

BIODIVERSITY AND ENDANGERED SPECIES - FULL MIND MAP

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

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1. Endangered Species - Meaning

- IUCN ki lal list (Red List) ki shreniyan aur manadand species ke global extinction-jokhim ka classification karne ke liye ek manakikrit system provide karte hain. ismein nau shreniyan hain: mulyankan nahi kiya gaya (Not Evaluated - NE), ankada-aparyapt (Data Deficient - DD), sabse kam chinta (Least Concern - LC), paas endangered (Near Threatened - NT), asurakshit (Vulnerable - VU), endangered (Endangered - EN), serious roop se endangered (Critically Endangered - CR), wild avastha mein extinct (Extinct in the Wild - EW) aur extinct (Extinct - EX). [Q1]

2. Vultures & Diclofenac

- Diclofenac Sodium - animals ko di jane wali animal-chikitsiy daiklophenak dava ko south Asia mein Gyps vansh ke kai giddhon ki vinashakari giravat ka main reason mana gaya. hal mein is dava se upacharit animals ke shav khane par giddh daiklophenak ke avashesh capture kar sakte hain, jisse strong gurda-viphalata aur antarik gaut ho sakta hai. [Q2]
- Overuse of Diclofenac drug - animals ko di jane wali animal-chikitsiy daiklophenak dava ko south Asia mein Gyps vansh ke kai giddhon ki vinashakari giravat ka main reason mana gaya. hal mein is dava se upacharit animals ke shav khane par giddh daiklophenak ke avashesh capture kar sakte hain, jisse strong gurda-viphalata aur antarik gaut ho sakta hai. [Q3]
- Diclofenac - animals ko di jane wali animal-chikitsiy daiklophenak dava ko south Asia mein Gyps vansh ke kai giddhon ki vinashakari giravat ka main reason mana gaya. hal mein is dava se upacharit animals ke shav khane par giddh daiklophenak ke avashesh capture kar sakte hain, jisse strong gurda-viphalata aur antarik gaut ho sakta hai. [Q4]
- Administrrating of painkillers to cattle - animals ko di jane wali animal-chikitsiy daiklophenak dava ko south Asia mein Gyps vansh ke kai giddhon ki vinashakari giravat ka main reason mana gaya. hal mein is dava se upacharit animals ke shav khane par giddh daiklophenak ke avashesh capture kar sakte hain, jisse strong gurda-viphalata aur antarik gaut ho sakta hai. [Q5]

- A drug used by cattle owners for treating their diseased cattle - animals ko di jane wali animal-chikitsiy daiklophenak dava ko south Asia mein Gyps vansh ke kai giddhon ki vinashakari giravat ka main reason mana gaya. hal mein is dava se upacharit animals ke shav khane par giddh daiklophenak ke avashesh capture kar sakte hain, jisse strong gurda-viphalata aur antarik gaut ho sakta hai. [Q6]

3. Dodo & Reproduction Link

- dodo chhote-mote pairon aur badi mudi hui chonch wala ek large bird tha. yeh hind ocean ke morishas dvipon par rehta tha, lekin 17vin century ke ant tak puri tarah extinct ho gaya tha. [Q7]

4. Flying Fox & Dugong

- Bat - indiyian phlaing phoks ek bada phalahari chamagadad hai; iska abhi scientific naam Pteropus medius hai, jabki Pteropus giganteus iska purana paryay naam hai. yeh Pteropodidae total ka sadasy hai aur south Asia ke anek bhagon mein paya jata hai. [Q8]
- Dugong medium akar ka marine mammal hai, jo extinction ke per vulnerable hai. [Q9]
- Dugong (Dugong dugon) ek shakahari marine mammal hai, isliye statement 1 sahi hai. India mein iski alag-alag abadiyan mainly galph oph mannar/pak Gulf, Kachchh ki Gulf aur Andaman-Nicobar dvipon ke asapas payi jati hain; yeh pure Indian tat par lagatar nahi paya jata, isliye statement 2 galat hai. Dugong India ke wild organism (conservation) Act, 1972 ki anusuchi I mein sammilit hai, isliye statement 3 sahi hai. [Q10]

5. Indian Wild Ass - Habitat Threat

- Indian wild ass - Kachchh ka ran Indian wild gadhe ka natural habitat hai. us area mein is animal ka koi parabhakshi nahi hai, lekin habitat ke vinash ke reason uska astitv khatare mein hai. [Q11]

6. Prosopis juliflora - Biodiversity Impact

- Prosopis juliflora India ke anek dry areas mein bahut zyada akramak videshi tree/jhadi hai. iske ghane group deshaj vegetation ko visthapit kar sakte hain, habitat ki sanrachana badal sakte hain aur prabhavit ecosystems mein deshaj biodiversity ghata sakte hain. [Q12]

7. Lion-tailed Macaque

- 1, 2 and 3 - sinh-punchh makak India ke western Ghat mein paya jata hai. yeh ek endangered species hai jo mainly Kerala, Karnataka aur Tamil Nadu ke simavarti area mein payi jati hai. [Q13]

8. Indian Wildlife - Natural Distribution

- 1, 3 and 4 - blaik-nekd kren, udane wali gilahari ki kai species aur snow tendua India mein natural roop se paye jate hain. Asian chita bisavin sadi mein India se extinct ho gaya tha aur 2022 se India ne aphriki chiton ka punarpraves shuru kiya; punarpraveshit animal is UPSC sawal ke historic natural-vitaran context ko nahi badalate. [Q14]
- India ki biodiversity ke context mein, silon phrogamouth (Ceylon Frogmouth, Batrachostomus moniliger), koparasmith barbet (Coppersmith Barbet, Megalaima haemacephala), gre-chind minivet (Grey-chinned Minivet, Pericrocotus solaris) aur vhait-throated redastart (White-throated Redstart, Phoenicurus schisticeps) birds ki species hain. [Q15]

- Andaman aur Nicobar dvipasamuh biodiversity mein bahut rich hain aur specific sthanik life-rupon ko ashray dete hain. marine biodiversity mein vhel, dolphin, Dugong jaise marine mammal, marine kachhue, jvaranadamukhi ya khare pani ke magaramachchh, machhaliyan, jhinge aur lobster, coral, aur durlabh aur endangered Trochus species sahit sipiyan shamil hain. shru aur tepir large himalay parvatamalaon mein paye jate hain, malabar area ke western Ghat mein nahin. [Q16]
- red panda ek kshetriy mammal hai. iska pranivaijnyanik naam Ailurus fulgens hai. red panda samashitoshn climate mein, parnapati aur shankudhari forests mein, aam taur par bans ki adhostariy vegetation aur khokhale trees ke saath rehta hai. isse ve in forests ki main species aur forest health ke sanketak bante hain. ve Himalayan area mein nepal, bhutan, myanmar ke kuchh bhagon aur India ke sikkim, West Bengal, Meghalaya aur Arunachal Pradesh states mein paye jate hain. [Q17]

9. Species / Place Matching

EXAM TRAP yeh sawal vivadit (*) hi rakha gaya hai kyunki options mein used common naam aur conservation-condition abhi IUCN classification se ek hi specific jawab par saf-saf nahi pahunchate. goldan langur aur hulok gibban endangered taiksa hain, jabki “marusthal Cat” ek aspasht common naam hai aur isse alag-alag abhi akalan wale taiksa abhipret ho sakte hain. Asian wild kutta (dhol) endangered species hai, lekin “Threatened” svayan ek widespread group hai, koi ekal IUCN category nahin. [Q18]