



# PLUTUS IAS

## Weekly Current Affairs

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# POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

## FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION REGULATION ACT, 2010 (FCRA)

### Why in the News?

- This month, the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010 (**FCRA**) registrations of two well-known NGOs, World Vision India (**WVI**) and Centre for Policy Research (**CPR**), were terminated.
- The MHA claimed that **CPR misappropriated money** to harm India's economic interests and used it to finance demonstrations and legal challenges against development initiatives.
- **WVI's registration was terminated** due to suspected FCRA violations that occurred between 2012–13 and 2020–21. Of all the non-governmental organisations registered under the Act in 1986, WVI has received the greatest amount of foreign donations.

### Statistics

- Since 2015, **more than 16,000 NGOs'** FCRA registrations have been **cancelled** due to "violation."
- As of January 22, there were 16,989 FCRA-registered NGOs operating in the country. Risks of money laundering and terrorist financing.
- According to a **2012 MHA report**, India's non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are vulnerable to money laundering and terrorism financing.
- As a result, actions are being taken to ensure strict enforcement and coordination with international law enforcement agencies.

### About Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA)

- The **FCRA** is being implemented under the supervision of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs

(MHA).

- In order for foreign donations to persons and organisations to be compliant with the principles of a sovereign democratic republic, the law aimed to control such donations.

### Some Important Features of FCRA

- The FCRA Requires that Every Person or NGO Seeking to Accept Foreign Funds be:
  - To open a bank account with the State Bank of India in Delhi to receive foreign funds.
  - To use the money strictly for the purposes for which they were received and as specified in the Act.
  - Registered under the Act.
  - File annual returns and do not transfer monies to another NGO.
- **FCRA Prohibits the Acceptance of Foreign Funds From-**
  - Election candidates, journalists, and media broadcasters.
  - Organisations that have a political nature.
  - Members of legislative bodies and political parties, or their officeholders,
  - Judges and government employees,
- **How is Registration Under FCRA Tool Place?**
  - NGOs requesting foreign funding have to submit an online application in a certain format, together with all required papers.
  - Individuals or organisations having specific cultural, economic, educational, religious, or social programmes are eligible for FCRA registration.
  - After receiving the NGO's application, the MHA performs inquiries on the candidate

through the Intelligence Bureau and handles the application appropriately.

- FCRA registration remains valid for **five years** after being approved. NGOs are expected to seek renewals **within 6 months** of their registration expiring.
- The MHA must approve or decline the application **within 90 days**.
- Cancellation Under FCRA
  - The government maintains the power to withdraw an NGO's FCRA registration if it detects a violation of the Act.
  - Registration may be cancelled if an NGO does not engage in reasonable activities for the benefit of society for two years or becomes extinct.
  - The Central Government believes that revoking the certificate is in the public's best interests.
  - An audit reveals problems in an NGO's finances, such as the misuse of foreign funds.
  - A cancellation order cannot be issued unless the individual or NGO involved has been given a reasonable opportunity to be heard.
  - When an NGO's registration is terminated, it is ineligible to re-register for three years.

### PRELIMS QUESTION

**Q1. Consider the following statements in reference to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA)?**

1. It regulates acceptance and utilization of foreign contributions and hospitality
2. Only political parties are required to register under FCRA
3. The primary objective of FCRA is to ensure transparency and accountability in the receipt and utilization of foreign contributions
4. Minister of Defence under FCRA administer and

implement the provisions of FCRA

**How many of the above statements is/are correct?**

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

### ANSWERS

S. No.	Answers
1.	B

### MAINS QUESTION

**Q1. Explain the key objectives of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) and how it aims to regulate foreign contributions in India.**

# SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

## GM CROPS

### Why in the News?

The Indian government recently persuaded the Supreme Court that genetically modified (GM) crops like mustard will reduce the cost of quality edible oil for the average person while also benefiting national interests by reducing foreign dependency. The **Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC)** has granted permission for the environmental release of **Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11)**, a genetically modified mustard strain.

### About GM Crops

- Genetically modified (GM) crops are generated from plants whose genes have been purposefully transformed, typically by introducing genetic material from another organism in order to give them new traits such as higher yield, herbicide tolerance, disease or drought resistance, or nutritional value.
- The efficacy of the GM crop is evaluated under rigorous laboratory and field conditions.
- Previously, India permitted the commercial cultivation of just one GM crop, Bt cotton, but the **Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC)** has endorsed GM Mustard for commercial production.

### Benefits of GM Crops

#### Increased Agricultural Productivity:

GM crops are frequently bred to withstand pests and illnesses, decreasing the need for chemical pesticides. This can lead to **higher yields** and **lower input burden**. Crop resilience improves adaptation to adverse environmental situations, increasing overall agricultural yield.

#### Nutritional Improvement (Biofortification):

Genetic modification allows for the improvement

of nutritional content in crops via **biofortification**. **Golden Rice**, for example, produces beta-carotene, addressing vitamin A insufficiency in places where rice is a mainstay.

#### Environmental Sustainability:

Reducing the use of chemical pesticides and herbicides can improve environmental sustainability. Some GM crops are designed to withstand specific environmental challenges, such as drought or salinity, thereby encouraging sustainable farming techniques.

#### Global Food Security:

GM crops have the potential to ease food shortages by raising crop yields and **strengthening agriculture's resilience** to changing climate conditions. **Improved pest and disease resistance** leads to a more constant and reliable food supply.

#### Economic Benefits for Farmers:

Farmers benefit from **higher agricultural yields** and **lower pesticide costs**. Genetically modified crops may use fewer resources, such as water and land, hence increasing agricultural economic efficiency.

#### Concerns about GM Crops:

##### Environmental Risks:

The possibility of unexpected consequences, such as the formation of superweeds or adverse effects on non-target organisms, raises worries about the environmental viability of GM crops. The long-term implications of genetic manipulation on ecosystems and biodiversity are currently poorly understood.

##### Health Implications:

Some critics are concerned about the potential health dangers associated with the consumption of GM crops. This includes allergens, toxicity, and the spread of antibiotic-resistant genes. Rigorous testing and study are required to assure that GM crops are safe for human consumption.



### Corporate Rule and Monoculture:

The concentration of genetically modified crop development in a few large biotechnology companies raises worries about corporate control of global agriculture and seed supply. Monoculture practices linked with GM crops may reduce crop diversity, making agricultural systems more susceptible to pests and diseases.

### Ethical Challenges:

The ethical consequences of changing the genetic makeup of species, including plants, are debatable.

Questions of genetic resource ownership, farmer exploitation, and socioeconomic impact must be addressed.

### Regulatory Challenges:

Creating appropriate regulatory frameworks for the safe creation, testing, and commercialization of GM crops is a challenging task. Diverse regulatory procedures around the world contribute to uncertainty and varying levels of public approval.

### Carcinogen Exposure Danger:

According to studies, crops that are resistant to commercial pesticides significantly increase the chance of developing cancer in rats. Genetically engineered crops may also offer major risks to human health.

### What is GM Mustard

- Mustard hybridization is challenging because the flowers contain both female (pistil) and male (stamen) reproductive parts, making the plant self-pollinating. Thus, producing hybrids for mustard has limitations.
- Dhara Mustard Hybrid (DMH-11)** was developed by a team of scientists from Delhi University, directed by former vice-chancellor and genetics professor Deepak Pental, as part of a government-funded study.
- To generate DMH-11, scientists crossed a common Indian mustard variety called '**Varuna**' (the barnase line) with an East European '**Early Heera-2**' mutant (barstar). The new

hybrid mustard DMH-11 has been produced with two alien genes obtained from a soil bacteria called **Bacillus amyloliquefaciens**.

- The **first gene ('barnase')** encodes a protein that reduces pollen production and makes the plant into which it is integrated male-sterile. This plant is then crossed with a fertile parental line with the second '**barstar**' gene, which inhibits the action of the barnase gene.
- The barstar gene in the second fertile line results in F1 progeny that is both high-yielding and capable of producing seed/grain.

### Understanding DMH-II

#### Dhara Mustard Hybrid-II (DMH-II)

DMH-II works on the principle of removing male fertility in one parent and restoring it in the offspring

#### WHO DEVELOPED IT?

Scientist, ex-DU vice-chancellor Deepak Pental developed it in 2007. It had been stuck in the regulatory process after initial approval in 2017

**ITS ADVANTAGES:** It would bring "better yields, lower costs for farmers", Pental said. It allows for hybridisation of a plant that otherwise self-pollinates (making hybrids next to impossible), leading to high-output hybrids

**AND CONCERNS:** technologies are fiercely resisted, amid fears they may compromise food security, lead to seed monopolies, biosafety hazards Coalition for a GM-free India called the clearance "shocking", alleging that the "regulator colluded with the developer"



### About Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC)

- The GEAC is in charge of reviewing proposals for the release of genetically modified organisms and goods into the environment.
- It works under the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change.
- It functions in accordance with the Environment Protection Act of 1986 and the Rules of 1989.
- It applies to the large-scale usage of harmful microbes and recombinants in research and industrial production from an environmental standpoint.

### PRELIMS QUESTIONS:

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Gene Editing:**

1. CRISPR-Cas9 gene-editing system is used in Targeting and Cutting DNA.
2. The term “gene knockout” refers to Turning Off or Disabling a Gene.
3. DNA ligase is commonly used in the CRISPR-Cas9 system to cut DNA at specific locations

**Which of the following statements given above is/ are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None

**Q2. What is the role of the *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT) gene in genetically modified crops?**

- (a) Enhances nutritional content
- (b) Confers resistance to pests
- (c) Improves drought tolerance
- (d) Increases yield

**Q3. What is RNA interference (RNAi) commonly used for in genetic modification?**

- A) Enhancing photosynthesis
- B) Suppressing gene expression
- C) Increasing root growth
- D) Improving fruit ripening

## ANSWERS

S. No.	Answers
1.	B
2.	B
3.	B

## MAINS QUESTIONS

**Q1. Discuss the potential benefits and risks associated with the widespread adoption of genetically modified (GM) crops. Include considerations for both agriculture and the environment.**

**Q2. Evaluate the role of genetically modified crops in addressing global food security. What challenges and opportunities do GM crops present in this context?**

# HISTORY AND CULTURE

## RAM TEMPLE

### Why in the News?

With the opening of the Ram temple in Ayodhya on January 22, 2024, a 200-year-old tale that had a significant influence on India's sociopolitical climate came to an end. The Nagara Style of temple architecture is used in the design of the Ram temple.

### About Timeline of Ram Janmabhoomi Movement

- The campaign acquired impetus in the 19th century after the Marathas filed an appeal for control over Ayodhya, Kashi, and Mathura in **1751**. Court documents from **1822** describe a mosque on the site of Lord Ram's birth.
- Tensions rose in 1855 after a violent battle between Hindus and Muslims near the Babri Masjid, which resulted in the Hindus taking over Janmasthan.
- In 1949, the idol of Ram Lalla was placed in the mosque, generating calls for a large shrine.

### Legal Battles

- The **Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP)** launched a '**liberation**' drive for Ram Janmabhoomi, Krishna Janmabhoomi, and the Vishwanath shrine in the 1980s.
- Legal fights occurred, and in 1986, the Babri Masjid's locks were released, allowing Hindus to pray.
- Significant events occurred in the years that followed, including the 1989 foundation-laying ceremony and the 1990 Rath Yatra organised by LK Advani, which sparked major riots.

### Demolition of the Babri Masjid

- On **December 6, 1992**, a mob razed the Babri Masjid, causing political implications and judicial actions.

- The Acquisition of Certain Areas at Ayodhya Act was passed by Parliament in 1993, authorising the government to take control of the disputed Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid site.
- In 2009, the **Liberhan Commission** highlighted the intentional character of the 1992 events.
- In 2019, the **Supreme Court** gave the contested site to Hindu petitioners for a Ram temple, while allocating land for a mosque nearby.

### Important Features of Ram Mandir

#### Main Complex

- Ram Mandir is a Hindu temple located in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh. It is located in Ram Janmabhoomi, Lord Rama's birthplace.
- The grand edifice was built entirely **without the use of iron or steel**. Stones were gathered from Rajasthan's Bansi Paharpur region.
- The temple complex, built in the ancient Nagara architecture, will measure **380** feet long from east to west, **250** feet wide, and **161** feet tall.
- Each of the floors of the temple will be 20 feet high, with 392 pillars and 44 gates.
- Around the main temple is a rectangular peripheral known as the **percota**, which is seen in temples in south India but not in north India.
- Images of **Lord Hanuman, other deities, peacocks, and flower patterns** have been carved into the stones, giving the edifice a divine appearance.
- More than 3,000 kilograms of flowers from over 20 species were utilised to embellish the enormous edifice.

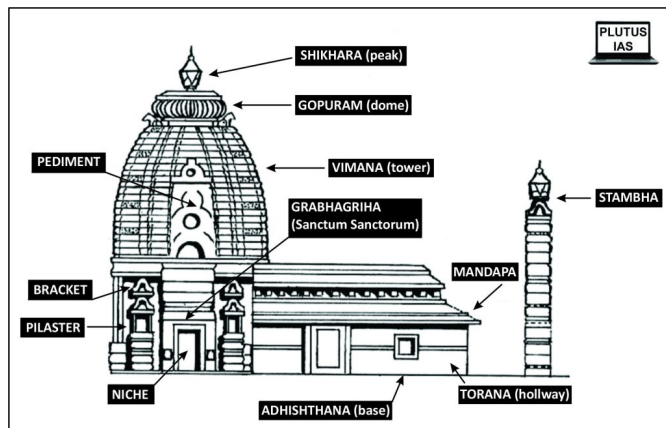
#### Entrance

- Ornate **statues of elephants, lions, Lord Hanuman, and Garuda** were erected at the temple's main gate earlier this month. These statues



were likewise made from sandstone sourced from Bansi Paharpur.

### What is the Nagara Style of Temple Architecture?



- The **Nagara temple architecture** style arose in northern India about the 5th century CE, during the late Gupta dynasty. It appears in contrast with the Dravidian style of southern India, which originated around the same time.
- Nagara temples are erected on an elevated platform, having the Garbha Griha (sanctum sanctorum)—where the deity's idol rests—being the most sacred part of the temple.
- The **shikhara** (literally mountain peak') towers over the Garbha Griha and is the most distinguishing feature of Nagara-style temples.
- As the name implies, shikharas are man-made depictions of the natural and cosmological order as conceived in Hindu tradition.
- A typical Nagara-style temple also includes a circumambulatory corridor around the garbha griha, as well as one or more mandapas (halls) aligned with it. Elaborate murals and reliefs frequently cover the walls.

### PRELIMS QUESTIONS

#### Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the Nagara style of Temple Architecture?

1. Vimana is the term for the assembly hall in front of the sanctum.

2. Amalaka in Nagar temple architecture is for the decorative ornamentation.
3. Gupta dynasty is often associated with the promotion of Nagara temple architecture.

#### How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) None

#### Q2. Consider the following statements regarding Dravidian temple architecture:

1. Vimana is the term for the assembly hall in front of the sanctum.
2. Amalaka in Dravidian temple architecture serves the purpose of decorative ornamentation.
3. Pallava dynasty is often associated with the promotion of Dravidian temple architecture.

#### How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

### ANSWERS

S. No.	Answers
1.	B
2.	B

### MAINS QUESTIONS

Q1. Compare and contrast Nagara style temples with Dravidian style temples in terms of architecture, layout, and symbolism. Discuss the regional variations and the religious significance associated with each.

**Q2. Analyze the role of the Gupta dynasty in the development and patronage of Nagara style architecture. How did the political and cultural milieu of the Gupta period contribute to architectural innovations?**

## ASIAN BUDDHIST CONFERENCE FOR PEACE (ABCP)

### Why in the News?

The 12th General Assembly of the **Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP)**, a voluntary mass movement of Asian Buddhists, was recently held in New Delhi.

### Important Highlights of 12th General Assembly Of ABCP-

- **Theme: Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP)** – “The Buddhist Voice of Global South”, symbolises India’s commitment, as evidenced by its G20 leadership and the Voice of Global South Summit.
- **Constitutional Recognition of Buddha’s Influence:** The **image** of Lord Buddha in the artwork of the Indian Constitution was highlighted, particularly in **Part V**, where he appears in the section on Union government.
- **India’s commitment to Buddha’s path:** India was shown as a nation guided by Buddha’s principles. India was recognised for its proactive involvement in building the Buddhist circuit and creating the India International Centre for Buddhist Culture.

### About Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP)-

- ABCP was created in **1970 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia**, as a voluntary Buddhist movement that included both monastic (monk) and lay members.
- ABCP was then formed by **Buddhist dignitaries from** India, Mongolia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, South and North Korea.

### ● Aim:

- The **major goal** of the conference is to investigate and **discuss** Buddhism’s role in promoting **global peace**. Delegates from several Asian countries engaged in in-depth discussions, sharing views and experiences on how Buddhist precepts might be applied to today’s difficulties and conflicts.
- The conference’s goal is to **sow the foundations of harmony and cooperation**, instilling a sense of shared responsibility for the welfare of the planet.
- The conference also functioned as a **melting pot** of numerous cultural manifestations, featuring traditional Buddhist ceremonies, art, and music from several locations. These cultural interactions not only **honoured the diversity** of Asian Buddhist heritage, but also reinforced the common ideals that undergird Buddha’s teachings.

### Using Buddhist Teachings in Good Governance

- **In policymaking:** The Buddha’s emphasis on maintaining the Right View—which avoids distortion and delusion—aligns with the values of openness, impartiality, and evidence-based decision-making, which are cornerstones of effective governance. For instance, Bhutan’s index of Gross National Happiness, which is based on Buddhist principles, attempts to gauge public well-being in addition to financial metrics.
- **Compassionate Governance:** Leaders are encouraged by the fundamental teachings of the Buddha to take into account the needs and suffering of all citizens, not only members of particular groups.
- **Good Conduct in Leadership:** Public servants can be held to the Buddha’s Five Precepts, which include refraining from violence, stealing, lying, sexual misbehaviour, and intoxication.
- **Discourse and Peaceful Conflict Resolution:** The Buddha’s focus on Right Speech and Right Action encourages civil discourse and peaceful resolution of disputes. This can be used in inter-faith discussions, international diplomacy, and

even domestic political discourse.

### How Teachings of Buddha can Help in Present-Day Worlds?

- **Guiding light during uncertain times:** The ageless teachings of Buddha are a great source of wisdom and comfort in the hectic and volatile world of today. His understanding of the essence of suffering, transience, and the way to enlightenment offers a compass for navigating the difficulties of the modern world.
- **Accepting Transience: Managing Transition:** The impermanence of everything and the certainty of change are highlighted in the teachings of the Buddha. Understanding and appreciating impermanence becomes a powerful tool in managing uncertainty, building resilience, and gracefully adjusting to life's ups and downs in a world that is continuously changing.
- **Having empathy in a divided world:** Buddha's dedication to compassion becomes a transformational force in a divided period. Compassion towards oneself and others fosters healing, empathy, and tolerance. These ideas strike a chord as a solution to the interpersonal and societal tensions that define the contemporary environment.
- **Being Aware in the Digital Age:** We are constantly exposed to a deluge of information, diversions, and stimulation in the digital age. In this digital chaos, the mindfulness teachings of the Buddha provide a haven of calm. People can anchor themselves in the midst of turmoil by practicing mindfulness through meditation and present-moment awareness, which promotes mental clarity and emotional well-being.
- **Against Materialism:** Buddha's teachings promote disengagement from worldly pursuits as a route to genuine contentment in a culture driven by consumerism. Realising the fleeting nature of worldly belongings, people can free themselves from the never-ending need for approval from others and discover enduring happiness in the simplicity of the now.

### PRELIMS PRACTICE QUESTION

**Q1. Consider the following statement regarding Buddhism:**

1. The concept of "Anatta" means "No Soul"
2. Sanskrit is the primary language used in the earliest Buddhist scriptures
3. Bodhisattva is a compassionate one on his way to Enlightenment.

**How many of the above statement is/are correct?**

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) None

### ANSWERS

S. No.	Answers
1.	B

### MAINS QUESTIONS

**Q1. Why is the Pala period considered as the most important period in Indian Buddhism's history?**

# ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

## SALTWATER CROCODILES

### Why in the News?

The number of **saltwater or estuarine crocodiles (Crocodylus porosus)** located in and around Odisha's Bhitarkanika National Park has increased slightly in 2024. The park in Kendrapara district has 1,811 crocodiles, as reported by forest officials who ran the annual census. Last year, there were 1,793 crocodiles.

### About Saltwater Crocodile

- Saltwater crocodiles are the **largest living reptiles**. Males can grow to weigh 1,000-1,500 kg (2,200-3,300 lb) and reach a length of 6 m (20 ft), rarely above 6.3 m (21 ft). Females are substantially smaller, rarely exceeding 3 metres (9.8 feet).
- It is also known as the **estuary crocodile**, Indo-Pacific crocodile, marine crocodile, sea crocodile, or saltie colloquially. A huge and cunning hypercarnivorous dominant predator, they ambush the majority of their prey before drowning or swallowing it whole.

### Distribution and Habitat:

- The distribution of saltwater crocodiles is very wide, encompassing the **Indian subcontinent, Northern Australia, Southeast Asia**, and many islands. Their broad distribution is partly due to their capacity to live in freshwater and saltwater habitats.
- They live mostly in **estuarine** environments, which are places where freshwater and saltwater collide. Their preferred environments are **mangrove swamps, coastal marshes, and river mouths**, which offer plenty of chances for nesting and hunting.

### Prey:

- Saltwater crocodiles are apex predators, prey-

ing on a variety of aquatic and terrestrial species. Their diet includes fish, crustaceans, birds, and mammals, making them crucial for maintaining ecological balance.

- These ambush predators use patience and stealth. Partially submerged, they wait their turn before unleashing a devastating onslaught on gullible targets.

### Conservation Status:

- **IUCN Red list** : Least Concern
- **WPA, 1972**: Schedule I
- **CITES** : Appendix I/II

### Nesting:

- Female Saltwater crocodiles construct their mound nests out of mud and plants. Once they lay their eggs, they watch the nests and, when the eggs hatch, they safeguard the hatchlings, exhibiting amazing maternal instincts.
- Although they are fierce creatures, females are especially exposed when they are breeding because they are at risk from predators and habitat degradation. Protecting nesting sites is a common goal of conservation initiatives.
- They too have conservation challenges. Threats to their population include illegal hunting, habitat destruction, and confrontations between humans and wildlife

### About Bhitarkanika National Park

- Bhitarkanika is located in the northern section of the Bay of Bengal, and includes the deltas of the rivers **Brahmani, Baitarani, and Dhamra**. Its distinctive terrain, which includes multiple rivers and estuaries, adds to its biological significance.



- Bhitarkanika National Park is a biodiversity hotspot known for its **extensive mangrove ecosystems** and unique flora and fauna. These mangroves play a pivotal role in maintaining the delicate balance of the coastal ecosystem.
- The park is a **birdwatcher's paradise**, with a diverse range of avian species. During the winter, migratory birds including **herons, egrets, and kingfishers** converge to Bhitarkanika, increasing the area's ornithological attraction.
- The Bhitarkanika estuaries provide habitat for **Irrawaddy dolphins**, which are endangered. The park is also an important breeding site for **Olive Ridley marine turtles**.
- The Bhitarkanika national park is home to all three crocodile species: **Gharial** (critically endangered), **Mugger crocodile** (vulnerable), and **Saltwater crocodile**.

### PRELIMS QUESTION

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding saltwater crocodile**

1. Saltwater crocodiles predominantly inhabit in Estuarine ecosystems
2. IUCN has assigned them Least concern status.

**Which of the following statements given above is/ are correct?**

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q2. Consider the following statements regarding river flowing in Odisha**

1. Baitrani river is also known as the "river of gold" due to its golden-hued water
2. Hirakud Dam is built across Brahmani river in Odisha
3. Mangrove is the primary ecosystem found in Bhitarkanika National Park

**How many statements given above are correct?**

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) None

### ANSWERS

S. No.	Answers
1.	C
2.	B

### MAINS QUESTIONS

**Q1. Identify and discuss the major challenges faced in the conservation of wildlife in India. How do factors like habitat loss and human-wildlife conflict contribute to these challenges?**

**Q2. Explore the role of indigenous communities in animal conservation. How can traditional knowledge and practices contribute to sustainable wildlife management?**