforestation across National Highways is expected to help in sequestering approximately 12 lakh metric ton carbon annually.

It will also generate jobs and can be a game-changer for agriculture and rural economy. In future, the mission will be linked with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme.

Q.11) Prime Minister recently released a book 'The birds of Banni Grassland'. The Birds of Banni Grassland is book based on environment and consists of a compilation of the research work, relating to more than 250 species of birds found in the Banni area. In which of the following states does this area come?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Gujarat
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

Q.11) Solution (b)

Prime Minister Narendra Modi released a book titled "The Birds of Banni Grassland" in New Delhi. The book was presented to the Prime Minister by the scientists of Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE). The Birds of Banni Grassland is book based on environment and consists of a compilation of the research work, relating to more than 250 species of birds found in the Banni area of Kutch, Gujarat.

Q.12) In order to reduce exhaust by fossil fuels, which of the following countries have developed World's first electric road?

- a) Finland
- b) Norway
- c) Sweden
- d) Denmark

Q.12) Solution (c)

Sweden inaugurated a test stretch of an electric road in Sandviken to conduct tests with electric power for hybrid heavy transports on public roads.

The project is being partially funded by Sweden's three government agencies viz. Swedish Transport Administration, Swedish Energy Agency, and the country's innovation agency Vinnova. The rest funding is provided by the private participants.

Q.13) Haryana Government has launched Asia's first 'Gyps Vulture Reintroduction Programme' at Jatayu conservation breeding center in Pinjore. Which of the following drugs are responsible for the large scale decline in Vulture population?

- a) DDT
- b) Diclofenac
- c) Oxytocin
- d) Urea

Q.13) Solution (b)

The main reason for rapid decline in population of vulture is due to Diclofenac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug which is given to cattle in inflammation and pain. Though vultures have robust digestive system, they are not able to break down Diclofenac and die of renal failure or kidney failure after eating carcasses of cattle administered with the drug.

Q.14) 'Tawang' is located in which of the following states?

- a) Sikkim
- b) Nagaland
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Assam

Q.14) Solution (c)

It is the smallest of the 16 administrative districts of Arunachal Pradesh in northeastern India.

India's tawang area is claimed by both the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan) after the occupation of Tibet in 1951.

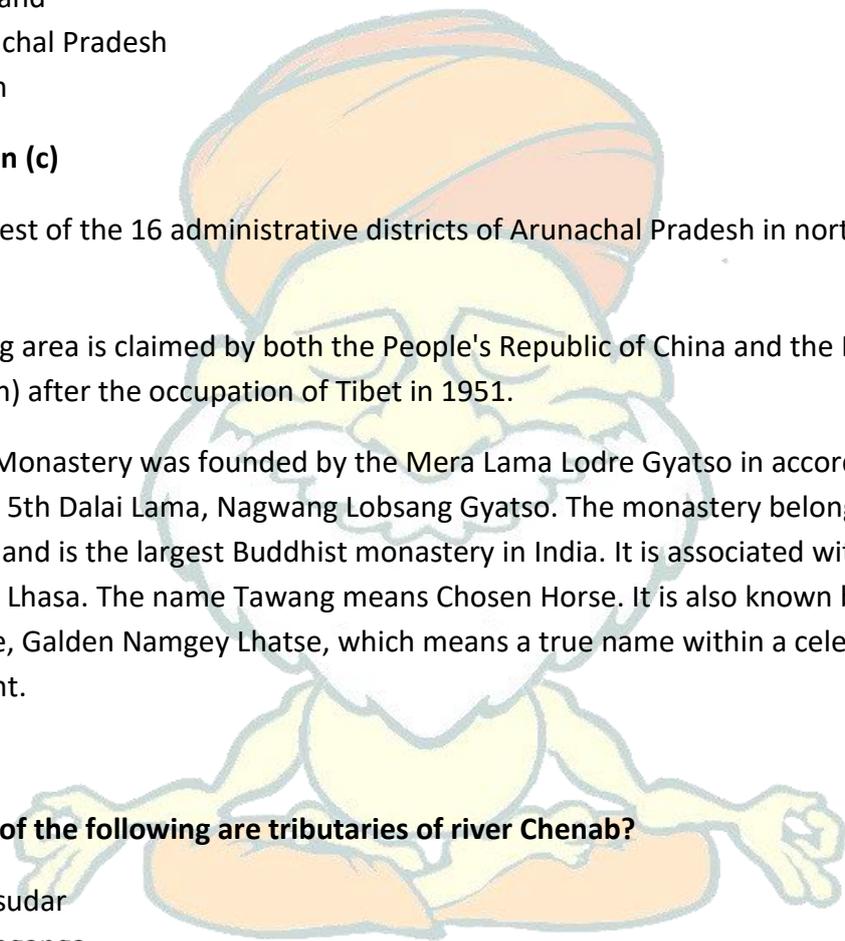
The Tawang Monastery was founded by the Mera Lama Lodre Gyatso in accordance to the wishes of the 5th Dalai Lama, Nagwang Lobsang Gyatso. The monastery belongs to the Gelugpa sect and is the largest Buddhist monastery in India. It is associated with Drepung Monastery in Lhasa. The name Tawang means Chosen Horse. It is also known by another Tibetan name, Galden Namgye Lhatse, which means a true name within a celestial paradise in a clear night.

Q.15) Which of the following are tributaries of river Chenab?

- 1. Marusudar
- 2. Kishanganga
- 3. Miyar Nallah
- 4. Lower Kalnai Nallah

Select the correct code:

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



Q.15) Solution (c)

The river Chenab (or Chandra Bhaga) is formed after the two streams the Chandra and the Bhaga merge with each other. The Chandra and the Bhaga originate from the south-west and north-west faces of Barelacha pass respectively in the Himalayan canton of Lahul and Spiti valley in Himachal Pradesh. The Chandra initially flowing southeast for about 88 kms. sweeps round the base of the mid-Himalayas and joins the Bhaga at Tandi, after traversing a total length of about 125 kms. The course of Bhaga upto the confluence is 80 kms only having a steep slope with an average fall of about 24 metres per kilometer. Thereafter the united stream, known as the Chenab or Chandra Bhaga, flows in a north-westerly course for about 46 kms where it receives its first major tributary the Miyar Nalla on the right bank. Then it flows for another 90 km generally in a northerly direction in Himachal Pradesh when it crosses the Pangi valley before entering to Padder area of Doda district of Jammu province in Jammu & Kashmir State. The river flows in a northwest direction in this reach for a distance of 56 km. when it is joined on the right by its biggest tributary, the Marusudar at Bhandalkot. Further Downstream, the river flows in a southerly direction for a distance of 34 km. upto Thathri and then takes a west ward course. In this reach about 17 kms downstream of Thathri, Niru Nallah joins the Chenab on its left bank. The river Chenab thereafter flows generally in a northwest direction for another 41 km. till it receives a tributary Bichleri on the right bank. Afterwards, the river traverses in a westerly direction for a distance of about 50 kms. In this reach a number of small streams join in, namely Chaini, Talsuen, and Ans on the right bank, Yabu Nallah, Mandial and Painthal Khad on the left bank. Downstream of Ans river confluence the river changes its direction and flows in southerly course for about 45 kms. upto Akhnoor where-after it enters into Sialkot district of Pakistan. Total length of the river from confluence of Chandra & Bhaga to Akhnoor is about 504 km.

The main tributaries in its passage upto Kishtwar are the Thirot, the Sohal, the Bhut nallah, the Liddrari and the Marusudar. The Marusudar is the biggest tributary of the Chenab and meets the Chenab at Bhandalkot. Between Kishtwar and Akhnoor, it receives the waters of the Kalnai, the Neeru, the Raghi, the Bichleri and the Ans. The Tawi and Manawar Tawi join Chenab in Pakistan.

In India, the watershed of the Chenab basin covers part of two States viz. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Upper Chenab catchment lies in Lahoul area and Pangi Tehsil of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh. In J&K State, the Chenab basin covers the Districts of Kishtwar, Doda, Ramban, Udhampur, Jammu and Rajouri. The catchment of the Chenab is elongated and narrow. The catchment area of the Chenab upto international border is 29,050 Sq. Km. out of which an area of about 6,242 Sq. Km. is under perpetual snow. The catchment area of the river Chenab upto Akhnoor, the lower most gauge discharge site in India is 21,808 Sq. Km.

Kishanganga is a tributary of Jhelum river.

Read More - <http://www.india-wris.nrsc.gov.in/wrpinfo/index.php?title=Chenab>

Q.16) Consider the following statements

1. Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary is located in Telangana
2. It is native to India only

Select the correct statements

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

It is an insectivorous bear species native to the Indian subcontinent.

The Sloth Bear's historical distribution includes a large portion of India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, as well as the southern lowlands of Nepal and presumably Bhutan.

Native: India; Nepal; Sri Lanka

Regionally extinct: Bangladesh

Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary is located in Ballari district in Karnataka.

IUCN Status: Vulnerable - <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/13143/0>

Q.17) Recently National Green Tribunal has suspended the Environmental Clearance (EC) granted to the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO). With regard to INO Project, consider the following statements

1. It is a weapons laboratory and will have strategic or defence applications
2. Ministry of Defence acts as the nodal agency of this project

Select the correct statements

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.17) Solution (d)

Neutrino Project:

- The India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) Project is a multi-institutional effort aimed at building a world-class underground laboratory with a rock cover of approximately 1200 meter.
- INO project is jointly supported by Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Department of Science & Technology (DST) with DAE acting as the nodal agency.
- The objective of INO is to conduct basic research on the elementary particle called neutrino.
- Presently 21 research institutes, Universities and IITs from all over the country are involved in this project. INO is expected to galvanise interest in basic science research in the whole country and particularly in and around Theni and Madurai districts of Tamil Nadu.
- The observatory will be located underground so as to provide adequate shielding to the neutrino detector from cosmic background radiation
- The operation of INO will have no release of radioactive or toxic substances. It is not a weapons laboratory and will have no strategic or defence applications. Certain sections of media in the recent past have reported that the INO underground laboratory and the tunnels will be used for storing nuclear waste. Such reports are not factual and are baseless.
- INO laboratory will be used only for the purpose of basic science research in the field of neutrino physics.

More info- <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=115643>

Some facts about Neutrinos:

Neutrinos are abundantly found in nature. The Sun, the stars and the atmosphere produce millions of neutrinos every second. Since neutrinos interact very weakly, they are harmless. Neutrinos can also be made artificially. They are produced in radioactive decays and in nuclear reactors.

1. Neutrinos are chargeless elementary particles that travel close to the speed of light.
2. Neutrinos are created in nuclear reactions of beta decay.
3. Neutrinos have a negligible, but nonzero mass.

4. Trillions of Neutrinos pass through human body every second.

Why in News?

National Green Tribunal has suspended the Environmental Clearance (EC) granted to the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) that was to come up in Theni.

The Tribunal was informed that the Madhikettan Shola National Park in Idukki district of Kerala was just about 4.9 km from the proposed project site and the Tamil Nadu-Kerala border was just a kilometre away, making it a Category 'A' project.

Earlier, the MoEF had categorised it as a Category 'B' project, for which an Environmental Impact Assessment is not necessary.

But as per the guidelines laid down by the Ministry, any project that falls within 5 km from an inter-State boundary or within a notified national park or a sanctuary, has to be considered a Category 'A' project that involves a number of processes before an EC is granted.

Since it was near a national park, the INO was also asked to get clearance from the National Board for Wildlife. Taking into account these new facts, the Bench disposed of the petition and asked the INO to make a fresh application.

Q.18) 'Jakarta Concord' was in news recently. It is concerned with

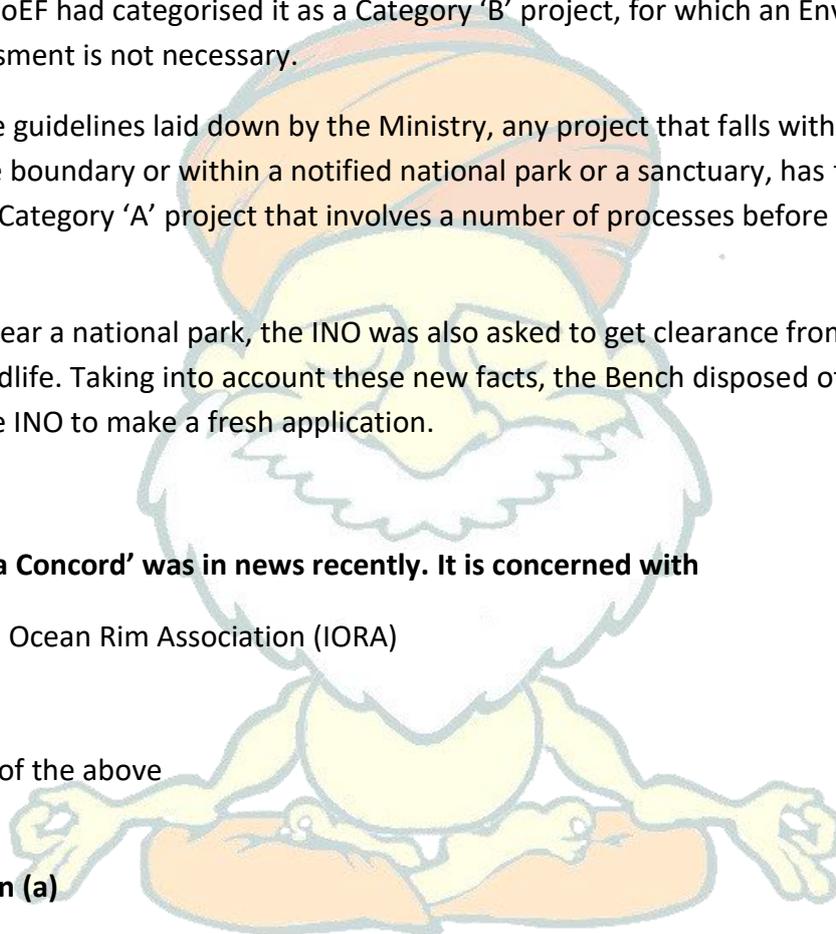
- a) Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)
- b) BRICS
- c) RCEP
- d) None of the above

Q.18) Solution (a)

Leaders of 21 member states of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) signed the Jakarta Concord as an outcome of the IORA Leaders Summit held in Jakarta.

The document titled "Promoting Regional Cooperation for a Peaceful, Stable, and Prosperous Indian Ocean" aims to lay the foundation and set the course for cooperation for the organization of Indian Ocean states in the coming years.

In the Jakarta Concord, the IORA states declared their commitment to promoting maritime safety in the region; enhancing trade and investment cooperation in the region; promoting the management and development of sustainable fisheries; enhancing disaster risk



management in the region; strengthening academic, science, and technology cooperation; fostering tourism and cultural exchanges; Blue Economy; and empowering women in the economy.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/vice-president-hamid-ansari-embarks-on-twoday-jakarta-visit/article17416342.ece>

Q.19) Consider the following statements about TIR Convention

1. It was adopted under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
2. The TIR system only covers customs transit by road

Select the correct statements

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

The Union Cabinet has given its approval for India's accession to the Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods under cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) and for completion of necessary procedures for ratification, for its entry into force.

The Convention on International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) is a multilateral treaty that was concluded at Geneva on 14 November 1975 to simplify and harmonise the administrative formalities of international road transport. (TIR stands for "Transports Internationaux Routiers" or "International Road Transports".) The 1975 convention replaced the TIR Convention of 1959, which itself replaced the 1949 TIR Agreement between a number of European countries. The conventions were adopted under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). As of July 2016, there are 70 parties to the Convention, including 69 states and the European Union.

The TIR Convention establishes an international customs transit system with maximum facility to move goods:

- in sealed vehicles or containers;

- from a customs office of departure in one country to a customs office of destination in another country;
- without requiring extensive and time-consuming border checks at intermediate borders;
- while, at the same time, providing customs authorities with the required security and guarantees.

The TIR system not only covers customs transit by road but a combination is possible with other modes of transport (e.g., rail, inland waterway, and even maritime transport), as long as at least one part of the total transport is made by road.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=158890>

Q.20) Consider the following statements about European Medicines Agency (EMA)

1. It is responsible for the scientific evaluation, supervision and safety monitoring of medicines developed by pharmaceutical companies for use in the EU
2. It protects public and animal health in EU Member States only

Select the correct statements

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

Q.20) Solution (a)

European Medicines Agency (EMA)

- The European Medicines Agency (EMA) is a decentralised agency of the European Union (EU), located in London. It began operating in 1995. The Agency is responsible for the scientific evaluation, supervision and safety monitoring of medicines developed by pharmaceutical companies for use in the EU.
- EMA protects public and animal health in 28 EU Member States, as well as the countries of the European Economic Area, by ensuring that all medicines available on the EU market are safe, effective and of high quality.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/eu-body-moots-suspension-of-300-drugs-tested-by-chennai-firm/article17665302.ece>

Q.21) Which of the following committees recommend state funding of elections?

- a) Jeevan Reddy Committee
- b) Indrajit Gupta Committee
- c) Dinesh Goswami Committee
- d) Jaya Prakash Narayan Committee

Q.21) Solution (b)

Source: Yojana (Feb 2017): Less Cash Economy

Ch: Demonetisation – Impacting Elections (Page 16)

Q.22) Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R Series (GOES-R) was launched by

- a) NASA
- b) ISRO
- c) European Space Agency
- d) None of the above

Q.22) Solution (a)

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-in-school/Most-advanced-eye-in-the-sky/article16662308.ece>

