

creams, dyes, and some medicines.		substances, such as cesium and strontium compounds, without apparent harm.
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Q.50) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

The Environment (Protection) Act (EPA) was enacted in 1986. The Act implements the decisions made at the Stockholm Conference (1972).

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
By virtue of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Central Government has armed itself with considerable powers which include, coordination of action by the state, planning and execution of nationwide programs, laying down environmental quality standards, especially those governing emission or discharge of environmental pollutants, placing restrictions on the location of industries and so on.	The Act explicitly prohibits discharges of environmental pollutants in excess of prescribed regulatory standards. The Act states that no individual or organization shall discharge/emit or permit to discharge/emit any environmental pollutant in excess of the prescribed standards.	The Central Government, as per the Act, is entitled to: Establish environmental laboratories. Recognize any laboratory or institute as environmental laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to such a laboratory.

Q.51) Solution (c)

Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system uses technologies, such as three-stage reverse osmosis, evaporators and crystallisers that recycle salts and over 95 per cent of water for reuse. In 2015, the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) proposed a countrywide zero liquid discharge (ZLD) regime for dyeing units that discharge more than 25 kilolitres of wastewater a day and all common effluent treatment plants (CETPS).

Q.52) 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. Keystone species have low functional redundancy. This means that if the species were to disappear from the ecosystem, no other species would be able to fill its ecological niche. The ecosystem would be forced to radically change, allowing new and possibly invasive species to populate the habitat. Any organism, from plants to fungi, may be a keystone species; they are not always the largest or most abundant species in an ecosystem. However, almost all examples of keystone species are animals that have a huge influence on food webs. The way these animals influence food webs varies from habitat to habitat.