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Comprehension Test Questions for SBI PO Mains, IBPS PO Mains, and RBI Grade B Exams.

Passage No 137

Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

More than three lakh workers will be employed in the solar and wind energy sectors to meet the country's target of generating 175 gigawatts of electricity from renewable sources by 2022, an International Labour Organization (ILO) report said. The report titled, World Employment and Social Outlook (WESO) 2018: Greening with Jobs, quoted from a study conducted by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), on the changes in sectoral employment that will occur in order to meet India's target. The study was based on surveys of solar and wind companies, developers and manufacturers.

"India is rapidly increasing its share of renewable energy sources, but still relies on coal, oil, natural gas, and the related carbon emissions for 80% of its electricity," the report released on Tuesday said. This formed a small part of the report, which focused on the trajectory of the labour market in the backdrop of environmentally sustainable production practices. Tackling the misconception that green economies pave the way for economically undesirable outcomes, the report said rather than a trade-off between the two, their development goes hand in hand. According to the ILO report, there will be a net increase of 18 million jobs across the globe as a result of environmentally sustainable measures taken in the production and use of energy. This net figure is based on the estimation that the resultant job losses of six million will eventually lead to an increase of 24 million jobs as greener practices are adopted. Of this, 14 million jobs created will be in Asia and the Pacific.

"The **transition** to a green economy will inevitably cause job losses in certain sectors as carbon and resource-intensive industries are scaled down, but they will be offset by new job opportunities," the report said. However, the report emphasized that the net increase of 18 million jobs is dependent on a supportive policy framework to aid displaced workers and skill development programs to help ease them into jobs that require new skills. It mentioned that although India does have a specific body or council to address the skills development for green transition, it has no existing institutional mechanism to anticipate skills needs and adapt training provision. Of the 27 countries surveyed, India and seven others fall under this category. "Developing and emerging economies have relatively weaker institutional capacity for integrating skills and environmental sustainability," the report said.

The report stressed on the urgency of economies adopting sustainable practices, adding, in 2013, humanity used 1.7 times the amount of resources and waste that the biosphere was able to regenerate and absorb. The report reads, "It is striking that in a context of **scarce** resources and limited ability to absorb waste, current patterns of economic growth rely largely on the extraction of resources, manufacturing, consumption and waste." It explained this urgency from the perspective of the job market by connecting labour productivity to climate change. "Looking ahead, projected temperature increases will make heat stress more common, reducing the total number of working hours by 2% globally by 2030 and affecting workers in agriculture, and developing countries," the report said.

1. What can be some steps that can be taken by India to improve its institutional capacity for integrating skills and environmental sustainability?

- I. The government must improve the quality of skill development programs.
- II. Set up institutes to produce more skilled people in this domain.
- III. There should be adequate funding to support the shift of displaced workers into jobs that require new skills

A. Only I B. Only III C. Only I and II D. Only II and III E. All of the above

2. Which of the following weakens the argument of increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy sector?

- I. The environmental impacts associated with renewable energy include habitat loss, water use, and the use of hazardous materials in manufacturing, they cause more harm than good in the long run.
- II. It is easy to harness and store renewable energy than the traditional sources of energy.
- III. The shift to renewable energy source would create jobs .

A. Only I B. Only II C. Only I and II D. Only II and III E. All of the above

3. Which of the following statements weakens the argument about the urgency of economies in adopting sustainable practices?

- A. The increase in temperature because of climate change would reduce the number of working hours hence productivity will suffer.
- B. The resource available to us is limited and nature's ability to replenish them is limited.
- C. Developing countries are dependent on agriculture which would be adversely affected because of climate change.
- D. The impact of sustainable solutions for energy needs would be limited because for it to be effective all the countries need to participate which is not the case.
- E. None of the above

4. As per the passage, which of the following could be a/some reason/s for the misconceptions surrounding green economies.

- I. There is a belief that adopting a green economy would lead to loss of jobs which could severely impact the economy.
- II. The shift from traditional energy sources to renewable energy would be expensive.
- III. The technological capability required to transform into a green economy is still in the elementary phase.

A. Only II B. Only I C. Only II and III D. Only III E. All of the above

5. As per your understanding of the passage, which of the following can be said to be example/s of steps which contribute towards a green economy

I. The government announces tax incentives for those using public transport.

II. The government provides subsidy on diesel cars so that it becomes affordable

III. The government supports start-ups working on the development of electric cars.

A. Only I

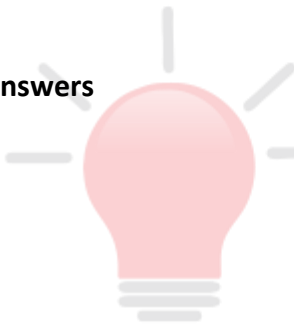
B. Only II

C. Only I and III

D. Only II and III

E. All of the above

Correct Answers



1	2	3	4	5
E	A	D	B	C

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Explanations:

1. All of the statements are correct as all state valid ways of improving India's institutional capacity for integrating skills and environmental sustainability.

Hence, option E is correct.

2. **Statement II** and **Statement III** strengthen the argument for renewable energy.

Statement I is correct. It weakens the argument as the whole point of increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy sector is to reduce environmental degradation in the long run.

Hence, option A is correct.

3. Options A,B and C talk about the reasons for adopting sustainable practices.

Only option D fits in. If true, this weakens the point of adopting sustainable policies.

Hence, option D is correct.

4. **Statement II** and **Statement III** have not been mentioned in the passage.

Refer to:there will be a net increase of 18 million jobs across the globe as a result of environmentally sustainable measures taken in the production and use of energy.

"The transition to a green economy will inevitably cause job losses in certain sectors as carbon and resource-intensive industries are scaled down, but they will be offset by new job opportunities," the report said. However, the report emphasized that the net increase of 18 million jobs is dependent ...

Hence, option B is correct.

5. Statement II is incorrect. The subsidy on diesel would not help in tackling environmental degradation in any way and would actually lead to more pollution.

Statements I and III are both correct. Both steps would help in reducing fossil fuel consumption.

Hence, option C is correct.





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