

Qn1 b

The **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** is a statutory body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, established in March 2007 under the *Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005*.

Its primary objective is to ensure that all laws, policies, programs, and administrative mechanisms are aligned with the child rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which India ratified in 1992.

Qn2 a

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Global Framework on Chemicals Fund aims to provide financial and technical support to developing countries for better management of hazardous chemicals and waste.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The fund is not specifically linked to the Minamata Convention on Mercury but is broader, addressing a variety of hazardous chemicals under multiple international frameworks.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The fund promotes the reduction of harmful chemicals in various sectors, focusing on sustainable and environmentally friendly alternatives.

Qn. 3a

- The Global Framework on Chemicals Global Framework on Chemicals - For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste (GFC), provides the essential building blocks for a future in which humanity benefits from chemicals in a safe and sustainable manner, while avoiding their negative impacts.
- The Framework, adopted in **September 2023 at the fifth International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5)**, seeks to protect both the planet and human health, advocating for strong governance mechanisms and enforcing international standards.
- Funding for the GFC Fund is provided through voluntary contributions.
- It is supported by the **Bonn Declaration**, a high-level declaration **also agreed at ICCM5 in Bonn, Germany**.

Qn 4 b

- Statement 1 is correct because UAVs can indeed be classified based on various factors such as size (mini, micro, large), range (short-range, medium-range), and altitude (low altitude, high altitude).
- Statement 2 is incorrect because although UAVs were initially developed for military purposes, their applications have expanded beyond military use, including in civilian sectors.
- Statement 3 is correct as UAVs are now widely used in civilian applications like agriculture (for crop monitoring), disaster management (for damage assessment), and infrastructure monitoring (for inspecting bridges, power lines, etc.).

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**Question 2:**

Consider the following statements regarding **UAV regulations in India**:

1. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is the regulatory body for civil UAV operations in India.
2. All UAVs in India are required to be registered and have a Unique Identification Number (UIN) to operate legally.
3. The use of UAVs for commercial purposes is prohibited in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Answer:** (a) 1 and 2 only

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is correct as the DGCA regulates the operation of UAVs in India.
- Statement 2 is correct because the DGCA mandates that all UAVs used for civil purposes must be registered, and they should have a Unique Identification Number (UIN).
- Statement 3 is incorrect as the use of UAVs for commercial purposes is permitted in India under certain guidelines and after proper approval from DGCA.

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**Question 3:**

Consider the following statements regarding the **technological advancements in UAVs**:

1. UAVs equipped with artificial intelligence (AI) can perform tasks autonomously without human intervention.
2. The payload capacity of UAVs has remained constant, with limited improvements in recent years.
3. UAVs are now being used in healthcare for delivering medical supplies in remote areas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only

- (d) 1, 2, and 3

**Answer:** (c) 1 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is correct as advancements in AI have enabled UAVs to perform complex tasks autonomously, such as mapping and surveillance, with minimal human intervention.
- Statement 2 is incorrect because UAV payload capacities have seen improvements with advances in materials and design, enabling them to carry heavier payloads than before.
- Statement 3 is correct as UAVs are being increasingly used in healthcare, especially for delivering medical supplies, vaccines, and organs for transplant to remote or disaster-stricken areas.

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These MCQs cover different aspects of UAVs, including classifications, regulations, and technological advancements.