

# VARIOUS FACTS REGARDING ENVIRONMENT - FULL MIND MAP

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

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## 1. UNESCO World Heritage & Creative Cities

- shantiniketan (West Bengal) aur pavitr hoyasal smarak-group (Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas) (Karnataka) ko UNESCO dwara jari World Heritage list mein year 2023 mein shamil kiya gaya tha. rani ki vav (Rani-ki-Vav) (patan ki sidhidar bavadi), patan, Gujarat aur Bodh Gaya, Bihar ka Mahabodhi Temple Complex kramashah 2014 aur 2002 mein UNESCO ki World Heritage list mein shamil kiya gaya tha. [Q1]
- 2010 mein jayapur ke jantar mantar ko jodane ke baad India mein World Heritage sthalon ki number 28 ho gayi thi. abhi India mein 44 World Heritage Site hain. (44van site - India ke maratha sainya paridrishty, Maratha Military Landscapes of India) [Q2]
- konark ka Sun mandir 1984 mein World Heritage Site ke roop mein shamil kiya gaya tha, jabki Bihar ke Bodh Gaya ka Mahabodhi Temple Complex 2002 mein shamil kiya gaya. [Q3]
- Bodh Gaya ka Mahabodhi Temple Complex (2002) aur Nalanda ka Nalanda Mahavihara archaeological site (Archaeological site of Nalanda Mahavihar) (2016) Bihar state mein UNESCO World Heritage Site ki list mein shamil hain. isliye option (e) sahi jawab hai. [Q4]
- Galat kathan: India Gate; indiya get UNESCO World Heritage Site nahi hai. lal qila parisar (Red Fort Complex) (naya Delhi) ko 2007 mein UNESCO World Heritage Site declared kiya gaya aur qutub minar aur uske smarakon (monuments) (Delhi) ko 1993 mein UNESCO World Heritage Site declared kiya gaya. [Q5]
- Kozhikode - kojhikod ko 2023 mein UNESCO 'sahitya city' (City of Literature) ke roop mein namit kiya gaya. gvaliyar 2023 mein sangit category mein rachanatmak nagaron netavark se juda; varanasi aur chennai kramashah 2015 aur 2017 mein sangit category mein pehle hi shamil ho chuke the. [Q6]
- Baku (Azerbaijan) - jayapur ko UNESCO 'World Heritage samiti' dwara 'World Heritage Site' ke roop mein uske 43ven satr mein listed kiya gaya, jo baku (azarabaijan ki rajadhani) mein organized hui thi. [Q7]
- Galat kathan: Silent Valley Movement - Baba Amte; baba amate wildlife conservation aur narmada bachao movement se related the aur do. salim ali sailent Valley movement se related the. [Q8]

## 2. Environmental Movements & Valley Issues

- Narmada Bachao Andolan - medha patakar, narmada bachao movement se related thin. [Q9]
- Resettlement - 'raili phor Valley' program narmada ghati ke visthapit vyaktiyon ke punarvas se related tha. [Q10]

### 3. Anthropogenic Biome & Dinosaur Fossil Park

- Cropland - manavajanit bayom (anthropogenic biomes), jinhe "enthroms" (anthromes) ya "human bayom" bhi kaha jata hai, sthaliy jaivamandal ko uske samakalin, human-convert ke roop mein varnit karte hain aur lagatar direct human interaction ke paitarn ke basis par global ecosystem ikaiyan ko define karte hain. phasal area (crop field), Park, jalajivashala (aquaculture) aur Park manavajanit ecosystem ke udaharan hain. [Q11]
- Madhya Pradesh wildlife bord ki sipharishon par national dayanasor fossil Park (kabhi-kabhi 'dayanasor fossil National Park' ke roop mein short) Madhya Pradesh ke dhar district mein established kiya ja raha hai. yeh Park, dhar forest prabhag (Division) mein tiger guphaon (Bagh Caves) ke paas 89.74 hekter area mein hoga. [Q12]

### 4. National Parks, Wildlife & Dust-control Vegetation

- states aur unke related National Park ka sahi matching is type hai - Assam - kaziranga Gujarat - gir Madhya Pradesh - Kanha Uttarakhand - Corbett [Q13]
- diye gaye options mein sita ashok tree dhul pollution ke viruddh sabse achchha protection upay hai. [Q14]
- periyar Wildlife Sanctuary Kerala state mein located hai. Kerala ke kuchh dusre prasiddh National Park aur Sanctuary (Sanctuaries) hain - idukki Wildlife Sanctuary, paranbikulam Wildlife Sanctuary, chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary, thattekad bird Sanctuary, vayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, muthanga Wildlife Sanctuary, aralam Wildlife Sanctuary, iravikulam National Park aur sailent Valley national udyana. [Q15]

### 5. Green India Mission

- national green India Mission (GIM), climate change par national karyayojana (NAPCC) mein ullikhit ath Mission mein se ek hai. iska purpose India ke ghatate forest cover ki protection, punarsthapana aur increase karna aur anukulan aur shaman upayon ke sanyojan se climate change ka samana karna hai. [Q16]

### 6. Disaster Reduction & Disaster Management Institutions

**EXAM TRAP** United Nations ne 1990 ke dashak ko natural disaster nyunikaran ke liye international dashak declared kiya tha. yeh dashak 1990 se 1999 tak chala. diye gaye kisi option mein 1990-1999 ki sahi avadhi nahi hai. [Q17]

- disaster management Act ko India government ne 2005 mein 'apadaon ke effective management aur unase related dusre mamalon' ke liye parit kiya. halanki yeh January 2006 mein applied hua. isliye option (c) sahi jawab hai. [Q18]
- NDMA ko DM Act, 2005 ke medium se 27 September, 2006 ko adhisuchit kiya gaya. 23 December 2005 ko India government ne disaster management Act enacted kiya, jismein pradhanamantri ki adhyakshata wale national disaster management Authority (NDMA) aur related mukhyamantriyon (Chief Ministers) ki adhyakshata wale state disaster management pradhikaranon (SDMAs) ke formation ki parikalpana ki gayi, taaki India mein disaster management ke liye samagr aur ekikrit approach ka netrity aur karyanvayan kiya ja sake. [Q19]

- Any of them as the case may be - district disaster management Authority (DDMA) ka netritv district sangrahaak ya district majistret karta hai. is type Jharkhand mein district disaster management Authority ka main district majistret ya district sangrahaak hota hai. isliye option (c) sahi jawab hai. [Q20]
- New Delhi - national disaster management institute (NIDM) nayi Delhi mein located hai. iski establishment 1995 mein hui thi. [Q21]
- disaster management-sah-pradarshan development centre (SRIJAN) ka main work community aur logon ke beech different type ki sanbhavit apadaon ke per jagarukata phailana hai. SRIJAN ko sukha, badh (flood), vanagni (forest fire) aadi jaisi apadaon ke liye developed aur dizain kiya gaya hai. ye centre local zarurat-based suchana, sanchar (communication) aur technology upakaran phailane ke main centre ke roop mein work karenge. [Q22]
- Section 14(1) - disaster management Act, 2005 ki dhara 14 state disaster management Authority ki establishment se related hai. dhara 14(1) ke ke mutabik har ek state government ko rajapatr mein adhisuchana jari kar state Authority established karani hoti hai. [Q23]
- 1, 2 and 4 - India natural aur human-nirmit dono type ki anek apadaon ke per sanvedanashil country hai. sukha (droughts), badh (floods), bhukanp, chakravat, himaskhalan (avalanches) aadi India ki anek apadaon ke kuchh udaharan hain. India mein badh sabse common natural disaster hain. bhari south-pashchim (southwest) manasuni rainfall ke reason brahmaputr aur dusre nadiyan aam taur par apne taton se bahar phailati hain aur asapas ke areas mein badh ati hai. not: sawal ke hindi sanskaran mein statement ke ke mutabik option (c) ka meaning "India ek disaster-pravan (Disaster-Prone) country hai" ho jata hai. isliye diye gaye options mein se koi bhi galat nahi rah jata. [Q24]
- Reconstruction - disaster management mein kuchh main charan (phases) hote hain: nivaran, taiyari (preparedness), pratikriya (response), shaman aur punarprapti (recovery). punarnirman, punarprapti aur pratikriya disaster-pashchat upay hain, [Q25]

## 7. Megadiversity, Evergreen Plants & Weather Phenomena

- Australia - 'mega daivars' (Mega diverse) country term world ke sabse zyada biodiversity-rich countries ke liye used hota hai. pahachan kiye gaye mega daivars countries mein hain - sanyukt state amerika, meksiko, kolanbiya, ikvador, peru, venezuela, brajil, demokretik ripablik oph kongo, south aphrika, medagaskar, India, maleshiya, indoneshiya, philipins, papua nyu gini, chin aur ostreliya. [Q26]
- lokati (Loquat) ek sadabahar phal plants hai, jo mainly chin mein paya jata hai. [Q27]
- Kaiga and Kalpakkam - SODAR (sonik ditekshan end renjing, Sonic Detection and Ranging) ek weather science upakaran (meteorological instrument) hai, jiska use atmospheric ashanti (atmospheric turbulence) dwara dhvani tarangon ke prakirnan (scattering) ko mapane ke liye pavan mapi (wind profiler) ke roop mein kiya jata hai. SODAR systems ka use land ke upar different unchaiyon par pavan speed (wind speed) mapane ke liye kiya jata hai. [Q28]
- Mussoorie - madhy aktubar se January tak suryast ke samay western kshitij pile, lal, narangi aur mov (mauve) rangon ke anek sanyojanon mein badal jata hai. ise vintaralain (winterline) kaha jata hai. [Q29]
- do. salim ali Indian bird scientific (ornithologist) aur prakritivid (naturalist) the. unhe kabhi-kabhi 'India ka bardamain' (Birdman of India) kaha jata hai. [Q30]
- Temperate grasslands - primary productivity woh dar hai jis par light-sanshleshi (photosynthetic) aur rasayan-sanshleshi (chemosynthetic) svaposhiyon (autotrophs) dwara energy ko biotic substances mein convert kiya jata hai. kisi area ya system mein utpadakata (productivity) ki total amount sakal primary productivity kahalati hai. [Q31]

## 8. Marine Parks & Wildlife Conservation Areas

- Kachchh ki Gulf (Gulf of Kachchh) ka marine National Park Gujarat ke jamanagar district mein located hai. [Q32]
- bhitarkanika conservation area Odisha mein located hai. basic sawal mein galat roop se likha tha ki bhitarkanika ko World Heritage list mein shamil kar liya gaya hai. [Q33]
- wildlife abhayanayon (sanctuaries) aur unke states ka sahi matching neeche diya gaya hai: namadapha - Arunachal Pradesh bandipur - Karnataka periyar - Kerala Idukki - Manipur [Q34]

## 9. Energy, Natural Resources, Forests & Useful Species

- Developing solar power production in our country - 'gharelu material zarurat (DCR)' term country mein solar electricity production developed karne ke liye pravadhan ke roop mein used hua hai. January 2010 mein national solar policy, jiska purv naam Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission tha, India ko solar energy ke area mein global agrani (leader) ke roop mein established karne ke liye shuru ki gai. [Q35]
- natural gas colorless, odorless aur environment-friendly energy source hai. yeh natural roop se milane wala hydrocarbon gas mishran (mixture) hai, jismein mainly methane hota hai. [Q36]
- Iodine - marine kharapatavar, ayodin ka important source hain. ayodin ke dusre important source marine food (seafood) aur devari utpadon aadi hain. [Q37]
- Galat kathan: Sheep - Tharparkar; bhadavari bhains ki ek nasl (breed) hai aur Uttar Pradesh aur Madhya Pradesh mein payi jati hai. tharparakar gay ki nasl hai, bhed ki nahi, aur Gujarat aur Rajasthan mein payi jati hai. [Q38]
- ISFR 2023 ke ke mutabik Madhya Pradesh mein sagun forest ka sabse bada area hai. [Q39]
- Textile fibre - Himalayan bichchu buti (*Girardinia diversifolia*) resha-producer (fiber-yielding) plants hai. Himalayan Pradesh mein anek logon ne ise ajivika ka important option banaya hai kyunki ise vastr reshe ka sustainable source paya gaya hai. [Q40]

## 10. Ancient Pollinator Fossils - Tiliyadembids

- Russia - fossil vajnyanikon (Palaeontologists) ne world ke pratham plants paraganakon, jinhe tiliyadembids kaha jata hai, ke fossil rus mein khoje hain. ijaravig (Earwig) jaise kyon ke durlabh fossil, jinhe tiliyadembids kaha jata hai, rus mein chekarda ganv ke paas river tat par khoje gae. [Q41]