

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## BIODIVERSITY IN RAJASTHAN

**1. Which ecosystem in Rajasthan is known for xerophytic vegetation?**

- A) Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem
- B) Desert Ecosystem
- C) Eastern Plain Ecosystem

D) Southern-Eastern Ecosystem

**Answer:** B) Desert Ecosystem

**Explanation:** The Desert Ecosystem, mainly the Thar Desert, is characterized by xerophytic vegetation, adapted to dry environments.

**Additional Info:** Xerophytes include species like cacti and other plants with adaptations like thick cuticles and deep root systems.

**2. Which ecosystem in Rajasthan is known for xerophytic vegetation?**

- A) Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem
- B) Desert Ecosystem
- C) Eastern Plain Ecosystem

D) Southern-Eastern Ecosystem

**Answer:** B) Desert Ecosystem

**Explanation:** The Desert Ecosystem, mainly the Thar Desert, is characterized by xerophytic vegetation, which is adapted to dry environments.

**Additional Info:** Xerophytes in the desert include plants like cacti and other species with water-conserving adaptations.

**3. Which animal is commonly found in the Thar Desert ecosystem?**

- A) Bengal Tiger
- B) Chinkara
- C) Snow Leopard

D) Asiatic Lion

**Answer:** B) Chinkara

**Explanation:** Chinkara, or Indian Gazelle, is commonly found in the Thar Desert ecosystem due to its adaptation to arid conditions.

**Additional Info:** The Chinkara has adapted to desert conditions with a low water requirement, surviving on dew and moisture from food.

**4. What type of ecosystem is the Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem in Rajasthan?**

A) Aquatic ecosystem

B) Wetland ecosystem

C) Biodiverse forest ecosystem

D) Mangrove ecosystem

**Answer:** C) Biodiverse Forest ecosystem

**Explanation:** The Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem is rich in biodiversity with a variety of plant and animal species adapted to its forest environment.

**Additional Info:** The Aravalli region is essential for biodiversity, supporting species like leopards, bears, and several plant varieties.

**5. Keoladeo National Park is famous for which type of biodiversity?**

A) Plant diversity

B) Avian diversity

C) Marine biodiversity

D) Insect diversity

**Answer:** B) Avian diversity

**Explanation:** Keoladeo National Park, also known as Ghana Bird Sanctuary, is recognized for its avian diversity, particularly migratory birds.

**Additional Info:** Keoladeo National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage site and supports bird conservation efforts.

**6. Which area in Rajasthan is known for its fossilized tree remains?**

A) Keoladeo National Park

B) Wood Fossil Park, Jaisalmer

C) Naag Mountain, Ajmer

D) Gandhar Forester Park, Udaipur

**Answer:** B) Wood Fossil Park, Jaisalmer

**Explanation:** Wood Fossil Park in Jaisalmer displays fossilized remains of ancient trees, highlighting Rajasthan's paleontological history.

**Additional Info:** The park showcases fossils from ancient trees, contributing to the understanding of Rajasthan's prehistoric biodiversity.

**7. What is the purpose of a Ramsar Site?**

A) Protect migratory birds

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B) Conserve desert species

C) Preserve mountain flora

D) Regulate marine resources

**Answer:** A) Protect migratory birds

**Explanation:** Ramsar Sites protect wetlands crucial for migratory bird species and waterfowl habitat.

**Additional Info:** The Ramsar Convention focuses on wetland conservation internationally, promoting biodiversity protection.

## 8. What is one key purpose of seed banks in biodiversity conservation?

A) Storing endangered plants

B) Educating the public on biodiversity

C) Preserving seeds for future use

D) Creating botanical gardens

**Answer:** C) Preserving seeds for future use

**Explanation:** Seed banks store plant seeds to protect against species extinction, ensuring genetic diversity for future reforestation efforts.

**Additional Info:** Seed banks are critical for biodiversity as they secure genetic material to prevent plant species extinction.

## 9. The Red Data Book highlights which type of species?

A) Endemic species

B) Migratory species

C) Endangered and vulnerable species

D) Marine species

**Answer:** C) Endangered and vulnerable species

**Explanation:** The Red Data Book includes endangered and vulnerable species to prioritize conservation efforts.

**Additional Info:** The Red Data Book was first published by the IUCN in 1972 and is a major tool for conservation awareness.

## 10. When was the Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board established?

A) 2002

B) 2010

C) 2015

D) 2020

**Answer:** B) 2010

**Explanation:** The Rajasthan State Biodiversity

Board was established in 2010 to monitor and conserve the state's biodiversity.

**Additional Info:** The board conducts biodiversity assessments and implements conservation policies across Rajasthan.

## 11. What is the main focus of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in India?

A) Animal welfare

B) Forest and biodiversity conservation

C) Urban planning

D) Agricultural development

**Answer:** B) Forest and biodiversity conservation

**Explanation:** The NGT primarily addresses issues of environmental protection, including biodiversity and forest conservation in India.

**Additional Info:** Established in 2010, the NGT serves as India's judicial body for resolving environmental disputes swiftly.

## 12. Which conservation method is represented by protecting species within their natural habitats?

A) Ex-Situ Conservation

B) Seed Banks

C) In-Situ Conservation

D) Zoos

**Answer:** C) In-Situ Conservation

**Explanation:** In-situ conservation involves preserving biodiversity within the natural habitat, as seen in protected areas like national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

**Additional Info:** In Rajasthan, examples include Ranthambore National Park and Sariska Tiger Reserve.

## 13. What does the term "xerophytic vegetation" refer to?

A) Plants found in coastal areas

B) Plants adapted to dry environments

C) Aquatic plants

D) Plants in snowy regions

**Answer:** B) Plants adapted to dry environments

**Explanation:** Xerophytes are plants that thrive in arid, dry climates, typically found in desert ecosystems.

**Additional Info:** Such plants have adaptations

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like thick leaves and deep roots to conserve water.

## 14. Which animal is known as the Indian Gazelle in Rajasthan's Desert Ecosystem?

- A) Blackbuck
- B) Chinkara
- C) Chaosinga
- D) Desert Fox

**Answer:** B) Chinkara

**Explanation:** The Chinkara, or Indian Gazelle, is well-adapted to the arid Thar Desert and can survive with minimal water.

**Additional Info:** Chinkaras are often seen in protected areas and represent resilience to desert conditions.

## 15. What type of diversity is Keoladeo National Park famous for?

- A) Mammalian diversity
- B) Avian diversity
- C) Aquatic diversity
- D) Reptilian diversity

**Answer:** B) Avian diversity

**Explanation:** Keoladeo National Park is renowned for its wide variety of bird species, especially migratory birds.

**Additional Info:** This UNESCO World Heritage site is a key destination for bird watchers globally.

## 16. The Aravalli Mountain range is essential for the biodiversity of which region?

- A) Eastern Ghats
- B) Southern Rajasthan
- C) Northern Plains
- D) Central India

**Answer:** B) Southern Rajasthan

**Explanation:** The Aravalli Mountain range runs across Rajasthan, providing a habitat for diverse flora and fauna, especially in the southern part of the state.

**Additional Info:** Species such as the leopard and various unique plant species thrive in this region.

## 17. Which organization maintains the Red Data Book?

- A) UNESCO
- B) World Health Organization
- C) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- D) UNDP

**Answer:** C) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

**Explanation:** The IUCN publishes the Red Data Book, highlighting endangered and vulnerable species worldwide.

**Additional Info:** The Red Data Book was first published in 1972 and has become a critical tool for conservation.

## 18. Which ecosystem in Rajasthan is less diverse but significant for its aquatic life?

- A) Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem
- B) Desert Ecosystem
- C) Eastern Plain Ecosystem
- D) Southern-Eastern Ecosystem

**Answer:** D) Southern-Eastern Ecosystem

**Explanation:** This ecosystem includes areas like the Vindhyan Range, with notable aquatic biodiversity.

**Additional Info:** It harbors species like crocodiles and various freshwater fish.

## 19. What is the primary goal of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)?

- A) Regulate international trade of endangered species
- B) Promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- C) Develop seed banks
- D) Conduct wildlife censuses

**Answer:** B) Promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

**Explanation:** Established in 1992, the CBD focuses on biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource use, and equitable benefit-sharing.

**Additional Info:** India passed the Biodiversity Conservation Act in 2002 to align with CBD objectives.

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**20. Which species is a symbol for the Red Data Book?**

- A) Snow Leopard
- B) Bengal Tiger
- C) Red Panda
- D) Asian Elephant

**Answer:** C) Red Panda

**Explanation:** The Red Panda symbolizes the conservation efforts outlined in the Red Data Book, representing species threatened with extinction.

**Additional Info:** The Red Panda is native to Asia and is considered endangered due to habitat loss.

**21. Which Rajasthan body was established to monitor and conserve biodiversity?**

- A) National Biodiversity Authority
- B) Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board
- C) Central Pollution Control Board
- D) Ministry of Environment and Forests

**Answer:** B) Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board  
**Explanation:** This board, established in 2010, oversees biodiversity conservation efforts throughout Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** It promotes conservation awareness and implements relevant policies across the state.

**22. Which area in Rajasthan is recognized for its rich paleontological history?**

- A) Keoladeo National Park
- B) Wood Fossil Park, Jaisalmer
- C) Naag Mountain, Ajmer
- D) Chapoli Manwanata, Jhunjhunu

**Answer:** B) Wood Fossil Park, Jaisalmer

**Explanation:** Wood Fossil Park showcases ancient fossilized tree remains, reflecting the area's unique paleontological significance.

**Additional Info:** The park provides insights into the prehistoric climate and vegetation of Rajasthan.

**23. Which method involves conserving biodiversity outside its natural habitat?**

- A) In-Situ Conservation

B) Habitat Restoration

C) Ex-Situ Conservation

D) Community Conservation

**Answer:** C) Ex-Situ Conservation

**Explanation:** Ex-situ conservation includes methods like seed banks, zoos, and botanical gardens to protect species outside their natural environments.

**Additional Info:** Examples in Rajasthan include the Jaipur Zoo and the Udaipur Botanical Garden.

**24. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) in India was established in which year?**

A) 1992

B) 2000

C) 2010

D) 2015

**Answer:** C) 2010

**Explanation:** The NGT was established to resolve environmental cases, including issues related to biodiversity, water, and forest conservation.

**Additional Info:** The NGT facilitates quick judgments in environmental matters to ensure ecological protection.

**25. Which international convention focuses on regulating the trade of endangered species?**

A) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

B) Ramsar Convention

C) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

D) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

**Answer:** C) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

**Explanation:** Established in 1973, CITES aims to control the trade of endangered flora and fauna to ensure species survival.

**Additional Info:** India is a signatory to CITES, implementing strict controls over the export and import of endangered species.

**26. What is the primary objective of biosphere reserves?**

- A) Promoting tourism

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B) Protecting genetic diversity and promoting sustainable use

C) Enhancing urban development

D) Encouraging industrial growth

**Answer:** B) Protecting genetic diversity and promoting sustainable use

**Explanation:** Biosphere reserves focus on conserving biodiversity while promoting research and sustainable natural resource use.

**Additional Info:** Rajasthan hosts regions designated for conservation, focusing on ecosystem preservation.

**27. Which ecosystem in Rajasthan includes migratory bird species such as Siberian Cranes and Pelicans?**

A) Desert Ecosystem

B) Southern-Eastern Ecosystem

C) Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem

D) Eastern Plain Ecosystem

**Answer:** D) Eastern Plain Ecosystem

**Explanation:** The Eastern Plain Ecosystem, particularly Keoladeo National Park, is known for its avian diversity and hosts migratory bird species.

**Additional Info:** This ecosystem includes marshes and wetlands crucial for migratory bird conservation.

**28. The term "ex-situ conservation" applies to which of the following?**

A) National parks

B) Wildlife sanctuaries

C) Zoos

D) Sacred groves

**Answer:** C) Zoos

**Explanation:** Ex-situ conservation involves preserving species outside their natural habitats, as seen in zoos and botanical gardens.

**Additional Info:** Ex-situ methods help prevent extinction by conserving species in controlled environments.

**29. What significant international document was first published by the IUCN in 1972?**

A) Green Data Book

B) Red Data Book

C) Blue Planet Report

D) Global Biodiversity Outlook

**Answer:** B) Red Data Book

**Explanation:** The Red Data Book, published by the IUCN, highlights endangered and vulnerable species for conservation priority.

**Additional Info:** It has become an essential resource for monitoring the conservation status of species worldwide.

**30. Which species is unique to Rajasthan's Southern-Eastern Ecosystem?**

A) Chinkara

B) Gharial

C) Indian Elephant

D) Snow Leopard

**Answer:** B) Gharial

**Explanation:** The Southern-Eastern Ecosystem, including the Vindhyan Range, provides a habitat for aquatic species like the gharial.

**Additional Info:** The gharial is a critically endangered species found in freshwater rivers in northern India.

**31. Which organization aims to maintain global biodiversity records and provides guidelines for its conservation?**

A) UNESCO

B) IUCN

C) WHO

D) WWF

**Answer:** B) IUCN

**Explanation:** The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) maintains species records and establishes conservation guidelines globally.

**Additional Info:** The IUCN's Red List is widely regarded as a comprehensive inventory of species' conservation status.

**32. Which area in Rajasthan is recognized as a biodiversity heritage zone due to its unique flora and fauna?**

A) Chapoli Manwanata, Jhunjhunu

B) Keoladeo National Park

C) Gandhar Forester Park, Udaipur

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D) Naag Mountain, Ajmer

**Answer:** D) Naag Mountain, Ajmer

**Explanation:** Naag Mountain in Ajmer is designated as a biodiversity heritage zone for its distinct ecological characteristics.

**Additional Info:** This area contains various rare and endemic plant and animal species, contributing to Rajasthan's biodiversity.

**33. Which of the following is a primary function of botanical gardens in biodiversity conservation?**

A) Promoting agricultural production

B) Conserving endangered plant species

C) Housing wild animal species

D) Regulating fishing activities

**Answer:** B) Conserving endangered plant species

**Explanation:** Botanical gardens focus on cultivating and preserving plant species, often including endangered varieties.

**Additional Info:** In Rajasthan, botanical gardens are key sites for research, education, and conservation.

**34. In which year was the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) established?**

A) 1982

B) 1992

C) 2002

D) 2010

**Answer:** B) 1992

**Explanation:** The CBD was established during the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro to promote biodiversity conservation globally.

**Additional Info:** India enacted the Biodiversity Conservation Act in 2002 to comply with the CBD's objectives.

**35. What does a Ramsar Site specifically protect?**

A) Marine biodiversity

B) Forest ecosystems

C) Wetlands of international importance

D) Arid desert regions

**Answer:** C) Wetlands of international importance

**Explanation:** Ramsar Sites are designated

wetlands that play a critical role in preserving waterfowl habitats and supporting biodiversity.

**Additional Info:** Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan is a Ramsar Site known for its significant bird populations.

**36. What is the main purpose of a gene bank in biodiversity conservation?**

A) Preserving genetic material for future research

B) Housing endangered animal species

C) Educating the public on conservation

D) Monitoring air quality

**Answer:** A) Preserving genetic material for future research

**Explanation:** Gene banks store genetic material from plants and animals, ensuring diversity for potential restoration and research.

**Additional Info:** Gene banks play a vital role in conserving genetic resources for agriculture and environmental management.

**37. Which international convention was created to prevent the extinction of species through international trade?**

A) CITES

B) CBD

C) Ramsar Convention

D) UNFCCC

**Answer:** A) CITES

**Explanation:** The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) regulates trade to prevent species extinction due to overexploitation.

**Additional Info:** CITES ensures that international trade does not threaten the survival of wildlife and plants.

**38. Which Rajasthan park serves as a biodiversity park to educate the public on local flora and fauna?**

A) Ranthambore National Park

B) Gandhar Forester Park, Udaipur

C) Sariska Tiger Reserve

D) Desert National Park

**Answer:** B) Gandhar Forester Park, Udaipur

**Explanation:** Gandhar Forester Park in Udaipur functions as a biodiversity park,

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promoting awareness of regional plant and animal life.

**Additional Info:** Biodiversity parks help conserve local species and serve as educational resources.

**39. Which type of ecosystem conservation occurs within the species' natural habitat?**

- A) Ex-Situ Conservation
- B) Urban Conservation
- C) In-Situ Conservation
- D) Industrial Conservation

**Answer:** C) In-Situ Conservation

**Explanation:** In-situ conservation protects species within their natural habitats, promoting ecosystem stability.

**Additional Info:** Examples of in-situ conservation in Rajasthan include national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

**40. Which ecosystem in Rajasthan is mainly characterized by arid conditions and sparse vegetation?**

- A) Eastern Plain Ecosystem
- B) Desert Ecosystem
- C) Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem
- D) Southern-Eastern Ecosystem

**Answer:** B) Desert Ecosystem

**Explanation:** The Desert Ecosystem, largely the Thar Desert, has extreme arid conditions with vegetation adapted to low moisture levels.

**Additional Info:** This ecosystem includes species such as the Chinkara and the Desert Fox, which are adapted to survive in dry environments.

**41. The IUCN is primarily known for publishing which critical conservation document?**

- A) Blue Planet Report
- B) Red Data Book
- C) Green Climate Report
- D) Biodiversity Digest

**Answer:** B) Red Data Book

**Explanation:** The Red Data Book, published by the IUCN, lists species at risk of extinction and helps prioritize conservation efforts.

**Additional Info:** The book includes classifications like "endangered" and "vulnerable" to raise awareness and guide conservation strategies.

**42. Which species is specifically adapted to the harsh conditions of Rajasthan's Thar Desert?**

- A) Leopard
- B) Desert Fox
- C) Indian Elephant
- D) Indian Rhinoceros

**Answer:** B) Desert Fox

**Explanation:** The Desert Fox is adapted to the arid conditions of the Thar Desert, with features that help it survive in high temperatures and limited water.

**Additional Info:** Desert animals like the Desert Fox have specialized adaptations such as nocturnal behavior to avoid heat.

**43. Which type of conservation is represented by seed banks and zoos?**

- A) In-Situ Conservation
- B) Community-Based Conservation
- C) Ex-Situ Conservation
- D) Biosphere Reserves

**Answer:** C) Ex-Situ Conservation

**Explanation:** Ex-situ conservation involves protecting species outside their natural habitats, including facilities like zoos and seed banks.

**Additional Info:** Ex-situ conservation helps preserve species that may be endangered or facing habitat destruction.

**44. Which species is an example of biodiversity in Rajasthan's Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem?**

- A) Desert Rabbit
- B) Snow Leopard
- C) Leopard
- D) Blackbuck

**Answer:** C) Leopard

**Explanation:** The Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem provides a habitat for leopards, among other species, due to its diverse landscape.

**Additional Info:** The Aravalli range supports a

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range of species and is vital for maintaining biodiversity in the region.

**45. Which international organization was founded in 1948 to conserve nature and monitor global biodiversity?**

- A) WHO
- B) UNESCO
- C) IUCN
- D) WWF

**Answer:** C) IUCN

**Explanation:** The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) was established in 1948 and is instrumental in global biodiversity conservation.

**Additional Info:** IUCN assesses species' conservation status and provides data for environmental protection efforts.

**46. Which of these animals is considered a critically endangered aquatic species found in Rajasthan's Southern-Eastern Ecosystem?**

- A) Dolphin
- B) Crocodile
- C) Gharial
- D) Desert Rabbit

**Answer:** C) Gharial

**Explanation:** The gharial, a critically endangered crocodylian, is found in freshwater rivers and is native to the Southern-Eastern Ecosystem in Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** Conservation efforts are underway to protect the gharial, which is affected by habitat loss and pollution.

**47. Which of the following terms refers to plants specifically adapted to survive in arid environments?**

- A) Hydrophytic
- B) Xerophytic
- C) Mesophytic
- D) Epiphytic

**Answer:** B) Xerophytic

**Explanation:** Xerophytic plants are adapted to dry environments with features like deep roots and thick leaves for water conservation.

**Additional Info:** These plants are commonly

found in desert regions, including Rajasthan's Thar Desert.

**48. What is the focus of biosphere reserves in terms of biodiversity conservation?**

- A) Enhancing urban ecosystems
- B) Conserving cultural heritage
- C) Protecting genetic diversity and sustainable resource use
- D) Promoting tourism

**Answer:** C) Protecting genetic diversity and sustainable resource use

**Explanation:** Biosphere reserves aim to conserve biodiversity, allowing for sustainable use and protecting genetic diversity.

**Additional Info:** Biosphere reserves are recognized globally for their contribution to both conservation and research.

**49. Which rare bird species migrates to Keoladeo National Park annually?**

- A) Pelican
- B) Great Indian Bustard
- C) Siberian Crane
- D) Hornbill

**Answer:** C) Siberian Crane

**Explanation:** The Siberian Crane is a migratory bird that visits Keoladeo National Park and is one of the rarest cranes worldwide.

**Additional Info:** Migratory birds like the Siberian Crane make Keoladeo a significant site for bird conservation.

**50. The Red Data Book, published by the IUCN, is represented by which symbolic animal?**

- A) Red Fox
- B) Red Panda
- C) Scarlet Macaw
- D) Bengal Tiger

**Answer:** B) Red Panda

**Explanation:** The Red Panda is the emblematic species of the IUCN Red Data Book, symbolizing endangered species worldwide.

**Additional Info:** The Red Panda itself is an endangered species and highlights the need for conservation efforts.



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**51. What type of area does the Ramsar Convention aim to protect?**

- A) Coastal reefs
- B) Forests
- C) Wetlands
- D) Deserts

**Answer:** C) Wetlands

**Explanation:** The Ramsar Convention focuses on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, crucial for biodiversity and waterfowl habitats.

**Additional Info:** Keoladeo National Park is an example of a Ramsar Site in Rajasthan, protecting diverse bird species.

**52. Which ecosystem in Rajasthan is primarily known for hosting migratory birds?**

- A) Desert Ecosystem
- B) Southern-Eastern Ecosystem
- C) Eastern Plain Ecosystem
- D) Aravalli Mountain Ecosystem

**Answer:** C) Eastern Plain Ecosystem

**Explanation:** The Eastern Plain Ecosystem, particularly Keoladeo National Park, is famous for its avian diversity, attracting migratory birds annually.

**Additional Info:** Keoladeo National Park supports species such as Siberian Cranes, Pelicans, and other waterfowl.

**53. What type of conservation is practiced in national parks like Ranthambore and Sariska?**

- A) Ex-Situ Conservation
- B) In-Situ Conservation
- C) Sustainable Conservation
- D) Species-Specific Conservation

**Answer:** B) In-Situ Conservation

**Explanation:** In-situ conservation involves protecting species within their natural habitats, which is practiced in national parks and wildlife reserves.

**Additional Info:** This type of conservation is crucial for maintaining natural ecosystems and species in their original environments.

**54. Which rare antelope species is found in Rajasthan's Aravalli region?**

- A) Chinkara
- B) Nilgai
- C) Blackbuck
- D) Chaosinga (Four-Horned Antelope)

**Answer:** D) Chaosinga (Four-Horned Antelope)

**Explanation:** The Four-Horned Antelope, or Chaosinga, is a unique species found in the Aravalli region and is rare due to its limited distribution.

**Additional Info:** This species is notable for its distinctive four horns, making it an unusual antelope.

**55. Which of the following areas in Rajasthan is famous for biodiversity conservation of fossilized trees?**

- A) Naag Mountain, Ajmer
- B) Chapoli Manwanata, Jhunjhunu
- C) Gandhar Forester Park, Udaipur
- D) Wood Fossil Park, Jaisalmer

**Answer:** D) Wood Fossil Park, Jaisalmer

**Explanation:** Wood Fossil Park is known for its fossilized trees, which provide insight into the prehistoric flora of Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** The park showcases fossil specimens dating back millions of years.

**56. What is the main focus of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)?**

- A) Monitoring marine resources
- B) Regulating tourism in national parks
- C) Promoting sustainable biodiversity use and conservation
- D) Developing industrial zones in rural areas

**Answer:** C) Promoting sustainable biodiversity use and conservation

**Explanation:** The CBD focuses on conserving biodiversity, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of genetic resources.

**Additional Info:** The CBD was established during the 1992 Earth Summit to encourage global conservation efforts.

**57. Which endangered species, often symbolized in conservation efforts, is**

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**native to the Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspot?**

- A) Bengal Tiger
- B) Red Panda
- C) Great Indian Bustard
- D) Indian Rhinoceros

**Answer:** B) Red Panda

**Explanation:** The Red Panda is an endangered species found in the Eastern Himalayas and is often associated with global conservation symbols.

**Additional Info:** The Eastern Himalayas are one of India's major biodiversity hotspots, housing many unique species.

**58. Which Indian national body was established specifically for resolving environmental disputes?**

- A) Wildlife Institute of India
- B) National Biodiversity Authority
- C) Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change
- D) National Green Tribunal (NGT)

**Answer:** D) National Green Tribunal (NGT)

**Explanation:** The NGT was established in 2010 to address environmental issues, including biodiversity and forest conservation.

**Additional Info:** The NGT expedites environmental cases to protect natural resources and ensure ecological balance.

**59. What type of site is designated under the Ramsar Convention?**

- A) Wildlife Sanctuary
- B) Marine Park
- C) Wetland
- D) Mountain Range

**Answer:** C) Wetland

**Explanation:** Ramsar Sites are wetlands recognized for their importance to biodiversity, particularly for waterfowl conservation.

**Additional Info:** Ramsar Sites support diverse ecosystems and are protected to maintain wetland biodiversity.

**60. Which of the following methods is used to conserve biodiversity outside of natural habitats?**

- A) Wildlife Sanctuaries
- B) Seed Banks
- C) National Parks
- D) Biosphere Reserves

**Answer:** B) Seed Banks

**Explanation:** Seed banks store plant seeds outside natural habitats to prevent extinction and preserve genetic diversity.

**Additional Info:** Seed banks are an ex-situ conservation method that ensures plant species can be restored if lost in nature.

**61. In which type of conservation are plants grown and maintained in botanical gardens?**

- A) In-Situ Conservation
- B) Ex-Situ Conservation
- C) Genetic Conservation
- D) Aquatic Conservation

**Answer:** B) Ex-Situ Conservation

**Explanation:** Botanical gardens are examples of ex-situ conservation, where plants are cultivated outside their natural environments for preservation.

**Additional Info:** Botanical gardens play a vital role in educating the public and conducting research on plant species.

**62. Why is the Aravalli Mountain range considered critical for Rajasthan's biodiversity?**

- A) It attracts a large number of tourists
- B) It is the only source of water in the desert
- C) It provides a habitat for diverse flora and fauna
- D) It connects to the Himalayan range

**Answer:** C) It provides a habitat for diverse flora and fauna

**Explanation:** The Aravalli Mountain range supports a wide variety of species due to its unique ecological environment, making it crucial for regional biodiversity.

**Additional Info:** The Aravallis act as a barrier against desert expansion and support species like leopards, bears, and unique plants.

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**63. What would be the potential impact if Ramsar Sites in Rajasthan were not protected?**

- A) Increased tourism in wetlands
- B) Decreased population of migratory birds
- C) Growth in industrial activities
- D) Rise in water sports activities

**Answer:** B) Decreased population of migratory birds

**Explanation:** Ramsar Sites are wetlands essential for migratory bird habitats. Without protection, bird populations relying on these habitats would decline.

**Additional Info:** Wetlands play a crucial role in supporting avian diversity and serve as nesting and feeding grounds for migratory species.

**64. How does the conservation of the Thar Desert ecosystem contribute to global biodiversity?**

- A) By supporting species found only in desert regions
- B) By producing agricultural crops
- C) By maintaining wetlands for waterfowl
- D) By supplying drinking water to other regions

**Answer:** A) By supporting species found only in desert regions

**Explanation:** The Thar Desert ecosystem is home to unique species that are specifically adapted to arid conditions, contributing to global biodiversity.

**Additional Info:** Species like the Chinkara and Desert Fox are specially adapted to this environment and are not found in non-desert ecosystems.

**65. What would be the consequence of removing native plant species from Rajasthan's ecosystems?**

- A) Decreased tourism
- B) Reduced industrial production
- C) Disruption of food chains
- D) Increase in migratory birds

**Answer:** C) Disruption of food chains

**Explanation:** Native plants are integral to food chains, providing sustenance to herbivores,

which in turn support carnivores. Removing them would disrupt these ecological relationships.

**Additional Info:** Ecosystems rely on balanced interactions, and the loss of native plants can lead to decreased biodiversity.

**66. Which conservation approach would be most effective for critically endangered species in Rajasthan that cannot survive in their natural habitat?**

- A) In-Situ Conservation
- B) Botanical Gardens
- C) Ex-Situ Conservation
- D) Ecotourism

**Answer:** C) Ex-Situ Conservation

**Explanation:** Ex-situ conservation, such as in zoos or botanical gardens, is beneficial for critically endangered species that struggle to survive in their natural habitat.

**Additional Info:** Ex-situ conservation provides a controlled environment where such species can be monitored and bred for eventual reintroduction.

**67. What reasoning supports the establishment of the Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board?**

- A) To increase industrial development
- B) To monitor and conserve regional biodiversity
- C) To promote tourism
- D) To manage water resources

**Answer:** B) To monitor and conserve regional biodiversity

**Explanation:** The board was created to ensure sustainable biodiversity conservation through monitoring, policy implementation, and raising public awareness.

**Additional Info:** Established in 2010, the board works toward the conservation of diverse ecosystems across Rajasthan.

**68. How does Keoladeo National Park contribute to international conservation efforts?**

- A) By creating a large zoo for endangered animals
- B) By protecting the habitats of migratory birds

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C) By focusing solely on flora conservation

D) By promoting agriculture in wetlands

**Answer:** B) By protecting the habitats of migratory birds

**Explanation:** Keoladeo serves as a crucial site for migratory birds and is recognized under the Ramsar Convention, supporting international efforts in avian conservation.

**Additional Info:** This UNESCO World Heritage site draws global attention to the importance of wetland conservation.

**69. Which argument best supports the significance of biodiversity parks in Rajasthan?**

A) They provide more space for agricultural development

B) They create job opportunities for industrial workers

C) They serve as educational resources and protect regional species

D) They enhance real estate value

**Answer:** C) They serve as educational resources and protect regional species

**Explanation:** Biodiversity parks raise public awareness about native species and help conserve them in controlled environments.

**Additional Info:** Gandhar Forester Park in Udaipur is an example, showcasing local flora and fauna and educating visitors.

**70. What is a critical role of seed banks in combating biodiversity loss?**

A) To prevent illegal logging

B) To protect endangered animal species

C) To preserve genetic diversity for future restoration

D) To provide seeds for landscaping

**Answer:** C) To preserve genetic diversity for future restoration

**Explanation:** Seed banks store seeds from various plants to safeguard genetic material, allowing future reforestation or restoration of species.

**Additional Info:** Seed banks are essential for biodiversity conservation as they protect against species extinction.

**71. Why are biosphere reserves important in the context of sustainable development?**

A) They promote industrial expansion

B) They ensure economic growth with minimal environmental impact

C) They focus on urban development

D) They provide land for agricultural expansion

**Answer:** B) They ensure economic growth with minimal environmental impact

**Explanation:** Biosphere reserves combine conservation with sustainable use, preserving biodiversity while supporting local economies.

**Additional Info:** These reserves are recognized internationally for their role in sustainable ecological practices.

**72. What critical ecological role does the Thar Desert play in the region's climate?**

A) It increases rainfall in Rajasthan

B) It helps in carbon absorption

C) It acts as a barrier to the spread of the Indian monsoon

D) It regulates temperatures in coastal areas

**Answer:** C) It acts as a barrier to the spread of the Indian monsoon

**Explanation:** The Thar Desert influences local weather patterns by acting as a barrier to monsoon winds, resulting in arid conditions.

**Additional Info:** The desert's geographical features play a vital role in the regional climate of Rajasthan.

**73. How does the presence of native flora in Rajasthan's ecosystems aid biodiversity?**

A) It provides unique habitats and sustenance for local fauna

B) It reduces the need for conservation efforts

C) It decreases soil fertility

D) It limits the diversity of animal species

**Answer:** A) It provides unique habitats and sustenance for local fauna

**Explanation:** Native plants offer specific habitats and food sources for local wildlife, supporting ecological balance and species diversity.

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**Additional Info:** Maintaining native flora is crucial for the health and sustainability of Rajasthan's ecosystems.

**74. What would likely happen if ex-situ conservation methods were not available for critically endangered plants?**

- A) Increased natural reproduction
- B) Accelerated extinction rates
- C) Enhanced habitat resilience
- D) Decreased conservation funding

**Answer:** B) Accelerated extinction rates

**Explanation:** Ex-situ conservation provides a safe space for endangered plants that cannot survive in the wild, helping to prevent extinction.

**Additional Info:** Facilities like seed banks and botanical gardens play a key role in conserving genetic diversity.

**75. How does the designation of biodiversity heritage zones benefit Rajasthan?**

- A) By increasing agricultural production
- B) By promoting cultural and ecological preservation
- C) By enhancing the area's tourism revenue exclusively
- D) By allowing for mining activities

**Answer:** B) By promoting cultural and ecological preservation

**Explanation:** Biodiversity heritage zones help protect unique ecological and cultural characteristics, preserving Rajasthan's natural heritage.

**Additional Info:** Examples include areas like Naag Mountain in Ajmer, which are protected for their environmental significance.

**76. What would be the impact of introducing non-native plant species in Rajasthan's ecosystems?**

- A) Increased biodiversity
- B) Reduced threat to native species
- C) Displacement of native species
- D) Improved soil quality for agriculture

**Answer:** C) Displacement of native species

**Explanation:** Non-native species can

outcompete native species for resources, often leading to a decline or displacement of native plants and animals.

**Additional Info:** Invasive species can disrupt local ecosystems, reducing biodiversity and impacting ecological stability.

**77. Why is in-situ conservation considered more beneficial for preserving biodiversity?**

- A) It promotes agricultural activities
- B) It allows species to evolve within their natural habitats
- C) It reduces the need for wildlife sanctuaries
- D) It eliminates human intervention

**Answer:** B) It allows species to evolve within their natural habitats

**Explanation:** In-situ conservation enables species to adapt naturally to their environment, promoting ecological balance and genetic diversity.

**Additional Info:** National parks and wildlife sanctuaries are examples of in-situ conservation efforts in Rajasthan.

**78. Which argument supports the need for biosphere reserves in Rajasthan?**

- A) They allow for unrestricted resource extraction
- B) They provide a balance between conservation and sustainable use
- C) They focus solely on endangered animals
- D) They are designed for industrial development

**Answer:** B) They provide a balance between conservation and sustainable use

**Explanation:** Biosphere reserves aim to conserve biodiversity while enabling sustainable development, benefiting both nature and communities.

**Additional Info:** Such reserves protect ecological systems and provide space for research and tourism, supporting conservation.

**79. What reasoning supports the protection of migratory bird species in Rajasthan's wetlands?**

- A) They attract more tourists
- B) They are a crucial part of global ecosystems

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C) They require less protection than other species

D) They do not interact with local species

**Answer:** B) They are a crucial part of global ecosystems

**Explanation:** Migratory birds connect ecosystems across continents, and their conservation is essential to maintaining global biodiversity.

**Additional Info:** Wetlands like Keoladeo National Park provide habitats for migratory birds, ensuring they can complete their life cycles.

## 80. How does the Aravalli range contribute to environmental stability in Rajasthan?

A) By enhancing rainfall across the desert

B) By providing a habitat for endangered species only

C) By acting as a barrier to desert expansion

D) By attracting migratory birds

**Answer:** C) By acting as a barrier to desert expansion

**Explanation:** The Aravallis play a significant role in preventing the Thar Desert from spreading, thus supporting biodiversity and reducing desertification.

**Additional Info:** The range's vegetation also contributes to soil conservation and groundwater recharge in the region.

## 81. Which critical factor underlines the importance of preserving Rajasthan's traditional knowledge about biodiversity?

A) It improves technology in agriculture

B) It aids in sustainable resource management

C) It increases urban development

D) It promotes industrial innovation

**Answer:** B) It aids in sustainable resource management

**Explanation:** Traditional knowledge encompasses sustainable practices that help conserve biodiversity and manage resources effectively.

**Additional Info:** Local communities possess valuable knowledge on plant and animal species, aiding in biodiversity conservation.

## 82. Why might the establishment of zoos be considered essential for Rajasthan's endangered species?

A) They generate significant tourism revenue

B) They allow for natural population control

C) They provide a safe environment for breeding and research

D) They replace natural habitats

**Answer:** C) They provide a safe environment for breeding and research

**Explanation:** Zoos enable controlled breeding of endangered species, aiding in their conservation and eventual reintroduction into natural habitats.

**Additional Info:** Zoos also educate the public on biodiversity conservation, raising awareness about endangered species.

## 83. How does protecting Rajasthan's biodiversity contribute to global conservation efforts?

A) By focusing solely on economic benefits

B) By preserving unique species and ecosystems

C) By limiting natural resource use

D) By promoting international trade

**Answer:** B) By preserving unique species and ecosystems

**Explanation:** Protecting biodiversity in Rajasthan ensures the survival of unique species that contribute to global ecological balance.

**Additional Info:** Conservation efforts in Rajasthan impact species migration patterns and help maintain global biodiversity.

## 84. Which reasoning supports the use of gene banks in biodiversity conservation?

A) They prevent soil erosion

B) They conserve the genetic material of species at risk

C) They increase tourism revenue

D) They focus on animal species only

**Answer:** B) They conserve the genetic material of species at risk

**Explanation:** Gene banks store genetic material, providing resources for restoring populations of endangered species if necessary.

**Additional Info:** This conservation method is

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crucial for maintaining genetic diversity and supporting future biodiversity.

**85. What is a likely consequence of deforestation in Rajasthan's Aravalli region?**

- A) Increased rainfall
- B) Improved soil fertility
- C) Loss of biodiversity and soil erosion
- D) Enhanced ecosystem stability

**Answer:** C) Loss of biodiversity and soil erosion

**Explanation:** Deforestation leads to habitat loss, reduced biodiversity, and soil erosion, destabilizing the ecosystem.

**Additional Info:** The Aravalli forests are crucial for preventing soil erosion and maintaining groundwater levels.

**86. How does the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) enhance conservation efforts in countries like India?**

- A) By promoting tourism
  - B) By providing legal frameworks for biodiversity protection
  - C) By encouraging deforestation
  - D) By focusing only on animal species
- Answer:** B) By providing legal frameworks for biodiversity protection

**Explanation:** The CBD helps countries establish laws and policies for biodiversity conservation, supporting sustainable practices.

**Additional Info:** India enacted the Biodiversity Conservation Act in 2002 as part of its commitment to CBD guidelines.

**87. Which critical role do wetlands play in Rajasthan's ecosystems?**

- A) They support only plant biodiversity
- B) They regulate local climate and support aquatic life
- C) They prevent urban expansion
- D) They attract tourists only

**Answer:** B) They regulate local climate and support aquatic life

**Explanation:** Wetlands stabilize local temperatures, store water, and provide habitats for diverse aquatic species.

**Additional Info:** Wetlands like those in Keoladeo National Park are crucial for maintaining ecosystem balance in Rajasthan.

**88. What would be the ecological impact if Rajasthan's Aravalli range were heavily mined?**

- A) Enhanced species richness
- B) Increased groundwater recharge
- C) Degraded habitats and reduced biodiversity
- D) Improved soil quality

**Answer:** C) Degraded habitats and reduced biodiversity

**Explanation:** Mining disrupts natural habitats, leading to biodiversity loss and soil erosion in the Aravalli range.

**Additional Info:** Conservation efforts are critical to protecting this ecosystem from the impact of excessive resource extraction.

**89. Why are indigenous conservation methods significant for Rajasthan's biodiversity?**

- A) They reduce tourism impact
- B) They incorporate sustainable, eco-friendly practices
- C) They limit biodiversity to local species
- D) They support only plant diversity

**Answer:** B) They incorporate sustainable, eco-friendly practices

**Explanation:** Indigenous methods are often based on centuries-old sustainable practices that are beneficial for biodiversity conservation.

**Additional Info:** Traditional knowledge includes methods of using natural resources without depleting them, essential for long-term biodiversity protection.

**90. What impact might climate change have on Rajasthan's biodiversity?**

- A) It will lead to decreased water scarcity
- B) It could cause habitat loss and species migration
- C) It will improve soil fertility for agriculture
- D) It will prevent desert expansion

**Answer:** B) It could cause habitat loss and species migration

**Explanation:** Climate change leads to changes

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in temperature and precipitation, affecting habitats and forcing species to migrate to survive.

**Additional Info:** Desertification and altered rainfall patterns can significantly impact Rajasthan's ecosystems.

**91. Which conservation strategy best supports the survival of endangered plant species in Rajasthan?**

- A) Seed Banks
- B) Increased tourism
- C) Sustainable logging
- D) Aquaculture

**Answer:** A) Seed Banks

**Explanation:** Seed banks provide a secure way to preserve the genetic material of endangered plant species, allowing for potential reintroduction.

**Additional Info:** These facilities ensure that species threatened in the wild can still contribute to future biodiversity.

**92. What is the ecological significance of Keoladeo National Park in the global context?**

- A) It is a breeding site for tigers
- B) It conserves unique mountain species
- C) It is a crucial habitat for migratory birds
- D) It regulates the water flow in rivers

**Answer:** C) It is a crucial habitat for migratory birds

**Explanation:** Keoladeo National Park is recognized internationally as a Ramsar Site, supporting migratory birds and global biodiversity.

**Additional Info:** The park provides essential resources for migratory bird species, connecting ecosystems across continents.

**93. Why is the preservation of biodiversity heritage zones in Rajasthan crucial?**

- A) They provide industrial development opportunities
- B) They are a source of commercial wood products

C) They maintain the genetic diversity of unique species

D) They are mainly tourist attractions

**Answer:** C) They maintain the genetic diversity of unique species

**Explanation:** Biodiversity heritage zones are essential for protecting rare and endemic species, ensuring genetic diversity.

**Additional Info:** Areas like Naag Mountain in Ajmer are preserved as biodiversity heritage zones for their ecological value.

**94. What role does the National Green Tribunal (NGT) play in environmental protection in India?**

- A) Regulating tourism industries
- B) Handling cases related to environmental conservation
- C) Approving industrial projects
- D) Monitoring urban development

**Answer:** B) Handling cases related to environmental conservation

**Explanation:** The NGT expedites environmental cases, focusing on biodiversity, forest, and water conservation to safeguard natural resources.

**Additional Info:** Established in 2010, the NGT promotes swift legal actions for environmental protection.

**95. Which outcome is most likely if migratory bird habitats in Rajasthan are damaged?**

- A) Increased industrial growth
- B) Reduced global biodiversity
- C) Enhanced local tourism
- D) Growth in migratory bird populations

**Answer:** B) Reduced global biodiversity

**Explanation:** Migratory bird habitats are crucial stopovers, and damage to these sites could lead to declines in global bird populations.

**Additional Info:** Birds like the Siberian Crane rely on habitats such as Keoladeo National Park for survival during migration.

**96. What would be a likely effect of desertification on Rajasthan's agricultural productivity?**

- A) Increased crop yields



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- B) Reduced water scarcity
- C) Decline in soil fertility and crop yields
- D) Improvement in soil quality

**Answer:** C) Decline in soil fertility and crop yields

**Explanation:** Desertification leads to soil degradation, reducing the land's capacity to support agriculture and affecting local economies.

**Additional Info:** Preventing desertification is vital to protect arable land and maintain biodiversity in Rajasthan.

## 97. How do in-situ conservation sites like wildlife sanctuaries benefit ecosystems?

- A) They allow for industrial development
- B) They promote the removal of non-native species
- C) They protect species in their natural habitats
- D) They focus on tourism revenue generation

**Answer:** C) They protect species in their natural habitats

**Explanation:** In-situ conservation supports ecosystems by preserving species in their natural surroundings, promoting natural adaptation.

**Additional Info:** Sites like Ranthambore and Sariska provide safe environments for species to live and reproduce.

## 98. What argument supports the conversion of degraded lands into biodiversity parks in Rajasthan?

- A) It enhances urban development
- B) It allows unrestricted public access
- C) It restores ecosystems and educates the public
- D) It reduces land availability for agriculture

**Answer:** C) It restores ecosystems and educates the public

**Explanation:** Biodiversity parks provide controlled environments to rehabilitate degraded lands and raise public awareness on conservation.

**Additional Info:** These parks promote ecological restoration and encourage sustainable practices among visitors.

## 99. How does protecting Rajasthan's unique flora contribute to climate resilience?

- A) By reducing local tourism
- B) By regulating local temperature and water cycles
- C) By increasing mining activities
- D) By promoting desert expansion

**Answer:** B) By regulating local temperature and water cycles

**Explanation:** Native flora helps stabilize ecosystems, supports soil health, and maintains local climate patterns, aiding climate resilience.

**Additional Info:** Forests in regions like the Aravallis play a key role in reducing the impacts of climate change by maintaining ecological balance.

## 100. Why are Ramsar Sites, like Keoladeo National Park, designated for special protection?

- A) They are sources of valuable minerals
- B) They support unique water-dependent biodiversity
- C) They are sites for urban expansion
- D) They limit tourism activities

**Answer:** B) They support unique water-dependent biodiversity

**Explanation:** Ramsar Sites conserve wetlands that are essential for aquatic species and migratory birds, which are highly dependent on such habitats.

**Additional Info:** The Ramsar Convention promotes the protection of wetlands worldwide, safeguarding these critical ecosystems.

## 101. What is the primary benefit of establishing biodiversity heritage zones in Rajasthan?

- A) Increasing real estate development
- B) Preserving traditional ecological knowledge
- C) Enabling large-scale mining projects
- D) Promoting monoculture farming

**Answer:** B) Preserving traditional ecological knowledge

**Explanation:** Heritage zones conserve biodiversity and cultural knowledge, highlighting traditional sustainable practices

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important for ecology.

**Additional Info:** Heritage zones like Naag Mountain protect both the environment and the cultural values associated with it.

## 102. How does Rajasthan's Aravalli range affect water resources?

- A) It diverts all water to urban centers
- B) It increases groundwater recharge
- C) It reduces rainfall in the desert
- D) It supports mining activities

**Answer:** B) It increases groundwater recharge

**Explanation:** The Aravalli range enhances groundwater levels by capturing rainwater, which recharges aquifers and benefits local ecosystems.

**Additional Info:** These mountains are crucial for maintaining water availability in arid regions of Rajasthan.

## 103. What impact would unregulated tourism likely have on protected areas in Rajasthan?

- A) Enhanced biodiversity
- B) Decline in species populations and habitat quality
- C) Improved conservation practices
- D) Growth of native plant species

**Answer:** B) Decline in species populations and habitat quality

**Explanation:** Unregulated tourism can lead to habitat destruction, pollution, and stress on wildlife, adversely affecting biodiversity.

**Additional Info:** Sustainable tourism practices are essential to protect natural habitats in parks like Ranthambore and Sariska.

## 104. What role does the preservation of biodiversity play in combating climate change?

- A) It reduces oxygen levels
- B) It enhances carbon sequestration
- C) It limits water flow
- D) It promotes deforestation

**Answer:** B) It enhances carbon sequestration

**Explanation:** Biodiversity, especially forests, absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, mitigating the effects of climate change.

**Additional Info:** Rajasthan's native vegetation

contributes to carbon storage, which is essential for reducing greenhouse gas levels.

## 105. Why are ex-situ conservation methods necessary for certain species in Rajasthan?

- A) They increase genetic diversity
- B) They allow species to survive outside their degraded natural habitats
- C) They reduce biodiversity
- D) They limit research opportunities

**Answer:** B) They allow species to survive outside their degraded natural habitats

**Explanation:** Ex-situ conservation provides a controlled environment for species at risk, especially if their natural habitats are damaged.

**Additional Info:** Facilities like zoos and botanical gardens are vital for species that cannot survive in the wild due to habitat loss.

## 106. What reasoning supports establishing seed banks as part of biodiversity conservation?

- A) They promote rapid deforestation
  - B) They provide genetic resources for future species restoration
  - C) They support large-scale monoculture farming
  - D) They help conserve animal species only
- Answer:** B) They provide genetic resources for future species restoration

**Explanation:** Seed banks store genetic material, which can be used to restore ecosystems and reintroduce species that may become extinct.

**Additional Info:** Seed banks are crucial for maintaining biodiversity, especially in the face of climate change and habitat degradation.