

scientific research and management under Wil d Life (Protection) Act, 1972 including their pa rts and products).

- Beef of cows, oxen and calves.
- Beef in the form of offal of cows, oxen and calf
- Meat of buffalo (both male and female) fresh and chilled and frozen
- Peacock Tail Feathers & its Handicrafts and a rticles
- Shavings & Manufactured Articles of shavings of Shed Antlers of Chital and Sambar
- Sea shells
- Wood and wood products
- Fuel wood
- Wood charcoal
- Sandalwood in any form,(but excluding finishe d

handicraft products of sandalwood, machine fi nished sandalwood products, sandalwood oil)

- Red Sanders wood, Value added products of R ed Sanders
- Mechanical, chemical and semi chemical wood pulp

Source : Environment Book by Shankar IAS , CHAPTER - 15 PROTECTED AREA NETWORK

Q.84) Ans: D

Exp:

Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI)

 Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI) is an inno vative set of agronomic practices that involves using less seeds, raising seeds in a nursery, and following new planting

methods, with wider seed spacing, and better water and nutrient management to increase the cane yiel ds significantly.

- SSI methods can increase sugarcane yields by at least 20% with 30% less water and a 25% reduction in chemical inputs.
- The SSI method of sugarcane cultivation evolved

from the **principles of 'More with Less'** follow ed in SRI (System of Rice Intensification) and was introduced in India by the WWF-ICRISAT collaborative project in 2009.

Source : Environment book , Shankar IAS CHAPTER - 24 AGRICULTURE

Q.85) Ans: A

Exp:

About Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines

- Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines teach our cells how to make a protein that will trigger an immune response inside our bodies. It triggers an immune response inside our bodies. That immune response, which produces antibodies, is what protects us from getting infected if the real virus enters our bodies. The Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines are messenger RNA vaccines – also called mRNA vaccines.
- The mRNA will enter the muscle cells and instruct the cells' machinery to produce a harmless piece of what is called the spike protein. The spike protein is found on the surface of the viru. After the protein piece is made, our cells break down the mRNA and remove it.
- Our immune system recognizes that the protein doesn't belong there. This *triggers our immune system to produce antibodies and activate other immune cells to fight off what it thinks is an infection.*
- Ultimately, our bodies have learned how to protect against future infection from the virus.
- <u>mRNA</u> vaccines are <u>synthetically made and do not</u> <u>need cell cultures, bacteria, or other hosts for</u> <u>growing it</u>.

Extra Edge by Only IAS

- *mRNA never enters the nucleus of the cell* where our DNA (genetic material) is located, so it cannot change or influence our genes.
- <u>mRNA vaccine technology</u> may allow for one vaccine to provide protection against multiple diseases, thus decreasing the number of shots needed for protection against common vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Beyond vaccines, cancer research has used mRNA to trigger the immune system to target specific cancer cells.

Other types of vaccines :

Inactivated vaccine :

- Where Disease-carrying virus or bacteria inactivate or kill it using chemicals, heat or radiation.
- This is the way the flu and polio vaccines are made – and vaccines can be manufactured on a reasonable scale.. It requires special laboratory facilities to grow the virus or bacterium safely, and can have a relatively long production time.