

mixed farm may grow cereal crops such as wheat or rye and also keep cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry. Often the dung from the cattle serves to fertilize the cereal crops. **Crop rotation and interconnecting play** an important role in maintaining **soil fertility**. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The cultivation of crops alongside the rearing of animals for meat or eggs or milk defines mixed farming. Mixed farming is characterized by **high capital expenditure on farm machinery, extensive use of chemical fertilizers and green manures** and also by the skill and expertise of the farmers.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** **Fodder crops** are an important component of mixed farming. Growing food crops and fodder crops is a food-fodder **mixed farming system**. In this agricultural system, a farmer grows crops like rice, wheat or cash crops together with fodder crops like **sorghum, oat** to increase the income through different sources.

Q.31) Ans: b

Exp:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The TRAFFIC, the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network, is a leading **non-governmental organisation working on wildlife trade** in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. It is a joint program of World's Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- Headquarters: **Cambridge, United Kingdom**. TRAFFIC is governed by the TRAFFIC Committee, a steering group composed of members of **TRAFFIC's partner organizations, WWF and IUCN**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** TRAFFIC was established in 1976 and has developed into a **global network, research-driven and action-oriented, committed to delivering innovative and practical conservation solutions**. It aims to ensure that **trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature**. TRAFFIC also works in close co-operation with the Secretariat of the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**.

Q.32) Ans: d

Exp:

About Eravikulam National Park:

Eravikulam National Park is located along the **Western Ghats in the Idukki and Ernakulam districts of Kerala in India**. The main body of the park consists of a high rolling hill plateau with a base elevation of about 2,000 m.

- The terrain consists of high altitude grasslands interspersed with sholas. Anamudi, 2,695 meters, the highest peak in India south of the Himalayas is inside this park.
- In Eravikulam National park Twenty six species of mammals have been recorded in the park including the **largest surviving population of Nilgiri tahr estimated at 750 individuals**.
- The other ungulates are lion-tailed macaques, gaur, Indian muntjac and sambar deer, Golden jackals, jungle cats, wild dogs, dholes, leopards and tigers are the main predators.
- It is regionally important as a catchment area for both east (tributaries of River Pambar) and west (tributaries of River Periyar and Chalakudy) flowing rivers. Locally, it is important for maintaining the climate and providing drinking water to the surrounding estates and for irrigation
- **Other National Parks in Kerala**
 - Eravikulam National Park,
 - Periyar National Park,
 - Silent Valley National Park,
 - Mathikettan Shola National Park,
 - Anamudi Shola National Park.
 - Pampadum Shola National Park

Q.33) Ans: a

Exp:

Green India Mission:

The **National Mission for a Green India** was announced by the Prime Minister as one of the eight missions under the National Action on Climate Change (NAPCC). It recognizes that climate change phenomenon will seriously affected and alter the distribution, type and "greening" in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation, meant to enhance ecosystem services like carbon sequestration and storage hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, small timber.

- The Mission would **strive for enhancing carbon sinks in sustainably managed forests** and other ecosystems, adaptation of vulnerable species/ecosystems to the changing climate and adaptation of forest-dependent communities.
- GIM also aims at convergence with complementary schemes and programmes for