



PRELIMS BOOSTER

**MARCH
2021**

Exhaustive Compilation of
Prelims Related Concepts &
Terminologies



March 1:

1. **Newspace India ltd:** NSIL is the commercial arm of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) with the primary responsibility of enabling Indian industries to take up high technology space related activities and is also responsible for promotion and commercial exploitation of the products and services emanating from the Indian space programme.
2. **Khujli ghar:** Social offenders or violators of Naga customary laws have over the ages dreaded a cramped, triangular cage made from the logs of Masang-fung, a local tree that people avoid because of the irritation it causes. These itchy cages are called Khujli-ghar.
3. **Aos tribe of Nagaland:** The Aos are a major Naga ethnic group native to Mokokchung District of Nagaland. Their main territory is from Tsula Valley in the east to Tsurang Valley in the west in Mokokchung district. The Ao Nagas refer to themselves as Aoer, which means "those who came" from across the Dikhu river.
4. **Masang-fung:** Khujli ghar of Nagaland is made of the logs of Masang-fung, a local tree that people avoid because of the irritation it causes.
5. **Lab to Land:** Programme was Launched in 1979 by ICAR (Indian Council for agricultural research). The programme intends to improve the condition of farmers by dissemination of technologies (Lab) and making technologies accessible to farmers.

March 2:

1. **FATF- grey list:** When the FATF places a jurisdiction under increased monitoring, it means the country has committed to resolve swiftly the identified strategic deficiencies within agreed timeframes and is subject to increased monitoring. This list is often externally referred to as the "grey list"

3rd March:

1. **Himalayan serow:** Himalayan serows are herbivores, and are typically found at altitudes between 2,000 metres and 4,000 metres. They are known to be found in eastern, central, and western Himalayas, but not in the Trans Himalayan region. It has been categorised as 'VULNERABLE' in the IUCN Red List.

It is listed under Schedule I of The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, which provides absolute protection.
2. **Mandarin duck:** It is small-exotic, most beautiful duck in the world, the Mandarin duck, or the (*Aix galericulata*), the migratory duck breeds in Russia, Korea, Japan and northeastern parts of China. Recently it was seen in Maguri-Motapung wetland in Assam. A rarer White-winged wood Duck, with 200 individuals left, is mostly found in Assam's Nameri NP and Dehing-Patkai WS.
3. **Maguri-motapung wetland:** The Maguri Motapung wetland is an Important Bird Area as declared by



the Bombay Natural History Society. It is located close to the Dibru Saikhowa National Park in Upper Assam.

4. **Dhibru-shaikhowa NP:** is a national park in Assam, located in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts. Dibru-Saikhowa is a National Park as well as a Biosphere Reserve situated in the south bank of the river Brahmaputra in Assam
5. **Royal Manas NP Bhutan:** Royal Manas National Park is Bhutan's oldest national park, and the Royal government considers it the "conservation showpiece of the Kingdom" and a "genetic depository" for valuable plants.
6. **West Container Terminal (Sri Lanka):** The West Container Terminal (WCT) is strategically located next to a Chinese-run Colombo International Container Terminal (CICT). The terminal will be developed on a Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) model for a period of 35 years. India and Japan will have an 85% stake in the West Container Terminal.
7. **East Container Terminal:** The ECT is located some 3 km away from the China-backed international financial city, known popularly as "port city", being built on reclaimed land on Colombo's sea front. Over 70 % of the transshipment business at the strategically located ECT is linked to India.
8. **Technical recession:** a technical recession is two quarters in a row of economic contraction.

March 4:

1. **Simlipal forest:** It is situated in Odisha's Mayurbhanj district. Geographically, it lies in the eastern end of the eastern ghat. Simlipal derives its name from 'Simul' (silk cotton) tree. It was formally designated a tiger reserve in 1956 and brought under Project Tiger in the year 1973. It was declared a biosphere reserve by in 1994. It has been part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserve since 2009
2. **Distress sale of Asset:** occurs when a property, stock, or other asset must be sold quickly. Distress sales often result in a financial loss for the seller who, for reasons of economic duress, must accept a lower price.

March 5:

1. **OTT- over the top platforms:** OTT or Over-the-Top platforms are audio and video hosting and streaming services such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, Hotstar etc, which started out as content hosting platforms but soon branched out into the production and release of short movies, documentaries and web series. OTT content are provided over internet rather than more common cable or satellite connections.
2. **Ease of living index:** The Ease of Living Index (EoLI) is an assessment tool that evaluates the quality of life and the impact of various initiatives for urban development. It provides a comprehensive understanding of



participating cities across India based on quality of life, economic-ability of a city, and its sustainability and resilience. Indian EOL index is similar to Global Liveability Ranking published by Economic Intelligence Unit.

- 3. International north south transport corridor (INSTC):** It is a 7,200-km-long multi-mode network of ship, rail, and road route for moving freight between India, Russia, Iran, Europe and Central Asia. The founding members are Iran, India and Russia. However other Central Asian members also joined later.

March 6

- 1. OPEC+:** The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Plus (OPEC+) is a loosely affiliated entity consisting of the 13 OPEC members and 10 of the world's major non-OPEC oil-exporting nations. OPEC+ controls over 50% of global oil supplies and about 90% of proven oil reserves. This dominant position ensures that the coalition has a significant influence on the price of oil.
- 2. Amazonia1 satellite:** It is an optical earth observation satellite which is the first Earth observation satellite completely designed, integrated, tested and operated by Brazil. The launch was hailed as the first dedicated commercial mission of NewSpace India Limited (NSIL), a Government of India company under the Department of Space.
- 3. RISAT-2BRI:** is a synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) imaging satellite for reconnaissance built by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It is part of India's RISAT series of SAR imaging spacecraft and fourth satellite in the series.
- 4. EOS-01:** is an earth observation satellite, intended for applications in agriculture, forestry and disaster management support. EOS-01 is nothing but another Radar Imaging Satellite (RISAT) that will work together with RISAT-2B and RISAT-2BR1. With EOS-01, ISRO is moving to a new naming system for its earth observation satellites which till now have been named thematically, according to the purpose they are meant for.
- 5. 26th Conference of Parties:** is the 26th United Nations Climate Change conference. It is scheduled to be held in the city of Glasgow in November 2021 under the presidency of the United Kingdom.
- 6. BASIC Group:** The BASIC countries are a bloc of four large newly industrialized countries – Brazil, South Africa, India and China – formed by an agreement on 28 November 2009. The four committed to act jointly at the Copenhagen climate summit, including a possible united walk-out if their common minimum position was not met by the developed nations.
- 7. G-7 group:** The Group of Seven (G7) is an intergovernmental organization consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United

States. It meets periodically to address international economic and monetary issues.

March 8:

1. **Yarlung Zangbo river:** The upper stream of Brahmaputra River in the Tibet Autonomous Region, China is called Yarlung Zangbo. China is planning to build a 60 GW HEP on this river.
2. **Jinsha River:** is the Chinese name for the upper stretches of the Yangtze River. It flows through the provinces of Qinghai, Sichuan, and Yunnan in western China. The river passes through Tiger Leaping Gorge.

March 9:

1. **New Umbrella Entities:** NUEs will be a non-profit entity that will set-up, manage and operate new payment systems, especially in the retail space such as ATMs, white-label PoS; Aadhaar-based payments and remittance services.
2. **NPCI:** The National Payments Corporation of India is an umbrella organisation for operating retail payments and settlement systems under the ownership of Reserve Bank of India.
3. **Mandal case:** In *Indra Sawhney v Union of India*, AIR 1993 SC 477 case also popularly known as the Mandal Commission Case, the Supreme Court dealt with various aspects of complex issue of reservation and gave out a very thoughtful judgement.

March 10:

1. **Tatmadaw:** The Tatmadaw is the official name of the armed forces of Myanmar. It is administered by the Ministry of Defence and composed of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.
2. **SAGT:** South Asia Gateway Terminals Ltd also known as SAGT is a Sri Lankan container terminal transportation operating shipping service company located in the Port of Colombo. It is one of the three container terminals operating in Colombo Port.
3. **JCT:** Jaya Container Terminal, the only container terminal operated by the port authority (SLPA), JCT is the largest, but least efficient terminal in Colombo Port. The terminal is saddled with labour issues and ageing equipment.
4. **CICT:** CICT is the first Greenfield project of China Merchant Port Holdings. CICT is the first and only Deepwater terminal in South Asia capable of handling the largest vessels afloat.
5. **Maitri Setu:** The bridge 'Maitri Setu' has been built over the Feni river which flows between Tripura State and Bangladesh.
6. **Chattogram port:** The Chittagong Port is the main seaport of Bangladesh located on the bank of the Karnaphuli River, and is the core port of countries dependent on the Bay of Bengal.

March 11:

- 1. Extended Troika process:** The process involves meeting of the representatives of Russia, China, US plus Pakistan to reach at peaceful settlement in Afghanistan. It involves consultations among representatives of Afghanistan govt., Taliban and other Afghan leaders.
- 2. Pre-pack mechanism:** A pre-pack is the resolution of the debt of a distressed company through an agreement between secured creditors and investors instead of a public bidding process. Pre-packs allow for the management of a distressed firm to retain control while creditors negotiate a resolution plan with either existing promoters or a third party.
- 3. Backdoor or Trapdoor:** A 'backdoor' or a 'trap door' is a bug installed in the telecom hardware which allows companies to listen in or collect data being shared on the network.
- 3. Indo Pacific NATO -** China claims the QUAD formation is an Indo Pacific NATO.
- 4. National institute of oceanography:** It is one of 37 constituent laboratories of the CSIR, is an autonomous research organization in India to undertake scientific research and studies of special oceanographic features of the Northern Indian Ocean.
- 5. Indian Ocean Genome Project:** It is to gather samples for genome mapping of microorganisms in the Indian Ocean and to understand the biochemistry and the response of the ocean to climate change, nutrient stress and increasing pollution.

March 12:

- 1. Lupex Mission:** The Lunar Polar Exploration mission (LUPEX) is a robotic lunar mission concept by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) that would send a lunar rover and lander to explore the south pole region of the Moon in 2024.
- 2. Quad:** The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QSD, also known as the Quad) is an informal strategic dialogue between the United States, Japan, Australia and India.

March 13:

- 1. NGT:** It was established under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith. It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues.
- 2. PESO:** nodal agency for regulating safety of hazardous substances such as explosives, compressed gases and petroleum. PESO's major work is to administer the



responsibilities delegated under the Explosives Act 1884 and Petroleum Act 1934 and the Rules made there under with the motto "Safety First".

- 3. Benzene emissions:** Benzene is emitted from burning coal and oil, gasoline service stations, and motor vehicle exhaust. Acute (short-term) inhalation exposure of humans to benzene may cause dizziness, headaches, as well as eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, and unconsciousness. Chronic (long-term) inhalation exposure can cause various disorders in the blood, including reduced numbers of red blood cells and aplastic anaemia.
- 4. PM 2.5:** refers to tiny particles or droplets in the air that are two- and one-half microns or less in width.

March 14:

- 1. Committee on Sarasvati river:** The Centre has reconstituted an advisory committee under Culture Minister to chalk out a plan for studying the mythical Sarasvati after the earlier panel's term ended in 2019. Earlier in 2016, K S Valdiya committee was constituted that concluded there existed a Saraswati River.
- 2. RCEP:** The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is a free trade agreement among Asia-Pacific nations of Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines,

Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- 3. SCO:** SCO is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation. It's a Eurasian political, economic and military organisation aiming to maintain peace, security and stability in the region. Its members include **Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India and Pakistan.**
- 4. MAGA:** "Make America Great Again" or MAGA is a campaign slogan used in American politics popularized by Donald Trump in his successful 2016 presidential campaign.

March 16:

- 1. Project RE-HAB:** project RE-HAB (Reducing Elephant-Human Attacks using Bees) has been launched in Karnataka which entails installing bee boxes along the periphery of the forest and the villages to mitigate human-elephant conflict. Karnataka has maximum number of elephants in India.
- 2. Nagarhole NP:** Also known as Rajiv Gandhi NP. It was established as wildlife Sanctuary in 1955 and was upgraded to NP in 1988. The park was declared as 37th Tiger Reserve in 1999. Apart from other species the NP is famous for Elephants and Tiger. River Kabini revolves around the park.
- 3. Great Indian Bustard:** The Great Indian Bustard is one of the heaviest flying birds in the world.



Their Habitat comprises Dry grasslands and scrublands of the Indian subcontinent and its largest populations are found in Rajasthan. Recently SC has expressed concern over death of Bustards by electrocution due to high tension electric cable.

Protection Status:

- Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List
- In Appendix I of CITES,
- In Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

March 18

1. **Wilful default:** A wilful defaulter is an entity (legal/natural) who has not repaid the loan amount despite its financial ability to repay it.
2. **Principal Place of Business:** A company's principal place of business is the primary location where its business is performed. This is generally where the business's books and records are kept and is often where the head of the firm and other senior management personnel are located.
3. **National Asset Monetisation Pipeline:** It will be launched with a dashboard to track the progress and provide visibility to investors. Asset monetisation is the process of unlocking the value of investment made in public assets which have not yielded appropriate or potential returns so far. Government is moving ahead with

the mantra of 'monetise and modernise'.

4. **Brownfield Investment: It happens when company** purchases or lease existing production facilities, instead of building from scratch the required infrastructure.
5. **MSP:** The MSP is the rate at which the government buys grains from farmers. Reason behind the idea of MSP is to counter price volatility of agricultural commodities due to the factors like variation in their supply, lack of market integration and information asymmetry. The MSP is fixed on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).
6. **NAFED:** National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) is an apex organization setup with the objective to promote cooperative marketing of agricultural produce to benefit farmers. NAFED is now one of the largest procurements as well as marketing agencies for agricultural products in India.
7. **FPOs:** A Farmers Producer Organisation (PO) is a legal entity formed by primary producers, viz. farmers, milk producers, fishermen, weavers, rural artisans, craftsmen. PO is a generic name for an organization of producers of any produce, e.g., agricultural, non-farm products, artisan products, etc.

March 20



- 1. Ranthambore Tiger Reserve:** It lies in the eastern part of Rajasthan state at the junction of the Aravali and Vindhya hill ranges. In 1980 it was declared as National Park. Ranthambore TR was later extended to incorporate Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary.
- 2. National Tiger conservation authority:** The National Tiger Conservation Authority has been constituted under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Functions of NTCA include providing Statutory authority to project Tiger, providing for an oversight by Parliament, addressing livelihood concerns of local people in areas of tiger reserves and assisting in the management of tiger reserves.
- 3. Diatom test:** The diatom test could be considered as an auxiliary evidence in determination of cause of death for the body recovered from water. A body recovered from water does not necessarily imply that the death was due to drowning. If the person is alive when he enters the water, the diatoms will enter the lungs when the person inhales water while drowning. These diatoms then get carried to various parts of the body, including the brain, kidneys, lungs etc. by blood circulation. If a person is dead when is thrown in the water, then there is no circulation and there is no transport of diatom cells to various organs.

Diatom a siliceous, walled, unicellular, photosynthesizing algae which are found in almost every aquatic environment including fresh and marine waters,

soils, in fact, almost anywhere moist.

March 22

- 1. Whitsun Reef:** It is a reef at the northeast extreme limit of the Union Banks in the Spratly Islands of the South China Sea. It is the largest reef of the Union Banks.
- 2. Palawan Island:** Palawan is the largest island in the Palawan Province, in the western Philippines. It is in between the South China sea and Sulu sea.
- 3. Free Movement Regime: FMR** allows tribes living along the border of India-Myanmar to travel 16 km across either side of the border without visa restrictions. There are over 250 villages with over 300,000 people living within 10 kilometres of the border who frequently cross the border through 150 small and large formal and informal border crossings.
- 4. Pew Assessment:** estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a disproportionately deleterious impact on living standards in India and China in 2020. The report uses World Bank projections of economic growth to estimate the impact of COVID-19 on Indian incomes.
- 5. Chin community:** The Chin are of Sino-Tibetan origin and inhabit a mountain chain which roughly covers western Burma through to Mizoram in north-east India (where they are related to the Mizos, Kuki and others) and small parts of Bangladesh. They are not a single



group, but are in fact composed of a number of ethnic groups such as the Asho, Cho, Khumi, Kuki, Laimi, Lushai and Zomi, each with their language belonging to the Tibeto-Burman language branch.

- 6. Anangpal:** Anangpal II, popularly known as Anangpal Tomar, belonged to the Tomar dynasty. He was the founder of Dhillika Puri, which eventually became Delhi. 'Maharaja Anangpal II Memorial Committee', headed by BJP MP **Brij Bhushan Singh** is to establish Anangpal II as the founder of Delhi.
- 7. S-400 system:** is an anti-aircraft weapon system developed in the 1990s by Russia's Almaz Central Design Bureau as an upgrade of the S-300 family. It has been in service with the Russian Armed Forces since 2007.

March 23

- 1. COMCASA -** COMCASA stands for Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement to facilitate interoperability between militaries and sale of high-end technology.
- 2. CAATSA -** The Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act is a United States federal law that imposed sanctions on Iran, North Korea, and Russia.
- 3. LEMOA -** Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement is the Logistics Support Agreement among U.S. and other countries

that has close military cooperation with U.S.

- 4. Bundelkhand region -** It is a geographical and cultural region spread over Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, with the larger portion lying in the latter state.
- 5. Dhaudhan Dam -** It is in Madhya Pradesh; **Scope:** The Rs 7,600 cr project aims to irrigate 6.35 lakh ha of arid land by transferring water from the Ken to Betwa river basins.
- 6. Ken-Betwa -** Ken and Betwa rivers originate in MP and are the tributaries of Yamuna. Rajghat, Paricha and Matatila dams are over Betwa river. Ken River passes through Panna tiger reserve.
- 7. Shyamala committee -** It is a committee setup by RBI for evaluating applications for universal banks and small finance banks.
- 8. Non-refoulement:** a fundamental principle of international law that forbids a country receiving asylum seekers from returning them to a country in which they would be in likely danger of persecution based on "race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion
- 9. SCO - RATS:** Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure, headquartered in Tashkent, is a permanent organ of the SCO which serves to promote cooperation of member



states against terrorism, separatism and extremism.

The SCO is an economic and security bloc in which India and Pakistan were admitted as full members in 2017. Its founding members included China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

10. **Houthis-** It is an Islamist political and armed movement that emerged from Sa'dah in northern Yemen in the 1990s.

March 24

1. **Multilateralism-** In international relations, multilateralism refers to an alliance of multiple countries pursuing a common goal.
2. **National Day, Lahore Resolution-**(a.k.a or Pakistan Resolution Day, also Republic Day) March 23 became a day to commemorate the Lahore Resolution of 1940, which eventually led to the creation of Pakistan.
3. **Uighurs-** Uighurs are a Muslim minority community concentrated in the country's north-western Xinjiang province. They claim closer ethnic ties to Turkey and other central Asian countries than to China, by brute — and brutal — force.
4. **Intra-Afghan dialogue:** It is the dialogue between Taliban leadership and top representatives of the government in Afghanistan to achieve long lasting peace in the region.

March 25

1. **UNHRC-** The United Nation Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. HQ - Geneva, Switzerland.
2. **China + 1 strategy:** Also, simply known as **Plus One**, is the business strategy to avoid investing only in China and diversify business into other countries. For the last 20 years, western companies have invested in China, drawn in by their low production costs, and enormous domestic consumer markets.
3. **Pushti Apas (Bangladesh):** a unique cadre of nutrition sisters who visit door-to-door in their social endeavour.
4. **Doi Moi:** Vietnam's market and economic reforms in 1986, which enabled it to achieve rapid economic growth and industrialisation.
5. **ASEAN:** The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional grouping that promotes economic, political, and security cooperation among its ten members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the



Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Pong Dam Lake was declared as Ramsar Site in November 2002.

March 26

1. **Spratly Islands:** The Spratly Islands are a disputed archipelago in the South China Sea. Composed of islands, islets and cays and more than 100 reefs, sometimes grouped in submerged old atolls, the archipelago lies off the coasts of the Philippines, Malaysia, and southern Vietnam.
2. **Nine dash line:** The U-Shaped nine dotted line represents Beijing's claim over 90% of South China Sea and all the land features that are contained within the line.
3. **Suez Canal:** The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez and dividing Africa and Asia.
4. **IEA:** The International Energy Agency is a Paris-based autonomous intergovernmental organisation established in the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in 1974 in the wake of the 1973 oil crisis.

March 29

1. **Pong Dam WS:** Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh. Pong dam was built across the Beas River. It is also called the Pong reservoir or the Maharana Pratap Sagar.

2. **H5N1:** H5N1 is a type of influenza virus that causes a highly infectious, severe respiratory disease in birds called avian influenza (or "bird flu"). Human cases of H5N1 avian influenza occur occasionally, but it is difficult to transmit the infection from person to person.
3. **H5N8:** H5N8 is a subtype of the influenza A virus and is highly lethal to wild birds and poultry. H5N8 is typically not associated with humans; however, seven people in Russia were found to be infected in 2021.
4. **UL-PIN Scheme:** The Centre plans to issue a 14-digit Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) to every plot of land in the country. It will subsequently integrate its land records database with revenue court records and bank records, as well as Aadhaar numbers on a voluntary basis.
5. **Look East Policy:** India's Look East policy is an effort to cultivate extensive economic and strategic relations with the nations of Southeast Asia to bolster its standing as a regional power and a counterweight to the strategic influence of the People's Republic of China.
6. **Teesta River dispute:** It is a dispute on Teesta river water sharing between India and Bangladesh. Bangladesh wanted equitable distribution of Teesta



water with India on the lines of Ganga Water Treaty of 1996, but nothing materialised.

March 31

1. **Freedom Pineapple campaign:** was a political and social response to a Chinese ban on the import of pineapples from Taiwan.
2. **TAPI Pipeline:** The Turkmenistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan–India Pipeline (TAPI) Pipeline, is a natural gas pipeline being developed by the Galkynysh – TAPI Pipeline Company Limited with participation of the Asian Development Bank. The pipeline will transport natural gas from the Galkynysh Gas Field in Turkmenistan through Afghanistan into Pakistan and then to India.
3. **Double Peace – Afghanistan:** India calls for ‘double peace’ in Afghanistan, that is, peace within Afghanistan and peace around Afghanistan. It requires harmonising the interests of all, both within and around that country.
4. **Nacaduba Sinhala:** butterfly species discovered in the Agasthyamalais in the Western Ghats.
5. **Agasthyamalai:** lies on the border between Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the Western Ghats. It is home to the Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve.
6. **BNHS:** is one of the largest NGOs in India engaged in conservation and biodiversity research. It supports many research efforts through grants and publishes the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society.
7. **Operation flood:** Operation Flood, launched on 13 January 1970, was the world's largest dairy development program and a landmark project of India's National Dairy Development Board.

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