

CAUSES OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS - FULL MIND MAP

Topic-wise | Hinglish | SSC / BPSC / BSSC / Railway

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1. Nature Restoration Law

- The European Union - yuropiy union ne nature punarsthapan se related Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 apnaya, jise aam taur par nature punarsthapan kanun kaha jata hai. yeh viniyam 18 agast 2024 ko effect mein aya aur yuropiy union mein kshatigrast ecosystems ki bahali ke liye badhyakari target specified karta hai. [Q1]

2. Habitat Destruction & Major Threats

- biodiversity ki damage ka mukhya reason world ke ecosystem par manushyon ka effect hai. biodiversity ke liye khataron ko nimnalikhit mukhya binduon mein sankshepit kiya ja sakta hai: avason mein change aur unaki damage videshi species aur anuvanshik roop se sanshodhit organisms ka enter pollution climate change resources ka ati-dohan [Q2]
- Natural habitat destruction - natural habitat ka vinash biodiversity mein kami ka mukhya reason hai, kyunki natural areas ka rupantaran na sirf plants species ki damage specified karta hai, balki unase sanbaddh animal species mein bhi kami lata hai. [Q3]
- Habitat destruction - natural habitat ka vinash biodiversity mein kami ka mukhya reason hai, kyunki natural areas ka rupantaran na sirf plants species ki damage specified karta hai, balki unase sanbaddh animal species mein bhi kami lata hai. [Q4]
- Destruction of natural habitat - natural habitat ka vinash biodiversity ki damage ke liye sabse important factor hai. habitat ki damage species ke liye sabse bada threat paida karti hai. [Q5]
- 1, 2 and 3 - global warming, habitat ka vikhandan aur videshi species ka akraman kisi geographical area ki biodiversity ke liye khatare ho sakte hain, jabki shakahar ko badhava dena iske liye uttaradayi nahi hai. isliye option (a) sahi jawab hai. [Q6]
- (1), (2) and (3) - biodiversity ke panch mukhya khataron ko aam taur par recognition di jati hai - akramak videshi species, climate change, nutrient tatvon ka zyada bhar aur pollution, habitat change aur ati-dohana. isliye option (c) sahi jawab hai. [Q7]
- biodiversity ke kuchh mukhya khatare hain: 1. human gatividhiyan aur habitat ki damage, 2. forests ki cutting, [Q8]
- Destruction of natural habitats and vegetation - habitat vinash se ashay us natural environment ke erosion ya complete unmulan se hai jahan species rahati hain, jiske is wajah se aksar un species ki damage hoti hai. jab forest, ardrabhumian, ghasabhumian ya coral bhattiyan destroy ya ksharit hoti hain, to un avason par dependent species seedhe prabhavit hoti hain. [Q11]

3. Bird Population Decline

- India ki human abadi asadharan speed se badh rahi hai, lekin birds ki abadi teji se ghat rahi hai, jiska mukhya reason birds ke avason mein bade paimane par kami aur kitanashakon, chemical urvarakon aur machchhar pratirodhakon ka bahut zyada use hai. D.D.T. jaise kitanashak food-shrinkhala mein enter kar jate hain, jisse aparipakv khol samay se pehle tut jate hain aur unaki abadi ghatati hai. [Q9]

4. Tropical Butterfly Diversity - Assertion/Reason

- titaliyon ki species-samriddhi aam taur par thande areas ki comparison mein tropical areas mein kahin zyada hoti hai. titaliyan bahyatapi organism hain; kam temperature unaki udan, food-khoj aur dusre activities ko simit karta hai aur lanbe samay ki thand anek species ke vitaran ko badhit karti hai. isliye statement (A) aur reason (R) dono sahi hain aur temperature ki yeh limit tropical areas mein titali diversity ki adhikata ki vyakhya karne mein sahayak hai. [Q10]

5. Uttarakhand - Non-Cause of Biodiversity Loss

- Galat kathan: Afforestation of barren land; banjar land ka vanikaran biodiversity ki damage ka reason nahi hai, jabki sadakon ka expansion, nagarikaran aur agriculture ka expansion biodiversity ki damage ke liye uttaradayi hain. [Q12]

6. Factors Affecting Biodiversity Increase

- Galat kathan: Less number of trophic levels; ecosystem ek gatishil ikai hai. food ke liye organisms ki dusre organisms par aapas mein nirbharata different poshi levels ke construction mein contribution karti hai. [Q13]