



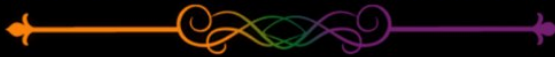
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Ramsar Site in India 2022

BY - APARCHIT EXAM WARRIORS

- ❖ **History** - A Ramsar site is a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention also known as "The Convention on Wetlands", an intergovernmental environmental treaty established in 1971 by UNESCO, which came into force in 1975.
- ❖ **About Ramsar Convention on Wetlands-** The Convention on Wetlands provides the framework for international cooperation and national action for the conservation and wise use of wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world". More than 255,897,678 ha hectares of wetland have been protected through this convention.
- ❖ **February 2 is celebrated as the International Wetlands Day**
- ❖ **Theme of World Wetland Day 2022-** Wetlands Action for People and Nature is the theme in 2022 highlighting the importance of actions to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands for humans and planetary health



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- **Why it's called "Ramsar"** - As because the Convention on Wetlands was named after the Iranian city "Ramsar" which was adopted in the year 1971.

- **What are the three pillars of the Convention Under the three pillars of the Convention, the Contracting Parties commit to_**
 - ❖ work towards the wise use of all their wetlands through national plans, policies and legislation, management actions, and public education.
 - ❖ Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the "Ramsar List") and ensure their effective management.
 - ❖ Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems, shared species, and development projects that may affect wetlands.

- ❖ **What are Wetlands?** - A wetland is a place where the land is covered by water, either salt, fresh, or somewhere in between.

- **List of places which is considered wetland under the Ramsar Convention.**
 - ❖ All lakes
 - ❖ Rivers
 - ❖ Underground aquifers
 - ❖ Swamps and Marshes
 - ❖ Wet grasslands
 - ❖ Peatlands
 - ❖ Oases
 - ❖ Estuaries
 - ❖ Deltas and tidal flats
 - ❖ Mangroves and other coastal areas
 - ❖ Coral reefs
 - ❖ All human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs, and salt pans



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➤ **Wetlands provide a range of ecosystem services that benefit humanity, including_**

- ❖ Water filtration
- ❖ Storm protection
- ❖ Flood control

➤ **People use wetlands in many other ways, including_**

- ❖ Fishing
- ❖ Transportation of Goods and Passengers
- ❖ Irrigation purpose
- ❖ For Industrial use
- ❖ Cultivation of Paddy, Lotus,
- ❖ To decompose jute (for extracting jute fiber)

➤ **Wetland helps to grow various agricultural products, such as_**

- ❖ Paddy (which is a major food for half the world's population.)
- ❖ Flower of commercial importance like Lotus, and water lilies.
- ❖ Aquatic vegetables like a water chestnut.

➤ **Most of the wetlands act as the most productive habitats on the planet. Which often support high concentrations of animals, including mammals, birds, fish, and invertebrates, and serve as nurseries for many of these species.**

➤ **Ramsar sites in India, Current Status**

- ❖ At present India has 75 Wetlands, recognized under the Ramsar convention, with a surface area of 1326678 hectares.
- ❖ As of 9 December 2021, there were 47 Ramsar wetlands in India



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- ❖ On 2 February 2022, India adds two more Ramsar sites upscaling the number from 47 to 49.
- ❖ On 26 July 2022, India added 5 more Ramsar sites to its existing list.
- ❖ On 3 August 2022, India added 10 more Ramsar sites to its existing list.
- ❖ On August 13, marking the 75th year of independence, India added 11 more Ramsar wetland sites to its existing list.

❖ **Now the total number of Ramsar India is 75**

➤ Ramsar sites around the world, Important Info

- ❖ The world's first Site under the Ramsar convention was the Cobourg Peninsula in Australia, designated in 1974.
- ❖ The largest Sites under the Ramsar convention are_
 - ❖ Rio Negro in Brazil (120,000 square km)
 - ❖ Ngiri-Tumba-Maindombe in the Democratic Republic of Congo (60,000 square km)
 - ❖ Queen Maud Gulf in Canada (60,000 square km)
- ❖ The countries with the most Sites are the...
 - ❖ the United Kingdom with 175 sites and
 - ❖ Mexico with 142 sites.

➤ Largest area under the Convention...

- ❖ Bolivia (total 148,000 square km)
- ❖ At present there are over 2,455 Ramsar Sites across the world, covering more than 255,792,244 hectares of surface area.



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75 Ramsar Sites in India in 75th Year of Independence [2022]

Sl. No.	Name of Site	State Location	Date of Declaration	Area (in Sq. km.)
1	Kolleru Lake	Andhra Pradesh	19.8.2002	901
2	Deepor Beel	Assam	19.8.2002	40
3	Kabartal Wetland	Bihar	21.07.2020	26.20
4	Nanda Lake	Goa	06.08.2022	0.42
5	Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat	13.04.2021	5.12
6	Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary	Gujarat	24.09.2012	120
7	Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat	05.04.2021	6.99
8	Wadhvana Wetland	Gujarat	05.04.2021	6.30
9	Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	Haryana	25.05.2021	4.12
10	Sultanpur National Park	Haryana	25.05.2021	1.425
11	Chandertal Wetland	Himachal Pradesh	8.11.2005	0.49
12	Pong Dam Lake	Himachal Pradesh	19.8.2002	156.62
13	Renuka Wetland	Himachal Pradesh	8.11.2005	0.2
14	Wular Lake	Jammu & Kashmir	23.3.1990	189
15	Hokera Wetland	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11.2005	13.75
16	Surinsar-Mansar Lakes	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11.2005	3.5
17	Tsomoriri Lake	Jammu and Kashmir	19.8.2002	120
18	Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	Karnataka	15.02.2022	5.18
19	Asthmudi Wetland	Kerala	19.8.2002	614
20	Sasthamkotta Lake	Kerala	19.8.2002	3.73
21	Vembanad Kol Wetland	Kerala	19.8.2002	1512.5
22	Tso Kar Wetland Complex	Ladakh	17.11.2020	95.77
23	Bhoj Wetlands	Madhya Pradesh	19.8.2002	32.01
24	Sakhya Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	01.07.2022	2.48
25	Sirpur Wetland	Madhya Pradesh	01.07.2022	1.61
26	Lonar Lake	Maharashtra	22.7.2020	4.27
27	Nandur Madhameshwar	Maharashtra	21.6.2019	14.37
28	Loktak Lake	Manipur	23.3.1990	266
29	Pala Wetland	Mizoram	31.08.2021	18.5
30	Satkosia Gorge	Odisha	10.12.2021	981.97
31	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	Orissa	19.8.2002	650
32	Chilka Lake	Orissa	1.10.1981	1165
33	Beas Conservation Reserve	Punjab	26.9.2019	64.289
34	Hariker Lake	Punjab	23.3.1990	41
35	Kanjli Lake	Punjab	22.1.2002	1.83
36	Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve	Punjab	26.9.2019	3.439
37	Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary	Punjab	26.9.2019	1.16
38	Ropar Lake	Punjab	22.1.2002	13.65
39	Keoladeo Ghana NP	Rajasthan	1.10.1981	28.73
40	Sambhar Lake	Rajasthan	23.3.1990	240
41	Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve	Tamil Nadu	04.08.2022	526.72
42	Karikili Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	04.08.2022	0.584
43	Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	11.08.2021	0.72
44	Pallikarainai Marsh Reserve Forest	Tamil Nadu	04.08.2022	12.475
45	Pichavaram Mangrove	Tamil Nadu	04.08.2022	14.786
46	Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	19.8.2002	385
47	Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	04.08.2022	0.44
48	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	04.08.2022	0.40
49	Vellode Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	04.08.2022	0.77
50	Vembannur Wetland Complex	Tamil Nadu	04.08.2022	0.20
51	Rudrasagar Lake	Tripura	8.11.2005	2.4
52	Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	29.06.2021	28.94
53	Haiderpur Wetland	Uttar Pradesh	8.12.2021	69.08
54	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	19.9.2019	2.246
55	Parvati Agra Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	2.12.2019	7.22
56	Saman Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	2.12.2019	52.63
57	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	3.10.2019	79.94
58	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	Uttar Pradesh	26.9.2019	30.85
59	Sarsai Nawar Jheel	Uttar Pradesh	19.9.2019	16.13
60	Sur Sarovar	Uttar Pradesh	21.8.2020	4.31
61	Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora Stretch)	Uttar Pradesh	8.11.2005	265.9
62	Asan Conservation Reserve	Uttarakhand	21.7.2020	4.444
63	East Kolkata Wetlands	West Bengal	19.8.2002	125
64	Sunderbans Wetland	West Bengal	30.1.2019	4230



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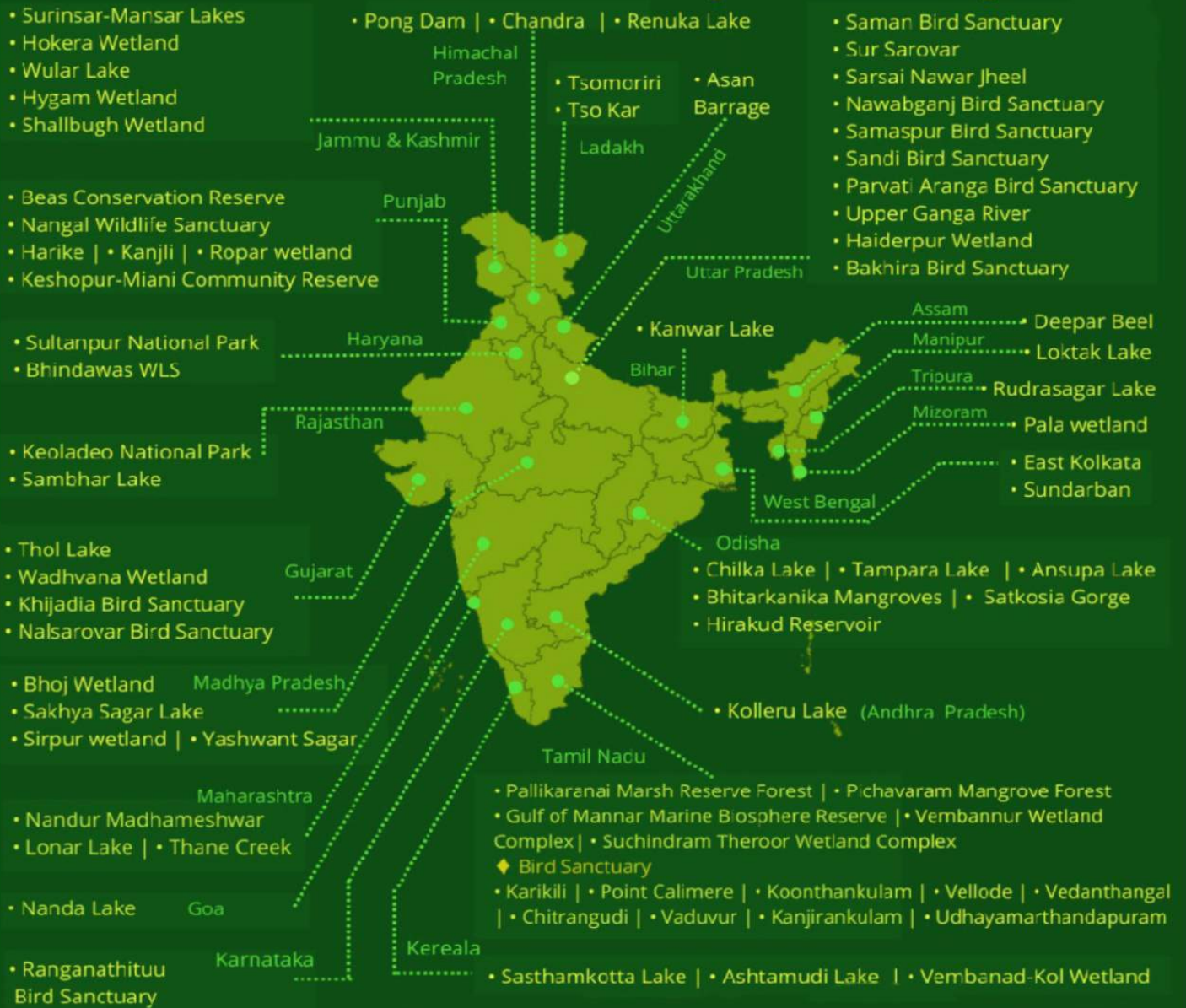
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RAMSAR SITES 75 IN INDIA 2022

Ramsar sites in India (Total 75)





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RAMSAR SITES 75 IN INDIA JAN TO AUGUST 2022 LIST

❖ New Ramsar Sites in India 2022: Here are the 5 new Ramsar Sites in India –

India has designated five (5) new wetlands of International importance, which include three wetlands (Karikili Bird Sanctuary, Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest & Pichavaram Mangrove) in Tamil Nadu, one (Pala wetland) in Mizoram and one wetland (Sakhya Sagar) in Madhya Pradesh, making a total of 54 Ramsar sites in the country. The Ramsar sites have been increased from 49 to 54 Ramsar sites.

- 1. Karikili Bird Sanctuary:** Karikili Bird Sanctuary is a 61.21-hectare protected area located in the Kancheepuram District of Tamil Nadu. The sanctuary is about 75 km from Chennai, south of Chengalpattu.
- 2. Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest:** Pallikaranai wetland is a freshwater marsh located in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. It is the only surviving wetland ecosystem of the city and among the few and last remaining natural wetlands of South India.
- 3. Pichavaram Mangrove:** Pichavaram mangrove is located in a village near Chidambaram in Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu. The mangrove is one of the largest mangrove forests in India, covering 1100 hectares.
- 4. Pala wetland:** The Pala wetland is the largest natural wetland in Mizoram. The renowned landmark is surrounded by green woodlands and home to rich diversity of animal species including a range of animals and birds.
- 5. Sakhya Sagar:** Sakhya Sagar Lake is an integral part of the beautiful ecology of the Madhav National Park in Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh.



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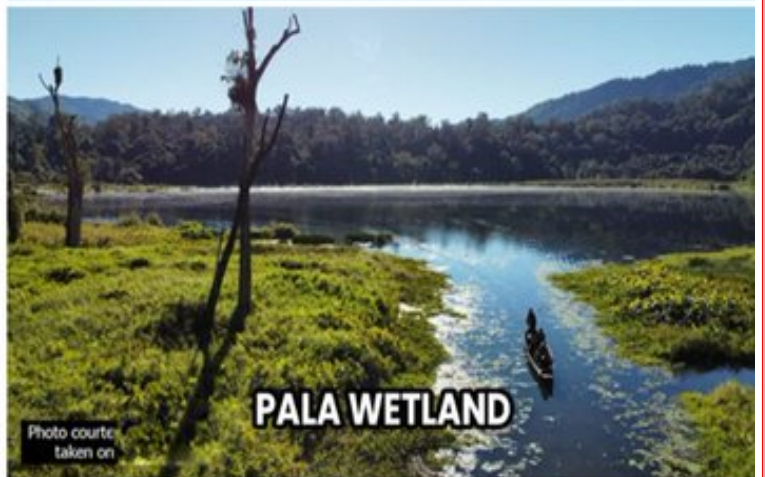
PICHAVARAM MANGROVE



SAKHYA SAGAR



PALLIKARANAI MARSH



PALA WETLAND



KARIKILI BIRD SANCTUARY

India Designates 5 New Ramsar Sites

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❖ India adds 10 more wetlands designated as Ramsar sites to make total 64 sites-

India adds 10 more wetlands designated as Ramsar sites to make total 64 sites covering an area of 12,50,361 ha in the country. The 10 new sites include: Six (6) sites in Tamil Nadu and One (1) each in Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Designation of these sites would help in conservation and management of wetlands and wise use of their resources.

India is one of the Contracting Parties to Ramsar Convention, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. India signed it on 1st Feb 1982. So far 64 wetlands covering an area of 12,50,361 ha have been designated as Ramsar Sites of International Importance from India, till date

10 wetlands designated as Ramsar sites

S.No	Name of wetland	Area in Ha	State	Date of Designation	Page No.
1.	Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary	72.04	Tamil Nadu	08-11-2021	2-3
2.	Satkosia Gorge	98196.72	Odisha	12-10-2021	4-5
3.	Nanda Lake	42.01	Goa	08-06-2022	6-7
4.	Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve	52671.88	Tamil Nadu	08-04-2022	8-9
5.	Ranganathituu BS	517.70	Karnataka	15-02-2022	10-11
6.	Vembannur Wetland Complex	19.75	Tamil Nadu	08-04-2022	12-13
7.	Vellore Bird Sanctuary	77.19	Tamil Nadu	08-04-2022	14-15
8.	Sirpur wetland	161	Madhya Pradesh	07-01-2022	16-17
9.	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	40.35	Tamil Nadu	08-04-2022	18-19
10.	Udhayamarhandapuram Bird Sanctuary	43.77	Tamil Nadu	08-04-2022	20-21
Total area of 10 wetlands		1,51,842.41			

TOTAL area of 64 Ramsar Sites in India (After designation of 10 more sites as above)



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❖ India adds 10 more wetlands designated as Ramsar sites

1.Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary– It is a man-made wetland, located in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. It is the largest reserve for migratory water birds and breeding resident in south India. Paddy is also irrigated in the sanctuary, on 190 acres area.

2.Nanda Lake – Nanda Lake is the freshwater marshes, located adjacent to one of rivulets of Zuari river in Goa. It helps the locals to store water in off-monsoon season. Stored water is used to cultivate paddy downstream of this lake. It is home to Black-headed ibis, Wire-tailed swallow, Common kingfisher, Brahminy kite and Bronze-winged jacana.

3.Satkosia gorge – It expands along Mahanadi River in Odisha. It was set up in 1976 as a wildlife sanctuary. The Deccan Peninsula and the Eastern Ghats meet at Satkosia. Satkosia gorge wetland is known for marshes and evergreen forests.

4.Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve (GoMBR)– It is located in south-eastern coastline and is famous for rich marine environment. The reserve is home to various globally important and highly threatened species like whale shark, Dugong, green sea turtle, seahorses, balanoglossus, dolphins, hawksbill turtle, sacred chanks, etc.

5.Vembannur Wetland Complex, Tamil Nadu

6.Vellode Bird Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu

7.Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu and

8.Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu

9.Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary, Karnataka and

10.Sirpur Wetland, Madhya Pradesh.

❖ Criteria for Designating a Wetland as Ramsar Site

As per Ramsar Convention, a wetland should be considered wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites) based on the following criteria:



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- ❖ **Criterion 1:** it contains a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type found within the appropriate biogeographic region.
- ❖ **Criterion 2:** it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities.
- ❖ **Criterion 3:** it supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region.
- ❖ **Criterion 4:** it supports plant and/or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles, or provides refuge during adverse conditions.
- ❖ **Criterion 5:** it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.
- ❖ **Criterion 6:** it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.
- ❖ **Criterion 7:** it supports a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies, species or families, life-history stages, species interactions and/or populations that are representative of wetland benefits and/or values and thereby contributes to global biological diversity.
- ❖ **Criterion 8:** it is an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery and/or migration path on which fish stocks, either within the wetland or elsewhere, depend.
- ❖ **Criterion 9:** it regularly supports 1 per cent of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of wetland-dependent non-avian animal species.



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75 RAMSAR SITES IN INDIA IN 75TH YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE (2022). INDIA ADDS 11 NEW WETLANDS TO THE LIST OF RAMSAR SITES IN INDIA.

In the country's 75th year of independence, India adds 11 additional wetland sites to its list of Ramsar sites, bringing the total to 75 sites spanning a total area of **13,26,677 hectares**. Within this year alone (2022), 28 sites have been designated as Ramsar sites. Based on the designation date shown on the Ramsar Certificate, the number is 19 for this year (2022) and 14 for the year before (2021).

As of Aug 2022, The state of Tamil Nadu has the most Ramsar sites in India (14), followed by the state of Uttar Pradesh with 10 sites.

➤ The 11 new Ramsar Sites in India include:

- ❖ Four sites in Tamil Nadu,
- ❖ Three in Odisha,
- ❖ Two in Jammu & Kashmir
- ❖ One in Madhya Pradesh
- ❖ One in Maharashtra.

S.No	Name of wetland	Area in Ha	State
1.	Tampara Lake	300	Odisha
2.	Hirakud Reservoir	65400	
3.	Ansupa Lake	231	
4.	Yashwant Sagar	822.90	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Chitragudi Bird Sanctuary	260.47	Tamil Nadu
6.	Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex	94.23	
7.	Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary	112.64	
8.	Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary	96.89	
9.	Thane Creek	6521.08	Maharashtra
10.	Hygam Wetland Conservation Reserve	801.82	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Shalbugh Wetland Conservation Reserve	1675	
	Total area of 11 sites	76316	



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1. Tampara Lake:- Tampara Lake is among the most prominent freshwater lakes in the State of Odisha situated in Ganjam district. The depression on the ground gradually filled with rainwater from catchment flow and was called “Tamp” by the British and subsequently termed “Tampara” by the locals. The wetland supports at least 60 species of birds, 46 species of fishes, at least 48 species of phytoplanktons, and more than seven species of terrestrial plants and macrophytes. The wetland is an important habitat for vulnerable species such as *Cyprinus carpio*, common pochard (*Aythya ferina*), and river tern (*Sterna aurantia*). With an estimated average fish yield of 12 tonnes per year, the wetland is an important source of livelihood for the local communities. Along with fishes the wetland also provides provisioning services like water for agriculture, and domestic use and is a well-known tourism and recreation site.

2. Hirakud Reservoir-Hirakud Reservoir, the largest earthen dam in Odisha started operating in 1957. The reservoir to support a range of floral and faunal species, including several of high conservation significance. Out of the known 54 species of fish from the reservoir, one has been classed as being endangered, six near threatened and 21 fish species of economic importance. Fisheries presently yield a catch of around 480 MT of fish annually and is the mainstay of livelihoods of 7,000 fisher households. Similarly, over 130 bird species have been recorded at this site, out of which 20 species are of high conservation significance. The reservoir is a source of water for producing around 300 MW of hydropower and irrigating 436,000 ha of cultural command area. The wetland also provides important hydrological services by moderating floods in the Mahanadi delta, the ecological and socio-economic hub of the east coast of India. Hirakud reservoir supports abundant tourism, and forms an integral part of the high touristic value sites located around Sambalpur with over 30,000 tourists annually visiting the site.

3. Ansupa Lake - Ansupa Lake is the largest freshwater lake of Odisha situated in Banki sub-division of Cuttack district and has its fame from time immemorial for its scenic beauty, biodiversity, and natural resources. The wetland is an oxbow lake formed by River Mahanadi and is spread over an area of 231 ha. The wetland is home to at least 194 species of birds, 61 species of fishes and 26 species of mammals in addition to 244 species of macrophytes. The wetland provides a safe habitat to at least three threatened bird species-



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Rynchops albicollis (EN), Sterna acuticauda (EN) and Sterna aurantia (VU) and three threatened fish species- Clarias magur (Clariidae) (EN), Cyprinus carpio (Cyprinidae) (VU) and Wallago attu (VU). Ansupa lake sustains the freshwater demands of the surrounding areas and also supports the livelihood of the local communities through fisheries and agriculture. The wetland has immense recreational and tourism potential as it is a major wintering ground for migratory birds and is also known for its scenic beauty.

4.Yashwant Sagar - Yashwant Sagar is one of the two Important Bird Areas (IBA) in the Indore region as well as one of the most important birding sites in Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Presently it is mainly used for water supply to the city of Indore and is also being used for fish culture on a commercial scale. Yashwant Sagar reservoir comes under the jurisdiction of Indore City Municipal Corporation. Indore which has bagged the title of one of the cleanest cities in India is also often known as center of economic growth of Madhya Pradesh. The catchment area of this wetland is predominantly agriculture. Yashwant Sagar is considered to be a stronghold of the vulnerable Sarus Crane in central India. The lake backwaters have plenty of shallow areas, conducive for waders and other waterfowl. As the water level recedes, many islands serve as roosting sites for waterfowl. Due to its vast shallow reed beds, the wetland is considered heaven to a large number of winter migratory birds

5.Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary- Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary, locally known as "Chitrangudi Kanmoli" is located in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu. The wetland is a protected area since 1989 and declared as Bird Sanctuary, coming under the jurisdiction of Tamil Nadu Forest Department, Ramanathapuram division. Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary is an ideal habitat for winter migratory birds. Around 50 birds belonging to 30 families have been reported from the site. Out of these 47 are water birds and 3 terrestrial birds. Notable waterbirds spotted from the site area spot-billed pelican, little egret, grey heron, large egret, open billed stork, purple, and pond herons. Chitrangudi is surrounded by agricultural fields, where different crops are grown throughout the year. The wetland also supports a number of fishes, amphibians, molluscs, aquatic insects, and their larvae forming good food sources for arriving waterbirds. Groundwater is extracted for irrigation around and within the wetland for agricultural purposes.



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6. Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex- Suchindrum Theroor Wetland complex is part of the Suchindrum-Theroor Manakudi Conservation Reserve. It is declared an Important Bird Area and lies at the southern tip of the Central Asian flyway of migratory birds. It was formed for birds' nesting purposes and it attracts thousands of birds every year. The total population dependent upon Theroor is about 10,500 and 75% of the population's livelihood hinges on agriculture which in turn is dependent upon the water released from the Theroor tank. This is a man-made, inland Tank and is perennial. Copper plate inscriptions from the 9th century mention Pasumkulam, Venchikulam, Nedumarthukulam, Perumkulam, Elemchikulam and Konadunkulam. Around 250 species of birds have been recorded in the area, of which 53 are migratory, 12 endemic, and 4 threatened.

7. Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary - Vaduvur bird sanctuary spreads over an area of 112.638 ha, is a large human-made irrigation tank and shelter for migratory birds as it provides a suitable environment for food, shelter, and breeding ground. While these irrigation tanks have socio-economic and cultural significance, very little is known of their ecological importance. These tanks have the potential to harbor good populations of resident and wintering water birds but no studies have been done to confirm this. Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii* occurred in most of the surveyed tanks. Large concentrations of wintering waterfowl such as Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*, Northern Pintail *Anas acuta*, Garganey *Anas querquedula* were recorded in tanks. Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary has a diverse habitat including a number of inlets and surrounding irrigated agricultural fields which provides good nesting and foraging habitats for birds. Thus, the site provides support to the species listed above during critical stages of their life-cycle.

8. Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary- Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary is a Protected area near Mudukulathur Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu, India, declared in 1989. It is notable as a nesting site for several migratory heron species that roost in the prominent growth of babul trees there. The breeding population of migratory waterbirds arrive here between October and February and include: painted stork, white ibis, black ibis, little egret, great egret. The site qualifies as an IBA as the threatened Spot-billed Pelican *Pelecanus philippensis* breeds here. The wetland exhibits rich biodiversity including many globally near-threatened species like Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Oriental white Ibis and



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Painted Stork and also commonly occurring shore and water birds like greenshank, plovers, stilts and forest birds like bee-eaters, bulbuls, cuckoos, starlings, barbets, etc. They act as breeding, nesting, roosting, foraging, and stopover sites for the birds. The wetland supports IUCN RedList vulnerable avian species like *Sterna aurantia* (River Tern)

9. Thane Creek- Thane Creek is located in Maharashtra, India. There are several sources of fresh water to the creek, of which Ulhas River is the largest, followed by many drainage channels from various suburban areas of Mumbai, Navi Mumbai & Thane. It has been declared as Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary. Thane creek is fringed by mangroves on both banks & comprises around 20% of the total Indian mangrove species. The mangrove forest acts as a natural shelter belt & protects the land from cyclones, tidal surges, seawater seepage & intrusions. The mangrove serves as a nursery for several fishes & sustains the local fishery. The area is an important part of the wetland complex of the Central Asian Flyway of the birds and has been categorized as an Important Bird Area (IBA). Other than 202 avifaunal species, the creek also houses 18 species of fishes, crustaceans & molluscs, 59 species of butterflies, 67 species of Insects, and 35 species of phytoplankton, and 24 species of zooplankton & 23 species of Benthos.

10. Hygam Wetland Conservation Reserve- Hygam Wetland falls within the River Jhelum basin and plays a significant role as a flood absorption basin, biodiversity conservation site, eco-tourism site, and livelihood security for the local communities. The wetland is located in the Baramulla district. It serves as an abode to many residents and migratory bird species. It is also recognized as an Important Bird Area (IBA). Consequent to the high rate of siltation, Hygam Wetland has lost its wetland characteristics to a large extent and in many places changed its profile into a landmass. This has resulted in further loss of habitat conditions to offer a suitable site for visiting migratory birds (Winter/ Summer migrants) and for resident birds as well. Hygam Wetland provides a plethora of ecosystem services, these include fish and fiber, water supply, water purification, climate regulation, flood regulation, and recreational opportunities. The livelihoods of people living in, and adjoining the fringes of wetlands depend partially or entirely on wetland ecosystem services.

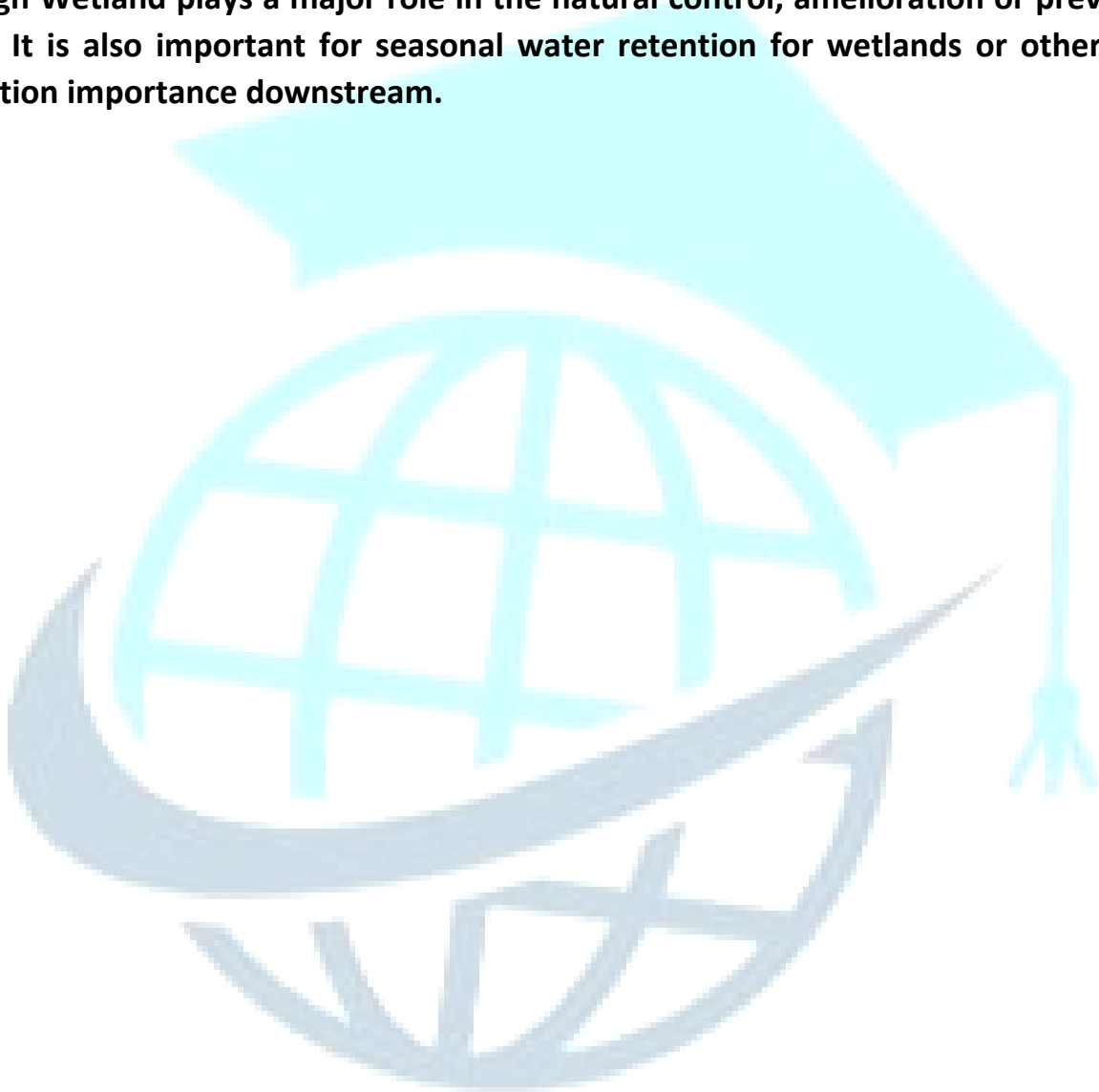


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11. Shallbugh Wetland Conservation Reserve- Shallabug Wetland Conservation Reserve is located in the District Srinagar, UT of J&K. Large areas of the wetland dry up between September and March. The area has extensive reedbeds of *Phragmites communis* and *Typha angustata*, and rich growth of *Nymphaea candida* and *N. stellata* on open water. It serves as an abode to more than four lakh resident and migratory birds of at least 21 species. Shallabugh Wetland plays a major role in the natural control, amelioration or prevention of flooding, It is also important for seasonal water retention for wetlands or other areas of conservation importance downstream.





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RAMSAR SITE IN INDIA 2022 MCQ

Q. Which is the first Ramsar site in India?

- A) Sur Sarovar and Sambhar lake
- B) Chilka lake and Keoladeo National Park
- C) Rudrasagar Lake and Pong Dam lake
- D) Vembanad Kol Wetland and Wular Lake

Answer:- B

Explanation:- Chilka Lake (Odisha) and Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan) were recognised as the first Ramsar Sites of India.

Q. Five new sites in India have been added to the Ramsar list in July 2022. Which of the following is not included in the five ?

- A) Sakhya Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
- B) Pala wetland, Mizoram
- C) Pichavaram Mangrove, Tamil Nadu
- D) Karikili Bird Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu
- E) Behali wildlife sanctuary, Assam

Answer:- E



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Explanation:- The new five wetlands are

1. Karikil Bird Sanctuary- Tamilnadu.
2. Pallikarani Marsh Reserve forest - Tamilnadu
3. Sakhya Sagar- Madhya Pradesh
4. Pichavaram Mangrove - Tamil Nadu
5. Pala Wetland- Mizoram

Q. Which Country has most Ramsar sites?

- A) China
- B) United States
- C) United Kingdom
- D) Australia

Answer:-C

Explanation:- The countries with the most Ramsar sites are the UK(175) and Mexico(142), as per the Ramsar list. Bolivia has the largest area with 1,48,000 sq km under the convention protection

Q. Renuka is the smallest Ramsar site in India which is located in which state?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) West Bengal
- D) Himachal Pradesh

Answer:-D

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Q.The newly designated Ramsar site , Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary is located in which state?

- A) Karnataka
- B)Tamil Nadu
- C)Goa
- D)Madhaya Pradesh

Answer:- B

Q.India has added _____ more wetlands designated as Ramsar sites on August 3, 2022?

- A)10
- B)5
- C)7
- D)8

Answer:-A

Q. How many new wetlands of international importance has india designated on 26th July 2022? and total Ramsar sites in the country to 54 from 49.

- A)7
- B)8
- C)5
- D)6

Answer:-C



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Q.Consider the following Ramsar site which of the following does not belongs to the list of two new Ramsar site of Jammu and Kashmir?

- A)Shalbugh wetland conservation Reserve
- B)Hygam wetland conservation Reserve
- C)Thane Creek
- D)Only A
- E)Only C
- F)Only A&B

Answer:- C

Q. Consider the following statement regarding new Ramsar sites of India. Which one of the following pair is correct with respect to new Ramsar site of India.

- A)Sakhya Sagar - Mizoram
- B)Pichavaram Mangrove - Tamilnadu
- C)Pala wetland - Tamilnadu
- D)Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve - Madhya Pradesh
- E) Karikili Bird Sanctuary -Mizoram

Answer:- B

Q.Consider the following Ramsar site which of the following doesn't belong to new Ramsar site of Odisha?

- A)Ansupa Lake
- B)Hirakund Reservoir



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C) Yashwant Lake

D) Tampara Lake

Answer:-C

Q. Which is the biggest Ramsar site in India?

A) Chilika Lake

B) Sundarbans wetland

C) Harike Wetland

D) Keoladeo National Park

Answer - B

Explanation - Largest Ramsar site in India: Sundarbans wetland (4220 sq-km) of West Bengal.

Q. Which state has maximum Ramsar sites in India?

A) Maharashtra

B) Uttar Pradesh

C) Punjab

D) Tamilnadu

Answer - D

Explanation - During this year itself, a total of 28 sites have been declared as Ramsar sites. Based on the date of designation mentioned on Ramsar Certificate, the number is 19 for 2022 and 14 for 2021. Tamil Nadu has maximum number of Ramsar sites which is 14, followed by Uttar Pradesh which has 10 numbers of Ramsar sites.4



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Q. India has added how many Wetlands to the list of Ramsar site to make total 75 Ramsar sites covering an area of 13,26,677 hectare?

- A) 10
- B) 11
- C) 13
- D) 9

Answer - B

Q. How many Ramsar sites are there in India currently?

- A) 75
- B) 67
- C) 54
- D) 64

Answer - A

Q. Recently 10 new wetlands from India have been added to the Ramsar sites list. What is the total Ramsar sites tally so far in India?

- A) 72
- B) 64
- C) 68
- D) 54

Answer - B



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Q. Chilika Lake was designated the first Indian wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention in which year?

- A) 1975
- B) 1972
- C) 1981
- D) 1985

Answer - C

Q. Vedanthangal Bird sanctuary and Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary which were declared Ramsar sites, are located in which state?

- A) Tamilnadu
- B) Odisha
- C) Uttrakhand
- D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer - A

Q. In February 2022, two new sites from India has been added to the Ramsar list. Name the two newly added sites.

- I. Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary, Haryana
- II. Khijadiya Wildlife sanctuary, Gujarat
- III. Bakhira Wildlife sanctuary, Uttar Pradesh
- IV. Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat

A) I & III



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- B) II & III
- C) I & II
- D) III & IV

Answer - B

Q. Consider the following pairs

Wetland / Lake Location

Hokera Wetland – Punjab

Renuka Wetland – Himachal Pradesh

Rudrasagar Lake — Tripura

Sasthamkotta Lake – Tamil Nadu

How many pairs given above are correctly matched ?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

Answer -B

Explanation -Hokera- J&K; Sasthamkotta (Kerela)



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Q.If a wetland of international importance is brought under the 'Montreux Record', what does it imply? (UPSC 2014)

- (a) Changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur in the wetland as a result of human interference.
- (b) The country in which the wetland is located should enact a law to prohibit any human activity within five kilometres from the edge of the wetland.
- (c) The survival of the wetland depends on the cultural practices and traditions of certain communities living in its vicinity and therefore the cultural diversity therein should not be destroyed.
- (d) It is given the status of 'World Heritage Site.'

Answer: A

Q.Which of the following is not a wetland site under Ramsar Convention

- A) Loktak Lake, Manipur
- B) Bhitarkanika, Odisha
- C) Jaisamand, Rajasthan
- D) Rudrasagar, Tripura

Answer: C

Q.The wetland of Ashtamudi is located in:

- A) Kerala
- B) Karnataka
- C) Tamil Nadu



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D) Assam

Answer: A

Q. World Wetland day is celebrated every year on which date in February?

A) 2nd

B) 3rd

C) 4th

D) 5th

Answer: A

Q. In which state in India you will find the Asthamudi Wetland?

A) Kerala

B) Tamil Nadu

C) Karnataka

D) Maharashtra

Answer: A

Q. In which state in India you will find the Chandertal Wetland?

A) Uttarakhand

B) Himachal Pradesh

C) Rajasthan

D) Punjab



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Answer: B

Q. Bhoj Wetland is situated in which state in India?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Rajasthan
- C) Bihar
- D) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: D

Q. Basai wetland is located in which district of Haryana?

- A) Jhajjar
- B) Faridabad
- C) Gurugram
- D) Kurukshetra

Answer: C

Q. Which among the following is a Glaciatic Wetland?

- A) Nilnag in Kashmir
- B) Loktak in Manipur
- C) Rudrasagar in Tripura
- D) Chandertal in Himachal Pradesh

Answer: D



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Q. Which of the following is a Oxbow Wetland?

- A) Chandertal in Himachal Pradesh
- B) Nilnag in Kashmir
- C) Rudrasagar in Tripura
- D) Loktak in Manipur

Answer: D

Q. Which of the following is a Sedimentation Reservoir?

- A) Rudrasagar in Tripura
- B) Chandertal in Himachal Pradesh
- C) Loktak in Manipur
- D) Nilnag in Kashmir

Answer: A

Q. Tso Kar wetland is in which region of India

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) West Bengal
- C) Ladakh
- D) Kerala

Answer: C



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Q. Which of the following lakes of Rajasthan has been included in the list of Ramsar wetland sites?

- A) Jaisamand Lake
- B) Anasagar Lake
- C) Rajsamand Lake
- D) Sambhar Lake

Answer: D

Q. What is the theme of World Wetlands Day 2020 which is celebrated on 2nd February every year?

- A) Wetlands and Biodiversity
- B) Wetlands and Climate
- C) Wetlands for a sustainable urban future
- D) Both 1 and 2

Answer: A

Q. In which year the Ramsar Convention was signed?

- A) 1961
- B) 1970
- C) 1971
- D) 1972

Answer: C



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Q. In which year the Ramsar Covention was come in force in India?

- A) 1971
- B) 1972
- C) 1975
- D) 1982

Answer: D

Q. Sundarban is declared as 'World Heritage Site' for

- A) Tiger reserve
- B) Sundari tree
- C) Mangrove forest
- D) Biodiversity

Answer: C

Q. Which of the following is a tectonic Wetland?

- A) Rudrasagar in Tripura
- B) Loktak in Manipur
- C) Basai Wetland in Haryana
- D) Nilnag in Kashmir

Answer: D



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Q. Which of the following is an incorrect pair with respect to wetland and their location?

- A) Ropar Lake – Punjab
- B) Harike Lake – Kerala
- C) Sambhar Lake – Rajasthan
- D) Deepor Beel – Assam

Answer: B

Q. Which of the following states has the Ramsar Wetland site named 'Deepor Beel'?

- A) West Bengal
- B) Odisha
- C) Assam
- D) Chhattisgarh

Answer: C

Q. In which state, Upper Ganga River Ramsar Site is situated?

- A) Uttarakhand
- B) Uttar Pradesh
- C) Bihar
- D) Orissa

Answer: B



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Q.In which year, Kanjli Punjab is designates as a Ramsar Site?

- A) 2001
- B) 2002
- C) 2003
- D) 2004

Answer: B

Q.Which State in India has the most number of Ramsar Sites?

- A) West Bengal
- B) Uttarakhand
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Maharashtra

Answer: C

Q.Pong Dam Lake which is a Ramsar site in India is located in which state?

- A) Punjab
- B) Himachal Pradesh
- C) Uttarakhand
- D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: B



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Q. Sasthamkotta Lake (Ramsar Site) is located in which state of India?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Uttarakhand
- D) Kerala

Answer: D





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