

SSC MTS/HAWALDAR/CHSL



GK/GS

NATIONAL PARKS (PRACTICE SET)



तैयारी जीत की...

LIVE

05:30 PM



Difference Between Wildlife Sanctuary And National Park

Wildlife Sanctuary	National Park
Human activities are allowed.	No human activities are allowed.
The main aim is to protect a particular flora or fauna.	Can include flora, fauna or any other objects of historical/geographic significance.
There are no fixed boundaries.	Boundaries are fixed and defined.
It is open to the general public	Not usually open to the public.
Sanctuaries are usually formed by the order of Central or the State Government	National Parks are formed by the State or central Legislature.
A sanctuary can be upgraded to a national park	A national park cannot be downgraded to a sanctuary.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Campbell Bay	1992	426.23	
95		Galathea Bay	1992	110
96		Mahatama Gandhi Marine (Wandoor)	1983	281.5
97		Mount Harriett	1987	46.62
98		Rani Jhansi Marine	1996	320.06
99		Saddle Peak		

Jammu & Kashmir	City Forest (Salim Ali)	1992	9.07	
101		Dachigam	1981	141
102		Kazinag	2000	90.88
103		Kishtwar High Altitude	1981	2191.5
104	Ladakh	Hemis	1981	3350

HEMIS NATIONAL PARK

- Established in 1981
- National Park to preserve the dwindling wildlife in Ladhak
- Altitude between 3300 and 6000 m above sea level.
- Exotic wildlife park
- Hemis is the **only national park in India which lies to the north of the Himalayas.**
- Hemis is the **largest notified protected area in India** and so the **largest national park of India.**
- It is also the second largest contiguous protected area first being the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.
- Hemis is Bounded on the north by Indus River, and it also includes the catchment areas of Sumdah, Markha and Rumbak river streams.
- Hemis National Park is the India's only protected area inside of the Palearctic ecozone

- **Birds in the Hemis National Park:-**

- Himalayan whistling thrush, Snow cock, chukor, magpie, snow partridge, golden oriole etc. are the common birds.
- the **major wildlife attraction** of Hemis national Park are
 - Snow Leopards in the Shang Valley
 - Ibex
 - Argali (Great Tibetan Sheep)
 - Bharal (Blue Sheep)
 - Shapu (Ladakhi Urial)



DACHIGAM NATIONAL PARK

- Area of 141 sq. kms
- Dachigam is located 22 km away from Srinagar.
- The name of the park literally stands for “ten villages” in the memory of ten villages that were relocated for the formation of the park.
- Located high in its interiors is the Marsar lake from which flows the river Dagwan.

- Dachigam National Park is world famous for Hangul also known as Kashmiri Stag.
- Hanguls can be easily spotted in winters, at the time when they hang out in the lower valleys.
- Other inhabitants at Dachigam are
 - Musk deer.
 - Brown Bear,
 - Leopards,
 - Jungle Cats,
 - Himalayan black bear,
 - wild goat like the Markhor and ibex.
- Rare birds present in park are -Cinnamon sparrows, Himalayan Monals, Kashmir Flycatcher, Black Bulbuls, and Colourful pheasants including crimson tragopan, iridescent monal pheasant, blood pheasant and the koklass pheasant.
- Golden eagle and the bearded vulture or lammergeier can also be seen in the park.

CITY FOREST (SALIM ALI) NATIONAL PARK

- Area 9.07 sq km.
- Notified in the year 1987.
- City Forest (Salim Ali) National Park is situated in Srinagar district of the Indian union territory, Jammu Kashmir. It is named after the **famous ornithologist Dr Salim Ali**.
- City Forest National Park is renowned for its **avian fauna**.
- Flagship species of the City Forest National Park: Himalayan monal

KISHTWAR NATIONAL PARK

- Area: 400 sq. Km
- Notified in the year 1990.
- Situated in Kishtwar district of Jammu Kashmir union territory of India.
- The Kishtwar National park lies in the central crystalline belt of the Himalayas.
- The Rocks here are strongly folded mainly of granite and gneiss. And occasionally, beds of marble are also found.

- Kishtwar National Park is the catchment area of the following mentioned rivers.
- **Kiar, Nath and Kibar rivers** flow from north to south-west direction, which merge into the **Marwar River**, and which finally joins the **Chenab river** just above Kishtwar town.
- The terrain of the park is rugged and steep.
- Flagship animal of Park: Himalayan snowcock and the brown bear.

- **Fauna**

- **Mammal**:- Snow leopard, Himalayan brown bear, Himalayan thar etc.

- **Avifauna**:- Himalayan snowcock is endemic to this region. Bearded [vulture](#), Golden oriole, White cheeked bulbul, Griffon vulture etc. are also found in the park.



KAZINAG NATIONAL PARK

- Area: 160 Sq. Km.
- Kazinag National Park is situated on the **North bank of Jhelum river** close to Line of Control in Baramulla district.
- The Kazinag National Park is famous for:
 - **Markhor** (*Capra falconeri*),
 - **Himalayan Musk Deer** (*Moschus moschiferus*) and is home of 120 species of birds & 20 species of mammals.

MOUNT MANIPUR

- On **17 Oct 2021**, the Government of India **renamed Mount Harriet**, a historical tourist spot in the Andaman and Nicobar islands, as '**Mount Manipur**'.
- After the **Anglo-Manipur War of 1891**, several Manipuri warriors who had fought the Britishers, including Maharaja **Kulachandra Dhwaja Singh**, were exiled to the Andaman Islands. Since the cellular jail – Kalapani, was yet to be built, they were kept on **Mount Harriet, a hillock** in now the **Ferragunj tehsil of South Andaman district**.
- According to Manipur State Archives, 23 men, including King Kulachandra and his brothers, were transported for life to the Andaman Island. While some died over there, Kulachandra was released and shifted to other place before his death.

SADDLE PEAK NATIONAL PARK

- The Saddle Peak National Park consists of a peak of height 737 meters above MSL and is the highest point in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- The Saddle Peak National Park is shaped like a double-humped saddle, hence it is named so.
- The Park is along the eastern coast of North Andaman Island.
- The eastern boundary of the Saddle Peak National Park is a long and rocky beach.
- The Park consists of a freshwater pool, from which water is supplied to Diglipur.



THE CAMPBELL BAY NATIONAL PARK

- The Campbell Bay National Park is a part of the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve.
- Area: 426 Sq. km
- Location: in the northern part of Great Nicobar.
- Flora: Tropical evergreen forest, tree fern, and orchids.
- Fauna: Saltwater crocodile, Nicobar tree shrew, Nicobar Megapode. Reticulated python

GALATHEA NATIONAL PARK

- **National Parks in Andaman and Nicobar**
- Area of Galathea national park: **110 square kilometres,**
- Galathea national park was gazetted as a National Park in 1992.
- Galathea national park is **part of the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve,** which also includes the larger Campbell Bay National Park, both are separated by a 12-km forest buffer zone

MAHATMA GANDHI MARINE NATIONAL PARK

- Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park Area: 280 sq km
- It comprises 15 Islands of mangrove creeks, [tropical rainforests](#) and reefs supporting 50 types of coral.
- The marine park's snorkelling sites at Jolly Buoy and Red Skin islands are popular.
- Fauna: water-monitor, lizard, wild boar, [sea](#) snakes, turtles, coral reefs, colourful fishes, molluscs, shells, starfish, turtles, salt-water crocodile, White-Bellied Sea Eagle, Parakeets, Andaman Teal, Heron, Terns, Waders, Swifts.

MOUNT HARRIET NATIONAL PARK

- On 17 Oct 2021, the Government of India renamed **Mount Harriet**, a historical tourist spot in the Andaman and Nicobar islands, as '**Mount Manipur**'.
- The Mount Harriet Island National Park is located in Ferrargunj tehsil of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- The park covers about 46.62 km².

THE RANI JHANSI MARINE NATIONAL PARK (RJMNP)

- Rani Jhansi National Park was founded in 1996 and commemorates Rani Lakshmi Bai, the Rani of Jhansi.
- Over 80 species of corals are reported from just one area of the Park.
- The Rani Jhansi National Park is extremely rich in coral reef fauna.

NORTH BUTTON ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

- Fauna – dugong, dolphin, water monitor, lizard.

MIDDLE BUTTON ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

- Middle Button Island National Park is situated close to Point Blair.
- The total area of the park is about 64 square kilometres.
- Flora: deciduous forests
- Fauna: spotted deer, monitor, lizard and marine species.

SOUTH BUTTON ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

- Fauna- dugong, dolphin, water monitor, lizard.
- This was the brief about National Parks in Andaman and Nicobar islands

Which of the following is the correct statement?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

(A) State bank of India is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India.

भारत में मुद्रा जारी और उसके प्रबंधन करने का अधिकार केवल स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया का है।

(B) A nationalized bank is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India.

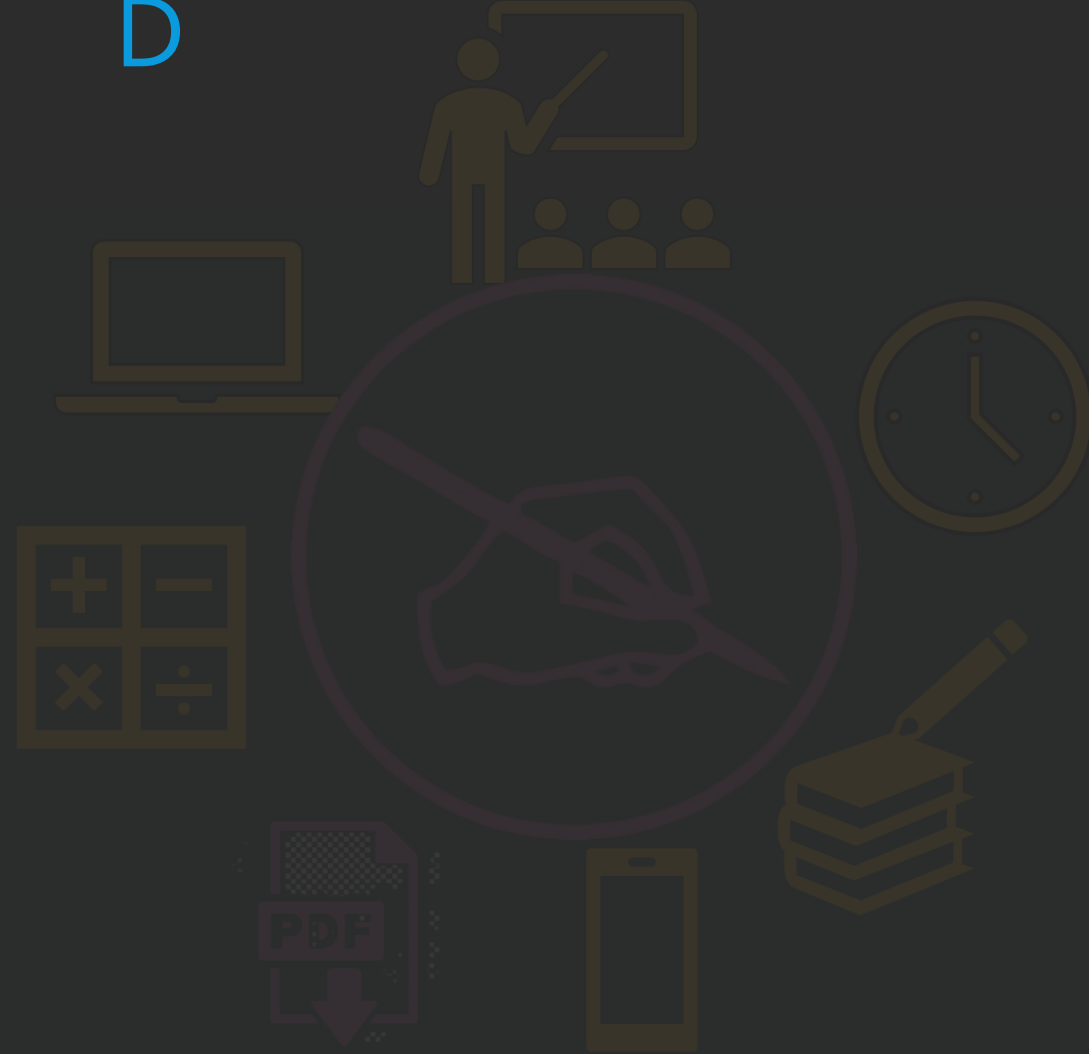
भारत में मुद्रा जारी और उसके प्रबंधन करने का अधिकार केवल एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक का है।

(C) A cooperative bank is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India.

भारत में मुद्रा जारी और उसके प्रबंधन करने का अधिकार केवल एक सहकारी बैंक का है।

(D) RBI is the sole authority to issue and manage currency in India.

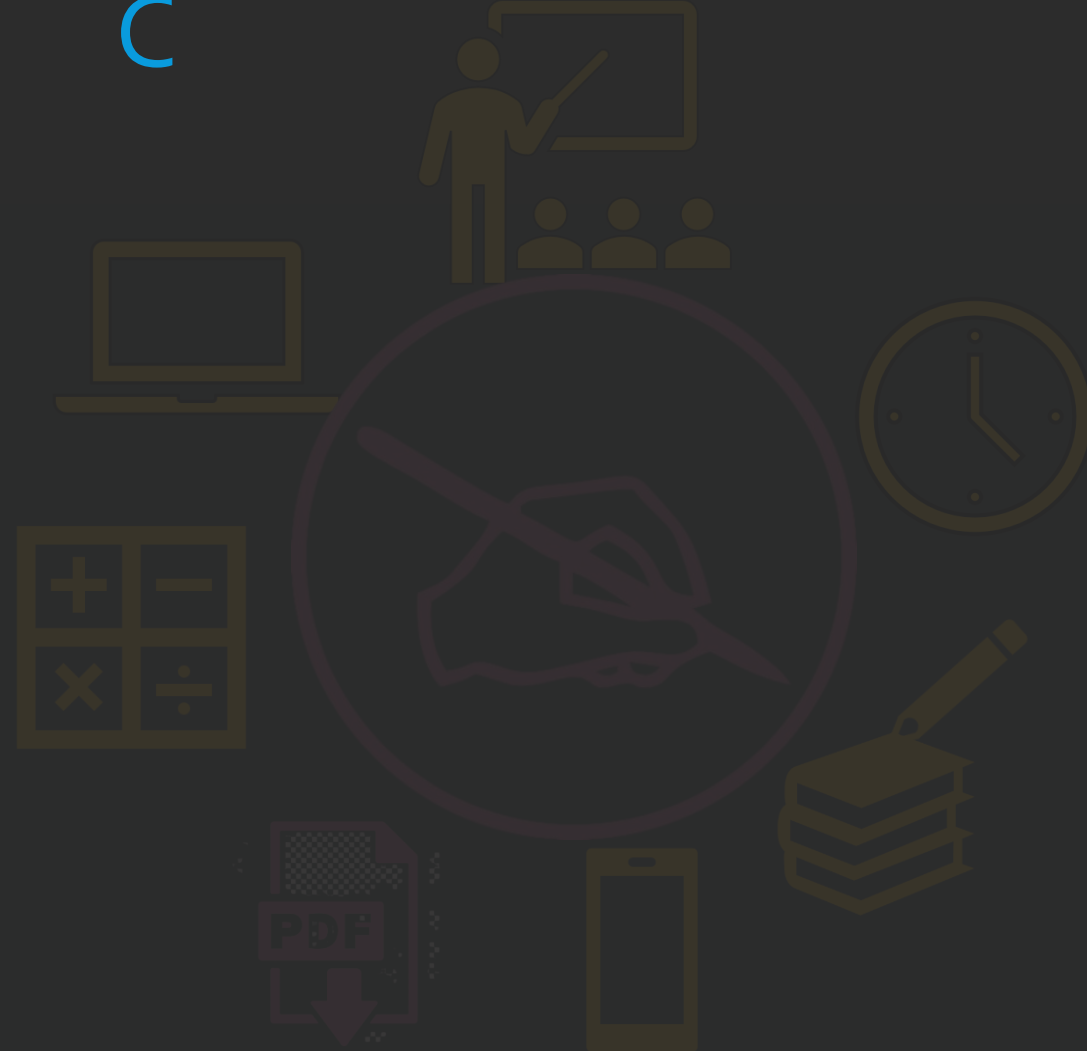
भारत में मुद्रा जारी तथा उसके प्रबंधन करने का अधिकार केवल भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का है।

D

Whose signature are imprinted on two rupee note?/दो रूपये के नोट पर किसके हस्ताक्षर होते हैं?

- (A) Finance Ministry/वित्त मंत्रालय
- (B) Government of India/भारत सरकार
- (C) Governor of RBI/आरबीआई के गवर्नर
- (D) Finance Secretary/वित्त सचिव

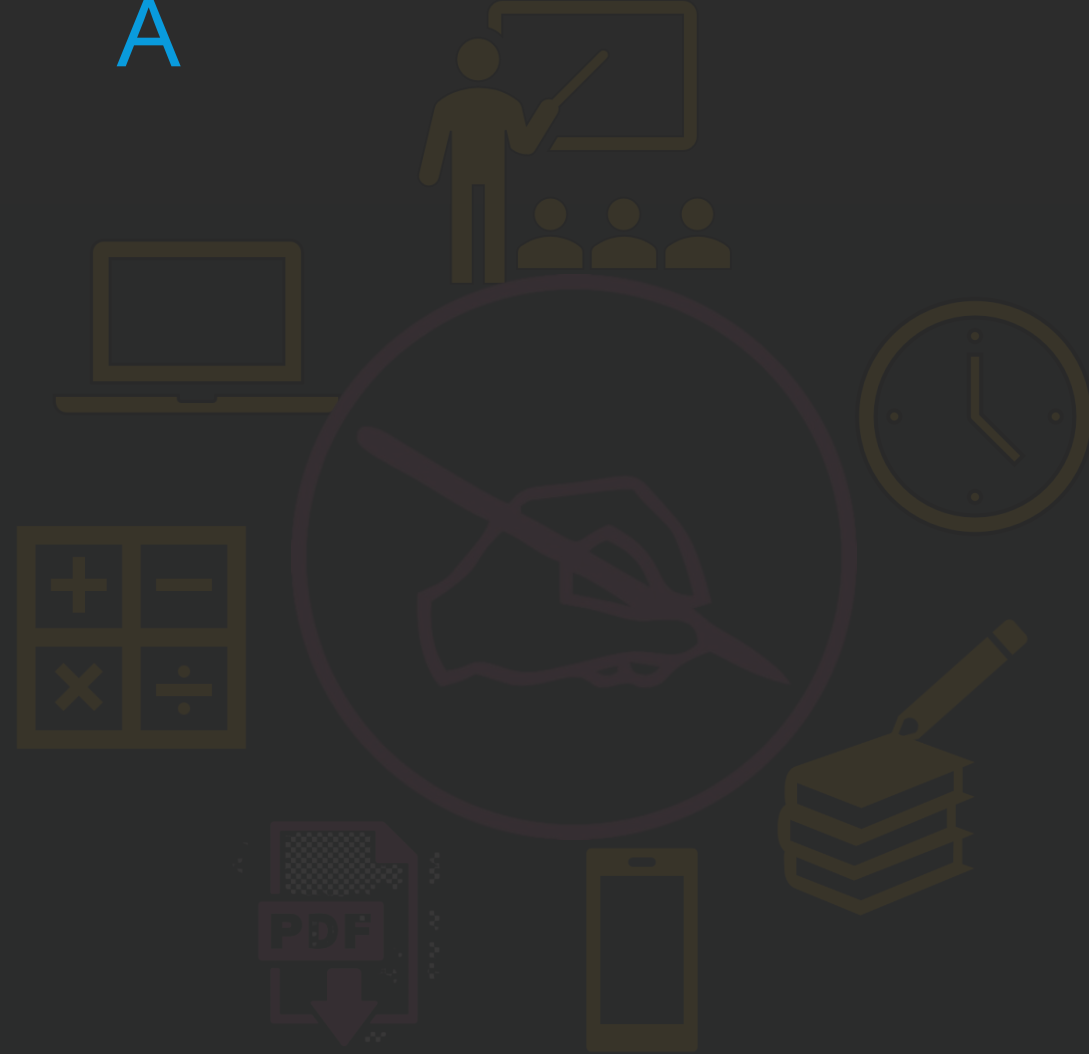
C



Which is the largest salt water lake in the world?

विश्व में खारे पानी की सबसे बड़ी झील कौन सी है?

- (A) Caspian Sea/कैस्पियन सागर
- (B) Veictoria Lake/विक्टोरिया झील
- (C) Baikal Lake/बैकाल झील
- (D) Paigang Lake/पैगांग झील

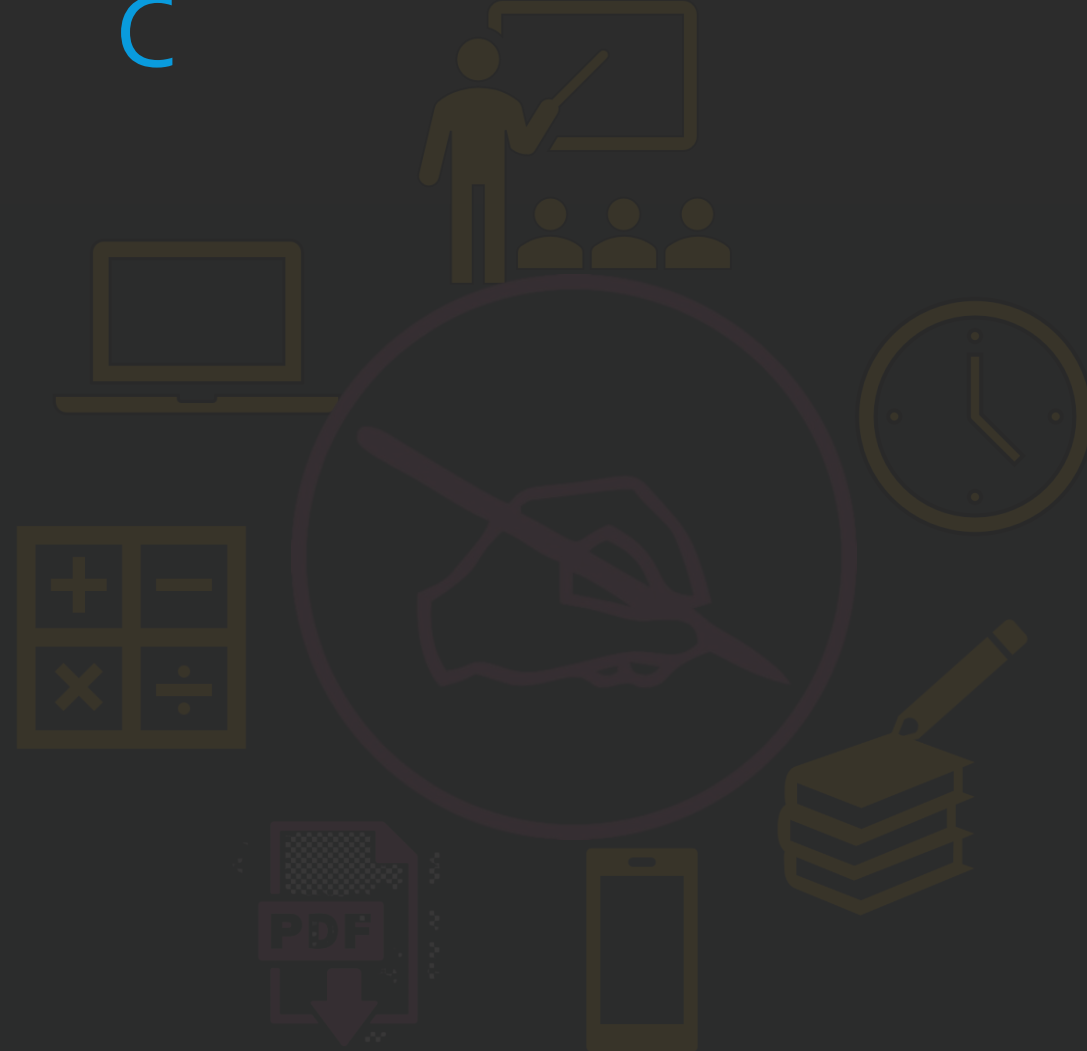
A

Which is the hottest planet in the solar system?

सौर मण्डल में सबसे गर्म ग्रह कौन सा है?

- (A) Mercury/बुध (B) Mars/मंगल
(C) Venus/शुक्र (D) Neptune/वरुण

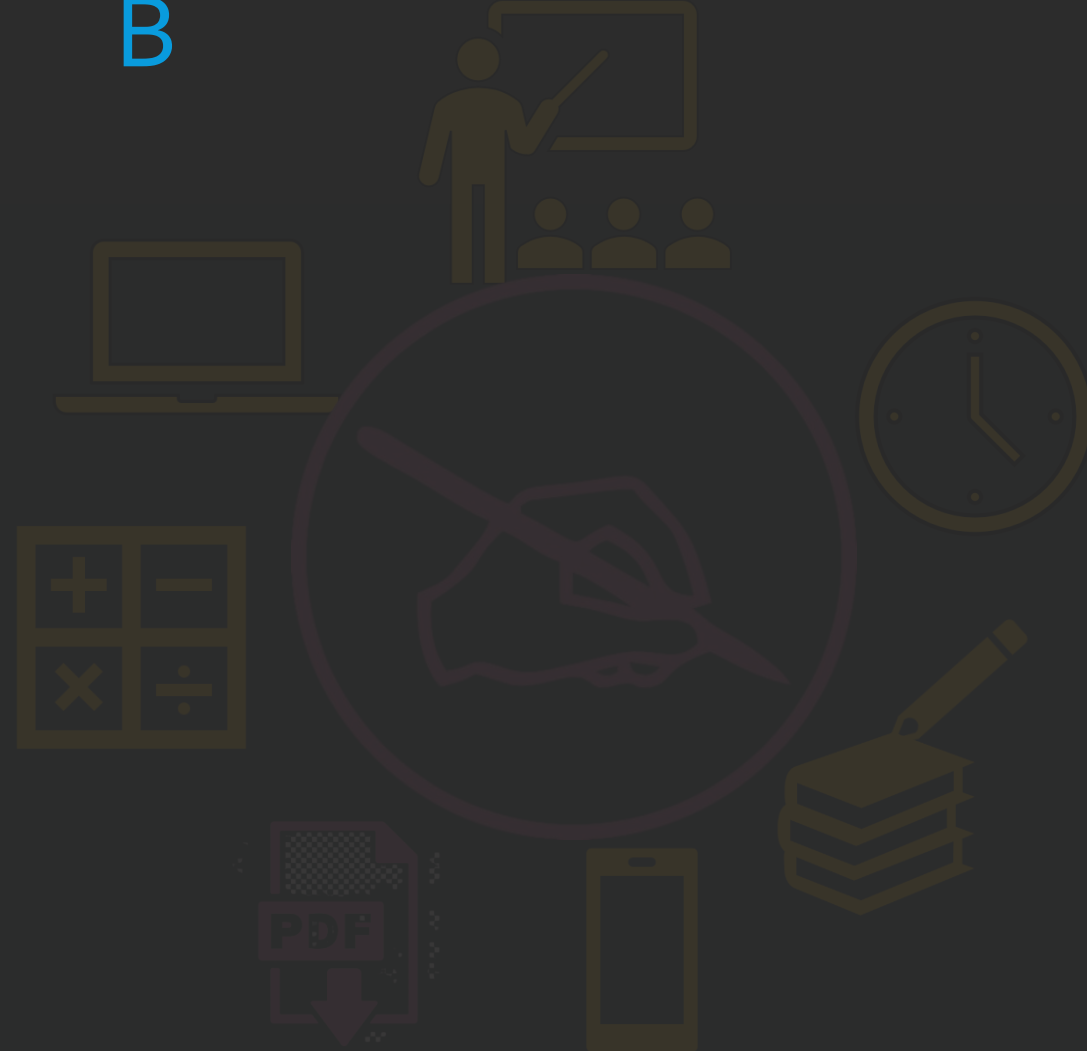
C



Which is the first inter –state hydel power project of India?

भारत की पहली अंतर-राज्यीय जल विद्युत परियोजना कौन सी है?

- (A) Periyar Valley Project/पेरियार घाटी परियोजना
- (B) Parvati Valley Project/पार्वती घाटी परियोजना
- (C) Nathpa – Jhakri hydro-Electric Project
नाथपा झाकड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजना
- (D) Chamera hydro-Electric Project
चमेरा जल विद्युत परियोजना

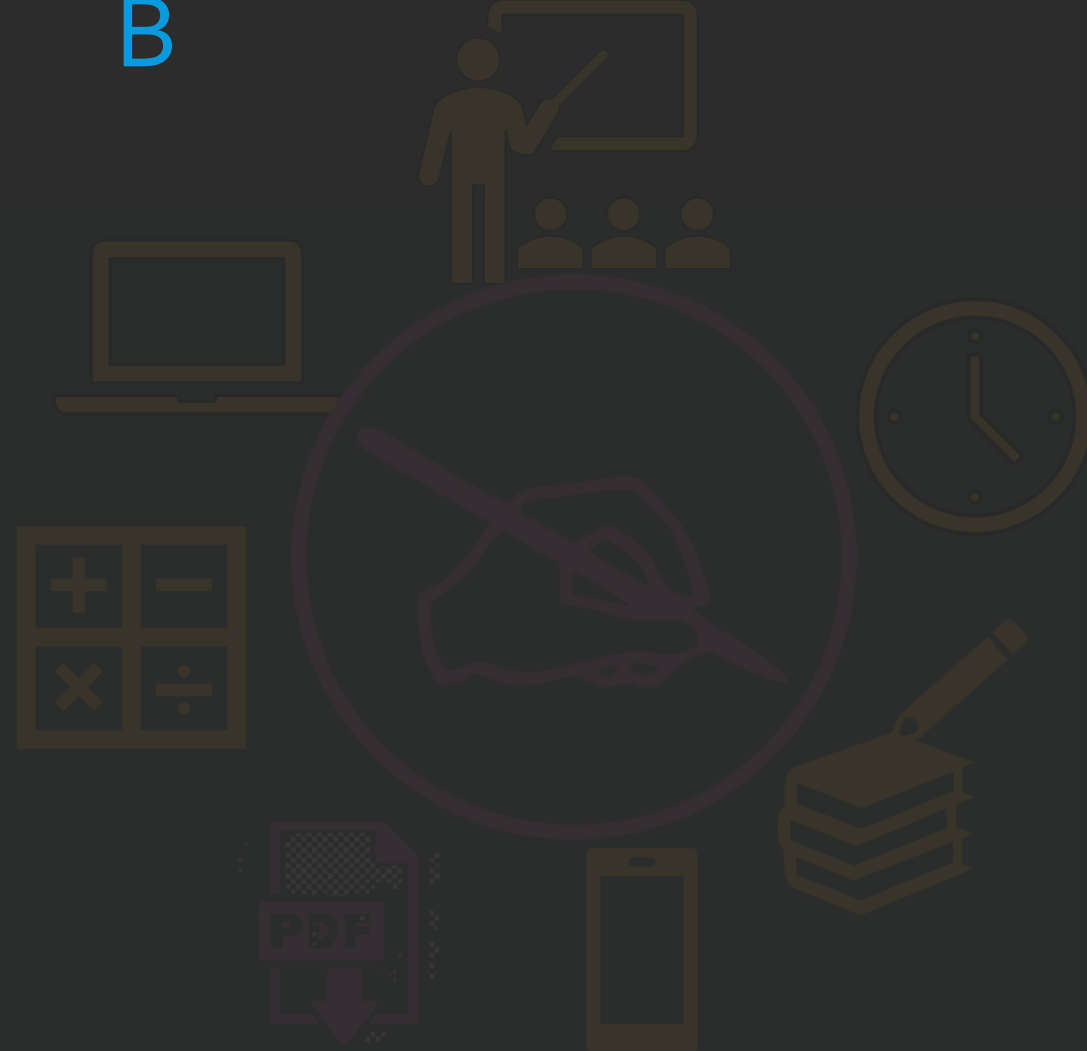
B

Match the following- /सुमेलित कीजिये-

- | | | |
|-------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| (a) Vinegar | 1. | Citric acid |
| (a) सिरका | 1. | सिट्रिक अम्ल |
| (b) Oranges/संतरा | 2. | Oxalic acid/ऑक्सैलिक अम्ल |
| (c) Tamarind/इमली | 3. | Acetic acid/ऐसीटिक अम्ल |
| (d) Tomato/टमाटर | 4. | Tartaric acid/टार्टरिक अम्ल |

Code/कूट-

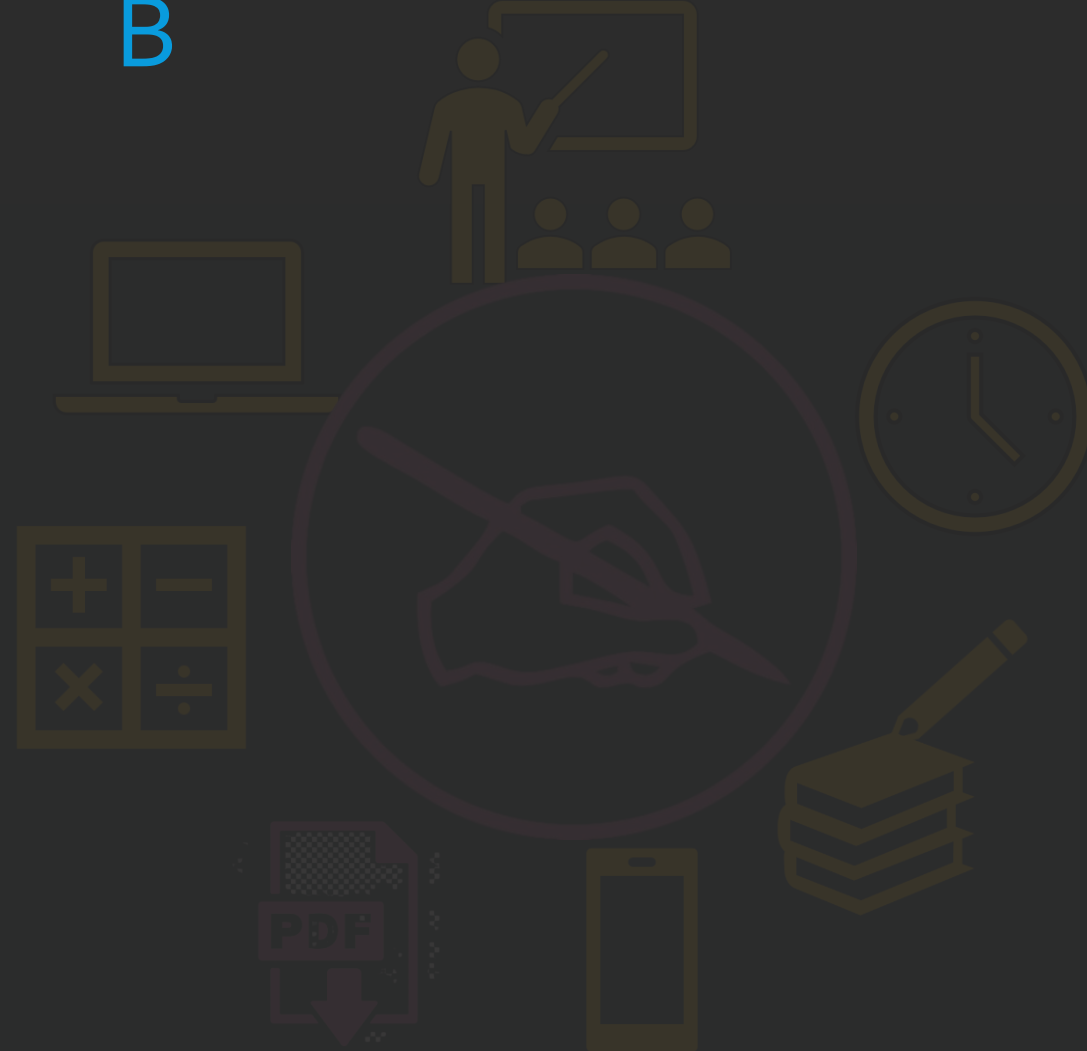
	a	b	c	d
A	2	1	4	3
B	3	1	4	2
C	2	3	1	4
D	3	4	2	1

B

Which country is also known as country of winds?

‘पवनों का देश’ किस कहा जाता है?

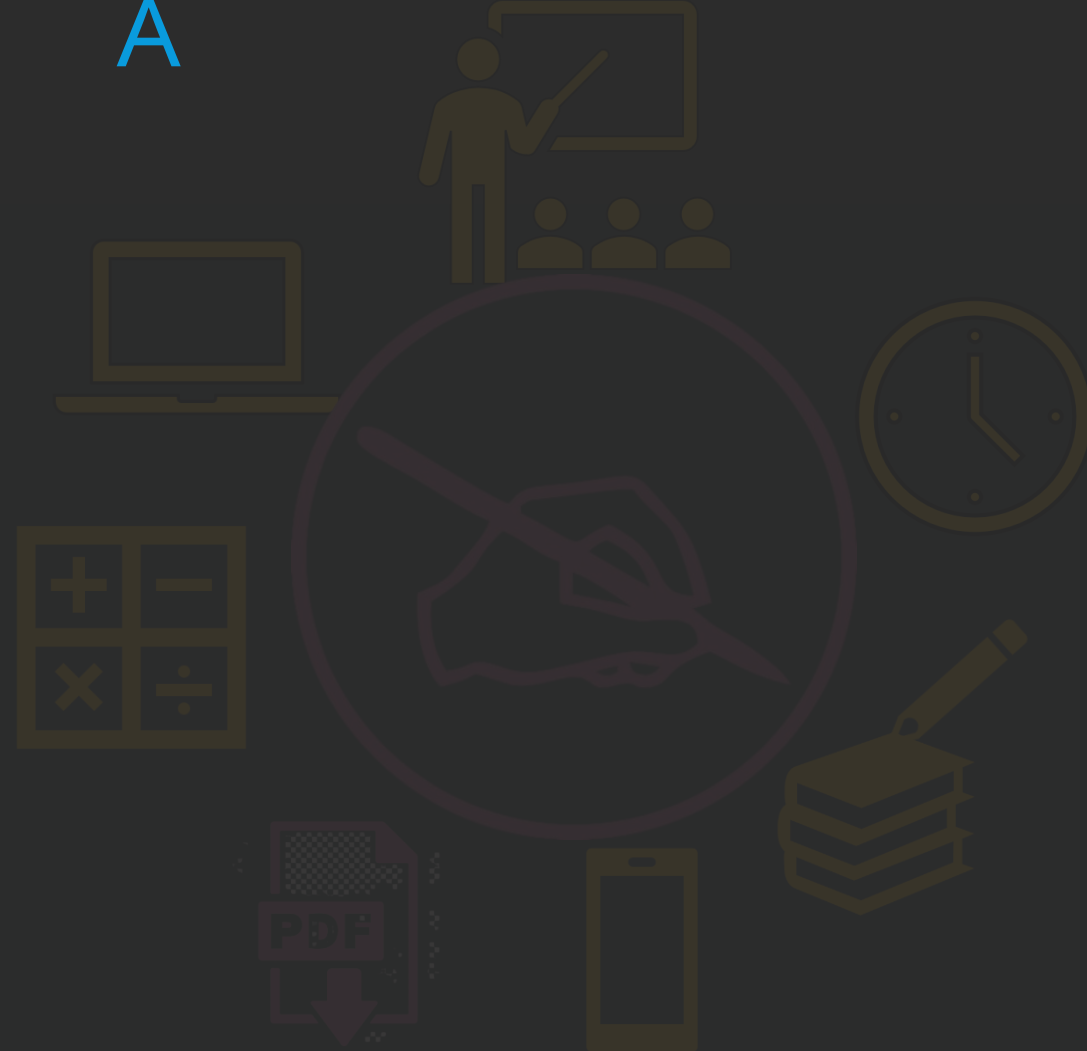
- (A) Kanada/कनाडा (B) Denmark/डेनमार्क
(C) Italy/इटली (D) Singapur /सिंगापुर

B

Most Active volcano is found on the banks of which Island?

सबसे अधिक सक्रिय ज्वालामुखी किस महाद्वीप के तटों पर स्थित है?

- (A) Americas and Asia/अमेरिका एवं एशिया
- (B) Asia and Europe/एशिया एवं यूरोप
- (C) Australia and Asia/ऑस्ट्रेलिया एवं एशिया
- (D) Antarctica and Americas/अण्टार्कटिका एवं अमेरिका

A

The primary colors in photography are —

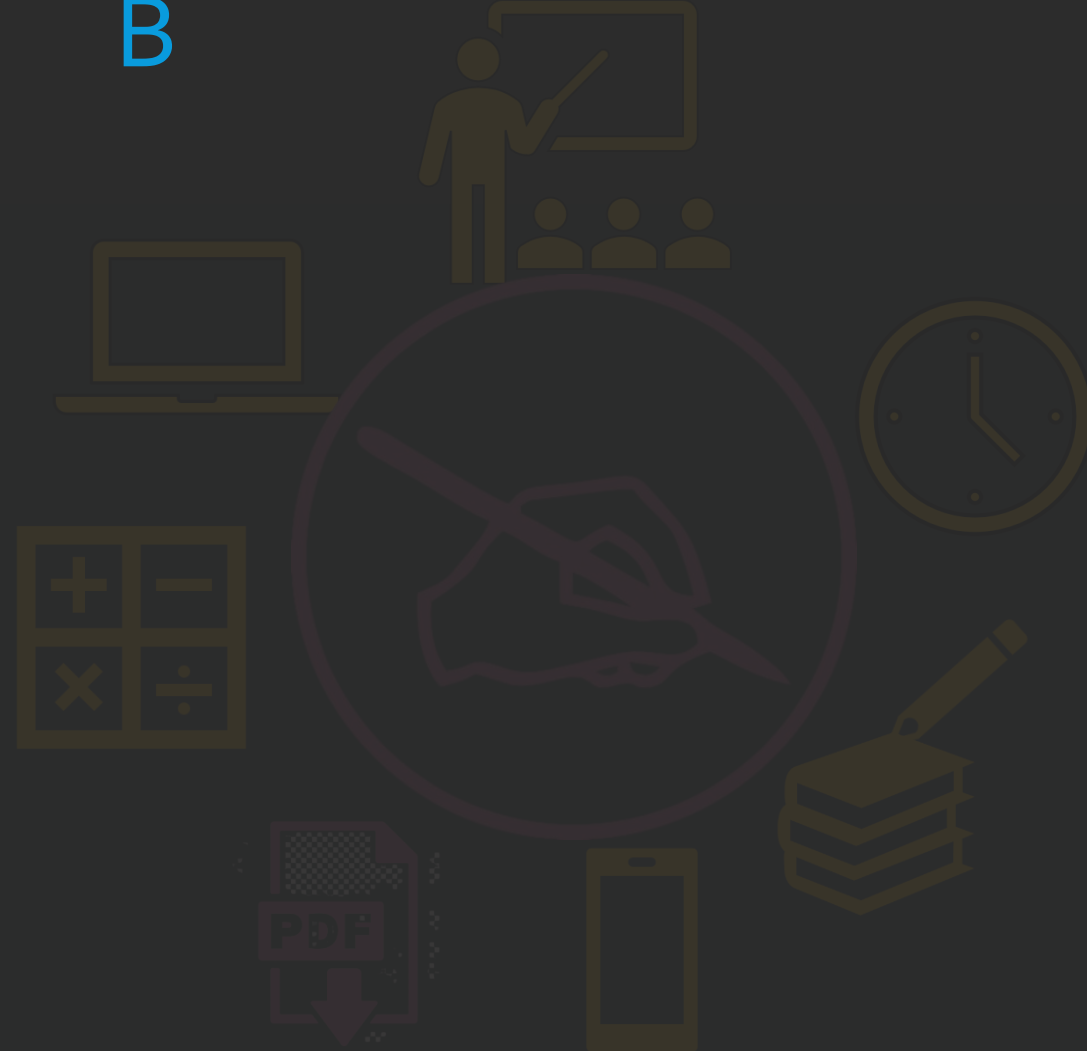
फोटोग्राफी में प्राथमिक रंग कौन से होते हैं?

(A) Red, Blue, Yellow /लाल, नीला, पीला

(B) Red, Blue, Green/लाल, नीला, हरा

(C) Blue, Yellow, Green/नीला, पीला, हरा

(D) Red, Yellow, Green/लाल, पीला, हरा

B

Match the following-/निम्नलिखित को सुमेलित कीजिए ।

Industry/उद्योग

Town/शहर

a. Fertilisers/उर्वरक

1. Dalmianagar/
डालमियानगर

b. Cement/सीमेंट

2. Pimpri/पिम्परी

c. Antibiotic Factory/
एन्टीबायोटिक कारखाना

3. Pinjore/पिन्जोर

d. Hindustan Factory
हिन्दुस्तान फैक्ट्री

4. Alwaye Tools/
अलवाय टूल्स

Code/कूट -

	a	b	c	d
(A)	4	1	2	3
(B)	4	2	3	2
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	2	3	1	4

A