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Q.1) Which of the following is/are correct about Solid Wastes Treatment methodologies?

1. Composting is a process where microorganisms decompose degradable waste into humus.
2. Incineration is a process of combustion in absence of oxygen or the material burnt in controlled atmosphere of oxygen.
3. Pyrolysis is a process where huge amount of wastes are burnt in blast furnaces at high temperature.

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.1) Solution (b)

pyrolysis	Pyrolysis is a process of combustion in absence of oxygen or the material burnt in controlled atmosphere of oxygen. It is better than incineration. Gas and liquid thus produced can be used as fuels
Incineration	Incineration is a waste treatment technology, which includes the combustion of waste for recovering energy, in huge blast furnaces. Incineration coupled with high temperature waste treatments are recognized as thermal treatments
Composting	Composting is a easy and natural bio- degradation process that takes organic wastes i.e. remains of plants and garden and kitchen waste and turns into nutrient rich food for your plants. Composting, normally used for organic farming, occurs by allowing organic materials to sit in one place for months until microbes decompose it.

Q.2) With reference to keystone species, consider the following statements:

1. A keystone species exhibits disproportionately large effect on its environment relative to its abundance.
2. The Keystone species is always a predator.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

A keystone species is an organism that helps define an entire ecosystem. Without its keystone species, the ecosystem would be dramatically different or cease to exist altogether.


A keystone species is often, but not always, a predator. Just a few predators can control the distribution and population of large numbers of prey species. **Herbivores can also be keystone species.** Their consumption of plants helps control the physical and biological aspects of an

ecosystem for example elephants.


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Q.3) Consider the following statements about keystone mutualists:

1. Keystone mutualists are two or more species that engage in mutually beneficial interactions
2. A change in one species would not impact the other, and change the entire ecosystem
3. Pollinators are often keystone mutualists

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Keystone mutualists are two or more species that engage in mutually beneficial interactions. A change in one species **would impact the other, and change the entire ecosystem**. Keystone mutualists are often pollinators, such as bees. Pollinators often maintain gene flow and dispersal throughout widespread ecosystems.

Q.4) What is meant by the term foundation species?

- a) It is a single species on which many other species depend
- b) It is a species that plays a major role in creating or maintaining a habitat
- c) It is the organism that is very sensitive to environmental changes in its ecosystem
- d) This are the species that acts as a symbol for an environmental habitat

Q.4) Solution (b)

Option-A	Umbrella species	Umbrella species are often conflated with keystone species. Both terms describe a single species on which many other species depend. The key distinction between umbrella species and keystone species is that the value of an umbrella species is tied to its geographic species range.
Option-B	Foundation	Foundation species are the one which play a major role

	species	in creating or maintaining a habitat
Option-C	Indicator species	An indicator species describes an organism that is very sensitive to environmental changes in its ecosystem.
Option-D	Flagship species	A flagship species acts as a symbol for an environmental habitat, movement, campaign, or issue. They can be mascots for entire ecosystems.

Q.5) Which of the following is/are known as criteria pollutants?

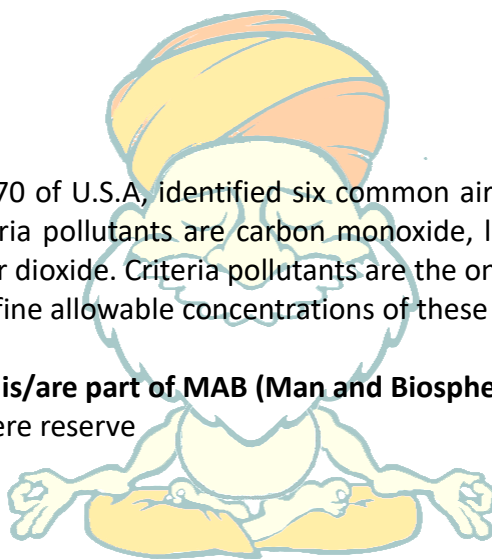
1. Carbon dioxide
2. Sulphur dioxide
3. Ozone
4. Nitrogen dioxide

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

The Clean Air Act (CAA) -1970 of U.S.A, identified six common air pollutants of concern, called criteria pollutants. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. Criteria pollutants are the only air pollutants with national air quality standards that define allowable concentrations of these substances in ambient air.



Q.6) Which of the following is/are part of MAB (Man and Biosphere) Project in India

1. Pachmarhi Biosphere reserve
2. Manas resrve
3. Dibru-Saikhowa
4. Nokrek

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

Biosphere Reserves in UNESCO MAB list	Location	Year
Nilgiri	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka	2000
Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu	2001
Sunderbans	West Bengal	2001
Nanda Devi	Uttarakhand	2004

Nokrek	Meghalaya	2009
Panchmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	2009
Similipal	Orissa	2009
Achnakmar-Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh	2012
Great Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	
Agasthyamala	Tamil Nadu	2016
Khangchendzonga	Sikkim	2018

Q.7) Consider the following in regard to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):

1. The National Tiger Conservation Authority is a non-statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
2. NTCA has mandate within the ambit of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
3. 'Project Tiger' is a Central sector Scheme of the under ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

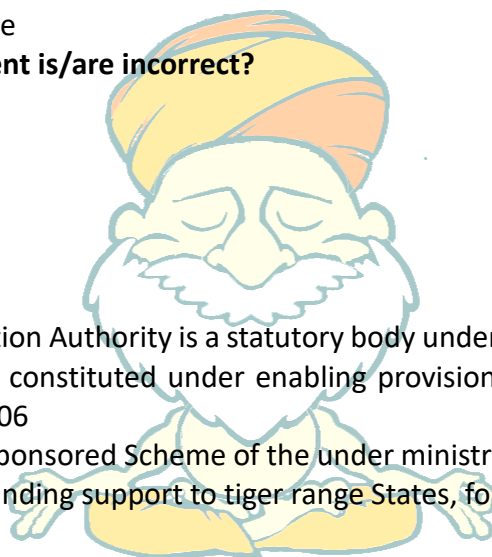
Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

The National Tiger Conservation Authority is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change constituted under enabling provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006

'Project Tiger' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the under ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, providing funding support to tiger range States, for in-situ conservation of tigers in designated tiger reserve



Q.8) Biodiversity includes all living beings at different levels. Consider the following statements about different levels of Biodiversity.

1. Genetic diversity is all the different genes contained in all individual plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms
2. Species diversity is all the different habitats, biological communities, and ecological processes, as well as variation within individual ecosystems
3. Ecosystem diversity is all the differences within and between populations of species, as well as between different species.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above.

Q.8) Solution (a)

Biodiversity includes all organisms, species, and populations; the genetic variation among these; and all their complex assemblages of communities and ecosystems.

- Genetic diversity is all the different genes contained in all individual plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms. It occurs within a species as well as between species.
- Species diversity is all the differences within and between populations of species, as well as between different species.
- Ecosystem diversity is all the different habitats, biological communities, and ecological processes, as well as variation within individual ecosystems

Q.9) Just as there are many different ways to define biodiversity, there are many different measures of biodiversity. Consider the following pairs:

1. Alpha-diversity: Concerned with species richness and involves counting the number of individuals or even families – in a given area.
2. Beta- diversity: Estimates the total biodiversity within an entire region.
3. Gamma- diversity: Describing changes in biodiversity within or between ecosystems

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.9) Solution (a)

Alpha-diversity- Measuring the diversity of a species generally incorporates estimates of “richness.” Also referred to as alpha-diversity, species richness is a common way of measuring biodiversity and involves counting the number of individuals – or even families – in a given area.

Beta-diversity - At the ecosystem-level, measures of biodiversity are often used to compare two ecosystems or to determine changes over time in a given region. Describing changes in biodiversity within or between ecosystems is called beta-diversity

Gamma-diversity - Gamma-diversity, on the other hand, estimates the total biodiversity within an entire region. To arrive at a total estimate, researchers may set up sample plots around the region and count all species within the plots.

Q.10) The loss of biodiversity is a significant issue for scientists and policy-makers. What are the threats to Biodiversity?

1. Habitat loss and destruction
2. Alterations in ecosystem composition
3. Introduction of exotic (non-native) species
4. pollution and contamination
5. Global climate change

Choose correct option from below:

- a) 1 and 2 only

- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

Q.10) Solution (d)

Species are becoming extinct at the fastest rate known in geological history and most of these extinctions have been tied to human activity.

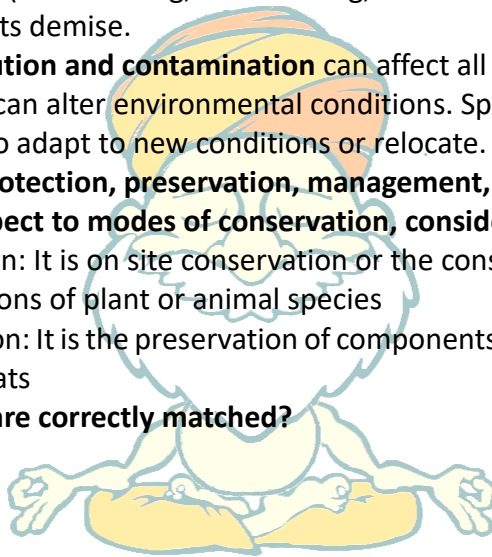
1. **Habitat loss and destruction**, usually as a direct result of human activity and population growth, is a major force in the loss of species, populations, and ecosystems.
2. **Alterations in ecosystem composition**, such as the loss or decline of a species, can lead to a loss of biodiversity.
3. **The introduction of exotic (non-native) species** can disrupt entire ecosystems and impact populations of native plants or animals. These invaders can adversely affect native species by eating them, infecting them, competing with them, or mating with them.
4. The **over-exploitation** (over-hunting, over-fishing, or over-collecting) of a species or population can lead to its demise.
5. Human-generated **pollution and contamination** can affect all levels of biodiversity.
6. **Global climate change** can alter environmental conditions. Species and populations may be lost if they are unable to adapt to new conditions or relocate.

Q.11) Conservation is the protection, preservation, management, or restoration of wildlife and natural resources. With respect to modes of conservation, consider the following pairs:

1. In-situ Conservation: It is on site conservation or the conservation of genetic resources in natural populations of plant or animal species
2. Ex-Situ Conservation: It is the preservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats

Which of the above pair is/are correctly matched?

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

**Q.11) Solution (c)**

In-situ conservation is on site conservation or the conservation of genetic resources in natural populations of plant or animal species, such as forest genetic resources in natural populations of tree species. This includes- wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves.

Ex-situ conservation is the preservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats. This involves conservation of genetic resources, as well as wild and cultivated or species, and draws on a diverse body of techniques and facilities. Such strategies include establishment of botanical gardens, zoos, conservation strands and gene, pollen seed, seedling, tissue culture and DNA banks.

Q.12) Which of the following are protected under Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972?

1. Tortoise

2. Snakes
3. Elephants
4. Tigers

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

All the above given animals are protected under the act.

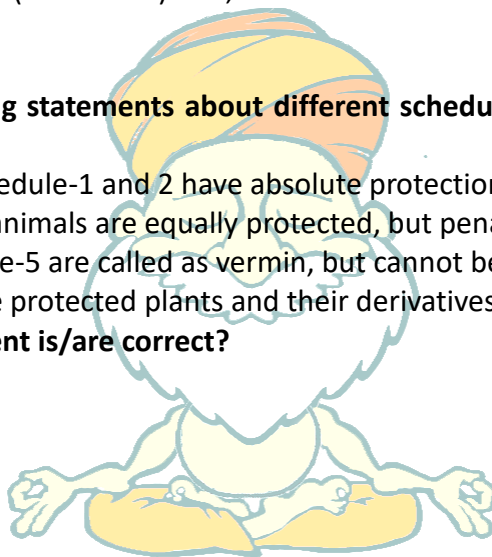
There are 909 entries of taxa (including species, genus, families, orders and classes) of animals, birds and plants in the various Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The names of protected species of animals, birds and plants in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 mentioned at Schedule 1 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is available on the Ministry's website – www.moef.nic.in.

Q.13) Consider the following statements about different schedules under wildlife protection act-1972 (WPA)

1. Animals under schedule-1 and 2 have absolute protection
2. Schedule-3 and 4 animals are equally protected, but penalties are lower
3. Animals in schedule-5 are called as vermin, but cannot be hunted
4. Schedule-6 include protected plants and their derivatives

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 4only
- b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) None of the above



Q.13) Solution (c)

Statement-1 : correct	Statement-2: correct	Statement-3: incorrect	Statement-4: correct
Schedule I and part II of Schedule II provide absolute protection and offences under these are prescribed the highest penalties.	The penalties for Schedule III and Schedule IV are less and these animals are protected.	Schedule V includes the animals which may be hunted. These are Common crow , Fruit bats, Mice & Rats	Schedule VI contains the plants, which are prohibited from cultivation and planting

Q.14) Which of the following statements is/ are correct about Biosphere Reserve?

1. The entire Biosphere Reserve prohibits the entry of humans
2. Neither existing National Park nor Wildlife Sanctuary can be part of Biosphere Reserve.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

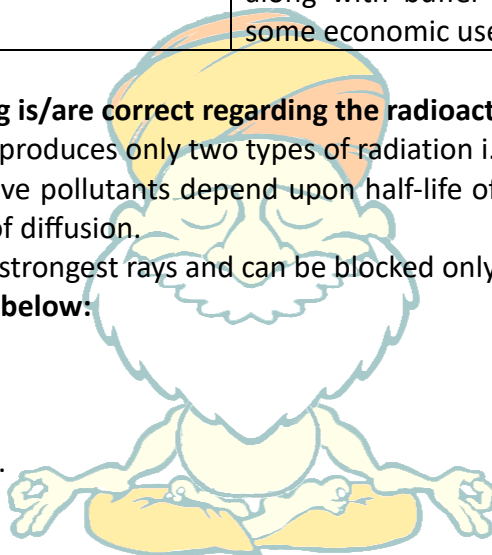
Statement-1: incorrect	Statement-2: incorrect
The transition area is the part of the reserve where the greatest activity is allowed, fostering economic and human development that is socio- culturally and ecologically sustainable	The Indian government has established 18 Biosphere Reserves of India, which protect larger areas of natural habitat (than a National Park or Wildlife Sanctuary). Biosphere Reserves of India often include one or more National Parks or sanctuaries, along with buffer zones that are open to some economic uses

Q.15) Which of the following is/are correct regarding the radioactive wastes?

1. Radioactive waste produces only two types of radiation i.e. alpha and beta rays
2. Effects of radioactive pollutants depend upon half-life of the matter, energy releasing capacity and rate of diffusion.
3. Alpha rays are the strongest rays and can be blocked only through thick concrete.

Choose correct option from below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) None of the above.



Q.15) Solution (b)

Statement-1: incorrect	Statement-2: correct	Statement-3: incorrect
Ionising radiation takes a few forms: Alpha, beta, and neutron particles, and gamma and X-rays.	Effects of radioactive pollutants depend upon half-life of the matter, energy releasing capacity and rate of diffusion. Lower the half-life, higher will be the rate of radiation. Energy releasing capacity and rate of diffusion directly increases rate of radiation	Gamma rays are the strongest rays and can be blocked only through thick concrete.

Q.16) Man-animal conflicts are increasing and leading to loss of animals at rapid pace. The causes for increased conflict are?

1. Land use change
2. Increased access in natural reserves
3. Habitat fragmentation
4. Livestock grazing and agri activities near conservation reserves

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

The human population growth and expansion, habitat degradation and fragmentation, land use transformation and increasing densities of livestock grazing in protected areas are considered as major causes of man-carnivore conflicts.

Q.17) Consider the following statements about the newly notified Solid Waste Management Rules:

1. The responsibility of segregation lies on the waste collector.
2. These rules only apply to municipal areas and exclude SEZs and defence establishments

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

Statement-1: incorrect	Statement-2: incorrect
The Rules are now applicable beyond Municipal areas and extend to urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbase, Port and harbour, defence establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organizations, places of pilgrims, religious & historical importance.	The onus of segregation lies on the generators. Responsibilities of Generators have been introduced to segregate waste in to three streams, Wet (Biodegradable), Dry (Plastic, Paper, metal, wood, etc.) and domestic hazardous waste.

Q.18) Consider the following statements about protected area network (PAN) in India.

1. In Sanctuary is Certain rights of people living inside the Sanctuary could be permitted
2. In national parks, No rights of people are allowed
3. The rights of people living inside a Conservation Reserve are affected.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only

- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above.

Q.18) Solution (b)

Sanctuary	National parks	Conservation reserve
The Sanctuary is declared for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment. Certain rights of people living inside the Sanctuary could be permitted.	The difference between a Sanctuary and a National Park mainly lies in the vesting of rights of people living inside. Unlike a Sanctuary, where certain rights can be allowed, in a National Park, no rights are allowed.	Conservation Reserves can be declared by the State Governments in any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and Sanctuaries. The rights of people living inside a Conservation Reserve are not affected.

Q.19) The ministry of Environment, forest and climate change is nodal agency of the following:

1. International centre for integrated mountain development.
2. Global environment facility
3. Economic and social council for Asia and Pacific

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

Explanation: The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the nodal agency in the central government for overseeing the implementation of India's environment and forest policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources. It is nodal agency for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Ministry also coordinates with multilateral bodies, such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and regional bodies such as Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP).

Q.20) India recently conducted elephant census. In this context consider the following statements:

1. Project elephant was launched in 1991-92 to protect elephants, Habitats and corridors.
2. India agreed on points of action for trans-boundary conservation of elephants with Bangladesh.

3. Elephant population increased by 5% from census-2012 to census-2017

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- All of the above

Q.20) Solution (b)

Statement-1: correct	Statement-2: correct	Statement-3: incorrect
Project Elephant (PE) was launched by the Government of India in 1991-92 as a centrally sponsored scheme with the objectives to protect elephants, their habitat and corridors; to address issues of man-animal conflict; and welfare of domesticated elephants	Indian government also Agreed Points of Action on Trans-Boundary Conservation of Elephants by India and Bangladesh and a document titled 'Right of Passage' on elephant corridors in India. A compilation, 'Glimpses of Initiatives Taken for Elephant Conservation in India (2012-2017)' based on Parliamentary Questions and Replies' by ENVIS Centre, WWF-India and the Project Elephant Division, MoEF&CC, was also released.	The union environment ministry released the result of the Elephant Census 2017, which pegged their population at 27, 312 across 23 states. The population has decreased by about 3,000, compared to last census in 2012.

Q.21) According to Greenpeace India report, India is the largest emitter of Sulphur dioxide in the world. Consider the following statements:

- More than 15 % of all the anthropogenic SO₂ hotspots are in India, as detected by the NASA OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument) satellite.
- Majority of emission is because of coal burning
- Deadline for the installation of flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) in power plants has been extended from 2017 to 2025.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- None of the above

Q.21) Solution (a)

A new report by Greenpeace India shows, India is the largest emitter of sulphur dioxide in the world. The report also includes NASA's data on the largest point sources of sulphur dioxide.

- More than 15% of all the anthropogenic SO₂ hotspots are in India, as detected by the NASA OMI (Ozone Monitoring Instrument) satellite.
- Almost all of these emissions are because of coal-burning.
- To combat pollution levels, the MoEFCC introduced SO₂ emission limits for coal-fired power plants in 2015.
- But the deadline for the installation of flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD) in power plants **has been extended from 2017 to 2022.**

Q.22) As India grows and urbanizes, its water bodies are getting toxic. Which of the below statement is/are correct with respect to water pollution in India.

1. It's estimated that around 70% of surface water in India is unfit for consumption.
2. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), non- statutory organization is entrusted with the responsibility of water pollution control
3. Increased Water pollution can reduce agricultural productivity and the GDP growth of India

Choose the correct option from below:

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

Statement-1: correct	Statement-3: correct	Statement-2: incorrect
It's estimated that around 70% of surface water in India is unfit for consumption. Every day, almost 40 million litres of wastewater enters rivers and other water bodies with only a tiny fraction adequately treated.	A recent World Bank report suggests that such a release of pollution upstream lowers economic growth in downstream areas, reducing GDP growth in these regions by up to a third. Another study estimates that being downstream of polluted stretches in India is associated with a 9% reduction in agricultural revenues and a 16% drop in downstream agricultural yields.	CPCB is statutory body. Principal Functions of the CPCB, as spelt out in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (i) to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and (ii) to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

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Q.23) Consider the following statements with reference to The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

1. FRA act, address the livelihood security of the people, as well as addresses conservation and management governance in India
2. FRA act recognises Community Rights or rights over common property resources of the communities but not individual rights.
3. FRA secures Right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above.

Q.23) Solution (c)

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is a result of the protracted struggle by the marginal and tribal communities of our country to assert their rights over the forestland over which they were traditionally dependent.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACT: For the first time Forest Rights Act recognises and secures

- Community Rights or rights over common property resources of the communities in **addition to their individual rights**
- Rights in and over disputed land Rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation, un-surveyed villages and other villages in forests into revenue villages
- Right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which the communities have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.
- Right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity
- Rights of displaced communities

- Rights over developmental activities

Q.24) With reference to the Woods in Good Campaign, consider the following statements:

1. It is to strengthen capacity for REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) implementation in India.
2. It is the initiative of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

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

Q.24) Solution (d)

The Union Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has launched “Wood is Good” Campaign under Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-Plus).

It was launched on sidelines of two-day conference on “Sustainable landscapes and forest ecosystems: Theory to Practice” in New Delhi.

The purpose of campaign is to promote wood as climate-friendly resource and substitute to materials like steel and plastic as it is carbon neutral unlike others materials which leave carbon footprint in their production.

Q.25) The IPCC has released its Special Report titled “Global Warming of 1.5°C”. Consider the following statements with reference to the report:

1. Human- induced global warming in 2017 has already reached 2°C above pre-industrial levels
2. Coral reefs would decline by 70-90 percent with global warming of 1.5°C, whereas virtually all (> 99 percent) would be lost with 2°C.
3. Oceans have absorbed 90% of the anthropogenic temperature rise.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

Key findings of the Report:

1. Present global warming status: Human- induced global warming in 2017 has already reached 1°C above pre-industrial levels;
2. Impacts of global warming at 1.5°C: World would witness greater sea level rise, increased precipitation and higher frequency of droughts and floods, hotter days and heatwaves, more intense tropical cyclones, and increased ocean acidification and salinity.
3. Coral reefs would decline by 70-90 percent with global warming of 1.5°C, whereas virtually all (> 99 percent) would be lost with 2°C

4. According to IPCC Fifth Report, world's oceans have absorbed 90% of the temperature rise caused by man-made carbon emissions, while only 1% in the atmosphere

Q.26) With reference to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Consider the following statements:

1. Adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996, it is the only internationally legally non-binding framework set up to address the problem of desertification
2. 2020 to 2030 has been declared as United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.26) Solution (d)

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):

1. Adopted in 1994 and entered into force in 1996, it is the **only internationally legally binding framework** set up to address the problem of desertification.
2. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands.
3. UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework has been launched to improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation and to improve the living conditions of affected populations.
4. **2010 to 2020 has been declared as United Nations Decade** for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification

Q.27) The conventions under Global environment financial mechanism includes:

1. Minamata convention
2. Montreal protocol
3. The Rotterdam Convention
4. UNCBD
5. UNCCD

Choose correct option from below:

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3, 4 and 5
- d) All of the above

Q.27) Solution (d)

Environmental Conventions under GEF financial mechanism:

- Convention on Bio diversity (CBD)

- Convention to combat desertification (UNCCD)
- Framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Minamata Convention
- Montreal Protocol (provides support)
- Basel and the Rotterdam conventions

Q.28) Consider the following statements with respect to Indian Rhino Vision (IRV) 2020:

1. Launched in 2005, with the Assam Forest Department, the Bodoland Territorial Council, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
2. Indian Rhino Vision 2020 is an ambitious effort to attain a wild population of at least 5,000 greater one-horned rhinos spread over seven protected areas in the Indian state of Assam by the year 2020.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.28) Solution (a)

Launched in 2005, Indian Rhino Vision 2020 is an ambitious effort to attain a wild population of **at least 3,000 greater one-horned rhinos** spread over seven protected areas in the Indian state of Assam by the year 2020.

IRF has partnered with the Assam Forest Department, the Bodoland Territorial Council, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the US Fish & Wildlife Service to address the threats facing Indian rhinos. moving rhinos from overcrowded areas, like Kaziranga National Park and Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary, to other protected areas where they can breed. Along with continuing strict protection and community engagement, spreading Indian rhinos out among more protected areas will create a larger, safer, and **more stable population.**

Q.29) Consider the following statements about Green climate fund:

1. It was set up by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015
2. GCF has a crucial role in serving the Paris Agreement, supporting the goal of keeping average global temperature rise well below 2 degrees C
3. GCF launched its initial resource mobilisation in 2014, and rapidly gathered pledges worth USD 10.3 billion.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.29) Solution (c)

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest dedicated fund helping developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change. It was set up by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) in **2010**. GCF has a crucial role in serving the Paris Agreement, supporting the goal of keeping average global temperature rise well below 2 degrees C. It does this by channelling climate finance to developing countries, which have joined other nations in committing to climate action.

GCF launched its initial resource mobilisation in 2014, and rapidly gathered pledges worth USD 10.3 billion. These funds come mainly from developed countries, but also from some developing countries, regions, and one city.

Q.30) Consider the following statements:

1. World Wide Fund for Nature is working for the reduction of humanity's footprint on environment.
2. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international governmental organization.
3. The living planet report is published every year by World Wide Fund for Nature.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) All of the above.

Q.30) Solution (a)

- WWF is an international non-governmental organization founded in 1961.
- It is working in the field of the wilderness preservation, reduce the most pressing threats to the diversity of life on Earth and the reduction of humanity's footprint on the environment.
- Living planet report is published every two years by wwf.

Q.31) Consider the following statements about Energy Conservation Building Code 2017:

1. It is developed by ministry of power and Bureau of energy efficiency
2. It aims to achieve energy neutrality in commercial buildings only
3. Energy Conservation Act 2001 provides legal framework and institutional set- up for energy efficiency policy, including Energy Conservation Building Code.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.31) Solution (d)

Energy Conservation Act 2001 provides legal framework and institutional set- up for energy efficiency policy, including Energy Conservation Building Code

- Applies to new commercial buildings with a connected load of 100 kW & more or contract demand of 120 kVA or more;
- Introduces passive design features such as daylight requirements and shading provisions;
- Introduces provisions of installing Renewable Energy Systems;
- Sets minimum energy efficiency standards for design and construction;
- Encourages energy efficient design or retrofit of buildings;
- Pathway toward Near Zero Energy Buildings

ECBC 2017 sets three Tiers of Building Energy Performance:

1. ECBC (requires 25% less energy than typical building);
2. ECBC+ (requires 35% less energy than typical building);
3. Super ECBC (requires 50% less energy than typical building).

The updated version of ECBC provides current as well as futuristic advancements in building technology to further reduce building energy consumption and promote low-carbon growth.

Q.32) Match the following pairs:

1. Ramsar convention: Conservation of wetlands
2. Bonn Convention: Conservation of migratory species
3. Vienna convention: protection of ozone layer
4. Cartegena protocol: related to trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste
5. Basel convention: safe handling of living modified organisms

Which of the above is/are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.32) Solution (c)

Many conventions, protocols and programmes are initiated by many world organizations for conservation of environment.

Ramsar convention:	The Convention on Wetlands, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. By UNESCO
Bonn Convention:	The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals aims to “conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.”
Vienna convention:	The convention was adopted on 22nd March, 1985 by the conference of The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer is a Multilateral Environmental Agreement.
Cartegena protocol:	The main objective of the Protocol is to ensure safe transfer. Handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use

	biological diversity, taking into account risk to human health.
Basel convention:	The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Q.33) Government of India has launched many conservation efforts to save Biodiversity. Arrange the following projects in ascending order:

1. Project Tiger
2. Project Elephant
3. Project Cheetah
4. Indian Bustard conservation plan

Choose correct option from below:

- a) 1-3-2-4
- b) 2-1-3-4
- c) 1-2-3-4
- d) 4-1-3-2

Q.33) Solution (c)

Project Tiger (1973): It's a centrally Sponsored Scheme for in-situ conservation of wild tigers in designated tiger reserves

Project Cheetah: Launched In 2009 and Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary (MP) and Shahgarh area in Rajasthan were identified as other two sites for cheetah reintroduction plan

Project Elephant: It was launched in the year 1992 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. To protect elephants, their habitat & corridors; to address issues of man-animal conflict and welfare of captive elephants.

Indian Bustard conservation: Union Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) prepared a species recovery programme for the Great Indian Bustard in **January 2018**.

Q.34) EnviStats India report is released by:

- a) Ministry of Environment, forest and climate change.
- b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- c) IUCN
- d) CITES

Q.34) Solution (b)

EnviStats India 2019 report by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), revealed that India's economic growth took a toll on its natural assets like forests, food and clean air.

The average growth rate of gross state domestic product (GSDP) during 2005-15 for almost all the states was around 7-8 per cent but 11 states registered a decline in their natural capital.

Q.35) Consider the following statements about Biodiversity Act (BDA), 2002:

1. Main objective is conservation, sustainable use and Benefit sharing.
2. Under BDA-2002, a company is required to share 0.5 per cent of its sales post taxes if

its annual turnover is above Rs 10 crore.

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.35) Solution (a)

Biodiversity Act (BDA), 2002:

India being a signatory to CBD, enacted the Biodiversity Act in 2002, with three main objectives:

- Conservation of biological diversity.
- Sustainable use of its components.
- Equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

Act recognises the role and participation needs of ILCs in conserving the biological resources. Under it, a company is required to share **0.5 per cent** of its sales post taxes if its annual turnover is above **Rs 3 crore**.

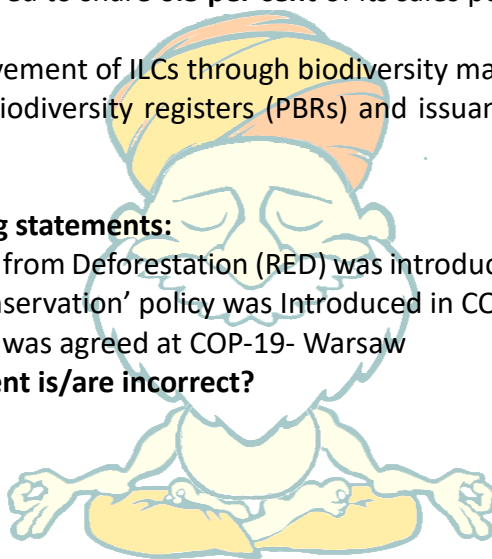
It also provides for the involvement of ILCs through biodiversity management committee (BMCs) in preparation of people's biodiversity registers (PBRs) and issuance of mutually agreed terms (MAT)

Q.36) Consider the following statements:

1. Reducing Emission from Deforestation (RED) was introduced by India at COP-12-Nairobi
2. 'Compensated Conservation' policy was Introduced in COP-11, montreal
3. REDD+ framework was agreed at COP-19- Warsaw

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 4 only
- All of the above.



Q.36) Solution (b)

COP 11, 2005 at Montreal	Coalition of 9 rainforest nations sought attention to growing threat of deforestation and introduced concept of Reducing Emission from Deforestation (RED)
COP 12, 2006 at Nairobi	'Compensated Conservation' policy introduced by India intended to compensate countries for maintaining and increasing carbon pools of their forests.
COP 13, 2007 at Bali	'Compensated Conservation' policy approach finally recognized
COP 16, 2010 at Cancun	Official entry of REDD as a UNFCCC- enabled mitigation mechanism

COP 19, 2013 at Warsaw

It agreed on Warsaw REDD+ framework

Q.37) protection of plant varieties and farmers' rights (ppv&fr) act, 2001 Aims at:

1. Recognize and protect the rights of farmers and breeders also
2. To accelerate agricultural development in the country
3. Facilitate the growth of seed industry in the country


Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.37) Solution (d)

PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES AND FARMERS' RIGHTS (PPV&FR) ACT, 2001 Objective:

- To recognize and protect the rights of farmers in respect of their contributions made at any time in conserving, improving and making available plant genetic resources for the development of new plant varieties.
- To accelerate agricultural development in the country, protect plant breeders' rights; stimulate investment for research and development both in public & private sector for the development new of plant varieties.
- Facilitate the growth of seed industry in the country, to ensure the availability of high-quality seeds and planting material to the farmers



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Q.38) Consider the following:

1. In colonial model of conservation, human presence is taken as threat to nature and denies indigenous peoples' rights and provoked long-term social conflict.
2. Cultural model of Conservation respect the rights of indigenous peoples and other bearers of "traditional knowledge" and prevents social conflicts.
3. World Network of Biosphere Reserve (WNBR) resolution provides international recognition to cultural model of conservation.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

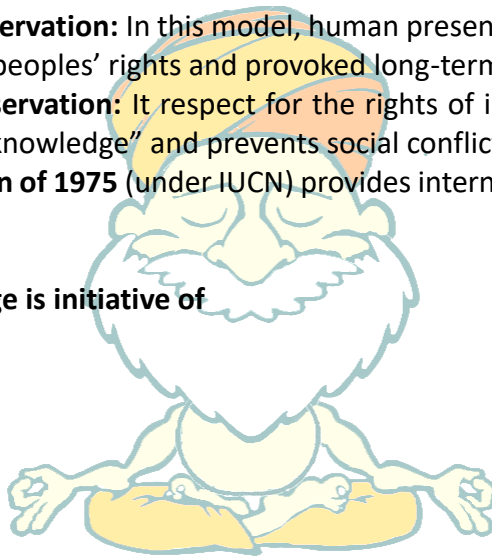
- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.38) Solution (b)

- **Colonial Model of Conservation:** In this model, human presence is taken as threat to nature and denies indigenous peoples' rights and provoked long-term social conflict.
- **Cultural model of Conservation:** It respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and other bearers of "traditional knowledge" and prevents social conflicts.
- **The Kinshasa Resolution of 1975** (under IUCN) provides international recognition to cultural model of conservation.

Q.39) Momentum for Change is initiative of

- a) UNFCCC
- b) IUCN
- c) CITES
- d) World Bank



Q.39) Solution (a)

Momentum for Change is an initiative spearheaded by the UN Climate Change secretariat to shine a light on the enormous groundswell of activities underway across the globe that are moving the world toward a highly resilient, low-carbon future. Momentum for Change recognizes innovative and transformative solutions that address both climate change and wider economic, social and environmental challenges.

Q.40) Consider the following statements:

1. The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been launched in 2016-17
2. NBM aims to increase the area under bamboo plantation in forest - Government and private lands.
3. NBM aims to promote product development keeping in view market demand

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only

- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.40) Solution (b)

The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been **launched in 2018-19** to focus on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector and link growers with markets. Major objectives of the Mission are:

- To increase the area under bamboo plantation in **non -forest** Government and private lands to supplement farm income and contribute towards resilience to climate change as well as availability of quality raw material for industries.
- To improve post-harvest management through establishment of innovative primary processing units near the source of production, primary treatment and seasoning plants, preservation technologies and market infrastructure.
- To promote product development keeping in view market demand, by assisting R&D, entrepreneurship & business models at micro, small and medium levels and feed bigger industry.
- To rejuvenate the under developed bamboo industry in India.
- To promote skill development, capacity building, awareness generation for development of bamboo sector from production to market demand.
- To re-align efforts so as to reduce dependency on import of bamboo and bamboo products by way of improved productivity and suitability of domestic raw material for industry, so as to enhance income of the primary producers.

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