

### ### Repeated Questions and Their Answers

1. Droughts: Prolonged periods of abnormally low rainfall causing water shortages, affecting agriculture, ecosystems, and economies, often exacerbated by climate change and poor water management practices.
2. Environmental Science: Interdisciplinary field studying the interactions between physical, chemical, and biological components of the environment, focusing on solving ecological problems and promoting sustainability.
3. Air Pollution: Contaminants released into the atmosphere from vehicles, industries, and natural sources, causing health problems, environmental damage, and contributing to climate change and acid rain.
4. Endangered Species: Plants and animals at risk of extinction due to habitat loss, pollution, climate change, and poaching, requiring conservation efforts to protect biodiversity and ecological balance.
5. Soil Erosion: Removal of topsoil by wind, water, or human activities, leading to loss of fertile land, reduced agricultural productivity, and environmental degradation.
6. Acid Rain: Precipitation containing harmful amounts of sulfuric and nitric acids from air pollution, damaging ecosystems, buildings, and human health.
7. Silent Valley: Protected area in India known for its rich biodiversity and undisturbed tropical rainforest, playing a critical role in conservation and ecological studies.
8. Food Chains: Linear networks showing how energy and nutrients flow from one organism to another, starting from producers to various levels of consumers.

### ### Non-Repeated Questions and Their Answers

1. Natural Resources: Materials like water, minerals, forests, and fossil fuels found in nature, essential for human survival and economic activity, often requiring sustainable management to prevent depletion.
2. Multidisciplinary Approach: Integrates various academic disciplines to address complex issues, combining insights from fields like biology, geology, economics, and sociology to create holistic solutions for environmental challenges.
3. Desert Ecosystems: Arid regions with scarce rainfall, extreme temperatures, and specialized flora and fauna adapted to harsh conditions, playing a crucial role in global biodiversity and climate regulation.
4. Estuaries: Coastal areas where freshwater from rivers meets and mixes with saltwater from the ocean, creating rich, productive ecosystems crucial for fish nurseries and buffering against storms.

5. Environmental Ethics: Philosophical study of moral principles guiding human interactions with the environment, emphasizing sustainability, conservation, and respect for all forms of life and ecosystems.
6. Cyclone: A powerful, rotating storm system with strong winds and heavy rains, forming over warm ocean waters and causing significant destruction to coastal regions upon landfall.
7. Study of Common Plants: Examination of widespread plant species to understand their roles in ecosystems, their adaptations, and their uses for food, medicine, and ecological services.
8. Agricultural Polluted Site: Farmlands contaminated by pesticides, fertilizers, and industrial waste, impacting soil health, water quality, and food safety, requiring remediation and sustainable practices.
9. Industrial Waste: Byproducts from manufacturing processes, often hazardous, needing proper disposal or recycling to prevent environmental contamination and protect human health.
10. Timber Management: Practices ensuring sustainable harvesting of forests for wood, balancing economic needs with conservation, biodiversity preservation, and ecosystem health.
11. Ground Water: Water located beneath the Earth's surface in soil pore spaces and rock formations, crucial for drinking water, agriculture, and maintaining natural ecosystems.
12. Sustainable Development Goals: United Nations' global objectives aimed at ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all by 2030, balancing economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection.
13. Soil Pollution: Contamination of soil by chemicals, heavy metals, and waste, degrading its quality, affecting plant growth, and posing risks to human and animal health.
14. Polluter Pays Principle: Environmental policy principle stating that those who produce pollution should bear the costs of managing it, preventing damage to human health or the environment.
15. Climate Change: Long-term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place, mainly due to human activities like burning fossil fuels, leading to global warming and extreme weather events.
16. Nature Reserves: Protected areas managed for conservation of wildlife and natural habitats, providing refuge for species and maintaining biodiversity.

17. Landslides: Movement of rock, earth, or debris down a slope due to gravity, often triggered by heavy rains, earthquakes, or human activities, causing property damage and loss of life.

18. Environmental Conservation: Protection and management of natural resources to prevent degradation, ensuring sustainable use and maintaining ecosystem health and biodiversity.

19. CNG Vehicles: Vehicles powered by Compressed Natural Gas, offering a cleaner alternative to gasoline or diesel, reducing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

20. Ponds: Small, still bodies of freshwater, often natural or man-made, supporting diverse aquatic life and serving as important ecosystems for plants and animals.

21. Natural Environment: The natural world encompassing living and non-living things, including ecosystems, landscapes, and natural resources, crucial for human survival and well-being.

22. Resource Management: Strategic planning and administration of resources like water, minerals, and forests to ensure their sustainable use and conservation for future generations.

23. Silviculture: Practice of managing and cultivating forests to maintain and enhance their productivity, health, and biodiversity, focusing on tree growth, harvest, and regeneration.

24. Rainfall: Precipitation in the form of water droplets, essential for replenishing freshwater resources, supporting agriculture, and maintaining natural ecosystems.

25. Habitat: Natural environment where a species lives and grows, providing food, shelter, and conditions necessary for survival and reproduction.

26. Mining: Extraction of minerals and other geological materials from the Earth, essential for economic development but often causing environmental harm and habitat destruction.

27. Poaching: Illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals, often driven by demand for animal products, leading to population declines and threatening species with extinction.

28. Tiger Conservation: Efforts to protect and preserve tiger populations and their habitats, addressing threats like poaching, habitat loss, and human-wildlife conflict.

29. Built Environment: Human-made surroundings like buildings, roads, and infrastructure, shaping how we live and interact with the natural environment.

30. Food Webs: Complex networks of interconnected food chains in an ecosystem, illustrating the transfer of energy and nutrients among organisms.
31. Wildlife: Animals and plants living in their natural habitats, essential for ecosystem balance, biodiversity, and providing various ecological services.
32. Holocene Extinction: Ongoing extinction event caused by human activities, leading to the loss of species at an accelerated rate, impacting biodiversity and ecosystem stability.
33. Pandemic: Widespread outbreak of an infectious disease across countries or continents, causing significant health, social, and economic impacts.
34. Respiratory Infections: Infections affecting the respiratory system, often caused by bacteria, viruses, or pollutants, leading to illnesses like bronchitis, pneumonia, and COVID-19.
35. Tribal Culture: Traditions, customs, and lifestyles of indigenous peoples, often closely connected to nature and biodiversity conservation, facing challenges from modernization and habitat loss.
36. Demography: Statistical study of populations, analyzing size, structure, distribution, and trends, crucial for planning resources, services, and understanding social dynamics.
37. Bishnoi Faith: Indian religious sect known for its strong environmental ethics, particularly the protection of trees and wildlife, rooted in principles of non-violence and biodiversity conservation.
38. Manmade Disasters: Catastrophic events caused by human actions, such as industrial accidents, oil spills, and nuclear incidents, leading to environmental damage and loss of life.
39. Agricultural Production: Cultivation of crops and livestock for food, fiber, and other products, essential for human survival, requiring sustainable practices to ensure long-term viability.
40. Sustainability: Meeting present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own, encompassing environmental, economic, and social dimensions.
41. Renewable Energy: Energy from sources that are naturally replenishing, such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and mitigating climate change.

42. Man – Wildlife Conflict: Negative interactions between humans and wildlife, often due to habitat encroachment, leading to damage, injury, or loss of life on both sides, needing mitigation strategies.
43. Noise Pollution: Unwanted or harmful sounds from sources like traffic, industry, and urban development, affecting human health and wildlife behavior.
44. Forest Conservation Act: Legislation aimed at protecting and managing forests, preventing deforestation, and ensuring sustainable use of forest resources.
45. Human Welfare: Overall well-being of individuals and communities, encompassing health, economic stability, social inclusion, and quality of life.
46. Study of Common Birds: Observation and research of widely seen bird species to understand their behaviors, habitats, and roles in ecosystems, contributing to biodiversity knowledge.
47. Earthquake: Sudden shaking of the ground caused by movements within the Earth's crust, resulting in potential damage to buildings and landscapes.
48. Afforestation: Planting trees on previously non-forested land to create new forests, helping combat climate change, restore ecosystems, and enhance biodiversity.
49. Environmental: Relating to the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition, emphasizing protection and sustainability.
50. Development: Process of economic and social progress, improving living standards and quality of life, often needing to balance with environmental sustainability.
51. Forest Ecosystem: Biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment within a forest, providing vital ecological services and biodiversity.
52. Biodiversity: Variety of life in all its forms, from genes to ecosystems, crucial for ecosystem resilience, human well-being, and the planet's health.
53. Ethical Values: Principles guiding behavior and decision-making, emphasizing what is right and wrong, often crucial in environmental and conservation efforts.
54. Water Pollution: Contamination of water bodies by harmful substances, affecting aquatic life, human health, and ecosystem balance, often from industrial, agricultural, and domestic sources.
55. Environmental Movement: Social and political efforts aimed at protecting the environment and promoting sustainable practices, often advocating for policy changes and increased public awareness.

56. Field Visit: Educational trips to natural sites or environmental projects, providing hands-on learning experiences and fostering a deeper understanding of ecological and conservation issues.