

SSC MTS/HAWALDAR/CHSL





NATIONAL PARKS
(PRACTICE SET)
PART-2



तैयारी जीत की...



05:30 PM



National Parks in Himachal pradesh

S.No 🕏	National Parks in Himachal pradesh	\$	Area (Sq. Km.)	4
1	Great Himalayan National Park		754.50	
2	Pin Valley National Park		675	
3	Khirganga National Park		710	
4	Inderkilla National Park		104	
5	Simbalbara National Park		27.88	



National Parks in Tamil Nadu

NATIONAL PARKS	♦ AREA Sq.Km.	District	Year of Establishment	\$
Guindy National Park	2.7	Chennai	1978	
Gulf of Mannar Marine Park (21 Islands) Reserve Land - 623.12 Ha + Sea area - 51978.88 Ha	526.02	Ramanathapuram & Tuticorin	1986	
Indira Gandhi National Park	117.1	Coimbatore	1989	
Mukurthi National Park	78.46	Nilgiris	2001	
Mudumalai National Park	103.23	Nilgiris	2005	
Total	827.5157			



GUINDY NATIONAL PARK

- Guindy National Park of Chennai is among a few national parks of India which is situated inside a city area. Guindy National Park apart from providing various ecological services to Chennai also acts as a generator of clean fresh air to the **metropolitan** Chennai. The Tropical dry evergreen forest here also harbours a sacred grove Sapta Kannika Grove. Only a few sacred groves remain in Chennai now.
- The Guindy National Park covers an area of 2.70 square kilometres is one of the few national parks situated within a city. It is the eighth smallest national park in India.
- The Dry Evergreen forest of the Guindy National Park comprises thick forests, scrubland, lakes and rivulets. Various species find here an undisturbed habitat amidst the hue and cry of a big city. The National Park had played a major role in the conservation of many species found here such as blackbuck, spotted deer, jackal and pangolin besides a host of snakes, geckos, tortoises, birds, butterflies, spiders, scorpions, grasshoppers, ants, termites and the like.



MUDUMALAI NATIONAL PARK

- · Area: (321 sq.km)
- Location: N.W. corner of Nilgiri plateau, Tamilnadu
- Vegetation: Dry deciduous scrub
- Fauna: Indian giant squirrel, Nilgiri langur, elephant, sambar, gaur and bonnet macaque.

- Mudumalai Tiger Reserve comprising of the entire area of Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary and Mudumalai National Park lies in the Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu between
- Latitude 11.50000 and 11.65000 N
- Longitude 76.45000 and 76.71670 E
- Mudumalai National Park and Tiger Reserve supports an area good for breeding tigers and also acts as a good corridor for elephants from the Western Ghats to the Eastern Ghats and vice versa.



MUKURTHI NATIONAL PARK

- Area: 8o sq.km
- Location: S.E. corner of the Nilgiri plateau, Tamilnadu
- located on the high altitudes of the Nilgiris, consisting of temperate sholas in depressions.
- Vegetation: Sholas and grasslands
- Fauna: Nilgiri Tahr (state animal of Tamilnadu), sambar, barking deer, Nilgiri marten, otter, jungle Cat, jackal etc

- The Mukurthi National park hillsides are the source of the Pykara River. The other important rivers originating from the slopes of the surrounding areas are the Kabini, Chaliyar and Bhavani
- The Mukurthi National Park has been created to protect the Nilgiri Tahr (the state animal of Tamil Nadu), with the Mukurthi peak and its surroundings being the pivotal point. Needless to say, when one species is protected, all other life forms in that area get automatic protection. This in turn preserves and conserves the entire region.



INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL PARK (ANNAMALAI)

- It is the 29th and one of the four Tiger Reserves in Tamil Nadu.
- It is situated South of the Palakkad Gap in the Southern Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu.
- It was originally a territorial division known as Coimbatore South Forest division which was declared as a wildlife sanctuary in 1976.
- The Anamali National Park was declared as Tiger Reserve in April 2007 and declared as a critical Tiger habitat in December 2007.

- Anamalai Tiger Reserve It was earlier known as Indira Gandhi Wildlife
 Sanctuary and National Park. It is a protected area located in the Anamalai Hills of Tamil Nadu, India.
- Shola forests are found in this reserve alongwith its surrounding area like in Mukurthi National park. Shola forest here has been named as the Kariyan shola, Grass hills and Manjampatti of Anamalai Tiger Reserve, and has been identified as a world heritage site by UNESCO.



GULF OF MANNAR MARINE NATIONAL PARK



 Gulf of Mannar is the first marine Biosphere Reserve not only in India but also in the entire south and southeast Asia. The Gulf is part of the southward extension of the Bay of Bengal as it meets the Indian Ocean. This sea of the Gulf of Mannar may aptly be termed as a marine province in a geographical sense. It straddles across two countries - India and Sri Lanka. Gulf of Mannar has been declared as a Marine National Park in 1986 by the Government of Tamil Nadu and later as the first Marine Biosphere Reserve of India in 1989 by the Government of India.



Great Himalayan National Park

- located in Kullu region in Himachal Pradesh.
- GHNP is in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites
- This National park is at junction of world's two major faunal regions: the oriental (Indomalayan) to the south
- Palaearctic to the north.

- the upper mountain glacial and snow meltwater is source of several rivers, and the catchment area of various rivers whose water supplies are vital to millions of downstream users.
- The glacial and snow melt water in the upper mountains of the Park is source of various headwater tributaries to the River Beas:Sainj, Jiwa Nal and Tirthan Rivers westerly flowing
- Parvati River flowing north-westerly



- GHNP provides protection for four globally threatened mammals
 - Snow leopard,
 - serow,
 - · himalayan tahr,
 - musk deer,

three globally threatened birds

- Western tragopan,
- · koklas,
- cheer pheasants

PIN VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

- located within the Lahaul and Spiti district
- Pin valley national park is situated in the desert of the Spiti Valley which lies within the Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve
- The park has an area of 675 Sq. Km. as core zone and 1150 Sq. km as buffer zone.
- Pin River flows through the valley of park.
- The Pin Valley park was listed as a national park in 1987.



KHIRGANGA NATIONAL PARK

- · Area 710 Sq. Km.
- Located in the Parvati river Watershed.
- Situated at a height 5500 meter
- Khirganga National Park was formed in the year 2010.
- The Khirganga National Park has its boundary with the Great Himalayan National Park
- Species like wild bears are found here.



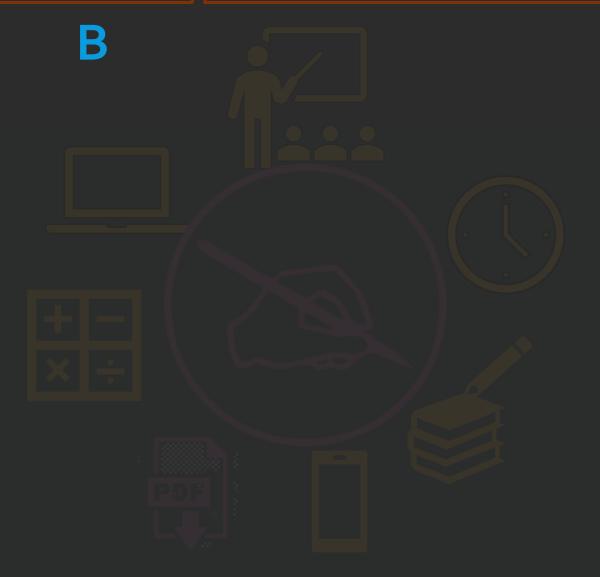
SIMBALBARA NATIONAL PARK

- Established in 1958 as the Simbalbara Wildlife Sanctuary
- In 2010, it became a national park
- The Simbalbara National Park is spread across
 27.88 sq km
- Simbalbara National Park features thick Sal forests alongwith grassy undergrowth
- Species such as Goral, Chittal,
 Himalayan black bear, Sambhar, Spotted
 Deer, Hanuman langurs, Indian muntjacs are found here.



- Bembanad and Ashtamudi lakes are located in which of the following state?
- · A. Karnataka
- B. Kerala
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Andhra Pradesh

- ·बेम्बनाद और अष्टमुदी झील निम्न में से राज्य में स्थित हैं?
- A. कर्नाटक
- B. केरल
- C. तमिलनाडु
- D. आंध्रप्रदेश



Cuttack Singhbhum

Manipur Hubli

Vrindavan garden is located near which of the following dam?

- A. Krishnaraja Sagar Dam
- B. Shiva Samudram Dam
- C. Indira Sagar Dam
- D. Govind Sagar am

- · वृंदावन उद्यान निम्न में से किस बाँध के निकट स्थित है?
- · A. कृष्णराज सागर बांध
- · B. शिव समुद्रम बांध
- C. इंदिरा सागर बांध
- · D. गोविन्द सागर बांध

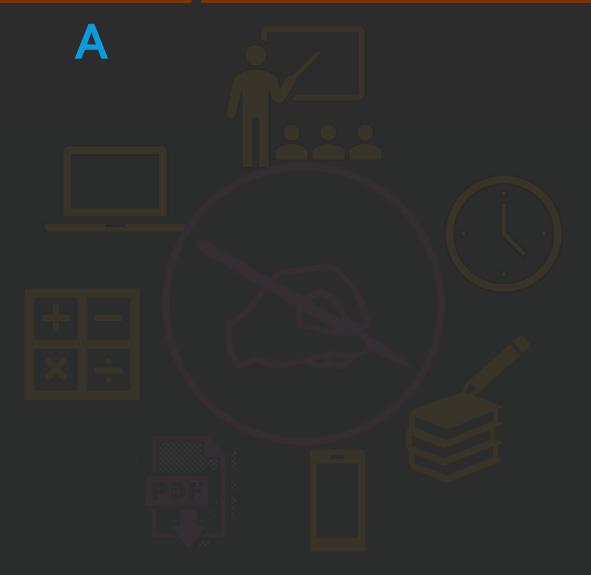


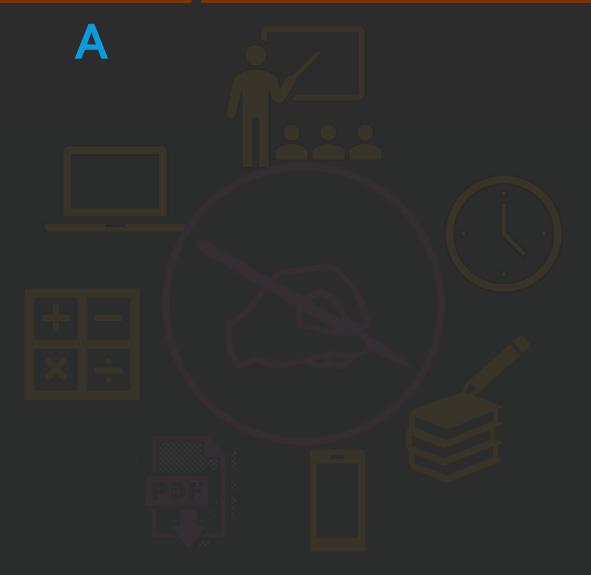


Plate of Meseta' is situated-

- A. In Spain
- B. In Australia
- C. In Bangladesh
- D. In South Korea

-मेसेटा का पठार' स्थित है-

- ·A. स्पेन में
- ·B. ऑस्ट्रेलिया में
- ·C. बांग्लादेश में
- ·D. साउथ कोरिया में





- Osteomalacia disease' which occurs mainly in women is due to deficiency of which of the following vitamins?
- · A. Vitamin A
- · B. Vitamin D
- · C. Vitamin E
- · D. Vitamin K

- मुख्यतः महिलाओं में होने वाला 'आस्टियोमैलेशिया रोग' निम्न में किस विटामिन की कमी से होता है?

- A. विटामिन A
- B. विटामिन D
- · C. विटामिन E
- D. विटामिन K





Which of the following bones is not found in the ear?

- A. Melius
- •B. Incas
- C. Stapes
- D. Palatine

· निम्न में से कौन सी अस्थि कान में नहीं पायी जाती है?

- A. मेलियस
- B. इन्कस
- **-** C. स्टेप्स
- D. पैलेटाइन



The chemical formula of 'Chile saltpeter' is:

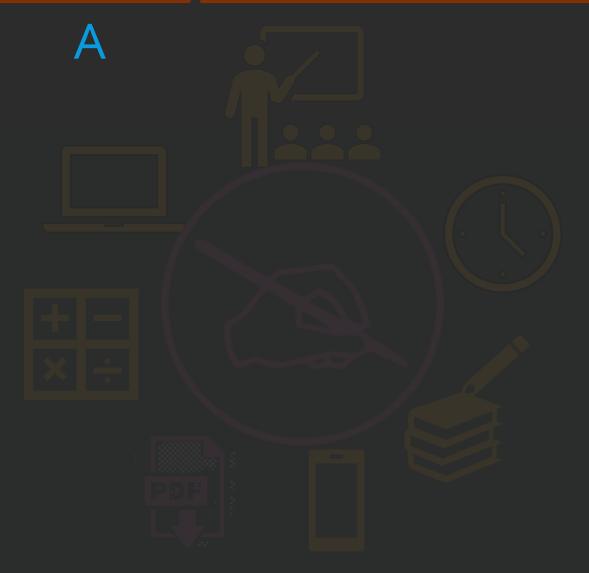
- A. (CaCN₂)
- B. (NaNO₃)
- · C. (ZnO)
- D. (CH₃OH)

- · चिलीसाल्टपीटर का रासायनिक सूत्र है:
- A. (CaCN₂)
- B. (NaNO₃)
- C. (ZnO)
- D. (CH₃OH)





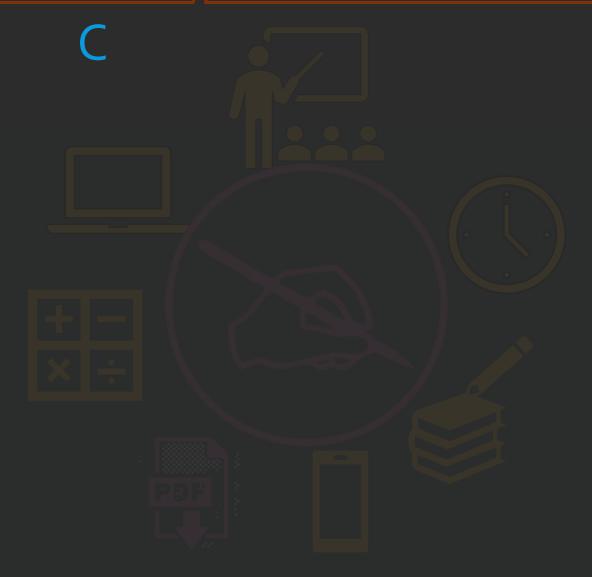
- 'When the trees are shaken and their fruits fall down' is an example of which law?
- A. First law of inertia or motion
- B. Second law of motion
- C. Third law of motion
- D. Kepler's law





- During the reign of which of the following kings did Chinese traveller Fa-hein visit India?
 - A. Chandragupta Maurya
 - B. Harshavardhana
 - C. Chandragupta II
 - D. Ashoka

- · निम्नलिखित में से किसके शासनकाल के दौरान, चीनी यात्री फाह्यान भारत आया था?
 - A. चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य
 - B. हर्षवधन
 - C. चंद्रगुप्त द्वितीय
 - D. अशॉक



Phosphorus is mainly extracted from

· फास्फोरस मुख्यतः____ से निकाला जाता है |

A. Sand

A. रेत

B. Ash

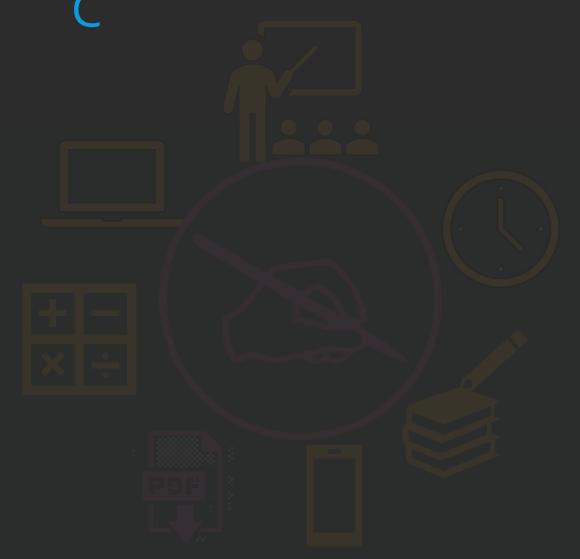
B. राख

C. Bone ash

C. अस्थिभस्म

D. Fertilizer

D. उर्वरक





- In which state of India is Cholamoo Lake is situated?
 - (A) Bihar
 - (B) Uttarakhand
 - (C) Sikkim
 - (D) Uttar Pradesh

- वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए 31वें जीडी बिड़ला पुरस्कार के लिए किसे चुना गया है?
- •ए। संजय सिंह
- •बी। ओम प्रकाश:
- -सी। नारायण प्रधान
- -डी। संजीव श्रीवास्तव

