

1. The officers and pound-keepers under the Cattle Trespass Act:
 - a) Can purchase any cattle directly
 - b) Can purchase any cattle indirectly
 - c) Cannot purchase any cattle directly
 - d) Cannot purchase any cattle directly or indirectly.

2. Under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, the pounds shall be under the control of
 - a) The village authority
 - b) The Magistrate of the District
 - c) Both (a) and (b) are true
 - d) Both (a) and (b) are false.

3. For damage caused to land or crops or public roads by pigs, the following persons will be penalized:
 - a) The owner, if damage is caused by his neglect
 - b) The keeper if damage is caused by his neglect
 - c) The owner if damage is caused not by his neglect
 - d) All the above

4. Complaint under the provision of the Cattle Trespass Act, shall be made
 - a) In writing
 - b) Verbally
 - c) Either in writing or verbal
 - d) None of the above.

5. Under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, any cattle damaging land or its produce may be impounded and sent to the :
 - a) Office of the District Cattle Officer
 - b) Office of the District Magistrate
 - c) Office of the Superintendent of Police
 - d) Pound of the village

6. Under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, the State Government may transfer certain functions to local authority and direct credit of surplus receipts to local fund, from time to time, by notification in the
 - a) Local newspaper
 - b) National newspaper
 - c) Official Gazette
 - d) Any one of the above.

7. X destroys fish by poisoning water, then he is:
 - a) Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees
 - b) Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees
 - c) Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, only if X admits to the offence
 - d) Not punishable if X has no motive to destroy fish by poisoning water.

8. A person uses dynamite or other explosive substance to catch or destroy fish in any water is punishable under the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, provided he has:
 - a) Knowledge that his action will cause the said offence
 - b) Intention to cause the said offence
 - c) Motive to cause the said offence
 - d) None of the above.

9. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, shall be read as supplemental to any other enactment for the time being in force relating to fisheries in the territories to which this Act extends. This is subject to the provision of
- The Specific Relief Act
 - The General Clauses Act
 - The Indian Fisheries Rules
 - None of the above.
10. Any Police-Officer may arrest any person which in his view committed an offence under section 4, 5 or 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 without an order from a Magistrate and without warrant:
- If the name and address of the are unknown to him
 - If the person declines to give his name and address
 - If there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address
 - All the above.
11. Who may suspend the operation of section 5 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897?
- The State Government by notification in the Official Gazette
 - The Central Government by notification in the State Gazette
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b).
12. The State Government may by notification declare a reserve forest as unreserved:
- For the whole portion
 - For only a portion
 - For only a limited period
 - Any of the above.
13. The power to pass an order admitting or rejecting the claim to rights of pasture or to forest produce in whole or in part, lies with the:
- Deputy Forest Officer
 - Forest Ranger
 - Forest Claims Officer
 - Forest Settlement Officer.
14. Forest Settlement Officer shall have the power:
- Similar to the one a criminal court has in the trial of an accused person.
 - Similar to the one a civil court has in the trial of suits.
 - To enter upon any land and reserve the same as forest land.
 - None of the above.
15. Government may not constitute a reserve forest in the manner provided under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 in:
- Any forest land or waste land.
 - Any forest land or waste land, which is the property of the Government.
 - Any forest land or waste land, over which the Government has proprietary rights.
 - Any forest land or waste land, to the whole or any part of the forest produce of which the Government is entitled.
16. Which is the most appropriate statement regarding claims relating to the practice of shifting cultivation under the Indian Forest Act, 1927?
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may permit the said practice.
 - The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may prohibit the said practice.
 - The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may permit or prohibit the said practice, subject to control, restriction and abolition by the State Government.
 - The Indian Forest Act, 1927 may permit or prohibit the said practice, subject to control, restriction and abolition by the Central Government.

17. Act(s) not punishable under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, include(s):
- Pasturing cattle or permitting cattle to trespass in a reserve forest.
 - Breaks up land for cultivation in a reserve forest.
 - Burning leaves which may not endanger a reserve forest.
 - Burning lime or charcoal in a reserve forest.
18. With the exception of those places notified by the Divisional Forest Officer, kindling of any fire upon any road or path adjoining or passing through a reserve or protected forest, though not forming a part of such forest, is:
- Allowed with the permission of Deputy Forest Officer
 - Allowed with the permission of Chief Conservator of Forest
 - Allowed if the road or path forms part of the reserve forest
 - prohibited
19. In which of the following matters the Deputy Commissioner need not render help?
- Forest Settlements
 - Grazing fees
 - Afforestation and deforestation
 - Dereserving a forest.
20. The power to grant or refuse a license for hunting or shooting lies:
- With the Chief Conservator of Forest if it is a transferred license
 - With the Chief Conservator of Forest at his discretion
 - With the Divisional Forest Officer if it is a transferred license
 - With the Divisional Forest Officer at his discretion
21. Under the Manipur Forest Rules, 1971, any person desirous of clearing any standing forest or grass land by fire within half a mile of any reserved or protected forest should not do the following:
- He shall not burn when a high wind is blowing
 - He shall give notice of his intention to burn at least one week before hand to the nearest local Forest Beat Office or the Forest Ranger Office under whose jurisdiction such land lies
 - He shall clear a fire-belt at least 30 ft. broad on that side of the area which he proposes to burn and which is nearest to the protected forest in such manner that no fire can spread across such belt
 - He shall clear a fire-belt at least 30 ft. broad on that side of the area which he proposes to burn and which is nearest to the protected forest in such manner that no fire can spread across such belt
22. A license granted under Rules 13 of the Manipur Forest Rules, 1971,
- Shall be transferable if the licensee permits
 - Shall be transferable if the Chief Conservator Forests permits
 - Shall be transferable if the Deputy Forest Officer permits
 - Shall not be transferable.
23. Who has the power to order the removal of any obstruction on the banks or in the channel or the closure of any diversion of any river used for the transport of forest produce?
- The Chief Conservator of Forest
 - The Deputy Commissioner
 - The Forest Officer
 - The Divisional Forest Officer.

24. Which of the following is not protected under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?
- Bandicoot rat
 - Gerbil
 - Squirrel
 - All the above.
25. 'Hunting' under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 includes
- Snaring
 - Damaging the eggs of birds or reptiles
 - Driving any wild animals for any of the purposes specified in section 16(a) of the Act
 - All the above.
26. The Chairman of the Steering Committee within the tiger range States under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, shall be:
- The Chief Minister
 - The Prime Minister
 - Minister in-charge of Wild Life
 - Chief Wild Life Warden.
27. The State Government may declare any area closed for hunting:
- On approval in writing without any notification
 - On oral approval without any notification
 - By notification for a specified period
 - By notification for an unspecified period
28. In which of the following Schedule of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, 'Salim Ali fruit bat' is included?
- Schedule I
 - Schedule II
 - Schedule III
 - Schedule IV.
29. The Central Government has power to declare an area as a sanctuary under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:
- If the State Government leases or transfers any area under its control to an employee of the Central Government
 - If the State Government leases or transfers any area under its control to the Chief Conservator of Forest
 - The State Government has no such power to lease or transfer
 - If the State Government leases or transfers any area under its control to the Central Government
30. A "person under disability" under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, does not include:
- A widow
 - A minor
 - A member of the armed forces of India
 - A blind person
31. Any transfer or partition of land made in contravention to Chapter XII under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, shall be
- Valid
 - Voidable
 - Void
 - None of the above.
32. Under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, a tehsil is placed under the charge of:
- Deputy Commissioner
 - Sub-divisional officer
 - Sub-deputy collector
 - Extra-assistant Commissioner.
33. Any person who occupies or continues to occupy any land belonging to Government without lawful authority shall be regarded as a
- Unlawful occupier
 - Unlawful owner
 - Trespasser
 - Thief.

34. Under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, the property of the Government does not include the following property not belonging to any person:
- Standing and flowing water
 - Public roads
 - Private roads
 - Bridges.
35. Under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, no appeal shall lie in the case of first appeal, after the expiry of:
- 15 days
 - 30 days
 - 60 days
 - 90 days.
36. When the Village Authority is unable to arrest an offender, they may apply to which authority for assistance:
- The Circle Officer
 - A Head Lambu
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above.
37. Heinous offences under the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947 does not include:
- Culpable Homicide
 - Grievous Hurt
 - Robbery
 - Simple Hurt.
38. Under the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947, criminal justice shall be administered by:
- The Court of the Village Authority
 - The Court of the Circle Authority
 - The Chief Court of Manipur
 - Any of the above.
39. A case before a Village Court may be instituted by a complaint made to:
- Any member of the Village Authority
 - All the members collectively of the Village Authority
 - The Chief Commissioner
 - None of the above.
40. The number of members required for the constitution of a Village Authority under the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Areas) Act, 1956, where the number of tax-paying houses in the village is more than one hundred and fifty, is:
- Ten members
 - Twelve members
 - Fifteen members
 - Twenty members.
41. Whenever a Village Authority is constituted for a village, the Chief Commissioner may appoint some members of the Village Authority to be a Village Court. The number of such member(s) should be:
- At least one
 - At least two
 - At least three
 - At least four.
42. Power to remove members of Village Authorities under the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Areas) Act, 1956, lies with:
- The Chairman
 - The Deputy Commissioner
 - The Khulakpa
 - The Village Authority.
43. In which of the following matters courts do not have power to grant injunction under the Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Areas) Act, 1956?
- In election matters
 - In removal of members from Village Authorities
 - In dismissal of case for default
 - None of the above.

44. Under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, no reconnaissance, prospecting and mining operations in any area can be undertaken except in accordance with the terms and conditions of the reconnaissance permit or the prospecting license or the mining lease. This rule applies even to prospecting operations undertaken by which of the following institutions?
- Indian Bureau of Mines
 - Geological Survey of India
 - Directorate of Mining and Geology of any State Government
 - Department of Mines
45. Under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the terms "mining operations" and "prospecting operations" are used:
- Interchangeably
 - Synonymously
 - For the same operation
 - For different operations
46. Every registers maintained under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
- Shall be open to inspection by Government Officials only
 - Shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of fee as the State Government may fix.
 - Shall be open to inspection by any person with or without payment of fee
 - Shall be not be open to inspection by any person
47. 'Reconnaissance operations' does not include
- Aerial surveys
 - Geological mapping
 - Geophysical surveys
 - Pitting
48. In which section of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the protection of action taken in good faith is provided?
- Section 21
 - Section 25
 - Section 27
 - Section 29
49. For the purpose of ascertaining the position of the working of any mine or abandoned mine or for any other purpose connected with the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and its rules, any person authorized by the Central Government or a State Government may
- Survey and take measurements in any such mine
 - Examine any person having the control of, or connected with, any mine.
 - Enter or inspect any mine
 - All the above.
50. The objectives of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, do not include:
- The prevention and control of water pollution
 - The maintaining of wholesome water
 - The maintaining of cleanliness in water boards
 - The establishment of water boards to carry out its objectives.
51. The functions of the State Water Pollution Control Board include:
- To evolve methods of utilization of sewage and suitable trade effluents in agriculture
 - The prevention, control or abatement of discharges of waste into streams or wells
 - To advice the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of water pollution
 - All the above.

52. The Chairperson of the Central Pollution Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act should be
- A person having experience of scientific engineering
 - A person having Knowledge of scientific management
 - An expert in environmental matters
 - None of the above.
53. Which of the following powers is not conferred on the State Water Pollution Control Board:
- Power of receiving information
 - Power of taking sample of emission
 - Power of arresting the owner of polluting industry
 - Power of entering into and inspecting premises.
54. Under the provision of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, where an offence has been committed by any Government Department, then
- The Individual Government Servant shall be deemed to be guilty of offence
 - The Director of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty
 - The Secretary of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty
 - The Head of Department shall be deemed to be guilty of offence.
55. Damaging any work or property, belonging to the Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, incurs a punishment:
- With imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees
 - With imprisonment for a term which may extend to five months or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees
 - With imprisonment for a term which may extend to five months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees
 - With imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees.
56. "Absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also the cost of restoring the environmental degradation" is the interpretation of the Supreme Court of India in:
- Precautionary Principle
 - Polluter Pays Principle
 - Inter-generational Equity
 - Compensatory Principle.

57. Which of the following statements is true about the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981?
- The Air Act was passed pursuant to the decisions of the Stockholm Conference 1971
 - The Air Act was passed under Article 253 of the Constitution of India
 - The Air Act was enacted by Parliament to prevent and control air pollution
- Only (i) and (ii) are correct
 - Only (i) and (iii) are correct
 - Only (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - All are correct
58. When can the State Government supersede State Board under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981?
- If at any time the State Government is of the opinion that a State Board constituted under this Act has persistently made default in the performance of the functions on it by or under this Act
 - If at any time the State Government is of the opinion that circumstances exist which render it necessary in the public interest so to do
 - Only (a) is correct
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct.
59. The dominant factor(s) for existence of acid in the atmosphere is:
- Sulphur dioxide
 - Nitrogen dioxide
 - Ozone depletion
 - All the above.
60. The provision of 'budget' is given under which section of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981?
- Section 20
 - Section 24
 - Section 34
 - Section 40.
61. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, envisages the prevention and control of noise pollution.
- True
 - False
 - Partially true
 - Partially false
62. With the prior approval of the Central Government, a State Government or other authority, may not:
- De-reserved a reserve forest
 - Allow a forest land to be used for non-forest purpose
 - Assign a forest land to any private person on lease
 - Forest land can be cleared for the purpose of re-afforestation.
63. Using forest land for "non-forest purpose" does not include breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof for :
- The cultivation of tea and coffee.
 - The cultivation of medicinal plants.
 - The purpose of hunting wildlife.
 - The purpose of re-afforestation.
64. Anybody who uses a reserve forest land for non-forest purpose is punishable with a simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to:
- Ten days
 - Fifteen days
 - Twenty days
 - Thirty days.
65. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is an act primarily meant to provide for, but not for:
- Conservation of unreserved forests.
 - Matters connected to forests
 - Matters ancillary to forests
 - Matters incidental to forests

66. If an offence is committed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:
- By an authority, only the person presently responsible for the conduct of the business of the authority is liable.
 - By a Government Department, the Head of Department is liable.
 - By a Government Department, the Head of Department is liable, even though the offence was committed without his knowledge.
 - By a Government Department, the Head of Department is liable, even though he exercised due diligence in preventing the commission of the offence.
67. With the prior approval of the Central Government, a State Government may:
- Not de-reserve a reserved forest.
 - De-reserve a reserved forest, notwithstanding any state law in force.
 - De-reserve a reserved forest, but subject to any state law in force.
 - De-reserve a reserved forest, but subject to any international law in force.
68. Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government issue directions in writing to any person, officer or authority:
- For closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry
 - For stoppage of supply of water
 - For stoppage of supply of electricity
 - All the above.
69. Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Central Government may not make rules in relation to the following:
- The standards of quality of air, water or soil.
 - The maximum allowable limits of accidents that may cause environmental pollution
 - The maximum allowable limits of noise pollution
 - The procedures and safeguards for the handling of hazardous substances.
70. Offences under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is cognizable by the court on a complaint made by:
- The Central Government or any authorized authority or officer
 - Any person who has given notice of at least 60 days of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint to the Central Government or any authorized authority or officer
 - Either (a) or (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
71. The definition of the word "environment" as per section 2 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is:
- elaborative
 - exhaustive
 - inclusive
 - exclusive.
72. The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000 has been framed under:
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
 - The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
 - The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - Special laws on noise pollution.

73. Challenge to any action taken or intended to be taken by the Government or any authorized officer or employee in good faith pursuant to the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:
- Can lie in a court of law.
 - Cannot lie in a court of law.
 - Can lie only in the High Court.
 - Can lie only in the Supreme Court.
74. Any decision of the National Biodiversity Authority will be taken by:
- A majority of votes of all members
 - A majority of votes of members present and voting
 - A two third majority of votes of all members
 - A two third majority of votes of members present and voting.
75. Under the Biological Diversity Rules, 2004, which of the following are the general functions of the Authority?
- Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Biodiversity Boards
 - Report to the Central Government about the functioning of the Authority and implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002
 - Approve the method of recruitment to the officers and servants of the Authority
 - All the above.
76. Which of the following is one of the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity Diversity?
- Conservation of biological diversity
 - Sustainable use of the diversity
 - Ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits of sustainable use
 - All the above.
77. A State Biodiversity Board may be established by:
- The Central Government
 - The State Government with prior permission of the Central Government
 - The State Government
 - None of the above.
78. The statement that “the National Biodiversity Authority may constitute a committee to deal with biological diversity of agriculture related species and their wild relatives” is:
- Partially true
 - Partially false
 - True
 - False.
79. If death, injury or damage caused by an accident is not attributable to any individual activity but is the resultant effect of several such activities, the Tribunal may apportion / impose the liability for compensation amongst those responsible for such activities:
- Equally amongst all those responsible irrespective of the degree of fault
 - In a degree of fault basis
 - In an equitable basis
 - Impose the whole liability on the main defaulter.
80. The deposit of amount payable for damage caused to environment shall be credited to the Environmental Relief Fund, created under:
- the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995
 - the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997
 - the Specific Relief Act, 1963
 - the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

81. Which among the following is/are the main aim(s) of the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995?
- To provide compensation to the victims of the hazardous substances
 - To provide for a national legislation in compliance to the recommendations of the Rio Summit/Earth summit (Principle 11)
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
82. Who may apply claim for compensation under the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995?
- By the person who has sustained the injury
 - By the owner of the property to which the damage has been caused
 - Where death has resulted from the accident, by all or any of the legal representatives of the deceased
 - All the above.
83. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, but shall be guided by
- The Rule of Law
 - The Principles of Natural Justice
 - The procedures established by law
 - None of the above.
84. The Tribunal may take up a case for compensation under the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995:
- Suo moto*, if it thinks fit
 - Suo moto*, even if it does not think fit
 - Cannot take up a case *suo moto*
 - None of the above.
85. The term "forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes" under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, include:
- STs who primarily reside in and depend on the forest for *bona fide* livelihood
 - STs who primarily reside in and depend on forest land for *bona fide*
 - ST pastoralist communities
 - All the above.
86. Who shall be the nodal agency for the implementation of the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?
- Ministry of the Central Government dealing with Tribal Affairs
 - Ministry of the Central Government dealing with Forest Affairs
 - Ministry of the Central Government dealing with Trade and Commerce Affairs
 - All the above.
87. To be eligible to get the rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the claimant must have been residing in the forest for:
- 100 years
 - 90 years
 - 80 years
 - 75 years.

88. The rights to protect regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use is provided under which section of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?
- Section 10
 - Section 5
 - Section 3(1)
 - None of the above.
89. Why did the opponents of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, wanted the Act to be repealed?
- Because it will bring chaos and conflicts among the dwellers on mass basis
 - Because it will lead to massive forest destruction
 - Because it will lead to private ownership of forest land
 - Because it will lead to suppression of forest rights of STs
90. Forest rights under the provision of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, does not include:
- The right to use and dispose of minor forest produce
 - The right of private ownership of forest land
 - The right to protect, regenerate or conserve any forest resource
 - The right of access to biodiversity
91. Which of the following person does not have a right to obtain information under the RTI Act, 2005?
- A person residing in India, but not a citizen
 - Any citizen, whether staying in India or not
 - A citizen who has reasons for seeking information
 - A citizen who is aggrieved by the non-availability of the information.
92. Which of the following does not come under the definition of 'information' under RTI Act, 2005?
- Log books
 - Data material held in any electronic forms
 - Contracts
 - File notings.
93. What is the time limit to get the information under RTI Act, 2005?
- 15 days
 - 45 days
 - 60 days
 - 30 days.
94. Under the RTI Act, 2005, the officer designated in any public administrative unit or office to provide information to an applicant seeking information is known as:
- The Appellate Authority
 - The Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)
 - The Public Information Officer (PIO)
 - The Assistant Public Information Officer.
95. The time limit specified in the RTI Act, 2005, for the Central/State Information Commissions to decide on complaints is
- 15 days
 - 30 days
 - 60 days
 - No time limit.

96. No trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III:
- Is allowed at all
 - Is allowed except in accordance with the provisions of CITES
 - Is allowed except in accordance with the provisions of the national laws
 - Is allowed except in accordance with the approval of the Conference of Parties.
97. Under which Article of the CITES, Management and Scientific Authorities, each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering the licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of CITES listed species?
- Article VII
 - Article VIII
 - Article IX
 - Article X.
98. With reference to the CITES, which of the following statements is/are true?
- It is an international agreement between governments
 - It runs thousands of field projects around the world to better manage natural environments
 - This Convention takes the place of national laws relating to international trade in species
 - It is legally binding on the ratified States, but this Convention does not take the place of national laws.
99. Which among the following country is granted the permission to import elephant ivory from four African Government stockpiles in 2008?
- India
 - China
 - South Korea
 - None of the above.
100. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I requires:
- A prior grant
 - Presentation of an import permit
 - Either an export permit or a re-export certificate
 - All the above.

Question Ends.