

- (c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Tropical Evergreen Forests

Conditions for growth: Tropical Evergreen and Semi Evergreen Forests are found mainly in the areas where the annual rainfall is more than 250 cm, with a short dry season. The average annual temperature should be above 22 °C.

Characteristics: Lofty, very dense, multi-layered forest with mesophytic evergreen, 45m or more in height, with large number of species, numerous epiphytes, and few climbers; Due to dense growth of trees, the sunlight cannot reach the ground. Thus, the undergrowth mainly consists of canes, bamboos, ferns, climbers, etc.

Location: The true evergreen forests are mostly found along the western slopes of Western Ghats, in the hills of north-eastern states and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Trees: Important trees of these forests are rosewood, ebony, mahogany, rubber, cinchona, bamboo, coconut, palms, canes, lianas, etc.

Utility: Not commercially exploitable. However, the timber from the tropical evergreen and semi- evergreen a forest is hard, durable, fine-grained and of high economic value.

11. The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has inaugurated High Performance Computer System (HPC) (Supercomputer Mihir) at the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) located at:
- (a) Mumbai
(b) Bangalore
(c) Ahmedabad
(d) NOIDA

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has inaugurated high performance computer system (HPC) or supercomputer Mihir (meaning sun) at National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida. The HCP will provide facility for improving weather/climate forecasts. It is country's largest HPC facility in terms of peak capacity and performance. It also propelled India's ranking to Top 30 in the list of HPC facilities in world

12. According to the National Commission on Agriculture there are 3 types of droughts. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- (a) Meteorological
(b) Agricultural
(c) Hydrological
(d) Ecological

Answer: (d)

Explanation: Classification of droughts

The National Commission on Agriculture in India classified three types of drought: meteorological, agricultural and hydrological.

- **Meteorological drought** is defined as a situation when there is significant decrease from normal precipitation over an area (i.e. more than 10 %).
- **Hydrological drought** results from prolonged meteorological drought resulting in depletion of surface and sub-surface water resources.
- **Agricultural drought** is a situation when soil moisture and rainfall are inadequate to support healthy crop growth.

13. Consider the following Commissions of pre-1947 India and their field of study:

	Commission		Field
1.	Sadler Commission	:	Education