

of the phosphorus cycle involves the extraction of phosphorus from the rocks by weathering. Weather events, such as rain and other sources of erosion, result in phosphorus being washed into the soil.

Absorption by Plants and Animals: Once in the soil, plants, fungi, and microorganisms are able to absorb phosphorus and grow.

Return to the Environment via Decomposition: When plants and animals die, decomposition results in the return of phosphorus back to the environment via the water or soil.

Human Impact on the Phosphorus Cycle: Humans have had a significant impact on the phosphorus cycle due to a variety of human activities, such as the use of fertilizer, the distribution of food products, and artificial eutrophication.

39. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- **Over 21 products (Schedule-I) were included under the purview of the rule. It included Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) and other mercury containing lamps, as well as other such equipment.**
- For the first time, the rules brought the producers under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), along with targets.
- **Producers have been made responsible for the collection of E-waste and for its exchange.**
- Various producers can have a separate Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) and ensure collection of E-waste, as well as its disposal in an environmentally sound manner.

40. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **The president can nominate two members from the Anglo-Indian**

community if the community is not adequately represented in the Lok Sabha.

- The Constitution has adopted the system of proportional representation in the case of Rajya Sabha; it has not preferred the same system in the case of Lok Sabha. Instead, **it has adopted the system of territorial representation for the election of members to the Lok Sabha.**
- Under territorial representation, every member of the legislature represents a geographical area known as a constituency.
- From each constituency, only one representative is elected. Hence such a constituency is known as single member constituency.
- In this system, a candidate who secures majority of votes is declared elected.
- This simple majority system of representation does not represent the whole electorate. In other words, it does not secure due representation to minorities (small groups).
- The Constitution also lays down that a person shall be disqualified from being a member of Parliament if he is so disqualified on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.
- A member incurs disqualification under the defection law:
 1. if he voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House;
 2. if he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party;
 3. if any independently elected member joins any political party; and
 4. if any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months.
- **The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case of Lok**