

**Q.1) With regard to forest fires in India consider the following statements.**

1. Maximum number of forest fires occurs in Open Forest (OF) followed by Moderately Dense Forests (MDF).
2. India don't have a dedicated scheme for Forest fire management and forest fire management is done ad hoc.

**Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Q.1) Solution (a)

According to India State of Forest Report (ISFR) maximum number of forest fires occurs in Open Forest (OF) followed by Moderately Dense Forests (MDF). About 70% forest fires in India occur in the tropical dry forests encompassing scrub, savanna grassland, dry and moist-deciduous forests.

#### **Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme (FFPMS)**

Intensification of Forest Management Scheme was revised and replaced as Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme in December 2017.

It's a centrally sponsored scheme with an aim to focus solely on the issue of forest fire prevention & management and related activities, to address growing concern over adverse effects of forest fire.

#### **Funding Pattern:**

- For Normal States: 60:40 between center and states.
- NE and Himalayan states: 90:10 between center and states
- For Union Territory: 100% central funding

#### **Do you know?**

- Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover of 77,414 sq km in the country in terms of area, followed by Arunachal Pradesh with 66,964 sq km and Chhattisgarh (55,547 sq km).
- In terms of percentage of forest cover with respect to the total geographical area, Lakshadweep with (90.33 per cent) has the highest forest cover, followed by Mizoram (86.27 per cent) and Andaman & Nicobar Island (81.73 per cent).

**THINK!**

- India State of Forest Report 2017

**Q.2) Water Scarce Cities Initiative- is an initiative of**

- a) UNEP
- b) World Bank
- c) IUCN
- d) UNDP

Q.2) Solution (b)

Water Scarce Cities Initiative- World Bank's initiative that offers a holistic perspective to urban water security in scarcity conditions. It is working towards shifting mindsets across the world, demystifying urban water management, and engaging with water scarce cities to develop concrete solutions.

**Do you know?**

- Recently, a report titled "Water Scarce Cities: Thriving in a Finite World" was released by World Bank Group that attempts to compile innovative approaches from the Water Scarce Cities (WSC) Initiative.

**THINK!**

- Ancient water conservation systems of India.

(Source <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/making-every-drop-count/article23311134.ece> )

**Q.3) Which of the following parties involved in Maharashtra Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture?**

1. Government of India
2. Government of Maharashtra
3. World Bank
4. Asian Development Bank

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.3) Solution (c)

Recently, Government of India, Government of Maharashtra and the World Bank signed a US\$ 420 million loan for Maharashtra Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture.

The project aims to improve water harvesting structures and adopt Climate Smart Agricultural Practices in the water-starved Vidarbha and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra.

**Do you know?**

- Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which defines Climate Smart Agriculture as “agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, enhances resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes GHGs (mitigation) where possible, and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals”.

**THINK!**

- National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)

(Source <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=178494> )

**Q.4) The term 'Extended Producer Responsibility' often in news related to**

- a) Ecosystems services provided by Biodiversity
- b) Waste management
- c) Marine fishing
- d) Mining and Metallurgy

Q.4) Solution (b)

In the field of waste management, extended producer responsibility (EPR) is a strategy designed to promote the integration of environmental costs associated with goods throughout their life cycles into the market price of the products.

Extended producer responsibility legislation is a driving force behind the adoption of remanufacturing initiatives as it "focuses on the end-of-use treatment of consumer products and has the primary aim to increase the amount and degree of product recovery and to minimize the environmental impact of waste materials".

**Do you know?**

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) amended the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. Highlights of the New Rule are as follows-

- New Central registration system
- Automated registration
- Plastic waste management fee

### THINK!

- Plastic Waste Management Rule 2016

**Q.5) Mission ZERO Waste is component of which of the following initiative of Government of India?**

- a) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
- b) Make In India
- c) Start Up India
- d) Skill India Mission

Q.5) Solution (a)

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Government is approaching, Mission ZERO Waste which aims at sound management of the solid wastes generated in the country with special focus on Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (3Rs). "Mission Zero Waste" complements the Swachh Bharat Mission of Government of India aiming at fostering creativity, innovation, green business, eco-education & consumerism.

### Do you know?

- 8th Regional 3R Forum in Asia and Pacific was organized by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India; Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Japan and United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD).

### THINK!

- International Regional Forum on 3Rs

(Source <http://india3rforum.in/hi/2-uncategorised/32-about-mission-zero-waste-and-swachh-bharat-mission.html> )

**Q.6) Global Commission on the Geopolitics of Energy Transformation is launched by**

- a) International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- b) International Atomic Agency
- c) International Energy Forum
- d) International Energy Agency

Q.6) Solution (a)

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), launched the Global Commission on the Geopolitics of Energy Transformation.

**Global Commission on the Geopolitics of Energy Transformation**

- It will work to achieve a better understanding of the geopolitical implications of a large-scale shift to renewable energy.
- It will analyses how higher shares of renewable energy and increased energy efficiency will impact relations between states and thus reshape global energy diplomacy.
- It will suggest how countries can thrive in the new energy economy in line with the Paris Climate Agreement objectives and the SDGs.

**Do you know?**

**International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)**

- It is an intergovernmental organization that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future.
- It serves as the principal platform for international cooperation, and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy.

**THINK!**

- International Energy Forum

(Source <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/global-body-comes-into-action-to-map-geopolitical-impact-of-renewables-60251> )

**Q.7) "Future of Global Energy Security: Transition, Technology, Trade and Investment" is theme of which of the following Summits/Forums?**

- a) World Economic Forum-2018
- b) International Energy Forum-2018
- c) International Energy Agency-2018
- d) World Entrepreneurial Summit-2017



**Q.7) Solution (b)**

The 16th International Energy Forum Ministerial (IEF 16) was hosted by India and co-hosted by China and S. Korea.

The IEF is an inter-governmental forum set up in 1991 and is based in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

The theme of IEF 16 was "Future of Global Energy Security: Transition, Technology, Trade and Investment".

**Do you know?**

- Covering all six continents and accounting for around 90% of global supply and demand for oil and gas, the IEF is unique in that it comprises not only consuming and producing countries of the IEA and OPEC, but also Transit States and major players outside of their memberships, including Argentina, China, India, Mexico, Russia and South Africa.

**THINK!**

- Association of Renewable Energy Agencies of States (AREAS)

(Source <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=178533>

<https://mnre.gov.in/association-renewable-energy-agencies-states-areas> )

**Q.8) Which of the following are the negative environmental impacts of agriculture?**

1. Global warming
2. Soil erosion
3. Deforestation
4. Introduction of alien species

Select the code from following:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.8) Solution (d)**

Agriculture has been shown to produce significant effects on climate change, primarily through the production and release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane,

and nitrous oxide. In addition, agriculture that practices tillage, fertilization, and pesticide application also releases ammonia, nitrate, phosphorus, and many other pesticides that affect air, water, and soil quality, as well as biodiversity. Agriculture also alters the Earth's land cover, which can change its ability to absorb or reflect heat and light, thus contributing to radiative forcing. Land use change such as deforestation and desertification, together with use of fossil fuels, are the major anthropogenic sources of carbon dioxide; agriculture itself is the major contributor to increasing methane and nitrous oxide concentrations in earth's atmosphere.

Soil degradation is the decline in soil quality that can be a result of many factors, especially from agriculture. Soils hold the majority of the world's biodiversity, and healthy soils are essential for food production and an adequate water supply. Common attributes of soil degradation can be salting, waterlogging, compaction, pesticide contamination, decline in soil structure quality, loss of fertility, changes in soil acidity, alkalinity, salinity, and erosion. Soil erosion is the wearing away of topsoil by water, wind, or farming activities. Topsoil is very fertile, which makes it valuable to farmers growing crops. Soil degradation also has a huge impact on biological degradation, which affects the microbial community of the soil and can alter nutrient cycling, pest and disease control, and chemical transformation properties of the soil.

Genetically modified seeds have been introduced in the ecosystem which have acted as invasive species hampering the biodiversity of the region.

**Q.9) Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Radiative Forcing'?**

1. It is the method of artificially trapping more heat from sun.
2. Negative radiative forcing means that Earth loses more energy to space than it receives from the sun.

**Select the code from following:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.9) Solution (b)**

Radiative forcing or climate forcing is the difference between insolation (sunlight) absorbed by the Earth and energy radiated back to space. The influences that cause changes to the Earth's climate system altering Earth's radiative equilibrium, forcing temperatures to rise or fall, are called climate Forcings. Positive radiative forcing means Earth receives more

incoming energy from sunlight than it radiates to space. This net gain of energy will cause warming. Conversely, negative radiative forcing means that Earth loses more energy to space than it receives from the sun, which produces cooling.

Typically, radiative forcing is quantified at the tropopause or at the top of the atmosphere (often accounting for rapid adjustments in temperature) in units of watts per square meter of the Earth's surface. Positive forcing (incoming energy exceeding outgoing energy) warms the system, while negative forcing (outgoing energy exceeding incoming energy) cools it. Causes of radiative forcing include changes in insolation and the concentrations of radiatively active gases, commonly known as greenhouse gases, and aerosols.

**Q.10) Which of the following statements correctly defines contrails?**

- a) These are enzyme tracks left by blue whales which can help scientists to track their movement.
- b) This is a mechanism of counting tigers with unique trail of each tiger.
- c) These are line shaped clouds produced by aircraft engine exhaust.
- d) These are the smoke trails produced by high chimneys.

**Q.10) Solution (c)**

Contrails (short for "condensation trails") are line-shaped clouds produced by aircraft engine exhaust or changes in air pressure, typically at aircraft cruise altitudes several miles above the Earth's surface. Contrails are composed primarily of water, in the form of ice crystals. The combination of water vapor in aircraft engine exhaust and the low ambient temperatures that exist at high altitudes allows the formation of the trails. Impurities in the engine exhaust from the fuel, including sulfur compounds (0.05% by weight in jet fuel) provide some of the particles that can serve as sites for water droplet growth in the exhaust and, if water droplets form, they might freeze to form ice particles that compose a contrail.

**Q.11) Overfishing has become one of the major disasters affecting the biodiversity of the ocean. Which of the following statements correctly explains the process of 'Bycatch'?**

- a) Extra fishes caught by fishermen to avoid going for fishing again and again.
- b) It is the term given to catching of large fishes like sharks.
- c) It is the term given to failed fishing attempt because of lack of fishes.
- d) It is the term given to fish or other marine organisms that is caught unintentionally while catching the target specie.

**Q.11) Solution (d)**



Bycatch, in the fishing industry, is a fish or other marine species that is caught unintentionally while catching certain target species and target sizes of fish, crabs etc. Bycatch is either of a different species, the wrong sex, or is undersized or juvenile individuals of the target species. The term "bycatch" is also sometimes used for untargeted catch in other forms of animal harvesting or collecting.

In 1997, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defined bycatch as "total fishing mortality, excluding that accounted directly by the retained catch of target species". Bycatch contributes to fishery decline and is a mechanism of overfishing for unintentional catch.

**Q.12) Which of the statements correctly explains 'Visual Pollution'?**

- a) It is the presence of extra artificial light at night.
- b) It is the increase of dust and smoke in the atmosphere causing haziness.
- c) It is an aesthetic issue and refers to the impacts of pollution that impair one's ability to enjoy a vista or view.
- d) None of the above

**Q.12) Solution (c)**

Visual pollution is an aesthetic issue and refers to the impacts of pollution that impair one's ability to enjoy a vista or view.

Visual pollution disturbs the visual areas of people by creating harmful changes in the natural environment. Billboards open storage of trash, antennas, electric wires, buildings, and automobiles are often considered visual pollution. An overcrowding of an area causes visual pollution. Visual pollution is defined as the whole of irregular formations, which are mostly found in natural.

Effects of exposure to visual pollution include: distraction, eye fatigue, decreases in opinion diversity, and loss of identity.

**Q.13) Tar ball has become a major environmental issue. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Tarball?**

- a) These are chunks of oil slicks floating on shipping route.
- b) It is the name given to oil lumps found trapped in coral reefs.
- c) This is the name given to solidified crude oil which jams the pipeline and decreases efficiency.
- d) These are lumps of solidified crude oil found usually on the shores.

**Q.13) Solution (d)**

They are the remnants of crude oil dumped into the ocean by marine vessels or, in this case, by a blown-out undersea well. They are “little, dark-colored pieces of oil that stick to our feet when we go to the beach.

During the initial stages of a spill, the oil will spread into a thin slick, leaving it susceptible to tearing by wind and wave action. The smaller patches that result often disperse over a wide area and some of the crude mixes with water to form an emulsion that looks like chocolate pudding.

This mix is thicker and stickier than the original oil in the spill, but it can still be torn by wind and waves. The smaller pieces it breaks into are tar balls.

**Q.14) Pantanal is the World's Largest Wetland System. It is found in**

- a) China
- b) Brazil
- c) Russia
- d) Venezuela

**Q.14) Solution (b)**

The world's largest wetland is the Pantanal, which covers 200,000 square kilometres (during the wet season) through Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia, although 80% of it is in Brazil.

It is a land of flooded grasslands, savannas and tropical forests.

**Q.15) 'Adopt a Heritage' Project was recently in news. This project is a key initiative of –**

- a) Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
- b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- c) Ministry of Tourism
- d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

**Q.15) Solution (c)**

Ministry of Tourism in close collaboration with Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) had launched Adopt a Heritage Project. Under it, selected public sector companies, private sector companies and individuals will develop tourist amenities at heritage sites.

**Adopt a Heritage Project**

Objectives

- Provide world class tourist facilities at various natural and cultural heritage sites, monuments and other tourist sites.
- Make these selected sites tourist friendly, enhance their tourist potential and cultural importance in planned and phased manner across the country.

**Q.16) Headquarters Agreement which was recently approved will institutionalize the functional arrangements between –**

- a) India and International Solar Alliance (ISA)
- b) India and UNFCCC
- c) India and UN Clean Seas
- d) India and World Meteorological Organization

**Q.16) Solution (a)**

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) have signed the Host Country Agreement, also called as Headquarters Agreement.

- The Agreement will give ISA a juridical personality and gives it power to contract, to acquire and dispose off movable and immovable properties, to institute and defend legal proceedings.
- Under this agreement, ISA shall enjoy such privileges, applicable tax concessions and immunities as are necessary for ISA's Headquarter to independently discharge its function and programmes.

**Q.17) Consider the below statements with regard to Swachh Survekshan 2018':**

1. Swachh Survekshan survey is released by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
2. Mysuru has been ranked the best city in solid waste management.
3. Indore gets cleanest city tag; followed by Madhya Pradesh capital Bhopal, while Union Territory of Chandigarh stands at the third place.

**Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

- a) 3 only
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.17) Solution (a)**

Swachh Survekshan survey is released by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

State-wise: **Jharkhand** emerges as best performing State. **Maharashtra** stood second, while **Chhattisgarh** was at the third position in the category of 'best-performing States'.

City-wise: **Indore** gets cleanest city tag; followed by Madhya Pradesh capital **Bhopal**, while Union Territory of **Chandigarh** stands at the third place

**Mysuru** has been ranked the cleanest medium-sized city in the country. Mysuru has been ranked the cleanest among cities with a population of between 3 lakh and one million.

Mangaluru has been ranked the best city in solid waste management.

**'Swachh Survekshan 2018' Rankings:**

State-wise Ranks	City-wise Ranks
Jharkhand	Indore
Maharashtra	Bhopal
Chhattisgarh	Chandigarh

**Q.18) Jatayu Conservation Breeding Centre (JCBC) is part of –**

- Telangana's vulture conservation programme
- Haryana's vulture conservation programme
- Maharashtra's vulture conservation programme
- Madhya Pradesh's vulture conservation programme

**Q.18) Solution (b)**

**Vulture Conservation**

**In news:**

- **Palarapu cliff vulture habitat in Telangana.**
- Forest Department officials from Palarapu cliff vulture habitat visited **Jatayu Conservation Breeding Centre (JCBC), Pinjore, Haryana**, to study the methods and status of conservation.
- Vulture Safe Zone (VSZ) initiative of the Pinjore JCBC to be implemented in Telangana.
- The project envisages elimination of the probability of consumption of the **drug diclofenac** through animal carcasses by the vultures within a radius of 100 km which is considered to be the range of the habitat.

**Q.19) Satkosia Tiger Reserve was in news recently. It belongs to which state?**

- a) Karnataka
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Odisha

**Q.19) Solution (d)**

Six tigers from M.P. to be relocated to **Odisha's Satkosia Tiger Reserve**

Odisha government plans to revive big cat population in the protected forest.

According to the 2016 tiger census, Odisha had 40 Royal Bengal Tigers - 13 males, 24 females and three calves.

**Q.20) Consider the following statements about Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC), which was in news recently. Identify the incorrect statement about it.**

- a) IPC replaced the pyrogen test and the abnormal toxicity test carried out on animals with tests that can be done in test tubes.
- b) IPC is created to set standards of drugs in the country.
- c) IPC is an autonomous institution of the Ministry for pharmaceuticals sector.
- d) None

**Q.20) Solution (c)**

Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) approves modern animal-free testing for drugs.

IPC replaces the **pyrogen test** and the **abnormal toxicity test** carried out on animals **with tests that can be done in test tubes**.

New testing methodology – IPC suggests bacterial endotoxin test or a monocyte activation test which can be carried out in test tubes. (Animal-free testing)

**Do you know?**

- IPC's decision is a step towards animal safety – it would spare animals from suffering due to drug experiments.
- Role of NGO/CSO - People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) has been pushing for doing away with the cruel methods of testing on animals



**About:****Pyrogen test**

- The pyrogen test is carried out to check impurity or substance that can cause adverse side-effects. For the test, the drug is injected into a rabbit and the animal is closely observed for feverish symptoms.

**Abnormal toxicity test**

- The abnormal toxicity test is carried out to check potential hazardous biological contamination in vaccine formulations.

**Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC)**

- IPC is an Autonomous Institution of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- IPC is created to set standards of drugs in the country. Its basic function is to update regularly the standards of drugs commonly required for treatment of diseases prevailing in this region.
- It further promotes rational use of generic medicines by publishing National Formulary of India.

**Q.21) Scientists have discovered a new species of gibbon living in south-west China's rainforests. Consider the below statements about Hoolock Gibbon found in India:**

1. Hoolock gibbon is the only apes found in our country
2. This species is found in Western Ghats
3. Hoolock is listed as Endangered in the IUCN Redlist

**Which of the above given statement(s) is/are correct?**

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

**Q.21) Solution (b)**

The forests of north-east India are well known for the rich biodiversity they support, both faunal and floral. These forests also support the highest diversity of primates in India, including the only apes found in the country, the western hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*) and the eastern hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock leuconedys*).

This species is found in eastern Bangladesh, northeastern India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura), and northwestern Myanmar (west of the Chindwin River). It might possibly occur in China (extreme southeastern Tibet). The distribution in India is restricted to points south of the Brahmaputra and east of the Dibang (Dingba Qu) Rivers

Hoolocks are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Redlist.

**Q.22) Panmunjom Declaration was signed between**

- a) South Korea and North Korea
- b) North Korea and China
- c) Myanmar and Bangladesh
- d) Taiwan and Hong Kong

**Q.22) Solution (a)**

The Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula was adopted between leaders of North Korea and South Korea on April 27, 2018, during the 2018 inter-Korean Summit.

**Q.23) Consider the following statements about 'Satkosia Tiger Reserve'**

- 1. It is located where the Mahanadi River passes through a gorge in the Eastern Ghats
- 2. It supports moist deciduous forest and dry deciduous forest
- 3. It is a natural habitat for Sangai Deer

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 Only
- d) 1 and 3

**Q.23) Solution (b)**

Satkosia Tiger Reserve is a tiger reserve located in the Angul district of Odisha, covering an area of 988.30 km<sup>2</sup>.

It is located where the Mahanadi River passes through a 22 km long gorge in the Eastern Ghats mountains.

The area of Satkosia Tiger Reserve supports moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest and moist peninsular Sal forest. This area is the home for Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Spotted deer, Mouse deer, Nilgai, Chousingha, Sloth bear, Wild dog etc., Varieties of resident and migratory birds, reptilian species( Gharial, Magar, Crocodile, Fresh Water turtle, Poisons & Non poisons snakes etc.)

### Q.24) Right to Convert is a

- a) Fundamental Right
- b) Constitutional Right
- c) Legal Right
- d) Civil Right

### Q.24) Solution (a)

**Right to convert is part of fundamental right of choice: Supreme Court -**

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/right-to-convert-is-part-of-fundamental-right-of-choice-supreme-court/article23483824.ece>

Articles 25-30 guarantee citizens freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion. They also guarantee freedom to manage religious affairs, monetarily contribute to promotion of any religion, and to set up and administer educational institutions.

In 1977, a constitution bench headed by then Chief Justice of India A N Ray upheld the validity of the laws, saying freedom to propagate one's religion, as stipulated under Article 25 (1), did not grant a fundamental right to convert another person. The bench ruled that a purposive conversion would impinge on the "freedom of conscience" guaranteed to all citizens.

### **Law on conversion before Independence**

The British did not enact any law. But many princely states did. Examples: Raigarh State Conversion Act, 1936, Patna Freedom of Religion Act, 1942, Sarguja State Apostasy Act, 1945, Udaipur State Anti-Conversion Act, 1946. Specific laws against conversion to Christianity were enacted in Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kalahandi and Kota.

**Q.25) Consider the following statements about 'Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (GIASI Partnership)'**

1. All Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity are partners of the (GIASI Partnership)
2. The partners are committed to the effective implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 9

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.25) Solution (c)**

Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (GIASI Partnership) is intended to support Parties to the CBD who are committed to the effective implementation of Article 8(h), Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 (invasive alien species), and the various decisions under the CBD pertaining to the prevention, eradication, and control of invasive alien species.

**Q.26) Consider the following statements about 'Earth Biogenome Project'**

1. It aims to sequence all eukaryotic species
2. It is supported by the World Economic Forum as part of its Fourth Industrial Revolution for the Earth Initiative

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.26) Solution (c)**

The World Economic Forum announced today an ambitious partnership to sequence the DNA of all life on Earth and create an inclusive bio-economy, as part of its Fourth Industrial Revolution for the Earth Initiative.

The Earth Bio-Genome Project (EBP) will sequence all the plants, animals and single-cell organisms on Earth – the eukaryotic species – now possible due to the exponential drop in costs of genomic sequencing.

Fourth Industrial Revolution for the Earth is part of the World Economic Forum's Shaping the Future of Environment and Natural Resource Security System Initiative

