

ECOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT, FOREST, NATURALS VEGETATIONS OF INDIA & NATIONAL PARK OF INDIA BASED INDIAN GEOGRAPHY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. In which state is the Kanger Ghati National Park ?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
 - b) Chhatisgarh
 - c) Bihar
 - d) Himachal Pradesh
-

Q2. The wild ass is found in

- a) Jammu and Kashmir
 - b) Tamil Nadu
 - c) Assam
 - d) Kachchh
-

Q3. In which State is the Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary located ?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Haryana
 - d) Orissa
-

Q4. World's maximum newsprint comes from—

- a) Mangrove forest
- b) Rainfed forest

- c) Monsoon forest
- d) Deciduous forest

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Q5. When was the first National Forest Policy issued by the Government of India ?

- a) 1942
- b) 1999
- c) 1940
- d) 1952

Q6. Kanha National Park belongs to which one among the following biogeographical areas in the world?

- a) Tropical Dry Forests
- b) Tropical Moist Forests
- c) Tropical Humid Forests
- d) Tropical Sub-humid Forests

Q7. Consider the following statements about Bhitarkanika Mangroves:

1. It is located in the deltaic region of Vansadhara and Subarnarekha rivers.
2. It lies in the state of West Bengal.

Of these :

- a) 1 and 2 both are correct
- b) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
- c) Only 2 is correct
- d) Only 1 is correct

Q8. Match the following—

List I	List II
A. Bandhavgarh National Park	1. Karnataka
B. Bandipur National Park	2. Rajasthan
C. Dachigam National Park	3. Jammu Kashmir
D. Darrah National Park	4. Madhya Pradesh

Select the answer using the codes given below — A B C D

a) 2 1 4 3

b) 4 1 2 3

c) 4 1 3 2

d) 1 4 3 2

Q9. Consider the following sentences with reference to the Keibul Lamjao National Park

1. The park was initially declared as a Sanctuary in 1966, to preserve the natural refuge of the endangered Brow-- antlered Deer Sangai (*Rucervus eldi eldi*).
2. The Keibul Lamjao, the only floating national park in the world and located near Moirang in the Bishnupur district of the state of Manipur.
3. It was established as a National Park in the year of 1977.

Select the **correct** option from the codes given below:

a) 2 and 3

b) 1, 2 and 3

c) 1 and 3

d) 1 and 2

Q10. Where is the Forest Research Institute located?

a) Lucknow

b) Delhi

c) Bhopal

d) Dehradun

Q11. Which of the following is called the "ecological hot spot of India"?

- a) Western Himalayas
 - b) Eastern Himalayas
 - c) Eastern Ghats
 - d) Western Ghats
-

Q12. Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary is in the state of

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamilnadu
- d) Assam

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Q13. Nagarhole National Park is part of the _____ Biosphere Reserve.

- a) Satpura
 - b) Nilgirikurve
 - c) Vindhya
 - d) Aravalli
-

Q14. Given below are two statements :

Assertion (A) :

Natural vegetation is the **true** index of climate.

Reason (R) :

Water-loving plants are found in moist climate.

In the context of the above, which one of the following is **correct**?

- a) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

- b) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- c) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is **not** the **correct** explanation of (A).
- d) Both (A) and (R) are **true** and (R) is the **correct** explanation of (A).
-

Q15. Bandhavgarh National Park is located in which State?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

The Kanger Ghati National Park, near Jagdalpur, in the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh is one of the most beautiful and densest National Park, well known for its Biodiversity with picturesque landscape, magnificent waterfalls, and very famous subterranean geomorphologic limestone caves.

Q2. Answer: (d)

Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary also known as the Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Little Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat state of India. It is the largest wildlife sanctuary in India. It was established in 1972 and came under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1973.

Q3. Answer: (c)

Sultanpur National Park is located at Sultanpur, Haryana in Gurgaon District, Haryana. As a bird sanctuary it was the finding of Peter Jackson, famous ornithologist, and Honorary Secretary of the Delhi Birdwatching Society, who wrote to Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, founder of the Society, in 1970 about the need to declare the Sultanpur jheel near

Delhi, a bird sanctuary, and she asked him to take her there.

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Newspapers are made from a type of paper called newsprint. Coniferous softwoods such as spruce, pine, and cedar provide long (average 3mm), strong fibres. Newsprint needs strength enough to withstand the demands of fast printing presses, the ability to accept high-quality colour printing and enough opacity to prevent the printing from showing through the pages.

In most temperate coniferous forests, evergreen conifers predominate, while some are a mix of conifers and broadleaf evergreen trees and/or broadleaf deciduous trees. Temperate evergreen forests are common in the coastal areas of regions that have mild winters and heavy rainfall, or inland in drier climates or mountain areas

Q5. Answer: (d)

India is one of the very few countries of the world where forest policy is in operation since 1894; in 1952 and 1988 revisions were made in this forest policy.

The National Forest Policy of 1952 recommended that the country should aim at coverage of one-third of the total land area under forests (60% in mountainous area and 25% in the plains).

It has suggested the extension of tree lands on river/canal banks and in such areas which are not suitable for cultivation.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Kanha National Park belongs to tropical moist dry deciduous forest. It is a tiger reserve of India and the largest national park of Madhya Pradesh.

Q7. Answer: (b)

The Bhitarkanika Mangroves are a mangrove wetland in India's Odisha state. The Bhitarkanika Mangroves cover an area of 650 km² in the river delta of the Brahmani and Baitarani rivers.

Q8. Answer: (c)

Bandipur is a National Park located in the South Indian State of Karnataka.

Q9. Answer: (b)

Keibul Lamjao National Park

1. The park was initially declared as a sanctuary in 1966, to preserve the natural refuge of the endangered Brow - antlered Deer Sangai.
2. The Keibul Lamjao, the only floating National Park in the world and located near Moirang in the Bishnupur district of the state of Manipur.
3. It was established as a National Park in the year of 1977.

Q10. Answer: (d)

The Forest Research Institute is an institute of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education and is a premier institution in the field of forestry research in India. It is located at Dehradun in Uttarakhand and is one of the oldest institutions of its kind.

In 1991, it was declared a deemed university by the University Grants Commission. It was founded in 1878, as the British Imperial Forest School, by Dietrich Brandis.

In 1906, it was re-established as the 'Imperial Forest Research Institute', under the British Imperial Forestry Service.

Q11. Answer: (d)

A biodiversity hotspot is a region with a significant reservoir of biodiversity that is under threat from humans.

More like rolling hills than snow-covered mountains, the Western Ghats - stretching some 1,600 km from the north of Mumbai to the southern tip of India - are a biodiversity hotspot that contains a large proportion of the country's plant and animal species; many of which are only found here and nowhere else in the world.

In the northern part of the range, about one-third of the plants, almost half the reptiles, and more than three-fourths of the amphibians known in India are found in this narrow strip of rainforest just off the west coast.

The forests in the southwestern Ghats are even richer, hosting the country's largest population of Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) as well as Bengal tigers (*Panthera tigris* Tigris), lion-tailed macaques (*Macaca silenus*), sloth bears (*Ursus ursinus*), Nilgiri tahrs (*Hemitragus hypocrisy*) and much more.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Assam is a northeastern state of India. Its capital is Dispur, located within the municipal area of Guwahati city. It has an area of 78550 km².

Q13. Answer: (b)

Nagarhole National Park, also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park, is a national park located in Kodagu and Mysore districts of Karnataka. It is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere

Reserve. The park ranges the foothills of the Western Ghats spreading down the Brahmagiri hills and south towards Kerala.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Q15. Answer: (c)

Bandhavgarh National Park is one of the popular national parks in India located in the Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh. Known for high density of tigers, Bandhavgarh was declared a national park in 1968. The park derives its name from the most prominent hillock of the area, which was said to be given by Hindu Lord Rama to Lakshmana to keep a watch on Lanka.

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