

Q.1) According to Greenpeace India report, India is the largest emitter of Sulphur dioxide in the world. Consider the following statements:

1. More than 15 % of all the anthropogenic SO₂ hotspots are in India, as detected by the NASA OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument) satellite.
2. Majority of emission is because of coal burning
3. Deadline for the installation of flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) in power plants has been extended from 2017 to 2025.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

A new report by Greenpeace India shows, India is the largest emitter of sulphur dioxide in the world. The report also includes NASA's data on the largest point sources of sulphur dioxide.

- More than 15% of all the anthropogenic SO₂ hotspots are in India, as detected by the NASA OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument) satellite.
- Almost all of these emissions are because of coal-burning.
- To combat pollution levels, the MoEFCC introduced SO₂ emission limits for coal-fired power plants in 2015.
- But the deadline for the installation of flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) in power plants **has been extended from 2017 to 2022.**

Q.2) As India grows and urbanizes, its water bodies are getting toxic. Which of the below statement is/are correct with respect to water pollution in India.

1. It's estimated that around 70% of surface water in India is unfit for consumption.
2. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), non- statutory organization is entrusted with the responsibility of water pollution control
3. Increased Water pollution can reduce agricultural productivity and the GDP growth of India

Choose the correct option from below:

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

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Q.2) Solution (c)

Statement-1: correct	Statement-3: correct	Statement-2: incorrect
It's estimated that around 70% of surface water in India is unfit for consumption. Every day, almost 40 million litres of wastewater enters rivers and other water bodies with only a tiny fraction adequately treated.	A recent World Bank report suggests that such a release of pollution upstream lowers economic growth in downstream areas, reducing GDP growth in these regions by up to a third. Another study estimates that being downstream of polluted stretches in India is associated with a 9% reduction in agricultural revenues and a 16% drop in downstream agricultural yields.	CPCB is statutory body. Principal Functions of the CPCB, as spelt out in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (i) to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and (ii) to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

Q.3) Consider the following statements with reference to The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

1. FRA act, address the livelihood security of the people, as well as addresses conservation and management governance in India
2. FRA act recognises Community Rights or rights over common property resources of the communities but not individual rights.
3. FRA secures Right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity

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.3) Solution (c)

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is a result of the protracted struggle by the marginal and tribal communities of our country to assert their rights over the forestland over which they were traditionally dependent.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACT: For the first time Forest Rights Act recognises and secures

1. Community Rights or rights over common property resources of the communities in **addition to their individual rights**
2. Rights in and over disputed land Rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation, un-surveyed villages and other villages in forests into revenue villages
3. Right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which the communities have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.
4. Right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity
5. Rights of displaced communities
6. Rights over developmental activities

Q.4) With reference to the Woods in Good Campaign, consider the following statements:

1. It is to strengthen capacity for REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) implementation in India.
2. It is the initiative of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

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.4) Solution (d)

The Union Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has launched “Wood is Good” Campaign under Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-Plus).

It was launched on sidelines of two-day conference on “Sustainable landscapes and forest ecosystems: Theory to Practice” in New Delhi.

The purpose of campaign is to promote wood as climate-friendly resource and substitute to materials like steel and plastic as it is carbon neutral unlike others materials which leave carbon footprint in their production.

Q.5) The IPCC has released its Special Report titled “Global Warming of 1.5°C”. Consider the following statements with reference to the report:

1. Human- induced global warming in 2017 has already reached 2°C above pre-industrial levels
2. Coral reefs would decline by 70-90 percent with global warming of 1.5°C, whereas

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virtually all (> 99 percent) would be lost with 2°C.

3. Oceans have absorbed 90% of the anthropogenic temperature rise.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

Key findings of the Report:

1. Present global warming status: Human-induced global warming in 2017 has already reached 1°C above pre-industrial levels;
2. Impacts of global warming at 1.5°C: World would witness greater sea level rise, increased precipitation and higher frequency of droughts and floods, hotter days and heatwaves, more intense tropical cyclones, and increased ocean acidification and salinity.
3. Coral reefs would decline by 70-90 percent with global warming of 1.5°C, whereas virtually all (> 99 percent) would be lost with 2°C
4. According to IPCC Fifth Report, world's oceans have absorbed 90% of the temperature rise caused by man-made carbon emissions, while only 1% in the atmosphere

Q.6) With reference to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD),

Consider the following statements:

1. Adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996, it is the only internationally legally non-binding framework set up to address the problem of desertification
2. 2020 to 2030 has been declared as United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification

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.6) Solution (d)

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):

1. Adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996, it is the **only internationally legally binding framework** set up to address the problem of desertification.
2. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands.

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- UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework has been launched to improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation and to improve the living conditions of affected populations.
- 2010 to 2020 has been declared as United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification**

Q.7) The conventions under Global environment financial mechanism includes:

- Minamata convention
- Montreal protocol
- The Rotterdam Convention
- UNCBD
- UNCCD

Choose correct option from below:

- 1 and 3
- 2 and 3
- 3, 4 and 5
- All of the above

Q.7) Solution (d)

Environmental Conventions under GEF financial mechanism:

- Convention on Bio diversity (CBD)
- Convention to combat desertification (UNCCD)
- Framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Minamata Convention
- Montreal Protocol (provides support)
- Basel and the Rotterdam conventions

Q.8) Consider the following statements with respect to Indian Rhino Vision (IRV) 2020:

- Launched in 2005, with the Assam Forest Department, the Bodoland Territorial Council, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
- Indian Rhino Vision 2020 is an ambitious effort to attain a wild population of at least 5,000 greater one-horned rhinos spread over seven protected areas in the Indian state of Assam by the year 2020.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

Launched in 2005, Indian Rhino Vision 2020 is an ambitious effort to attain a wild population **of at least 3,000 greater one-horned rhinos** spread over seven protected areas in the Indian state of Assam by the year 2020.

IRF has partnered with the Assam Forest Department, the Bodoland Territorial Council, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the US Fish & Wildlife Service to address the threats facing Indian rhinos. moving rhinos from overcrowded areas, like Kaziranga National Park and Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary, to other protected areas where they can breed. Along with continuing strict protection and community engagement, spreading Indian rhinos out among more protected areas will create a larger, safer, and more stable population.

Q.9) Consider the following statements about Green climate fund:

1. It was set up by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015
2. GCF has a crucial role in serving the Paris Agreement, supporting the goal of keeping average global temperature rise well below 2 degrees C
3. GCF launched its initial resource mobilisation in 2014, and rapidly gathered pledges worth USD 10.3 billion.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest dedicated fund helping developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change. It was set up by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) in **2010**. GCF has a crucial role in serving the Paris Agreement, supporting the goal of keeping average global temperature rise well below 2 degrees C. It does this by channelling climate finance to developing countries, which have joined other nations in committing to climate action.

GCF launched its initial resource mobilisation in 2014, and rapidly gathered pledges worth USD 10.3 billion. These funds come mainly from developed countries, but also from some developing countries, regions, and one city.

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. World Wide Fund for Nature is working for the reduction of humanity's footprint on environment.
2. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international governmental organization.
3. The living planet report is published every year by World Wide Fund for Nature.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

- WWF is an international non-governmental organization founded in 1961.
- It is working in the field of the wilderness preservation, reduce the most pressing threats to the diversity of life on Earth and the reduction of humanity's footprint on the environment.
- Living planet report is published every two years by wwf.

Q.11) Consider the following statements about Energy Conservation Building Code 2017:

1. It is developed by ministry of power and Bureau of energy efficiency
2. It aims to achieve energy neutrality in commercial buildings only
3. Energy Conservation Act 2001 provides legal framework and institutional set- up for energy efficiency policy, including Energy Conservation Building Code.

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.11) Solution (d)

Energy Conservation Act 2001 provides legal framework and institutional set- up for energy efficiency policy, including Energy Conservation Building Code

- Applies to new commercial buildings with a connected load of 100 kW & more or contract demand of 120 kVA or more;

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- Introduces passive design features such as daylight requirements and shading provisions;
- Introduces provisions of installing Renewable Energy Systems;
- Sets minimum energy efficiency standards for design and construction;
- Encourages energy efficient design or retrofit of buildings;
- Pathway toward Near Zero Energy Buildings

ECBC 2017 sets three Tiers of Building Energy Performance:

1. ECBC (requires 25% less energy than typical building);
2. ECBC+ (requires 35% less energy than typical building);
3. Super ECBC (requires 50% less energy than typical building).

The updated version of ECBC provides current as well as futuristic advancements in building technology to further reduce building energy consumption and promote low-carbon growth.

Q.12) Match the following pairs:

1. Ramsar convention: Conservation of wetlands
2. Bonn Convention: Conservation of migratory species
3. Vienna convention: protection of ozone layer
4. Cartagena protocol: related to trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste
5. Basel convention: safe handling of living modified organisms

Which of the above is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.12) Solution (c)

Many conventions, protocols and programmes are initiated by many world organizations for conservation of environment.

Ramsar convention:	The Convention on Wetlands, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. By UNESCO
Bonn Convention:	The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals aims to “conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.”
Vienna convention:	The convention was adopted on 22nd March, 1985 by the conference of The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer is a Multilateral Environmental Agreement.

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Cartegena protocol:	The main objective of the Protocol is to ensure safe transfer. Handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use biological diversity, taking into account risk to human health.
Basel convention:	The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Q.13) Government of India has launched many conservation efforts to save Biodiversity.

Arrange the following projects in ascending order:

1. Project Tiger
2. Project Elephant
3. Project Cheetah
4. Indian Bustard conservation plan

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.13) Solution (c)

Project Tiger (1973): It's a centrally Sponsored Scheme for in-situ conservation of wild tigers in designated tiger reserves

Project Cheetah: Launched In 2009 and Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary (MP) and Shahgarh area in Rajasthan were identified as other two sites for cheetah reintroduction plan

Project Elephant: It was launched in the year 1992 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. To protect elephants, their habitat & corridors; to address issues of man-animal conflict and welfare of captive elephants.

Indian Bustard conservation: Union Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) prepared a species recovery programme for the Great Indian Bustard in **January 2018**.

Q.14) EnviStats India report is released by:

- a) Ministry of Environment, forest and climate change.
- b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- c) IUCN
- d) CITES

Q.14) Solution (b)

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EnviStats India 2019 report by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), revealed that India's economic growth took a toll on its natural assets like forests, food and clean air.

The average growth rate of gross state domestic product (GSDP) during 2005-15 for almost all the states was around 7-8 per cent but 11 states registered a decline in their natural capital.

Q.15) Consider the following statements about Biodiversity Act (BDA), 2002:

1. Main objective is conservation, sustainable use and Benefit sharing.
2. Under BDA-2002, a company is required to share 0.5 per cent of its sales post taxes if its annual turnover is above Rs 10 crore.

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (a)

Biodiversity Act (BDA), 2002:

India being a signatory to CBD, enacted the Biodiversity Act in 2002, with three main objectives:

- Conservation of biological diversity.
- Sustainable use of its components.
- Equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

Act recognises the role and participation needs of ILCs in conserving the biological resources.

Under it, a company is required to share **0.5 per cent** of its sales post taxes if its annual turnover is above **Rs 3 crore**.

It also provides for the involvement of ILCs through biodiversity management committee (BMCs) in preparation of people's biodiversity registers (PBRs) and issuance of mutually agreed terms (MAT)

Q.16) Consider the following statements:

1. Reducing Emission from Deforestation (RED) was introduced by India at COP-12-Nairobi
2. 'Compensated Conservation' policy was Introduced in COP-11, montreal
3. REDD+ framework was agreed at COP-19- Warsaw

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only

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

Q.16) Solution (b)

COP 11, 2005 at Montreal	Coalition of 9 rainforest nations sought attention to growing threat of deforestation and introduced concept of Reducing Emission from Deforestation (RED)
COP 12, 2006 at Nairobi	'Compensated Conservation' policy introduced by India intended to compensate countries for maintaining and increasing carbon pools of their forests.
COP 13, 2007 at Bali	'Compensated Conservation' policy approach finally recognized
COP 16, 2010 at Cancun	Official entry of REDD as a UNFCCC-enabled mitigation mechanism
COP 19, 2013 at Warsaw	It agreed on Warsaw REDD+ framework

Q.17) protection of plant varieties and farmers' rights (ppv&fr) act, 2001 Aims at:

1. Recognize and protect the rights of farmers and breeders also
2. To accelerate agricultural development in the country
3. Facilitate the growth of seed industry in the country

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES AND FARMERS' RIGHTS (PPV&FR) ACT, 2001 Objective:

- To recognize and protect the rights of farmers in respect of their contributions made at any time in conserving, improving and making available plant genetic resources for the development of new plant varieties.
- To accelerate agricultural development in the country, protect plant breeders' rights; stimulate investment for research and development both in public & private sector for the development new of plant varieties.
- Facilitate the growth of seed industry in the country, to ensure the availability of high

quality seeds and planting material to the farmers

Q.18) Consider the following:

1. In colonial model of conservation, human presence is taken as threat to nature and denies indigenous peoples' rights and provoked long-term social conflict.
2. Cultural model of Conservation respect the rights of indigenous peoples and other bearers of "traditional knowledge" and prevents social conflicts.
3. World Network of Biosphere Reserve (WNBR) resolution provides international recognition to cultural model of conservation.

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.18) Solution (b)

- **Colonial Model of Conservation:** In this model, human presence is taken as threat to nature and denies indigenous peoples' rights and provoked long-term social conflict.
- **Cultural model of Conservation:** It respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and other bearers of "traditional knowledge" and prevents social conflicts.
- **The Kinshasa Resolution of 1975** (under IUCN) provides international recognition to cultural model of conservation.

Q.19) Momentum for Change is initiative of

- a) UNFCCC
- b) IUCN
- c) CITES
- d) World Bank

Q.19) Solution (a)

Momentum for Change is an initiative spearheaded by the UN Climate Change secretariat to shine a light on the enormous groundswell of activities underway across the globe that are moving the world toward a highly resilient, low-carbon future. Momentum for Change recognizes innovative and transformative solutions that address both climate change and wider economic, social and environmental challenges.

Q.20) Consider the following statements:

1. The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been launched in 2016-17

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2. NBM aims to increase the area under bamboo plantation in forest - Government and private lands.
3. NBM aims to promote product development keeping in view market demand

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been **launched in 2018-19** to focus on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector and link growers with markets.

Major objectives of the Mission are:

- To increase the area under bamboo plantation in **non -forest** Government and private lands to supplement farm income and contribute towards resilience to climate change as well as availability of quality raw material for industries.
- To improve post-harvest management through establishment of innovative primary processing units near the source of production, primary treatment and seasoning plants, preservation technologies and market infrastructure.
- To promote product development keeping in view market demand, by assisting R&D, entrepreneurship & business models at micro, small and medium levels and feed bigger industry.
- To rejuvenate the under developed bamboo industry in India.
- To promote skill development, capacity building, awareness generation for development of bamboo sector from production to market demand.
- To re-align efforts so as to reduce dependency on import of bamboo and bamboo products by way of improved productivity and suitability of domestic raw material for industry, so as to enhance income of the primary producers.

Q.21) Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. States' gross fiscal deficit (GFD) has remained within the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) threshold of 3% of gross domestic product (GDP) during 2017-18
2. States' gross fiscal deficit (GFD) has exceeded the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) threshold of 3% of gross domestic product (GDP) during 2018-19.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.21) Solution (a)

States' gross fiscal deficit (GFD) has remained within the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) threshold of 3% of gross domestic product (GDP) during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Q.22) 'Urban Cooperative Banks' are under the regulation and supervision of

- 1. Reserve Bank of India
- 2. Central Government
- 3. State Governments

Select the correct code:

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

Q.22) Solution (d)

UCBs are only partly regulated by the RBI. While their banking operations are regulated by the RBI, which lays down their capital adequacy, risk control and lending norms, their management and resolution in the case of distress is regulated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies either under the State or Central government.

Q.23) The term 'Forward guidance' is economic parlance is associated with

- a) Monetary Policy
- b) Fiscal Slippage
- c) Strategic Disinvestment
- d) Micro Finance Institutions

Q.23) Solution (a)

Forward guidance refers to the communication from a central bank about the state of the economy and likely future course of monetary policy.

Q.24) Consider the following statements

1. Employment elasticity is a measure of the percentage change in employment associated with a 1 percentage point change in economic growth.
2. Open Unemployment occurs when a worker is shifting from one job to the other.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.24) Solution (a)

Open unemployment is a situation where in a large section of the labour force does not get a job that may yield them regular income.

Employment elasticity is a measure of the percentage change in employment associated with a 1 percentage point change in economic growth. The employment elasticity indicates the ability of an economy to generate employment opportunities for its population as per cent of its growth (development) process.

Q.25) The Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) is applicable to

1. Commercial banks
2. Urban Cooperative banks
3. NBFCs

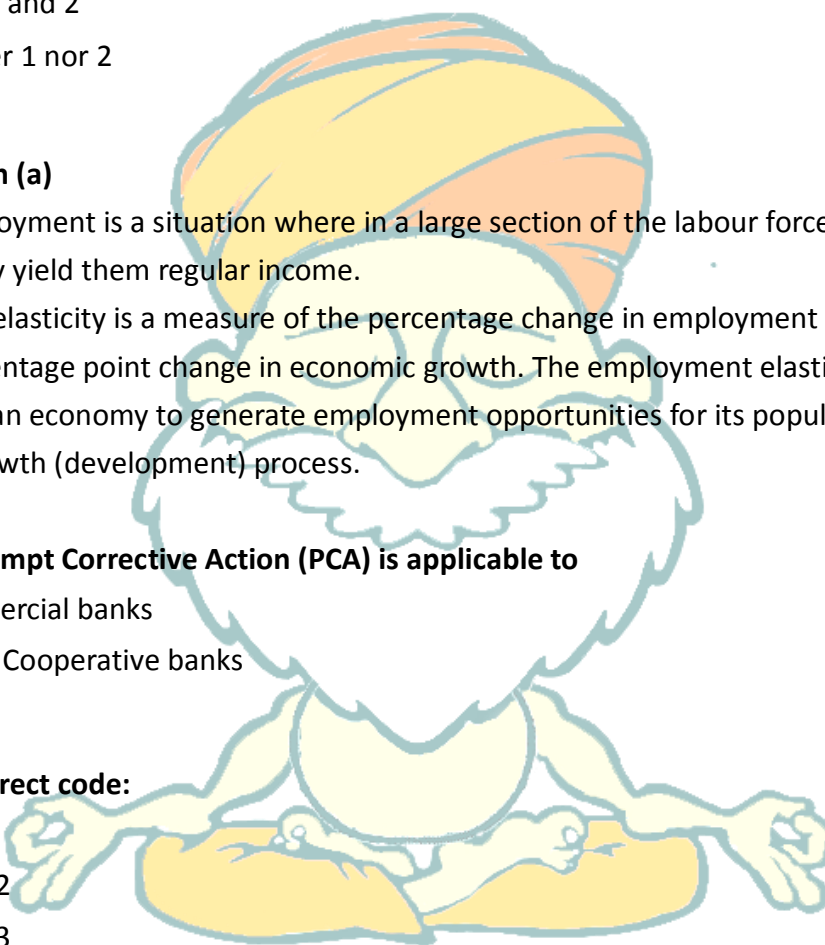
Select the correct code:

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

The PCA framework is applicable only to commercial banks and not extended to co-operative banks, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to impose restrictions on urban cooperative banks (UCBs) for deterioration of financial position, in line with the prompt corrective action (PCA) framework that is imposed on commercial banks.



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Under this revised **Supervisory Action Framework (SAF)**, UCBs will face restrictions for worsening of three parameters: when net non-performing assets exceed 6% of net advances, when they incur losses for two consecutive financial years or have accumulated losses on their balance sheets, and if capital adequacy ratio falls below 9%.

Q.26) Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) is associated with

- a) PM-AASHA
- b) PM-KISAN
- c) Soil Health Card Scheme
- d) RKVY-RAFTAAR

Q.26) Solution (a)

The Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) is part of the wider umbrella of PM-ASHAA framed to ensure maximum farmers get the benefit of MSP.

Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Photochemical Smog'.

1. It tends to occur more often in winter.
2. It depends on primary pollutants as well as the formation of secondary pollutants.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.27) Solution (b)

Photochemical smog is a mixture of pollutants that are formed when nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) react to sunlight, creating a brown haze above cities. It tends to occur more often in summer, because that is when we have the most sunlight. The two major primary pollutants, nitrogen oxides and VOCs, combine to change in sunlight in a series of chemical reactions, outlined below, to create what are known as secondary pollutants.

The secondary pollutant that causes the most concern is the ozone that forms at ground level. While ozone is produced naturally in the upper atmosphere, it is a dangerous substance when found at ground level. Many other hazardous substances are also formed, such as peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN).

Q.28) 'Tangkhuls' primarily live in the state of

- a) Manipur
- b) Mizoram
- c) Nagaland
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

Q.28) Solution (a)

The Tangkhuls are a major ethnic group living in the Indo-Burma border area occupying the Ukhrul district in Manipur, India and the Somra tract hills, Layshi township, Homalin township and Tamu Township in Burma.

Q.29) Which of the following pairs are incorrectly matched?

- 1. Transnistria – Spain
- 2. Somaliland – Senegal
- 3. Mindanao – Philippines

Select the correct code:

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

Q.29) Solution (a)

Transnistria – Moldova

Somaliland – Somalia

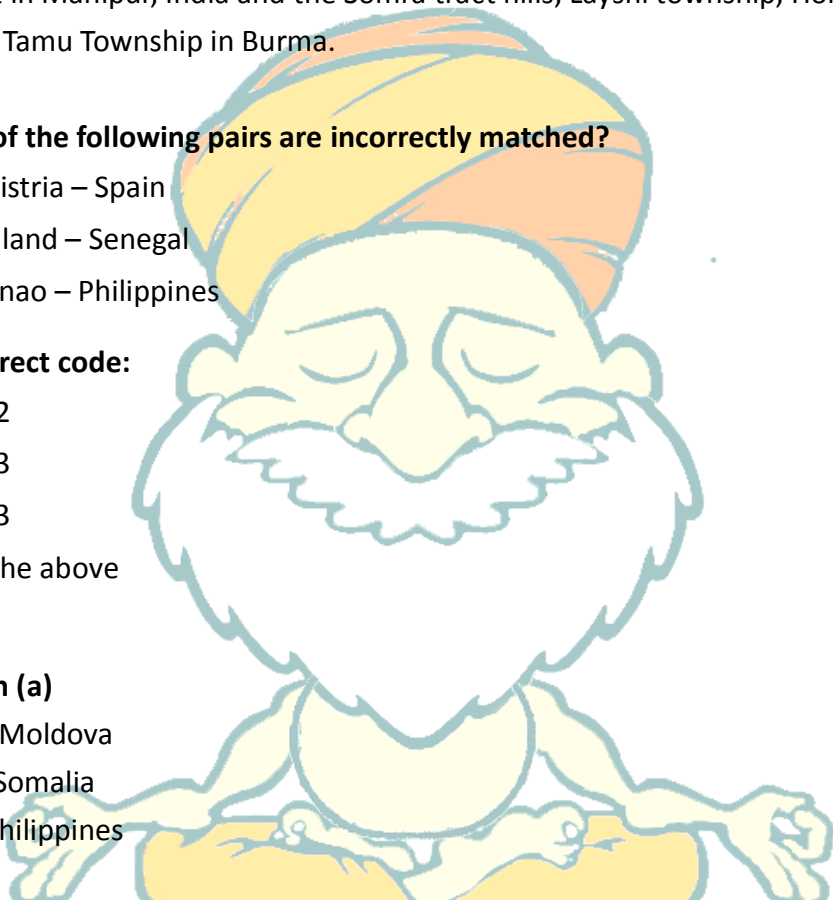
Mindanao – Philippines

Q.30) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Nuclear Energy Agency'.

- 1. It is under the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- 2. It is an intergovernmental agency that facilitates co-operation among countries with advanced nuclear technology infrastructures to seek excellence in nuclear safety, technology, science, environment and law.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only



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

Q.30) Solution (c)

The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) is an intergovernmental agency that facilitates co-operation among countries with advanced nuclear technology infrastructures to seek excellence in nuclear safety, technology, science, environment and law. The NEA, which is under the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, is headquartered in Paris, France.

