

Q: Consider the following statement regarding World Wetlands Day:

1. It is observed on 2nd February every year.
2. India is a party to the Convention since 1982.
3. India has the third largest network of Ramsar Sites in Asia.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: a

Explanation:

- World Wetlands Day is observed on 2nd February every year worldwide to commemorate the signing of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance in 1971.
- India is a party to the Convention since 1982 and has so far declared 75 wetlands as Ramsar sites covering 23 states and Union Territories.
- India has the largest network of Ramsar Sites in Asia, making these sites a critical ecological network for the conservation of global biological diversity and supporting human well-being.

Q: IIT Ropar has developed an innovative green technology air nano bubble. Consider the following statement:

1. The technology is based on nano bubbles of nitrogen and hydrogen.
2. These bubbles are of a size equivalent to 1/10000th times of human hair.
3. Water after processing with a nano bubble machine can be reused.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: b

Explanation:

- The technology is based on nano bubbles of air and ozone. The bubbles are hydrophobic in nature therefore, interact better than water with the fabric and distribute chemicals and dyes in the fabric much more efficiently than just water.
- These bubbles are of a size equivalent to 1/10000th times of human hair. Ozone nano bubbles efficiently remove extra dye during fabric wash and degrade the dye in the water.
- Besides saving water consumption, water after processing with a nano bubble machine can be reused. Nano bubble serves as a carrier for the processing chemical and reduces the extra chemical required.

Q: Consider the following statement regarding Great Indian Bustard (GIB):

1. It is India's most critically endangered bird.
2. It is considered the flagship grassland species.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: c

Explanation:

- The Great Indian Bustard (GIB), the State bird of Rajasthan, is considered India's most critically endangered bird.

- It is considered the flagship grassland species, representing the health of the grassland ecology.
- Its population is confined mostly to Rajasthan and Gujarat. Small populations occur in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Q: Consider the following statement:

1. Water and food security.
2. Conservation of species of local, national and international significance.
3. Recognition, conservation and celebration of cultural heritage.

Which among the above statement is supported under Mission Sahbhagita?

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

Ans: d

Explanation:

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) launched Mission Sahbhagita in 2022 with a mission of ‘a healthy and effectively managed network of 75 wetlands of national and international significance which support

- water and food security;
- buffer from floods, droughts, cyclones and other extreme events;
- employment generation;
- conservation of species of local, national and international significance;
- climate change mitigation and adaptation actions; and
- recognition, conservation and celebration of cultural heritage.

Q: Consider the following statement:

1. The Global Mangrove Alliance releases the ‘State of World Mangroves 2022’ report.
2. Mangroves in India are distributed across nine States and three Union Territories.
3. Odisha is having the highest mangrove cover.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Ans: a

Explanation:

- The ‘State of World Mangroves 2022’ report by the Global Mangrove Alliance puts the total mangrove cover of the world at 1,47,000 sq km (14.7 million hectares).
- India has about 4,992 sq km (0.49 million hectares) of mangroves, according to the Indian State of Forest Report (IFSR) 2021.
- Mangroves in India are distributed across nine States and three Union Territories with West Bengal having the highest mangrove cover of 2,114 sq km.