

RAMSAR CONVENTION - FULL MIND MAP

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

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1. Ramsar Convention - Wetland Conservation

- Ramsar Convention wetlands ke conservation aur sustainable use se related hai. ise wetland Convention (Convention on Wetlands) bhi kaha jata hai. [Q1]
- Wetland conservation - Ramsar Convention wetlands ke conservation aur sustainable use se related hai. ise wetland Convention (Convention on Wetlands) bhi kaha jata hai. [Q2]
- Wetlands of International Importance - Ramsar site wetland Convention ke tahat international mahattv ki wetlands ke roop mein namit site hain. 3 agast 2026 tak India mein 101 Ramsar site hain; Arunachal Pradesh ki glav lake India ka 101van aur us state ka pehla Ramsar site bani. [Q9]

2. Bihar First Ramsar Site - Kanwar Lake

- Bihar ka pehla Ramsar site Kabartal wetland state ke Begusarai district mein located hai. Kabartal wetland 26.20 square km area mein phaili hai aur 21 julai, 2020 ko Ramsar site ke roop mein namit ki gai. [Q3]
- Begusarai district mein Kanwar Lake (Kabartal wetland) Bihar ka pehla Ramsar site hai. [Q4]

3. World Wetlands Day

- 2nd February - world wetland day har ek year 2 February ko manaya jata hai; isi date ko 1971 mein iran ke Ramsar city mein wetland Convention apnaya gaya tha. year 2026 ka vishay "ardrabhumian aur traditional jnyan: sanskritik virasat ka utsav" hai. [Q5]
- world wetland day har ek year 2 February ko manaya jata hai aur iska purpose logon aur grah ke liye wetlands ki important bhumika ke bare mein global jagarukata badhana hai. yeh din 2 February 1971 ko kaispiyan sagar ke tat par iran ke Ramsar shahar mein wetland Convention ko apanae jane ki date ko bhi chihnit karta hai. isliye option (d) sahi jawab hai. [Q6]

4. Largest Inland Saline Wetland

- sanbhar lake (Rajasthan) India ki sabse badi antardeshiy lavaniy wetland hai. [Q7]

5. Ramsar Sites in India

- Ramsar site wetland Convention ke tahat international mahattv ki wetlands ke roop mein namit site hain. 3 agast 2026 tak India mein 101 Ramsar site hain; Arunachal Pradesh ki glav lake India ka 101van aur us state ka pehla Ramsar site bani. [Q8]
- Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary - point kailimere wildlife aur bird Sanctuary Tamil Nadu mein hai, jise 19 agast 2002 ko Ramsar site declared kiya gaya aur ise Ramsar site number 1210 ke roop mein namit kiya gaya hai. yeh palk jaladamarumadhy ke saath nagapattinam, tiruvarur aur tanjavur ko sametate hue 38,500 hekter area mein located hai. [Q10]

EXAM TRAP Sundarbans wetland West Bengal mein aur bhoj wetland Madhya Pradesh mein located hai. [Q11]

- parvati araga bird Sanctuary do gokhur jhilon se milakar bana sthayi mithe water ka environment hai. ye ardrabhumian Uttar Pradesh ki specific hain aur jalapakshiyon ko asadharan habitat provide karti hain, jahan varshik ganana mein 100,000 se zyada birds ke darj hone ke saath vishram aur prajanan dono site available hain. yeh Sanctuary India ki kuchh endangered giddh species ke liye ashray hai: serious roop se endangered vhaith-rampd valchar (*Gyps bengalensis*) aur indiyani valchar (*Gyps indicus*), aur endangered ijipshiyani valchar (*Neophron percnopterus*) sabhi yahan darj kiye gaye hain. yeh Sanctuary Uttar Pradesh state ki tarabaganj tahasil mein, gonda district se lagbhag 40 kimi dur manakapur-navabaganj rod par located hai. [Q12]

6. Montreux Record

- montro abhilekh international mahatv ki wetlands ki list mein un wetland sthalon ka rajistar hai jahan takaniki development, pollution ya dusre human hastakshap ke is wajah se ecological charitr mein change ho chuke hain, ho rahe hain ya hone ki sanbhavana hai. ise Ramsar list ke hisse ke roop mein banaye rakha jata hai. [Q13]

7. Wetland Adaptations & Ecosystem Functions

- Aerenchyma tissue - jalodbhid aquatic environment mein rahane ke liye anukulit hote hain. ve wetland aur daladali areas mein paye jate hain. [Q14]
- ardrabhumian biotic avashoshan, decomposition aur avasad prakriyaon ke medium se nutrient tattvon ki punarprapti aur chakran mein hissa leti hain. wetland ke plants aur unase jude avasad kuchh bhari dhatuon aur dusre pollutants ko absorbed, bandh ya stable kar sakte hain. [Q15]
- Aquatic plants absorb heavy metals and excess nutrients. - wetland ecosystem jalavaijnyanik cycle ke important hissa hain, bahut zyada producer hain, rich biodiversity ko sahara dete hain aur water bhandaran, water shuddhikaran, badh shaman, tufhani baphar, aparadan control, jalabhrit punarbharan, sukshma climate viniyaman aur paridrishyon ki saundaryatmak increase jaisi ecosystem services ki vistrut shrrinkhala provide karte hain, saath hi anek important manoranjak, samajik aur sanskritik activities ka samarthan karte hain. haidrila (*Verticillata*) aur jalakunbhi jaise aquatic plants ka use waste water se bhari dhatuen hatane ke liye kiya gaya hai. [Q16]

8. Wetlands in India & Ramsar Obligations

- jab yeh sawal puchha gaya tha, us samay sahi jawab option 'a' tha. jabki ab country ki antardeshiy wetland ka hissa lagbhag 69.23% hai aur 27.13% area coastal wetland category ke tahat hai, jabki 3.64% nimn wetland (<2.25 ha) category mein hai. Gujarat state (17.6%) mein wetlands ka sabse bada hissa hai. West Bengal dusare place par hai. isliye statement 1 sahi hai jabki statement 2 galat hai. [Q17]

- statement 1 galat hai: Ramsar Convention wetlands ke vivekapurn use aur namit Ramsar sthalon ke conservation par bal deta hai, lekin India ki har ek wetland ko Ramsar site banakar protected karne ka aisa universal dayitv nahi banata. statement 2 is sawal ke historic context mein galat hai; wetland (conservation aur management) niyam, 2010 India ke gharelu niyam the aur inhen sirf Ramsar Convention ki kisi sipharish se anivary roop se bana niyam kahana sahi nahi hai. statement 3, Authority dwara specified wetland se jude jalagrahan/jalanikasi area ko shamil karne wale 2010 niyamon ke pravadhan ko sahi roop se shows hai. 2010 ke niyamon ka place baad mein wetland (conservation aur management) niyam, 2017 ne le liya. [Q18]