

NDA-CDS 1 2025

GK

LIVE 

BIOSPHERE RESERVES & NATIONAL PARKS



RUBY MA'AM



02 Oct 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM -- 02 OCTOBER 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM -- 02 OCTOBER 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM -- OCT ONLINE COURSE INTRODUCTION ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 1 2025 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM -- GK - BIOSPHERE RESERVES & NATIONAL PARKS RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM -- BIOLOGY - PLANT GROWTH SHIVANGI MA'AM

4:00PM -- MATHS - SETS, RELATION & FUNCTION - CLASS 1 NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - WORD CLASSES - CLASS 2 ANURADHA MA'AM

CDS 1 2025 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM -- GK - BIOSPHERE RESERVES & NATIONAL PARKS RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM -- BIOLOGY - PLANT GROWTH SHIVANGI MA'AM

2:30PM -- MATHS - SI & CI - CLASS 2 NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - WORD CLASSES - CLASS 2 ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 1 2025 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM -- REASONING - CODING DECODING RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM -- MATHS - SI & CI - CLASS 2 NAVJYOTI SIR

4:00PM -- STATIC GK - WORLD CUPS & TROPHIES DIVYANSHU SIR

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - WORD CLASSES - CLASS 2 ANURADHA MA'AM



Biosphere Reserves

Biosphere Reserves Are Areas Of **Terrestrial** And **Coastal Ecosystems** Which Are Internationally **Recognised** Within The Framework Of **UNESCO's "Man And Biosphere (MAB) Programme"**. These Reserves Are **Rich In Biological And Cultural Diversity**.



Ramsar Convention

The **Convention On Wetlands** Is Called The “**Ramsar Convention**”. It Is Named After The City Of **Ramsar In Iran**, Where The Convention Was Signed On **2nd February 1971**. **World Wetlands Day** Is Celebrated On **2nd February** Every Year To Commemorate This.



Ramsar Convention

The **Ramsar Convention** Is An **Intergovernmental Treaty** That Embodies The Commitment Of Its **Member Countries** To Maintain The **Ecological Character** Of Their **Wetlands Of International Importance** And To Plan For Their **Sustainable Use**.



National Parks



Name	State	Notability
Bandipur National Park (1974)	Karnataka	Chital, grey langurs, Indian giant squirrel, gaur, leopard, sambar deer, Indian elephants, honey buzzard, red-headed vulture and other animals.
Bannerghatta National Park (Bannerghatta Biological Park) (1974)	Karnataka	White Tiger, Royal Bengal Tiger, Bear, other animals
Betla National Park (1986)	Jharkhand	Tiger, Sloth Bear, Peacock, Elephant, Sambar deer, mouse deer and other animals.
Bhitarkanika National Park (1988)	Odisha	Mangroves, Saltwater crocodile, white crocodile, Indian python, black ibis, wild pigs, rhesus monkeys, chital and other animals
Buxa Tiger Reserve (1992)	West Bengal	Tiger
Dachigam National Park (1981)	J&K	Only area where Kashmir stag is found
Dudhwa National Park (1977)	U.P	Swamp deer, sambar deer, barking deer, spotted deer, hog deer, tiger, Indian rhinoceros,
Gir Forest National Park (1965)	Gujarat	Asiatic lion
Great Himalayan National Park (1984)	Himachal Pradesh	UNESCO World Heritage Site
Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park (1980)	Tamil Nadu	Green turtles and Olive Ridley turtles and whales.
Indravati National Park (1981)	Chhattisgarh	Wild Asian Buffalo, Tiger Reserve, Hill Mynas

Jaldapara National Park (2012)	West Bengal	Indian one horned rhinoceros
Jim Corbett National Park (1936)	Uttarakhand	Tiger
Kanha National Park (1955)	Madhya Pradesh	Swamp Deer, Tigers
Kaziranga National Park (1905)	Assam	Indian rhinoceros, UNESCO World Heritage Site
Keibul Lamjao National Park (1977)	Manipur	Only floating park in the world
Keoladeo National Park (1981)	Rajasthan	UNESCO World Heritage Site
Manas National Park (1990)	Assam	UNESCO World Heritage Site
Mandla Plant Fossils National Park (1983)	Madhya Pradesh	Plant Fossils National Park
Marine National Park, Gulf of Kutch (1980)	Gujarat	70 species of sponges, Coral 52 species along with puffer fishes, sea horse and sting ray
Namdapha National Park (1974)	Arunachal Pradesh	Snow Leopards, Clouded Leopards, Common Leopards and Tigers
Nanda Devi National Park (1982)	Uttarakhand	UNESCO World Heritage Site
Neora Valley National Park (1986)	West Bengal	Clouded leopard, red panda and musk deer

Nokrek National Park (1986)	Meghalaya	UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve
Periyar National Park (1982)	Kerala	Tigers
Ranthambore National Park (1981)	Rajasthan	Tigers, Leopards, Striped Hyenas, Sambar deer and Chital
Sariska Tiger Reserve (1955)	Rajasthan	Tiger
Simlipal National Park (1980)	Odisha	Tiger, Leopard, Asian elephant, Sambar, Barking deer, Gaur, Jungle cat, Wild boar, and other animals
Sultanpur National Park (1989)	Haryana	Siberian crane, greater flamingo, ruff, black-winged stilt, common teal, northern pintail, and yellow wagtail
Sundarbans National Park (1984)	West Bengal	UNESCO World Heritage Site
Valley of Flowers National Park (1982)	Uttarakhand	Flying squirrel, Himalayan black bear, red fox, Himalayan weasel, Himalayan yellow-throated marten, and Himalayan goral

BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN INDIA



Great Rann of Kutch

Panna

Pachmarhi

Nanda Devi

Achanakmar-Amarkantak

Kangchenjunga

Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

Dihang-Dibang

Dibru-Saikhowa

Sundarban

Simlipal National Park

Seshachalam Hills

Nilgiri

Gulf of Mannar

Great Nicobar

Indian Ocean

Bay of Bengal

Biosphere Reserves

Q. Which One Of The Following National Parks Is Located Near Chamoli?

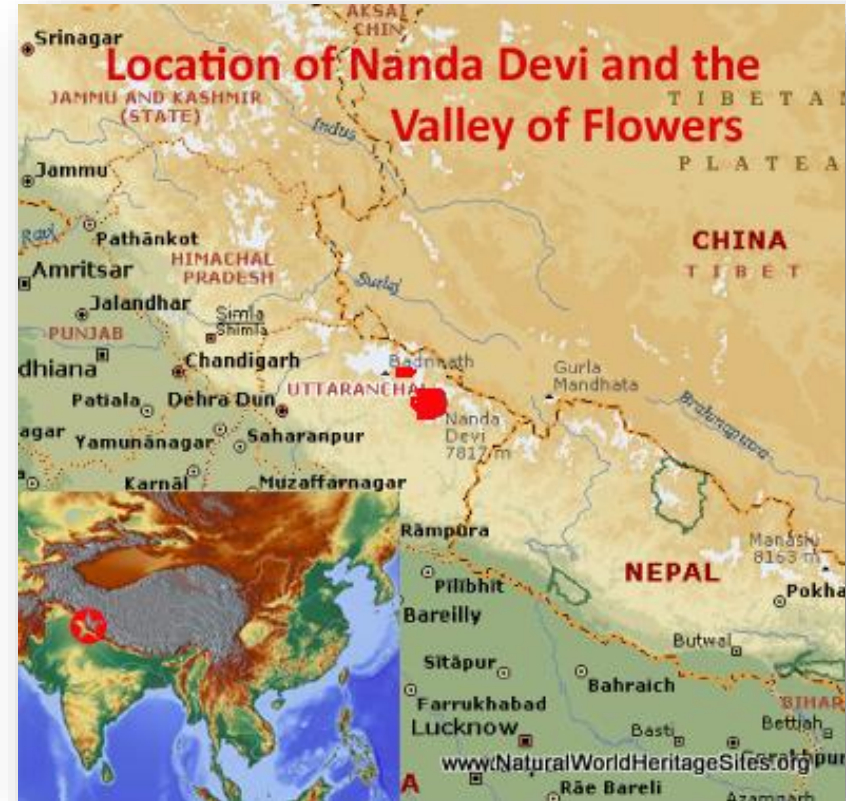
- (A) Dudhwa National Park
- (B) Great Himalayan Park
- (C) Jim Corbett National Park
- (D) Nanda Devi National Park

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- (A) Dudhwa National Park
- (B) Great Himalayan Park
- (C) Jim Corbett National Park
- (D) Nanda Devi National Park**

Explanation:

- The **Nanda Devi National Park (1982)** Is A National Park Situated Around The **Peak Of Nanda Devi In UK**



Q. Choose The Incorrect One:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| A. Bandhavgarh National Park | Madhya Pradesh |
| B. Bandipur National Park | Karnataka |
| C. Dachigam National Park | Jammu Kashmir |
| D. Darrah National Park | Uttar Pradesh |

Q. Choose The Incorrect One:

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| A. Bandhavgarh National Park | Madhya Pradesh |
| B. Bandipur National Park | Karnataka |
| C. Dachigam National Park | Jammu Kashmir |
| D. Darrah National Park | Uttar Pradesh |

Explanation:

- **Darrah National Park** Is In **Rajasthan**

Q. A person had visited a region in India and found trees, such as Khair, Neem, Khejri and Palas. Which one of the following regions is she/he expected to have visited?

- (a) Malabar Coast
- (b) Garo Hills
- (c) Sunderban Delta
- (d) Desert Region

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- (c) Sunderban Delta
- (d) Desert Region



Khair Tree



Khejri Tree



Palas Tree

Answer: B

Q. Which One Of The Following Pairs Is Not Correctly Matched?

National Park

State

(A) Kanha National Park

Madhya Pradesh

(B) Sultanpur National Park

Haryana

(C) Ranthambore National Park

Gujarat

(D) Bandipur National Park

Karnataka

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Haryana

(C) Ranthambore National Park

Gujarat

(D) Bandipur National Park

Karnataka

Explanation:

- **Ranthambore National Park Is A Vast Wildlife Reserve Near The Town Of Sawai Madhopur In Rajasthan, Northern India.**
- **It Is A Former Royal Hunting Ground And Home To Tigers, Leopards And Marsh Crocodiles.**



Q. Consider The Following Statements

1. Jim Corbett National Park Is The Oldest National Park Of India.
2. It Was One Of The Nine Tiger Reserves Created At The Launch Of
The
Project Tiger In 1973.
3. Initially It Was Named As 'Hailey National Park'.

Which Of The Statement Given Above Are Correct?

- (A) 1 And 2 (B) All Of These (C) 2 And 3 (D) 1 And 3

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Q. Consider The Following Statements:

1. India Is One Of The 12 Mega Diversity Countries Of The World.
2. In General, Species Diversity Decreases As We Move Away From The Equator Towards The Poles.

Which Of The Statements Given Above Is/Are Correct?

- A) 1 Only B) 2 Only C) Both 1 And 2 D) Neither 1 Nor 2

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Q. Which Of The Following Forms ‘The Evil Quartet’ For Biodiversity

Losses:

1. Habitat Loss And Fragmentation
2. Co-extinctions
3. Over-exploitation

Which Of The Statements Given Above Is/Are Correct?

- A) 1 And 3 Only B) 1 Only C) 2 And 3 Only D) All Of The Above

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Which Of The Statements Given Above Is/Are Correct?

A) 1 And 3 Only B) 1 Only C) 2 And 3 Only **D) All Of The Above**

Q. Which Of The Following Are Examples Of Ex-situ Conservation?

1. Zoological Parks
2. Botanical Gardens
3. Habitat Restoration
4. Seed Banks

Select The Correct Answer Using The Code Given Below

A) 1 And 2 Only B) 1 And 3 Only C) 1, 2 And 4 Only D) 2, 3 And 4 Only

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1. Zoological Parks
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Select The Correct Answer Using The Code Given Below

A) 1 And 2 Only B) 1 And 3 Only **C) 1, 2 And 4 Only** D) 2, 3 And 4 Only

Q. Consider The Following Statements

1. Moist Deciduous Forest In India Are Found In North Eastern States Along Foot Hills Of Himalayas.
2. Teak Is One Of The Main Species Of Moist Deciduous Forest In India.

Select The Correct Answer From The Following Codes

- A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 And 2 D. Neither 1 Nor 2

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- A. Only 1 B. Only 2 **C. Both 1 And 2** D. Neither 1 Nor 2

Q. Consider The Following Statements

1. Shedding Leaves And Appearing As Vast Grassland In Dry Seasons Is Feature Of Dry Deciduous Forest.
2. Tendu Trees Are Commonly Found In Dry Deciduous Forest.

Select The Correct Answer From The Following Codes

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Q. Which Of The Following Is/Are Features Of Tropical Evergreen Forest?

1. Annual Precipitation Of Over 200 Cm
2. No Definite Time For Trees To Flowering
3. Absence Of Stratification

Select The Correct Answer From The Following Codes

- A. Only 1 B. Only 1 And 2 C. Only 2 And 3 D. 1,2 And 3

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- A. Only 1 **B. Only 1 And 2** C. Only 2 And 3 D. 1,2 And 3

Q. Consider The Following Statements

1. British Altered The Use Of Forest From Commercial Use To Conservational Use.
2. Oak Trees Were Used For Construction Of Railways.

Select The Correct Answer From The Following Codes

- A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 And 2 D. Neither 1 Nor 2

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Q. The Regions In India Which Have Parkland Landscape Is/Are?

1. Less Rainfall Regions Of North Indian Plain
2. Less Rainfall Regions Of Peninsular Plateau
3. Southern Part Of Rajasthan

Select The Correct Answer From The Following Codes

- A. Only 1 B. Only 1 And 2 C. Only 2 And 3 D. None

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1. Less Rainfall Regions Of North Indian Plain
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Select The Correct Answer From The Following Codes

- A. Only 1 B. Only 1 And 2 C. Only 2 And 3 **D. None**

Q. Choose The Incorrect One:

(Biosphere Reserve)

(Places)

A. Manas

Assam Meghalaya

B. Pachmarhi

Madhya Pradesh

C. Nokrek

Meghalaya

D. Achanakmar Amarkantak

Rajasthan

Q. Choose The Incorrect One:

(Biosphere Reserve)

(Places)

A. Manas

Assam Meghalaya

B. Pachmarhi

Madhya Pradesh

C. Nokrek

Meghalaya

D. Achanakmar Amarkantak

Rajasthan

Explanation:

- Manas - Assam
- Panchmari – Madhya Pradesh
- Nokrek – Meghalaya
- Achanakmar – Amarkantak – Chhattisgarh



Q. Consider The Following Sanctuaries Of India:

1. Periyar
2. Dachigam
3. Sariska
4. Kanha

Arrange The Sequence Of Locations From South To North?

- (A) 1, 4, 2, 3 (C) 1, 4, 3, 2
- (B) 4, 1, 3, 2 (D) 3, 1, 4, 2

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1. Periyar
2. Dachigam
3. Sariska
4. Kanha

Arrange The Sequence Of Locations From South To North?

- (A) 1, 4, 2, 3 **(C) 1, 4, 3, 2**
- (B) 4, 1, 3, 2 (D) 3, 1, 4, 2

Explanation:

- Periyar (**Kerala**), Kanha (**M.P.**), Sariska (**Rajasthan**), Dachigam (**J.K.**) Is The Correct Sequence From **South To North**.



Q. Which One Of The Following States Has The Largest Forest Area To Its Total Land Area?

(A) Mizoram

(B) Arunachal Pradesh

(C) Sikkim

(D) Jammu And Kashmir

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(A) Mizoram

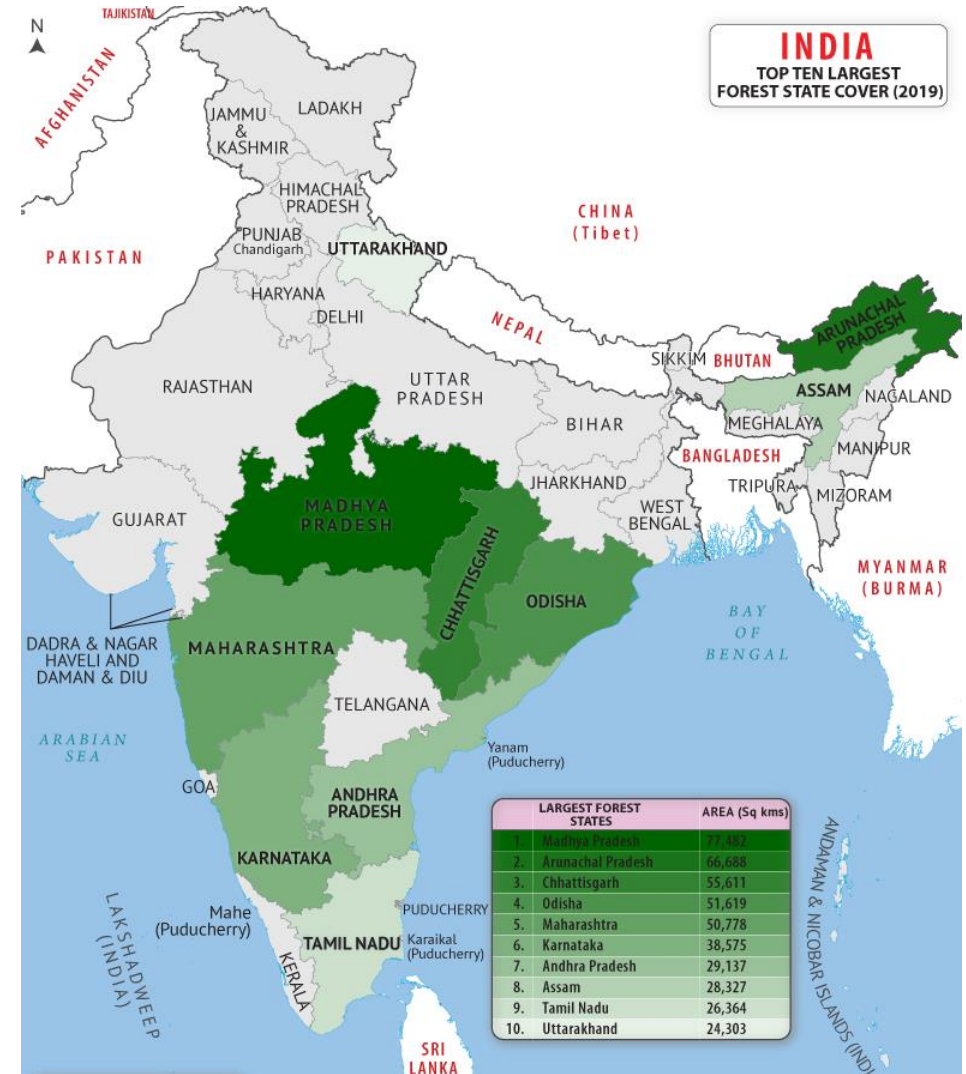
(B) Arunachal Pradesh

(C) Sikkim

(D) Jammu And Kashmir

Explanation:

- According To **2011 Forest Survey Of India**.
- **Mizoram Has Third Highest Total Forest Cover With 1,594,000 Hectares And Highest Percentage Area (90.68%) Covered By Forests, Among The States Of India.**



Q. Which One Among The Following Is India's First 'Mixed World Heritage Site'?

1. Kaziranga National Park
2. Khangchendzonga National Park
3. Banni Grassland Of Gujarat
4. Western Ghats

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1. Kaziranga National Park

2. Khangchendzonga National Park

3. Banni Grassland Of Gujarat

4. Western Ghats

Explanation:

- **Khangchendzonga National Park (KNP), Sikkim Has Been Declared As India's First "Mixed World Heritage Site" On UNESCO World Heritage List, Under Both Natural And Cultural Heritage. Should Be Rich In Humus**



Q. The Marine National Park Is Located In:

(A) Gulf Of Kutch

(B) Sunderbans

(C) Chilka Lake

(D) None Of The Above

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(A) Gulf Of Kutch

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(C) Chilka Lake

(D) None Of The Above



Q. Which Of The Following Is Not Correctly Matched?

National Park

State

(A) Bandipur

Karnataka

(B) Rajaji

Uttarakhand

(C) Simlipal

Odisha

(D) Pin Valley

Jammu & Kashmir

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National Park

State

(A) Bandipur

Karnataka

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Odisha

(D) Pin Valley

Jammu & Kashmir



Q. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. In India, the UNESCO 'Man and Biosphere (MAB)' Programme was started in 1986.
2. The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first Biosphere Reserve of India.

- A) Only 1 is correct
- B) Only 2 is correct
- C) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- D) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

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C) **Both 1 and 2 are correct**

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Q. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below: Table I

(Biosphere Reserve)

Table II (State/States)

(a) Cold Desert

1. Arunachal Pradesh

(b) Dehang-Debang

2. Jammu and Kashmir

(c) Nokrek

3. Odhisa

(d) Simlipal

4. Meghalaya

A) a-2 b-1 c-4

d-3

B) a-2 b-1 c-3

d-4

C) a-3 b-2 c-1

d-4

D) a-3 b-4 c-1

d-2

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A) a-2 b-1 c-4

d-3

B) a-2 b-1 c-3

d-4

C) a-3 b-2 c-1

d-4

D) a-3 b-4 c-1

d-2

Q. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. Sundarban is the largest contiguous mangrove patch on the Earth.
2. Sundarban is the only mangrove in the world that also has tigers.
3. Sundarban represents the largest mangal diversity in the planet.
4. Sundarban saves Kolkata and its suburbs from the rage of annual high gales from the sea.

- A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- B) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
- C) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
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C) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
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Q. Consider the following statements about the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. It is situated at the tri-junction of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
 2. It is a part of the 'Western Ghats Hotspot5.
 3. It contains seasonal rainforests, tropical montane forests and grasslands.
 4. It is represented by stunted sholas, forests and montane grasslands.
- A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- B) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- C) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
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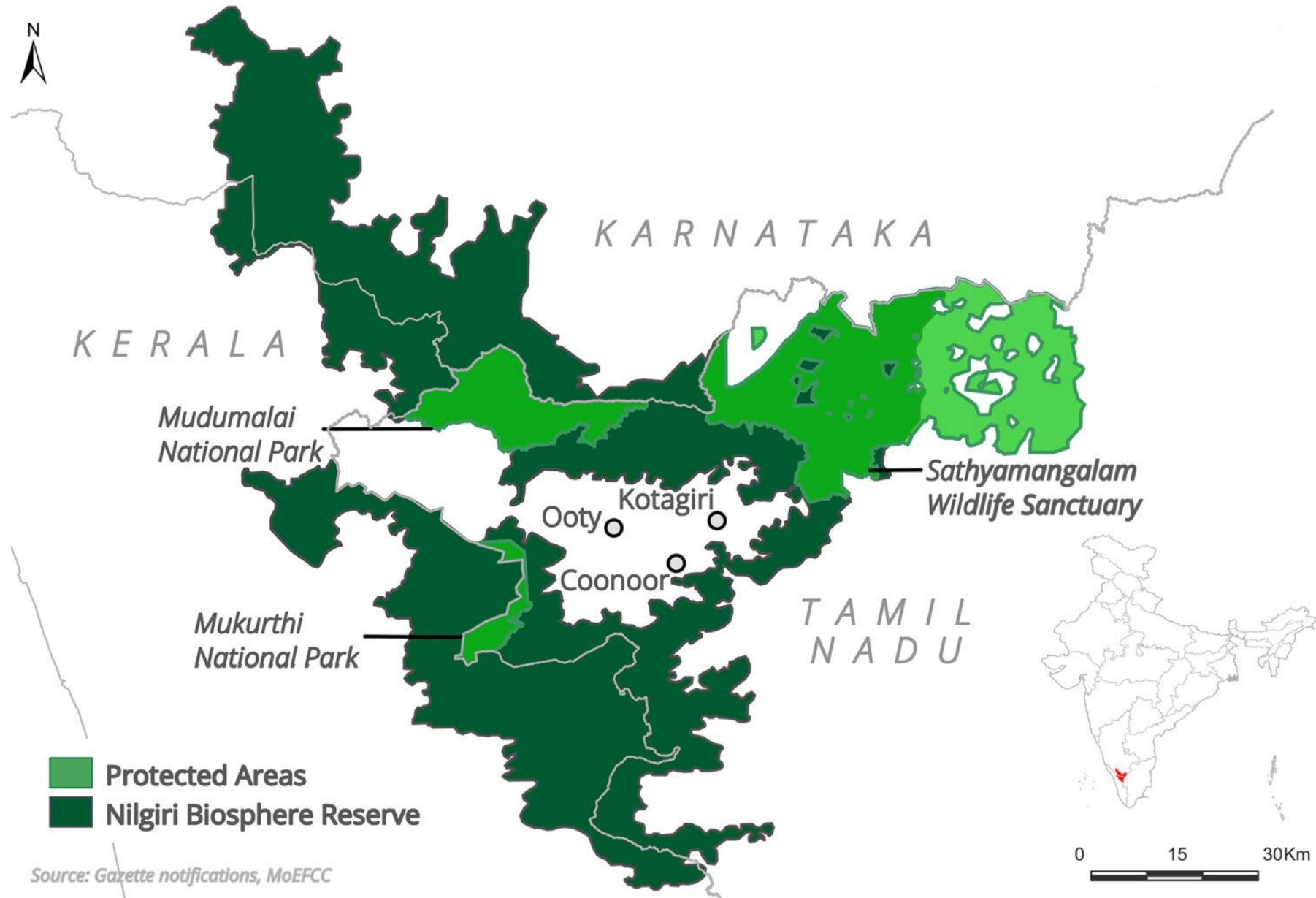
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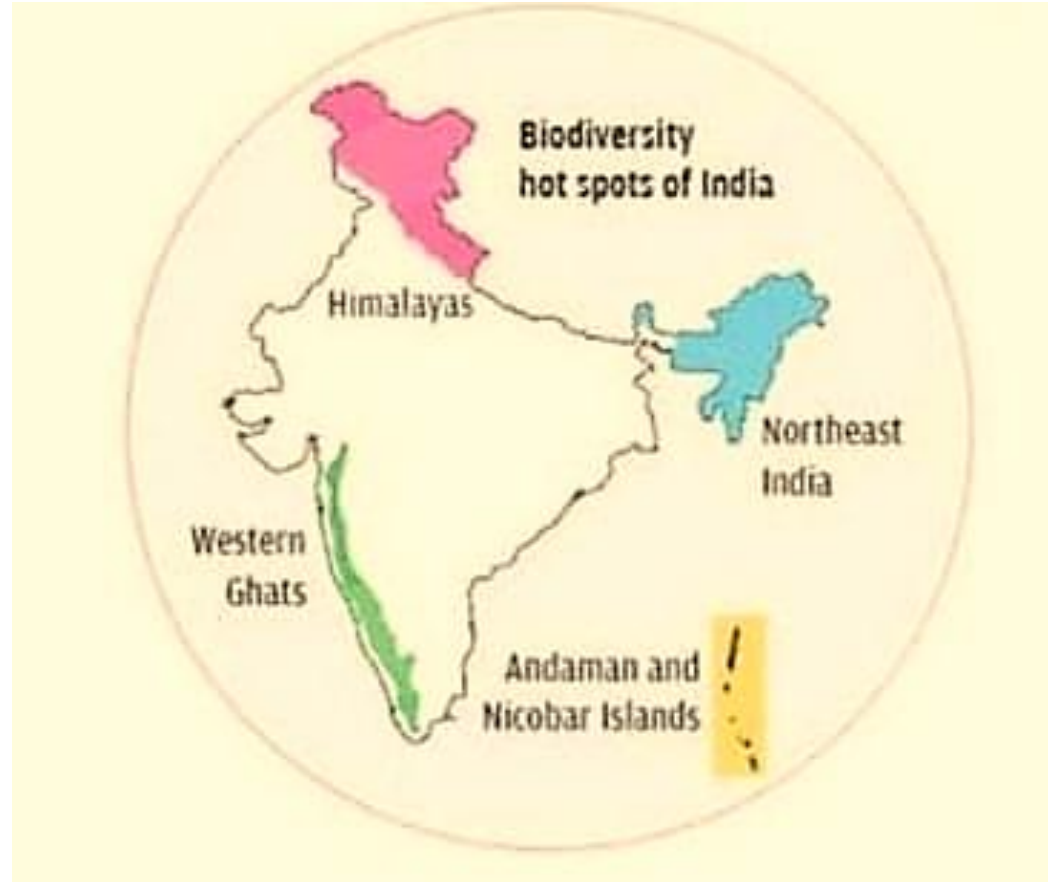


Q. Which One Of The Following Is Not Correct?

- A) The Concept Of 'Biodiversity Hotspots' Was Developed By The British Ecologist Norman Mayers.
- B) Biodiversity Hotspots Are The Areas Of High Conservation Priority.
- C) The Aravalli Range Is A Biodiversity Hotspot In India
- D) The Western Ghats Is A Biodiversity Hotspot In India

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- D) The Western Ghats Is A Biodiversity Hotspot In India



Q. Which one of the following endangered species is not correctly matched?

- A) Wild Ass Gujarat
- B) White Bellied Eagle West Bengal
- C) White Tiger Karnataka
- D) White Winged Duck Nagaland

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- A) Wild Ass Gujarat
- B) White Bellied Eagle West Bengal
- C) White Tiger Karnataka**
- D) White Winged Duck Nagaland

Q. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. An ecological hotspot has at least 0.5 per cent or over 1500 species of plants.
 2. A hotspot has 70 or more than 70 % of its primary vegetation.
 3. In the case of marine hotspots, coral reefs, snails and lobsters are taken in consideration.
- A) 1 and 2 are correct
- B) 1 and 3 are correct
- C) 2 and 3 are correct
- D) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Consider the following statements and select the correct answer using the code given below:

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Biodiversity Hotspots

1. To qualify as a hotspot, a region must meet two criteria
 - must contain at least 1,500 species of vascular plants as endemics
 - must have lost at least 70 percent of its original habitat
2. 34 biodiversity hotspots have been identified
 - Collectively, these areas contain 44% of world's known plant & 35% of world's terrestrial vertebrate species
 - Collectively, they once covered 15.7% of the Earth's land surface
 - Collectively, represents 86% of habitat loss
3. Hotspots can change over time
 - Threats and their impacts change
 - Some areas may become more threatened
 - Some areas may be recovering

Q. Which One Of The Following Is Not The Objective Of Biosphere Reserves?

- A) To Conserve Biodiversity
- B) To Promote Education And Research
- C) To Promote Tourism
- D) To Conserve Cultural Diversity

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- B) To Promote Education And Research
- C) **To Promote Tourism**
- D) To Conserve Cultural Diversity

Q. Identify the type of soil on the basis of the given characteristics :

1. They are rich in lime, iron, magnesia and alumina.
2. They are generally clayey, deep and impermeable.
3. They are mainly found in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Select the correct answer from the given alternatives :

- (a) Laterite soil
- (b) Red and yellow soil
- (c) Saline soil
- (d) Black soil

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ANSWER: D

BLACK SOIL

- Also known as Regur or Black Cotton soil.
- Dark grey to Black in colour.
- High clay content.
- Highly moist retentive.
- Develops cracks in summer.
- Covers 5.4 lakh sqkm.
- Highly suitable for cotton.
- Rich in iron, lime, calcium, Magnesium, carbonates, and alumina.



Q. Arabica, Robusta and Liberica are varieties of

- (a) Coffee
- (b) Tea
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Cotton

Q. Arabica, Robusta and Liberica are varieties of

ANSWER: A

- (a) Coffee
- (b) Tea
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Cotton



ROBUSTA



LIBERICA



EXCELSA



ARABICA



Q. Aluminium is manufactured from

- (a) Copper ore
- (b) Bauxite ore
- (c) Mica ore
- (d) Manganese ore

Q. Aluminium is manufactured from

- (a) Copper ore
- (b) Bauxite ore
- (c) Mica ore
- (d) Manganese ore

ANSWER: B

Alumina and bauxite are the two main raw materials in the aluminium making process. Aluminium is obtained by the electrolysis of alumina which extracts pure aluminium metal from alumina. The production process: Aluminium production starts with the raw material bauxite, a clay-like soil.

Q. Which one of the following sea ports gained significance for handling iron-ore exports to Japan ?

- (a) Kandla
- (b) Ennore
- (c) Kochi
- (d) Mormugao

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ANSWER: D

Marmagao Port, situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary, is a natural harbor in Goa. It gained significance after its remodeling in 1961 to handle iron-ore exports to Japan.

Marmagao is one of the oldest ports on the west coast of India, protected by a breakwater as well as a mole constructed E of the seaward end of the breakwater.



Q. Milpa and Ladang are different names for

- (a) shifting cultivation.
- (b) mixed farming.
- (c) truck farming.
- (d) plantation agriculture.

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- (a) shifting cultivation.
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- (c) truck farming.
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ANSWER: A

Shifting cultivation is a form of agricultural practice or a cultivation system. In which an area of ground is cleared of vegetation and cultivated for a few years and then abandoned for a new area until its fertility has been naturally restored.

Other Names of Shifting Cultivation

Shifting Cultivation Name	Country
✓ Chena	✓ Sri Lanka
✓ Ladang	✓ Java and Indonesia
✓ Jhum	✓ North-eastern India
✓ Podu	✓ Andhra Pradesh
✓ Milya	✓ Mexico and Central America
✓ Konuko	✓ Venezuela
✓ Roka	✓ Brazil
✓ Milpa	✓ Yucatan and Guatemala

Q. Which one of the following tributaries of river Indus feeds the canal system of the Bhakra Nangal Project ?

- (a) Chenab
- (b) Satluj
- (c) Ravi
- (d) Jhelum

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ANSWER: B

Bhakra Dam is a concrete gravity dam on the Sutlej River in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh in northern India. The dam forms the Gobind Sagar reservoir.

