Current Test Explanation 14

Question 1

Answer : D

The 17 goals under the Sustainable Development Goals are as mentioned below:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all stages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Built resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequalities within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern
13. Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impact
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managed forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Question 2

Answer: B

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Question 3

Answer : D

National Analysis: The country's overall SDG score improved by 6 points - from 60 in 2019 to 66 in 2020–21. Currently, there are no states in the aspirant and achiever category; 15 states/UTs are in the performer category and 22 states/UTs in the front runner category. India saw significant improvement in the SDGs related to clean energy, urban development and health in 2020. However, there has been a major decline in the areas of industry, innovation and infrastructure as well as decent work and economic growth.

Question 4

Answer : C

Digital Sky portal - It is an online platform as part of an enforcement system designated as No Permission No Takeoff (NPNT). Here, a drone operator can obtain all the necessary paperwork required. It includes procedures to conduct a drone operation, including final flight permission immediately before the operation. Permission - Following registration, DGCA will issue a Unique Identification Number (UIN) or Unmanned Aircraft Operator's Permit (UAOP). The fee for a fresh UIN is Rs 1,000. The fee for a fresh UAOP is Rs 25,000 and is valid for 5 years. To get permissions to fly, RPAS (Remotely Piloted Air System) operators or remote pilots will have to file a flight plan. Zones - Flying in the 'green zones' will require only intimation of the time and location of the flights via the portal or the app. But permissions will be required for flying in 'yellow zones', and flights will not be allowed in the 'red zones'. The location of these zones will be announced soon. Permission, if granted, will be available digitally on the portal. DGCA has also designated a set of test sites for drone manufacturers and operators to innovate in a safe and secure environment.

Question 5

Answer : C

Reduced Airport Perimeter: The draft rules reduced the airport perimeter from 45 km to 12 km. The rules state that no flight permissions would be required to fly upto 400 feet in green zones and upto 200 feet in the area between 8 and 12 km from the airport perimeter.