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**Q.1) Which of the following Conventions aims to conserve terrestrial, Marine and Avian migratory species?**

- a) Rotterdam Convention
- b) Bonn Convention
- c) Ramsar Convention
- d) Washington Convention

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

**Bonn Convention**

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals -- more commonly abbreviated to just the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) or the Bonn Convention -- aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include over 120 Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania. The Convention was signed in 1979 in Bad Godesberg, a suburb of Bonn (hence the name), and entered into force in 1983. The depositary is the government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The CMS is the only global and UN-based intergovernmental organization established exclusively for the conservation and management of terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range. CMS and its daughter agreements determine policy and provide further guidance on specific issues through their Strategic Plans, Action Plans, resolutions, decisions and guidelines. All maintain on their websites a list of all decisions taken, guidelines issues and Action Plans adopted by the Member States.

**Q.2) The 'Golden Triangle' of South-East Asia refers to**

- a) The shallow seas near Straits of Malacca where high-density fishing is done
- b) An area infested with insurgency, terrorism and trafficking
- c) An area prone to maximum cyclone and Tsunami hits
- d) An extensive opium producing area

**Q.2) Solution (d)**

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The Golden Triangle is one of Asia's two main opium-producing areas. It is an area of around 950,000 square kilometres (367,000 sq mi) that overlaps the mountains of three countries of Southeast Asia: Myanmar, Laos and Thailand.



Along with Afghanistan in the Golden Crescent, it has been one of the most extensive opium-producing areas of Asia and of the world since the 1950s. Most of the world's heroin came from the Golden Triangle until the early 21st century when Afghanistan became the world's largest producer.

**Q.3) Which of the following statement is INCORRECT about 'Biosimilars'?**

- a) Biosimilars are less costly imitations of drugs known as biologics
- b) Biosimilar and Generic drugs are same and used interchangeably.
- c) Biosimilars can help cut drug costs
- d) Biologic drugs are made using living cells that treat disease, usually by genetically modifying cells

**Q.3) Solution (b)**

Biosimilars are less costly imitations of drugs known as biologics, which are used to treat a range of diseases including cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, and anemia. But they are different from generics in that they are not exact copies.

Generic drugs are copies of brand-name drugs, have the same active ingredient, and are the same as those brand name drugs in dosage form, safety, strength, route of administration, quality, performance characteristics and intended use. That means the brand-name and the generic are bioequivalent. Biosimilars are highly similar to the reference product they were compared to, but have allowable differences because they are made from living organisms. Biosimilars also have no clinically meaningful differences in terms of safety, purity, and potency from the reference product.

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Biologic drugs are made using living cells that treat disease, usually by genetically modifying cells. They are big and very complex molecules, often 200 to 1,000 times the size of more common small-molecule drugs. For example, aspirin, part of a common category of medicine known as small-molecule drugs, is made of up only 21 atoms. While the biologic drug Enbrel, which is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and plaque psoriasis, consists of more than 20,000 atoms.

**Q.4) 'Garole, Malpura, Patanwadi' breed refers to -**

- a) Cow
- b) Buffalo
- c) Sheep
- d) Goat

**Q.4) Solution (c)**

All the above mentioned breeds describe sheep breeds. Other breeds are provided in table below.

Wool	Quality	State
Lohi	Superior quality wool	Rajasthan, Punjab
Rampur bushair.	Brown fleece	UP & Himanchal Pradesh
Patanwadi.	Hosiery material wool.	Gujarat
Marwari	Coarse wool	Gujarat

**Q.5) Logistics Performance Index is released by**

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) United Nations Development Programme
- c) World Trade Organisation
- d) World Bank

**Q.5) Solution (d)**

The Logistics Performance Index is an interactive benchmarking tool created to help countries identify the challenges and opportunities they face in their performance on trade logistics and what they can do to improve their performance. The LPI is based on a worldwide survey of operators on the ground (global freight forwarders and express

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carriers), providing feedback on the logistics “friendliness” of the countries in which they operate and those with which they trade. It is published by World Bank.

