



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

1. Ans (C)

Explanation :

2 & 3 Only The Comptroller & Auditor General of India plays a key role in the functioning of the financial committees of Parliament and the State Legislatures. He has come to be recognised as a ‘friend, philosopher and guide’ of the Committee. His Reports generally form the basis of the Committees’ working, although they are not precluded from examining issues not brought out in his Reports. He scrutinises the notes which the Ministries submit to the Committees and helps the Committees to check the correctness submit to the Committees and helps the Committees to check the correctness of facts and figures in their draft reports. In this question, correct statements are 2 & 3

2. Ans (A)

Explanation :

1 & 2 Only Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is an ambitious scheme launched under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Government of India’s flagship health programme. The scheme is intervention for safe motherhood and seeks to reduce maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery, i.e. by providing a cash incentive to mothers who deliver their babies in a health facility. There is also provision for cost reimbursement for transport and incentives to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) for encouraging mothers to go for institutional delivery. The scheme is fully sponsored by the Central Government and is implemented in all states and Union Territories (UTs), with special focus on low performing states. There is provision for roping in the private sector by giving accreditation to willing private hospitals/nursing homes for providing delivery services. The wage loss scheme is IGMSY. The correct answer of this question is 1 & 2. The two schemes, we have compared many times.

3. Ans : (A)

The president has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok sabha as the prime minister, usually the member of parliament, either Lok sabha or Rajya sabha are appointed as ministers. A person who is not a member of either of parliament can also be appointed as minister, but within six months he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either of parliament otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.

4. Ans : (C)

Explanation :

Both 1 & 2 The Commission is a powerful body whose orders cannot be challenged in a court of law. The orders are laid before the Lok Sabha and the respective State Legislative Assemblies. However, modifications are not permitted.

5. Ans (D)

Explanation :

1, 2, 3 & 4 Employees’ State Insurance Scheme of India is an integrated social security scheme tailored to provide social protection to workers and their dependants, in the organised sector, in contingencies, such as, sickness, maternity and death or disablement due to an employment injury or occupational hazard. The ESI Act applies to any premises/precincts, where 10 or more persons are employed. A factory or an establishment located in a geographical area notified for implementation of the Scheme, falls under the purview of the Act. Employees of the aforesaid categories of factories and establishments, drawing wages upto Rs.15,000/- (w.e.f. 01.05.2010) a month, are entitled to social security cover under the ESI Act. The wage ceiling for purpose of coverage of employees is revised from time to time, to keep pace with rising cost of living and consequent wage hikes. The “appropriate Government” State or Central is



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

empowered to extend the provisions of the ESI Act to various classes of establishments, industrial, commercial or agricultural or otherwise. Under these enabling provisions most of the State Govts have extended the ESI Act to certain specific class of establishments, such as, shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, preview theatres, motors transport undertakings and newspaper establishments etc., employing 20 or more persons. Further under section 1(5) of the Act, the Scheme has been extended to Private Medical and Educational institutions employing 20* or more persons in certain States/UTs. The correct answer of this question is 1, 2, 3 & 4.

6. Ans (C)

Explanation :

1, 3 & 4 Only Finance Commission is obviously correct. CAG report is placed as per article 151. (1). NCSC is as per article 338. Public Account Committee is not there. So correct answer is 1, 3 & 4

7. Ans (A)

Explanation :

Only 1 The article 368 says that the constitution amendment bills have to be passed by both houses individually. In case of any disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament on a Constitution Amendment Bill, there CANNOT be a joint sitting of the Houses of Parliament. Then how to move forward? You can not move forward in fact :) The fate of such bills is decided in this way only, no alternatives.

8. Ans (B)

Explanation :

3 & 4 Only DRDA watch over and ensure effective utilization of the funds intended for anti-poverty programmes. Statement 4 is correct. Then, the endeavour and objective of the DRDAs is to secure inter-sectoral and inter-departmental coordination and cooperation for reducing poverty in the district. Statement 3 is correct. Only these two statements are correct in this question. So Correct Answer is 3 & 4 ONLY.

9. Ans(C)

Explanation :

1, 3, & 4 Only Fundamental Duties: Article 51 A (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so; (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women; (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures; (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform; (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence; (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement; (k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

10. Ans (A)

Explanation :



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

1 & 3 Only Let me analyse the statements one by one: First statement: While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India We should note that that the mechanism for the appointment of judges to the high courts and the Supreme Court has changed after the 1993 and 1998 verdicts of the Supreme Court. Today, the Executive and Legislative organs of the State have no real role in the appointment of judges. According to Article 124 (2) of the Constitution, every judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President after consultations with such judges as the President may deem necessary. But in the case of the appointment of a judge other than the chief justice, Chief Justice of India shall always be consulted. The statement is correct and to a great extent, safeguards the autonomy of honourable Supreme Court of India. Second Statement: The Supreme Court Judges can be removed by the Chief Justice of India only. This is a wrong statement. As per Article 124 (4) the Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Please also note that the provision for the removal of judges of the Supreme Court or high courts under Article 124 (4) for proven misbehaviour has become inoperative in practice, as has been proved in the Justice Ramaswamy impeachment case. There are no provisions to deal with deviant behaviour as distinct from “proven misbehaviour”. In other words, under the present dispensation, a judge is appointed solely on the recommendation of the judiciary and, for all practical purposes, no judge can ever be removed. To correct this absurd situation a national judicial commission with a decisive say in the appointment and removal of judges has been proposed. Third Statement: The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to which the legislature does not have to vote. This is a correct statement and most of you know about this. Fourth Statement: All appointments of officers and staffs of the Supreme court the Government only after consulting the Chief Justice of India. This is an incorrect statement. The Supreme Court Officers and Servants (Conditions of Service and Conduct) make different rulings, where the role of Government is actually nothing. The clause 6 says that all appointments of the Court Servants shall be made by Chief Justice in his absolute discretion.

11. Ans (D)

Explanation :

1,2 & 3 Thorium fuel generates no new bomb-usable material in the waste profile; the waste consists of the radioisotope Uranium-233, or U233, which is virtually impossible to weaponize/ Thorium fuel will generate more energy per unit of mass than uranium fuel by a factor of approximately 30. Thorium is four times more abundant in nature than uranium, and is widely distributed throughout the Earth's crust. All statements in this question are correct.

12. Ans (D)

Explanation :

Infrared part of solar radiation D is the correct answer.

13. Ans(B)

Explanation :

Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen The correct answer of this question, as most of you know, is Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen. In fact, the early biochemistry was not simply the reactions of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Oxygen was bit far from it, was CO₂, N and water resulting in the organic acids such as oxalic acid



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

14. Ans (D)

Explanation :

The first statement is incorrect. The second statement is also NOT correct. Bt Brinjal is NOT a terminator seed, as of now. The third statement is obviously correct. The 4th statement is dubious but is a correct statement.

15. Ans (C)

16. Ans (A)

Explanation :

1 Only The second statement is incorrect. Regarding third statement, we should note that Dadabhai Naoroji was a great social reformer of Bombay, who founded the Parsi Law Association. But when we say he stressed the eradication of “all the social evils before anything else” we are not justifying the role of Dadabhai naoroji. This is an incorrect statement. Correct answer of this question is Only 1

17. Ans (B)

Explanation :

2 & 3 Only The first statement is incorrect. We are told that Dhrupad has its origin in back to Vedas period. The modern dhrupad probably descends from a form (dhurva) mentioned in the Na⁻tyasha⁻stra that developed in the Gwalior region (central Indo-Gangetic Plain) and probably reached a peak of popularity in the sixteenth century. Most dhrupads are religious in nature, praising Hindu gods (particularly Krishna) although some texts praise kings. The performance of dhrupad almost always begins with an introductory, free-time a⁻la⁻p, which can range from a brief affirmation of the melodic underpinnings of the performance (in religious contexts) to elaborate noteby- note explorations of the possibilities inherent in the underlying pitch resources of ra⁻ga (melody). The concert dhrupad a⁻la⁻p generally has two sections: the first (the a⁻la⁻p of the a⁻la⁻p) has the usual pattern of a growing pitch ambitus in free tempo, and the second (the nomtom or jor), an unmeasured, but pulsed, presentation of the ra⁻ga.

18. Ans (A)

Explanation :

Only 1 The first statement is correct as Kuchipudi presents more realistic acting occasionally including dialogue spoken by the dancers. Another unique feature of Kuchipudi is the Tarangam, in which the performer dances on the edges of a brass plate, executing complicated rhythmic patterns with dexterity, while sometimes also balancing a pot of water on the head. So, second statement is incorrect. Correct answer is Only 1

19. Ans(B)

Explanation :

Imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial

20. Ans (A)

Explanation :

1 Only Jinnah's Two Nations Theory came up in March 1940, so how could they reject in 1929. Statement 2 is also incorrect. The correct answer of this question is Only 1 .



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

21. Ans (D)

Explanation :

Buddha's calling of the Earth to witness his purity and chastity despite the temptations of Mara Among Buddhist symbols, Gautama Buddha used the Bhumisparsha gesture to summon the earth goddess, Sthavara, as witness to his attainment of Buddhahood. This gesture signifies the state of enlightenment after meditating under the bodhi tree for four weeks and withstanding all the temptations put before him by Mara, the god of evil. Please note the language of the statements a and b given in this question. statement a says that Buddha calls Sthavara to prevent Mara from disturbing his meditation. This is incorrect. The correct answer of this question is B.

22. Ans (C)

Explanation :

Worship of Nature and Yajnas

23. Ans (D)

Explanation :

1,2 & 3 Only Direct Investments and Portfolio investment are basic terms. Suppose I have Rs. 100 with me. I need to invest it somewhere. If, I buy a land in Rs. 70, build a factory in Rs. 15, get human resources in Rs. 10 and keep Rs. 5 for my operations, it will be my Direct Investment. If I invest it in a company in which by investing Rs. 100 I can get some control in management or take part in its operations, then also it will be my Direct Investment. However, if I think that why to take so much of headache, and I just want to make money by investing on its "listed" securities, make money when price of securities go up and exit, it will be "portfolio" investment. Now prefix Foreign with these two terms and you know what is difference between FDI and FPI. In this question, options 1, 2 & 3 are correct.

24. Ans (B)

Explanation :

1 & 2 Only The third statement in this question would need your attention. The doctrine of infallibility of vedas, was not popularized by Brahma Samaj. If you read about this in history books, you find that, though the Brahma samaj originated as a reformist movement on the ancient foundations of Vedic religion, yet there infallibility of vedas was questioned by many of its members. Not only Devendranath Tagore was doubtful about the vedas infallibility but also he selected some portions of 'Upanishada' and published them as Brahma Dharma. Then, the "seed principles" of Brahmonism was also propounded. What I want to say is that the third statement is incorrect. So the correct answer of this question is 1 & 2.

25. Ans (B)

Explanation :

1 & 2 Only The third statement also seems to be correct but the statement is ambiguous.

26. Ans (B)

Explanation :

2 & 3 Only One of the easiest question. Please note that increase in the value of collectibles such as stamps, paintings, coins, precious metals, precious gems, rare rugs, antiques, alcoholic beverages, and fine art also come under the capital gains. Correct answer is 2 & 3 Only.

27. Ans (C)

Explanation :

1 & 3 Please note that any money that flows out of RBI leads to increase in the money supply. When the RBI purchases government securities from Public, the money flows out of RBI, this will increase the money supply. So statement 1 is correct. When currency is deposited by public in commercial banks, its mere transfer of money from public to commercial banks. the net effect on the money supply is nil. So statement 2 is incorrect. When the Government borrows from RBI, the money again flows out of RBI. To fulfil the demand of the Government, RBI will print new money and this leads to increase in the money supply thus statement 3 is also correct.

28. Ans (D)

Explanation :

1, 2 & 3 Only Direct Investments and Portfolio investment are basic terms. Suppose I have Rs. 100 with me. I need to invest it somewhere. If, I buy a land in Rs. 70, build a factory in Rs. 15, get human resources in Rs. 10 and keep Rs. 5 for my operations, it will be my Direct Investment. If I invest it in a company in which by investing Rs. 100 I can get some control in management or take part in its operations, then also it will be my Direct Investment. However, if I think that why to take so much of headache, and I just want to make money by investing on its “listed” securities, make money when price of securities go up and exit, it will be “portfolio” investment. Now prefix Foreign with these two terms and u know what is difference between FDI and FPI. In this question, options 1, 2 & 3 are correct.

29. Ans(B)

30. Ans (C)

Explanation :

Individual banks should adopt particular districts for intensive development Under the Scheme, each district had been assigned to different banks (public and private) to act as a consortium leader to coordinate the efforts of banks in the district particularly in matters like branch expansion and credit planning. The Lead Bank was to act as a consortium leader for coordinating the efforts of all credit institutions in each of the allotted districts for expansion of branch banking facilities and for meeting the credit needs of the rural economy. Lead bank Scheme

31. Ans(D)

Explanation :

Raja Todarmal had introduced the assessment of land revenue on the basis of nature of the soil and the quality of crops, as Akbar’s able minister. Akbar’s grandfather Babur had already done conquest Delhi through his brilliant use of mobile light canon, centuries before British. The third statement is also incorrect. Correct answer is none

32. Ans(D)

Explanation :

1, 2, & 3 This question is based upon a very special reference made by Kautilya in Arthashstra about the registration of Guilds. He had devised the method of regulation of guilds by: 1. Registration of the Guilds 2. Laying down the checks and balances on the activities of the artisans and forming the penal laws to prevent their transgression 3. Appointment of special tribunals to administer the laws. All statements in this question are correct.



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

33. Ans(C)

Explanation :

Government of India Act, 1935 As far as legislative powers are concerned, the constitution of India follows a system that is similar to the Canadian Constitution, but Indian Constitution has a more elaborate Concurrent List which was a result of following the Australian Constitution. The scheme of division of legislative powers is almost same as in the Government of India Act 1935. Then, if we talk about the distribution of the taxing power and revenues under the Indian Constitution, we find that it follows the scheme of 1935 act, which was actually based upon the experiences of 65 years since the times of Lord Mayo. Correct answer is C.

34. Ans(B)

35. Ans(C)

36. Ans(C)

Explanation :

1 & 3 Only The second statement is not correct. Also note that China has now (day before yesterday) lifted the restrictions

37. Ans(B)

Explanation :

1, 3 and 4 Only Bhitarkanika is not a tiger reserve

38. Ans(C)

39. Ans(D)

Explanation :

A definite dry and wet season Tropical Savannah has a definite dry and wet season. The wet summer season lasts 6-8 months and during these days, there is plenty of rainfall. Winter lasts for 4-6 months and there might be no rains in winter. This winter is the dry season in which there are frequent forest fires.

40. Ans(B)

41. Ans(D)

Explanation:

The primary agents of pollination, other than air, are bees and other insects, birds, and bats. The humming bird is the best-known bird pollinator, but there are other nectar-eating birds which act as pollinators, for example the less well known honey creeper of Hawaii, sunbirds, sugarbirds, sugarbirds, and brush tongued parrots. Like other pollinating agents, bees pollinate as part of their own food gathering. Most bat species that pollinate flowers inhabit Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands, although bat pollination occurs over a geographically wide range. Many fruits are dependent on bats for pollination, such as mangoes, bananas, and guavas (USDA 2006). Zoophily is a form of pollination whereby pollen is transferred by vertebrates, particularly by hummingbirds and other birds, and bats, but also by monkeys, marsupials, lemurs, bears, rabbits, deer, rodents, lizards and other animals.

The term ornithophily is used to describe pollination specifically by birds. Hummingbirds, found only in North and South America, are the most recognized nectar-eating bird, but there are many other bird species throughout the world that also are important pollinators. These include: sunbirds, honeyeaters, flowerpeckers, honeycreepers, and bananaquits (EEB 2006).

Plants pollinated by birds often have brightly colored diurnal flowers that are red, yellow, or orange, but no odor because birds have a poor sense of smell. Other characteristics of these plants are that they typically have suitable, sturdy places for perching (though hummingbirds can hover) and abundant nectar that is deeply nested within the flower. Often flowers are elongated or tube shaped. Also, many plants have anthers placed in the flower so that pollen rubs against the birds head/back as the bird reaches in for nectar (USDA 2006).

42. Ans(A)

Explanation:

Endangered Species Back to Top: Their numbers have been reduced to a critical level pushing them to near extinction. They may become extinct very shortly. 81 species of mammals, 38 species of birds, 18 species of amphibians/reptiles are identified as endangered species in India. Some of them are Nilgiri langur, clouded leopard, snow leopard, wolf, Himalayan brown bear, red panda, Asian elephant, one horned rhinoceros, Asiatic wild ass, wild buffalo, Kashmir stag, slender loris, musk deer, peacock, hornbill, great Indian Bustard, Reticulated python, Indian rock python, Olive ridley sea turtle.

Vulnerable Species: Their population is still abundant but their habitat is adversely affected. They may become endangered if their habitat continues to be affected.

Examples: Leopard and golden langur.

Rare Species: They are such species – whose population is very thinly populated on a wide geographical area – affecting their natural reproduction. Example: Snow loris, Indian desert cat and wild yark.

43. Ans(B)

Explanation

Capillary action is a principle which explains why fluids are often drawn up into other substances. This phenomenon is also sometimes described as “capillarity.” A classic example of capillary action involves a paper towel and a spilled puddle of water: when the towel is dipped into the water, it sucks the water up. Capillarity explains a large number of events which occur in nature, from how trees manage to get water all the way up to their crowns.

In wick lamps—the type of kerosene lamp that appears similar to a burning candle—the wick is lit, which is partially submerged into the fuel tank. The wick normally maintains the ability to be adjustable, allowing you to burn more or less fuel, resulting in a higher or lower flame. The kerosene (a paraffin wax substance) is drawn up through the wick by use of capillary action and is stored in a fuel tank at the bottom of the lamp.

Blotting paper has a large number of pores (tiny holes) on its surface. Each pore acts like a capillary tube. When a drop of ink is placed on a blotting paper, it spreads on the paper due to capillary action.

In drinking soda or water through a straw, we make use of atmospheric pressure which pushes the water up through the straw when you lower the pressure on the upper end of that straw. To move water higher, you must apply pressure at the bottom of that straw to increase the force pushing the water up the straw. Hence option 2 is not correct.

44. Ans(C)

Explanation :

Nutrient cycling and crop pollination Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

45. Ans(A)

Explanation :

Oryx is adapted to live in hot and arid areas whereas Chiru is adapted to live in steppes and semi-desert areas of cold high mountains. All oryx species prefer near-desert conditions and can survive without water for long periods. Chiru is Tibetan antelope lives in cold high mountains.

46. Ans(A)

Explanation:

Jared Diamond describes an “Evil Quartet” of habitat destruction, overkill, introduced species, and secondary extinctions. Edward O. Wilson prefers the acronym HIPPO, standing for habitat destruction, invasive species, pollution, human over population, and over-harvesting including Global Warming. The most authoritative classification in use today is IUCN’s Classification of Direct Threats which has been adopted by major international conservation organizations such as the US Nature Conservancy, the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, and Birdlife International.

47. Ans(B)

Explanation :

1, 3 and 4 only I think that UPSC gave a thought to the fact that as of now there are no Cheetahs in India that are naturally found. They used to be here once upon a time and now Government thinks to import them and reintroduce them here. So, the correct answer stands 1,3,4

48. Ans(B)

Explanation :

1,2 & 3 Any method which helps the soil to retain more organic matter, so that it may work as an effective Carbon sink would be helpful in Carbon sequestration or storage. The question gives you three options which you need to analyze one by one:

49. Ans(A)

Explanation

Phytoplankton create organic compounds from the atmospheric carbon dioxide. Hence, they act as carbon sink. Phytoplankton are a key food item in both aquaculture and mariculture. Both utilize phytoplankton as food for the animals being farmed. Phytoplankton is cultured for a variety of purposes, including foodstock for other aquacultured organisms, a nutritional supplement for captive invertebrates in aquaria. If phytoplankton is completely destroyed then the primary producer of the Food-chain will get completely destroyed. Other than that the phytoplanktons also absorb heavy amount of CO₂ in the process of Photosynthesis.

50. Ans(B)

Explanation:

Use of diclofenac in animals has been reported to have led to a sharp decline in the vulture population in the Indian subcontinent, 95% decline in 2003, 99.9% decline as of 2008. The mechanism is, it is presumed, renal failure, a known side effect of diclofenac. Vultures eat the carcasses of livestock that have been administered veterinary diclofenac, and are poisoned by the accumulated chemical, as vultures do not have a particular enzyme which breaks down diclofenac. At a meeting of the National Wildlife Board in March 2005, the Government of India announced that it intended to phase out the veterinary use of diclofenac. Meloxicam is a safer candidate to replace use of diclofenac. It is more expensive than diclofenac, but the price is coming down as more drug companies begin to manufacture it. The loss of vultures has had a social impact on the Indian Zoroastrian parsi community, who traditionally use vultures



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

to dispose of human corpses in Towers of Silence, but are now compelled to seek alternative methods of disposal.

51. Ans(B)

Explanation :

A drug used by cattle owners for treating their diseased cattle and you know which is that drug

52. Ans(A)

Explanation:

To allow a discussion on a definite matter of urgent public importance Objective of an adjournment motion is to draw the attention of the House to a recent matter of urgent public importance having serious consequences and in regard to which a motion or a resolution with proper notice will be too late

53. Ans(C)

Explanation:

The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act (2002). The NBA is Autonomous body and that performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory function for Government of India on issue of Conservation, sustainable use of biological resource and fair equitable sharing of benefits of use.

To check bio piracy, the legislation provides that access to biological resources and associated knowledge is subject to terms and conditions, which secure equitable sharing of benefits. Further, it would be required to obtain the approval of the national Biodiversity Authority before seeking any IPR based on biological material and associated knowledge obtained from India.

The instances which have very prominently come to light in the recent past of the patents being secured in USA on brinjal, bitter-gourd, jamun, turmeric and neem pertain to patents being granted on use of biological material which is already known in India and therefore there is nothing new innovative in the grant of patent. This does not in any way prevent the use of these biological materials within the country in whatever manner they are being used. These instances highlighted the need for the documentation of the knowledge of Indian system of medicine, to prevent such cases by proving that such use is already in vogue and therefore does not qualify for grant of patent.

54. Ans(A)

Explanation

National Green Tribunal Act (NGT) was established in 2010, under India's constitutional provision of Article 21, which assures the citizens of India, the right to a healthy environment. The tribunal itself, is a special fast-track court to handle the expeditious disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues.

There lies many reasons behind the setting up of this tribunal. After India's move with Carbon credits, such tribunal may play a vital role in ensuring the control of emissions and maintaining the desired levels. This is the first body of its kind that is required by its parent statute to apply the "polluter pays" principle and the principle of sustainable development. One of the major scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs is to provide grants given to States/UTs, under the first proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area therein on par with the rest of the State/UT. Part of the funds are utilised for setting up of Residential Schools for providing quality education to tribal students. Hence option 2 is not correct.

Option 3 is also not correct as Gram Sabhas has nothing to do with National Green Tribunal Act.

55. Ans (B)

Explanation

In an effort to conserve water and ensure its optimum utilisation in the country, the Union Cabinet on March 6 approved a comprehensive charter for the National Water Mission – one of the eight missions in the National Action Plan for Climate Change.

The objective of the National Water Mission is conservation of water, minimising wastage and ensuring its equitable distribution both across and within states through integrated water resources development and management.

Its five goals include setting up of a comprehensive water database in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources, promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, focused attention to vulnerable areas, increasing water use efficiency by 20 percent, and promotion of basin level integrated water resource management. The mission also envisages provision of water to coastal cities with no alternative sources of water through appropriate technologies like low temperature desalination of ocean water etc.

56. Ans(B)

Explanation :

2 & 3 Only Article 40, 47 and 48 are based upon Gandhian Principles. They are as follows: Article 40: Organization of Village Panchayats Article 47 : Nutrition and standard of Living Article 48: Prevention of cow slaughter, organization of agriculture and animal husbandry

57. Ans(D)

Explanation:

- Union Territory of Delhi (3 members) and Puducherry (2 members) are represented in the Rajya Sabha. Hence 1 is not correct.
- It is within the purview of the Election Commission of India to adjudicate the election disputes. Hence 2 is not correct.
- According to the Constitution of India, the parliament consists of the president, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Hence 3 is also not correct.

58. Ans(C)

Explanation

On August 2011, Consumers have given the power to take adulterators of food products to task as the first time in the history of food inspection in India, buyers have been empowered to take samples, get those tested and lodge complaints for prosecution of accused. Hence statement 1 is correct.

When a consumer files a complaint in any consumer forum, the complainant is required to pay a nominal amount of fee to the court as directed by the Central Government. Hence option 2 is not correct.

In case of death of a consumer, his legal heir or representative, can file a complaint in writing alleging that an unfair trade practice or a restrictive trade practice has been adopted by any trader or service provider. Hence option 3 is correct.

59. Ans(B)

Explanation

- The speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from the members of the Lok Sabha. Hence 2 is wrong.
- The speaker hold the office during the life of the house, or till he is removed. Hence 1 is wrong.
- The office of the speaker may terminate in any of the following ways:
 - I. By his ceasing to be a member of the house.
 - II. By resignation in writing, addressed to the Deputy Speaker.



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

III. By removal from office by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the House (Article 94).

60. Ans(C)

Explanation :

1 & 4 Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to any dispute between 1. Government of India and one or more States 2. between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other or between two or more States, if insofar as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. In addition, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It is empowered to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari to enforce them.

61. Ans(D)

Explanation :

1,2 & 3 Neem is the best example of flowering plant as bio pesticide

62. Ans(A)

Explanation :

1 Only The second statement you needed to eliminate because CO is a major concern. Then, third statement is also incorrect.

63. Ans(A)

Explanation :

1 Only UV does not change the taste, odor or color of the water.

64. Ans(C)

Explanation :

1, 2 and 4 only All of you must have eliminated the third statement.

65. Ans(B)

Explanation:

1 and 3 only Some people point that all options are correct, one of them citing example of cosmetics such as Sindoor. But Sindoor or Vermilion contains Mercury (HgS) not Lead. Then, UPSC does not expect you to be an expert in chemicals. They simply want to know whether you know that lead pencils are graphite pencils. Then, one reader says that inks of some pens cause lead pollution. But do you think, it is really a health Hazard. Check applications of lead on wikipedia and you will find that you can not wipe-out lead from our life. In cosmetics, there have been some concerns about lead acetate in Lipstics in US. But in this question, UPSC intentionally does not give a choice to choose 1, 3 & 4. In our view, the correct answer is 1 and 3 only. You can read about the exposure routes here In Our view, the question could bring out more from the aspirants, if UPSC had put an option like Chinese toys, Hunting Bullets etc

66. Ans(B)

Explanation

Stem cells are biological cells found in all multicellular organisms, that can divide (through mitosis) and differentiate into diverse specialized cell types and can self-renew to produce more stem cells. In

mammals, there are two broad types of stem cells: embryonic stem cells, which are isolated from the inner cell mass of blastocysts, and adult stem cells, which are found in various tissues. Hence option 1 is not correct.

Medical researchers believe that stem cell therapy has the potential to dramatically change the treatment of human disease. A number of adult stem cell therapies already exist, particularly bone marrow transplants that are used to treat leukemia. In the future, medical researchers anticipate being able to use technologies derived from stem cell research to treat a wider variety of diseases including cancer, parkinson's disease, spinal cord injuries, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, and muscle damage, amongst a number of other impairments and conditions. Hence option 2 and 3 are both correct.

67. Ans(D)

Explanation

A chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) is an organic compound that contains only carbon, chlorine, hydrogen and fluorine, produced as a volatile derivative of methane and ethane. They are also commonly known by the DuPont brand name Freon.

Principal uses of CFCs are for coolants in refrigeration systems and air conditioners, as solvents to clean electronic components, as blowing agents in the production of plastic foams, as propellants in air conditioners and propelling aerosol sprays.

68. Ans(B)

69. Ans(A)

Explanation :

1 and 2 The fourth statement seems correct but is not. The supernova explosions have helped astronomers determine both the distance of the galaxy and the redshift of the galaxy. The astronomers could then compare distance to expansion, and create a kind of 'expansion history' of the Universe. This showed that the expansion of universe was "increasing" means "the Universe's expansion is accelerating

70. Ans(A)

Explanation

A is correct answer and is a reason of aurorae too

71. Ans(C)

Explanation:

1,3 & 4 Only Lets analyze these statements: 1. Different kinds of specialized surgical instruments were in common use by 1st century AD. This is an correct statement. We have been told that in ancient India, it was Sushrut who is known to be the first surgeon. He not only used the S type and U type surgical instruments but also has documented plastic surgery. However, historians have not been able to assign a definite period to Sushruta. The era of Sushrut is most probably BC and definitely it was prior to 1st century AD. 2. Transplant of internal organs in the human body had begun by the beginning of 3rd century AD. Sushruta mentioned the plastic surgery in which the flaps of nose skins were used to replace at other parts. We don't have (most probably) the sources that write about internal transplant 3. The concept of sine of an angle was known in 5th century AD. This is a correct statement and hints towards Aryabhata's Surya Siddhanta. Aryabhata has given the sine and versed sine tables familiar to the students of mathematics. 4. The concept of cyclic quadrilaterals was known in 7th century AD. Again this is a correct statement and hints towards Brahmagupta , who gave the formula for the area of the cyclic quadrilateral. Correct answer of this question should be 1, 3 and 4 only. Show Answer

72. **Ans(B)**

Explanation

- Jainism believes in extremities of penances. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
- Both the religions Jainism and Buddhism owe their origin to the reaction against the existing religious practices, both stressed non-violence and showed deliberate indifference to the authority of the Vedas and the existence of Gods. Both the religions denied the efficacy of rituals.

73. **Ans(B)**

Explanation

2,3 and 4 only Kindly pay attention to statement 2. You must be aware that in last few years, Government has strengthened the district as the unit of planning in almost all Centrally sponsored programmes. Government has also consciously structured the flagship programmes in a manner that strengthens decentralized management through local institutions. In the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the National Rural Health Mission, District level Plans are being prepared and funded. In the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, village panchayat level plans are prepared and aggregated at the District level as a District Plan and funds released to executing agencies which happen to be largely the panchayats. Similarly in the urban areas, under JNNURM, 63 cities have evolved medium term development plans for the cities and have been supported with Central Government funds. Each district planning committee has a crucial role in building a thoughtful vision for its district through a participative and inclusive process. This is a correct statement. Option 3 & 4 are also correct. Correct answer is 2,3 & 4 only.

74. **Ans(C)**

Explanation

Three main styles of Indian temple architecture Most of you know even also about Gadag style which is known for ornate columns

75. **Ans(D)**

Explanation

None (D) None of them was a reason. The actual reason was that congress, following its policy of non-cooperation in the war effort had called upon the ministries to resign. For Jinnah , it was a recipe for organizing the DOD on 22.12.1939

76. **Ans(A)**

Explanation :

1, 2 and 3 only In this question, the 4th statement “Conducting the delivery of baby” is not ASHA’s job. The second option “Using pregnancy test kits for early detection of pregnancy”, the examiner wants to know whether you are aware of “Nishchay” or not. Under the NRHM, Government of India has introduced rapid home pregnancy test kits (Nishchay). Government is not promoting this as a pregnancy test kit alone, but is promoting it as an entry point to RCH and family planning services for women seeking quality and assured RCH and FP services. Now, the government has made these Nishchay pregnancy test kits available free of cost to all women in rural areas through the ASHAs, thus reaching out to women, who would otherwise have to travel great distances to confirm a pregnancy. A women in villages, who doubts that she might be pregnant can reach out to local ASHA and get “Nischay” free of cost. That is why this option is correct. So the correct answer of this question is 1, 2 & 3



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

77. Ans(C)

Explanation :

1 and 3 only The first statement is correct in this question. Second statement is incorrect because first statutory recognition of separate electorates for Muslims was contained in the Act of 1909. In 1919, the British went ahead and gave separate electorates to Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Christians and Europeans. So second statement is incorrect. Third statement which says “Devolution of legislative authority by the centre to the provinces” is correct. Government of India Act 1919 which gave the provinces more legislative powers provided for the framing of rules for the devolution of authority between the Centre and the Provinces. However, judicial review was prohibited. The correct answer of this question would be : 1 & 3 only . You may read about Government of India Act 1919

78. Ans(C)

Explanation

B is correct answer The three options given in this question are so close, that one would need to analyze each of them very carefully. The first statement is incorrect, because “appropriate petitions/representations” were the political functions, far from the objectives of National Social Conference. The second statement ” Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose” is a CORRECT statement. Please note that when Congress was founded in 1885 in Bombay, its organizers had a feeling that along with the political topic, a place should be given to the discussion of social topics also. So, R. Raghunath Rao and M G Ranade addressed the congress on subjects related to social reforms. But on a second consideration, the organizers of Congress felt that the Congress Platform should be devoted to political topics only. As those interested in the social fire forms, also felt in a need for it, so it was decided to inaugurate the National Social Conference as a separate movement. Here we should also note that hostility to social-reform issues expressed by a majority of nationalists in the congress had led to the formation of the Indian National Social Conference. The National Social Conference met annually from 1887 to 1895 as part of the INC Sessions.

79. Ans(B)

Explanation

2 & 3 Only Dr. Ambedkar had organized peasants and workers under his Independence Labour Party. Further, All India Scheduled Castes Federation was the first all India political party which comprised exclusively the Scheduled Castes. It was founded by Dr. Ambedkar in a national convention of the Scheduled Castes held at Nagpur. The Peasants and Workers Party (PWP) came up in 1948. It was not founded by Dr. Ambedkar.

80. Ans (B)

Explanation

To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services The second part of the given statement in option B is known to almost all of you. First part of this statement is also correct and is as per the article 249., which says 249 (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while the resolution remains in force

81. Ans(B)

Explanation

2 Only The objective of the Mission is to reduce poverty among rural BPL by strengthening 'self-help groups' and providing skill development and promoting diversified and gainful self-employment and wage employment opportunities which would lead to an appreciable increase in income on sustainable basis. In the long run, it will ensure broad based inclusive growth and reduce disparities by spreading out the benefits from the islands of growth across the regions, sectors and communities.

82. Ans(D)

Explanation

1 Only The Human Development Index measures the Standard of living, as indicated by the natural logarithm of gross domestic product per capita at purchasing power parity. The Multidimensional Poverty Index measures the standard of living on the basis of deprivation of Cooking fuel, Toilet, Water, Electricity, Floor, Assets. Correct Answer is 1 Only.

83. Ans(C)

Explanation :

1 & 3 Only The 13FC report has an elaborate design for the GST. Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is incorrect. Report basically discusses the improved implementation of the existing schemes. The third statement is correct. The report in its para 10.144 mentions: "Taking into account the demand of local bodies that they be allowed to benefit from the buoyancy of central taxes and the Constitutional design of supplementing the resources of panchayats and municipalities through grants-in-aid, we recommend that local bodies be transferred a percentage of the divisible pool of taxes (over and above the share of the states), as stipulated by us, after converting this share to grant-in-aid under Article 275."

84. Ans(D)

Explanation

The Union Cabinet on October 2011 gave its approval to the long-awaited ambitious National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), which seeks to set up mega industrial zones, create 100 million jobs by 2022 and put India at par with manufacturing powers like China and Japan.

Among the key instruments for realising goals of NMP, is the setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ). The minimum land area of each NIMZ – or Greenfield integrated industrial townships with the modern infrastructure – is to be 5,000 hectares.

The policy also has a host of fiscal incentives mainly for the micro, small and medium enterprises. The other significant features are the single window clearance mechanism to cut red-tape and the high-priority for skill development. The focus will also be on 'green manufacturing'. In this regard, a Technology Acquisition Fund will be set up to acquire global technologies and build a patent pool especially for equipment manufacturing that seeks to reduce energy consumption. SMEs will be given access to this patent pool up to a maximum of Rs 20 lakhs for acquiring patented technologies. Hence all the options are correct.

85. Ans(D)

Explanation

1, 2, 3 & 5 Only The statement 1, 2, 3 & 5 are as per various provisions in the constitution of India. Kindly pay attention to statement 4. The review of programme of the Government against macroeconomic forecasts and expenditure is NOT done by a Parliamentary Budget Office but is done by the central government (Finance Ministry) which is as per the provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003. This act requires that review in trend of receipts and expenditure be



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

undertaken in relation to the budget on a quarterly basis (and not periodic or at least mid-year as the statement says). The rules prescribe the form for the quarterly review of the trends of receipts and expenditures. The rules mandate the Central Government to take appropriate corrective action in case of revenue and fiscal deficits exceeding 45 per cent of the budget estimates, or total non-debt receipts falling short of 40 per cent of the budget estimates at the end of first half of the financial year

86. Ans(C)

Explanation

Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award On August 17, 1932, Ramsay MacDonald had announced his communal award, reserving seats for the “Depressed Classes” as well as Muslims and Sikhs. Gandhi, on the very next day had written to MacDonald – “I have to resist your decision with my life”. He declared fast unto death against the Communal Award. Thus option C is correct.

87. Ans(A)

Explanation

1, 2 & 3 In the Ryotwari Settlement, it was theoretically proposed that annual agreements would have to be made with the cultivators. If the cultivators would agree, they would get Pattas. As per the system, Government was the Supreme landlord and the peasants were Land Owners, who obtained the title / patta by paying annual cash rents or revenue assessment directly to the Government. Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is also correct. Please note that a special state fee called Nazarana was charged for giving occupancy rights or Pattas.

88. Ans(C)

Explanation

2 3 1 This is a very easy question. Economic Development means improved living conditions. Improved living conditions means low birth rate and low death rate. For example, we can say that India has achieved impressive demographic transition owing to the decline of crude birth rate, crude death rate, total fertility rate and infant mortality rate. Now, to arrange the above three, you may look at the following chart: Accordingly the correct answer would be 2 3 1

89. Ans(C)

Explanation

1, 2, 3 & 4 Only The Eight core industries have a combined weight of 37.90 per cent in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). They are as follows: Coal Crude Oil Natural Gas Petroleum Refinery Products Fertilizers Steel (Alloy + Non-Alloy) Cement Electricity

90. Ans(C)

Explanation

1, 2 & 5 only DPSP: 41. The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. 45: The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. Rural & Urban Local Bodies:] Article 350A: It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities. Fifth Schedule: Sixth Schedule: Additional powers of the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council and the Karbi



UPSC

GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

Anglong Autonomous Council to make laws.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3, the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council and the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council within their respective districts, shall have power to make laws with respect to— (a) industries, subject to the provisions of entries 7 and 52 of List I of the Seventh Schedule; (b) communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communication not specified in List I of the Seventh Schedule; municipal tramways, ropeways, inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule with regard to such waterways; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles; (c) preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice; cattle pounds; (d) primary and secondary education; Seventh Schedule: State List : 25. Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour.’

91. Ans(C)

Explanation

1 & 3 Only Sea- Buck Thorn 1. Seabuckthorn is a medicinal plant found in the Himalayan region. Our country holds tremendous potential in respect of Seabuckthorn fruit production and diverse varieties which have health-promoting properties and can play a crucial role in preventing soil erosion and help nitrogen fixation in cold and desert areas. 2. This is the most important environmental benefit of the Seabuckthorn. 3. Seabuckthorn fruit grows in the cold deserts of Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir, Lahul-Spiti in Himachal Pradesh and some parts of Arunachal Pradesh.

92. Ans(C)

Explanation

Rearing of animals and cultivation of crops together In Indian context Mixed farming is the livestock production such as bovine stock, cattle and buffaloes, with which agriculture is integrated. Correct answer is C, UPSC framed the question poorly. They could put bit smarter question.

93. Ans(A)

Explanation

Arunachal Pradesh As per the State of Indian Forests Report 2011, in Arunachal Pradesh, the recorded forest area is 61.55% of its Geographical area. The protected areas here constitute 11.68% area of the state. The total forest cover of Arunachal Pradesh is 68,019 km², which is 81.22% of its area. So the correct answer is Arunachal Pradesh

94. Ans(D)

Explanation

1,2 & 3 Green manure crops or legumes like cowpea, horse gram and green gram improves precipitation-use efficiency during off -season. Cow Pea is Lobia. Lobia as a green manure puts in nitrogen, builds organic matter, smothers weeds and controls nematodes. Pison Pea (Tur/ Arhar) is also extensively used as green manure. Pulse and Fodder are all of them. So correct answer is 1, 2 & 3.

95. Ans(B)

Explanation

1, 2, 3 The Rotation of Earth (Coriolis Force), forces acting via winds, temperature and salinity differences influence the ocean currents. Correct answer 1, 2 & 3.

96. Ans(C)

Explanation

Only 1 Gujarat has 12,70,875 Hactare area under wetands. Gujarat is followed by West Bengal which as 5,53,090 hactare of wetlands. The statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is incorrect.

Category-wise wetland distribution in the country

| Sr. No. | Wetland category | Total wetland area(ha) | % of wetland area |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Inland Wetlands -Natural | 6623067 | 43.40 |
| 2 | Inland Wetlands -Man-made | 3941832 | 25.83 |
| | Total - Inland | 10564899 | 69.22 |
| 3 | Coastal Wetlands -Natural | 3703971 | 24.27 |
| 4 | Coastal Wetlands -Man-made | 436145 | 2.86 |
| | Total - Coastal | 4140116 | 27.13 |
| | Sub-Total | 14705015 | 96.36 |
| 5 | Wetlands (<2.25 ha) | 555557 | 3.64 |
| | Total | 15260572 | 100 |

97. Ans(D)

Explanation

1,2 & 3 Sesamum is mainly a rainfed crop and is grown on marginal, dry and slopy lands. Nearly 80% of the area sown to groundnuts in India is rainfed and relies entirely on summer monsoon rainfall. Among cereals, the main rainfed cereals grown in India are sorghum , pearl millet (Bajra), Finger Millet (Ragi) Correct Answer of this question is 1, 2 & 3

98. Ans(D)

Explanation

1,2, 3 & 4 Young fold mountains are rising under the influence of the earth’s tectonic forces. They have a variety of rock structures, deep gorges and high pyramidal peaks. In High Himlayas the rivers have steep gradients, which result from the differential uplift of the High Himalayas. It suggested a long and narrow arc of High Himalayas being uplifted during quartnerary. Then, The Himalayas are called young fold mountains because parallel ridges are found here. Finally , 2 is also correct. Correct answer of this question is 1, 2, 3 & 4

99. Ans(A)

Explanation

1 Only The first statement given in this question is correct. Temperature falls off with height at a predictable rate because the air near the surface is heated and becomes light, and the air higher up cools to space and becomes heavy. The second statement is obviously incorrect. This is because the water vapour, which accounts for around 1% of air varies greatly in troposphere and decreases rapidly with the altitude. The third statements is also incorrect as mentioned above. Correct answer of this question is Only 1.



UPSC GENERAL STUDIES – 2012

100. Ans(D)

Explanation

Ocean acidification is the name given to the on-going decrease in the pH of the Earth's oceans, caused by the uptake of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere. About a quarter of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere goes into the oceans, where it forms carbonic acid.

Although the natural absorption of CO₂ by the world's oceans helps mitigate the climatic effects of anthropogenic emissions of CO₂, it is believed that the resulting decrease in pH will have negative consequences, primarily for oceanic calcifying organisms. These span the food chain from autotrophs to heterotrophs and include organisms such as coccolithophores, corals, foraminifera, echinoderms, crustaceans and molluscs. As described above, under normal conditions, calcite and aragonite are stable in surface waters since the carbonate ion is at supersaturating concentrations. However, as ocean pH falls, so does the concentration of this ion, and when carbonate becomes under-saturated, structures made of calcium carbonate are vulnerable to dissolution. Even if there is no change in the rate of calcification, therefore, the rate of dissolution of calcareous material increases.

There is also a suggestion that a decline in the coccolithophores may have secondary effects on climate, contributing to global warming by decreasing the Earth's albedo via their effects on oceanic cloud cover.

Aside from calcification, organisms may suffer other adverse effects, either directly as reproductive or physiological effects (e.g. CO₂-induced acidification of body fluids, known as hypercapnia), or indirectly through negative impacts on food resources. Ocean acidification may also force some organisms to reallocate resources away from productive endpoints such as growth in order to maintain calcification.

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