

VARIOUS ACTS AND AGREEMENTS - FULL MIND MAP

Topic-wise | Hinglish | SSC / BPSC / BSSC / Railway

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1. Biological Diversity Act, BMC & NBA

- biodiversity Act Indian sansad dwara December, 2002 mein parit kiya gaya. February, 2003 mein rashtrapati ne ise svikriti di. [Q1]
- 'biodiversity Act' (Biodiversity Act) year 2002 mein parit kiya gaya. yeh India mein biotic diversity ke conservation aur traditional biotic resources aur jnyan ke use se paida labhon ke nyayasangat bantavare ke liye system ka pravadhan karta hai. [Q2]
- biodiversity management samitiyan (BMCs) biodiversity Act aur uske tahat banaye gaye related state niyamon ke pravadhanon ke tahat country bhar ke local nikayon mein gathit ki gayi hain. yeh Act 1992 ke biodiversity Convention (CBD), jiska India pakshakar hai, ke tahat India ki pratibaddhataon ko effect deta hai aur Act ke purpose CBD ke teen lakshyon ko pratibinbit karte hain - biotic diversity ka conservation, uske components ka sustainable use aur biotic resources aur unase related jnyan ke use se paida labhon ka nishpaksh aur nyayasangat bantavara. BMCs, CBD ke andar varta se bane nagoya Protocol (2010) ke uddeshyon ki prapti ki kunji hain, jo pakshakaron se yeh sunishchit karne ke liye upay karne ko kahata hai ki anuvanshik resources aur unase related traditional jnyan ke use se obtained labh parasparik roop se sahamat sharton par svadeshi aur local communities ko obtained hon. isliye statement 1 sahi hai. BMC apne kshetriy adhikar area mein ane wale areas se vyavasayik uddeshyon ke liye kisi biotic resources tak pahunchane ya use ekatr karne wale kisi bhi vyakti se sangrah shulk ke roop mein shulk laga sakti hai. [Q3]
- 2003, in Chennai - national biodiversity Authority (NBA) ki establishment biodiversity Act, 2002 ke tahat year 2003 mein ki gai. iska mukhyalay chennai, Tamil Nadu mein hai. [Q4]
- statement 1 sahi hai: biodiversity Act ki vyavastha NBA ko Indian bio resources aur unase jude traditional jnyan tak pahunch, labh-sajhedari aur durupayog/bio-dasyuta se protection se related work deti hai. statement 2 galat hai: anuvanshik roop se convert organisms ki bio-protection samiksha Environment (Protection) Act ki vyavastha ke tahat GEAC sahit bio-protection niyamak system dwara ki jati hai; NBA phasal-sanshodhan research ki seedhe monitoring nahi karata. statement 3 abhi sanshodhit kanun ke ke mutabik sahi nahi hai. 1 aprail 2024 se dhara 6 related vyaktiyon ke liye nirdisht bauddhik sanpada adhikar ke provide hone se pehle NBA ki svikriti ki vyavastha karti hai; dhara 7 ke tahat ane wale vyakti adhikar provide hone se pehle panjikan karte hain aur applied condition mein vyavasayikaran ke samay svikriti lete hain. isliye sanshodhit pravadhan yeh universal dava samarthit nahi karta ki IPR avedan dakhil karne se pehle hi NBA ki purv svikriti anivary hai. [Q5]

2. BirdLife International & IBA

- bardalaiph intaraneshanal non-sarakari conservation sangathanon ki global sajhedari hai, jo birds, unke avason aur global biodiversity ke conservation ka prayas karti hai. yeh 115 se zyada sajhedar sangathanon ke saath world ki sabse badi conservation organization sajhedari hai. yeh organization important bird aur biodiversity areas ki pahachan karta hai. ab tak isne aise 13000 se zyada areas ki pahachan ki hai. biodiversity hotspot ki avadharana british paryavaranavid norman mayars dwara pratipadit ki gayi thi. isliye statement 2 galat hai, jabki statement 1 aur 3 sahi hain. [Q6]
- bardalaiph intaraneshanal (BirdLife International) ne nagi bird Sanctuary site ko important bird aur biodiversity area (Important Bird and Biodiversity Area - IBA) ke roop mein recognition di hai. bardalaiph intaraneshanal non-sarakari sangathanon ki ek global sajhedari hai, jo birds aur unke avason ke conservation ke liye work karti hai. [Q7]

3. Biosafety Protocol

- bio protection par kartajena Protocol (Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety) ke pakshakaron ki pehli baithak (MOP-1) 23-27 February 2004 ko kualalanpur, maleshiya mein organized hui thi; isliye statement (a) galat hai. India ne kartajena Protocol par January 2001 mein hastakshar kiye aur 2003 mein uska anusamarthan kiya. yeh Protocol adhunik bio-technology se paida living sanshodhit organisms (Living Modified Organisms - LMOs) ke surakshit antaran, sanbhal aur use se biodiversity ki protection ke liye banaya gaya hai; isliye statement (b) galat hai. statement (c) sahi hai. sanyukt state amerika biodiversity Convention (CBD) ka pakshakar nahi hai aur isliye kartajena Protocol ka bhi pakshakar nahi hai; isliye statement (d) galat hai. [Q8]

4. Yasuni National Park Referendum

- ikvador ke agast 2023 ke janamat-sangrah mein matadataon ne yasuni National Park ke Ishpingo-Tambococha-Tiputini (ITT) area mein kachcha oil bhumigat hi rakhne ke paksh mein nirnay diya. yasuni amezan ke bahut zyada biodiversity-rich areas mein se ek hai aur UNESCO Biosphere Reserve bhi hai. [Q9]

5. TRAFFIC

- TRAFFIC ek svatantr non-sarakari organization hai, jiska purpose yeh sunishchit karna hai ki wild species ka vyapar legal aur sustainable ho aur nature ke conservation ke liye threat na bane. yeh United Nations environment program (UNEP) ka koi byuro nahi hai, isliye statement 1 galat hai. statement 2 TRAFFIC ke conservation-purpose ko sahi roop se vyakt karta hai. [Q10]

6. Ramsar Sites - Ecosystem Approach

- India Ramsar Convention ka pakshakar hai aur usane anek areas ko Ramsar site declared kiya hai taaki sabhi sthalon ka ecosystem approach se conservation kiya ja sake aur saath-saath unke sustainable use ki anumati di ja sake. [Q11]

7. International Biodiversity Agreements

- 1, 2 and 3 - food aur agriculture ke liye plants anuvanshik resources par international sandhi (International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - ITPGRFA) ko aam taur par international bij sandhi (International Seed Treaty) bhi kaha jata hai. yeh biodiversity Convention (Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD) ke uddeshyon ke anurup ek widespread international agreement hai. [Q12]

8. Centre for Biodiversity Policy and Law

- India government ne Norway government ke cooperation se national biodiversity Authority (NBA), chennai mein "centre ke liye biodiversity policy aur kanun (CEBPOL)" established kiya hai, taaki biodiversity nitiyon aur kanunon mein peshevar visheshajnyata developed ki ja sake aur capacity construction kiya ja sake.
[Q13]