



Class 10	Geography	Ch 2: Forest and Wildlife Resources
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is biodiversity?

Answer: It is the sum total of all the varieties of species of plants, animals and microorganisms living on the earth.

2. What is flora?

Answer: Plants of particular region or period are referred to as flora.

3. What is fauna?

Answer: Species of animals of a particular region or period are referred as fauna.

4. "India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity". Justify.

Answer: India has nearly 8% of the total number of species in the world.

5. Name the place of state where people have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.

Answer: Sariska Tiger Reserve – Rajasthan.

6. What is Chipko Movement?

Answer: It was a movement launched by the people of the Himalayas against deforestation.

7. Name any two farmers/citizens group which have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without use of synthetic chemicals are

possible and economically viable.

Answer: Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya

8. What is JFM?

Answer: JFM (Joint Forest Management) was a movement launched to manage and restore degraded forests by involving the local communities.

9. Name the state which was first to pass the JFM resolution. [CBSE 2014]

Answer: Odisha

10. Name any four movements which were launched by local communities for the protection of forests or wildlife.

Answer: (a) Chipko Movement
(b) Beej Bachao Andolan
(c) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(d) Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is biodiversity? [CBSE Sept. 2012]

Answer: Biodiversity is the sum total of all the varieties of species of plants, animals and micro-organisms living on the earth. It also includes the habitat in which they live. Some scientists estimate that more than 10 million species live on our earth and some believe that this number can be more than 100 million.

2. With reference to the type and distribution of forests, answer the following questions:

(i) How are they classified?

(ii) Which type of forests are regarded most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned?

Answer: (i) (a) Reserved forests
(b) Protected forests
(c) Unclassed forests.
(ii) Reserved forests.

3. Define the following:

(i) Reserved forests

(ii) Protected forests

(iii) Unclassed forests

Or

How many types of forests are classified in India? Explain. [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Answer: (i) Reserved forests : These are forests which are permanently earmarked either to the production of timber or other forest produce and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed.

(ii) Protected forests : These are forests in which the right of grazing and cultivation are allowed subject to a few minor restrictions.

(iii) Unclassed forests : These consist largely of inaccessible forests or unoccupied wastes.

4. (a) What was the Chipko Movement?

(b) What is JFM? What is its objective?

(c) Name the state which took initiative for the Joint Forest Management.

Answer: (a) (i) The movement was launched in the Himalayas against deforestation.

(ii) The movement has also shown the community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.

(iii) The movement has highlighted the role of local communities in forest conservations.

(b) It is Joint Forest Management. It is programme which involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

(c) Odisha.

5. (i) Name any two states which have the largest area under permanent forests (ii) Name any four states which have a large area under reserved forests.

(ii) Name any four states which have the large area under unclassified forests.

Answer: (i) (a) Madhya Pradesh

(b) Jharkhand

(ii) (a) Jammu and Kashmir

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Uttarakhand

(d) Kerala

- (iii) (a) Gujarat
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Assam
- (d) Sikkim

6. What are the main objectives of JFM? [CBSE Sept. 2012, 2014]

Answer: (i) Under the Joint Forest Management programme, local communities are involved in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

(ii) The major purpose of the JFM is to protect the forests from encroachments, grazing, theft and fire and also to improve the forests in accordance with an approved Joint Forest Management plan.

(iii) In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces.

7. What has been the contribution of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act in protecting habitats in India? Explain. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011]

Answer: (i) An all-India list of protected species was published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.

(ii) The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were greatly threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles—fresh water crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others.

(iii) Many national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and bioreserves were established to protect and conserve the wildlife.

8. “Nature-worship is an old age belief”. Explain how has it helped in the conservation of forests and wildlife. [CBSE Sept. 2013]

Answer: (i) Nature-worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God

and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts, of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

(ii) The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings.

(iii) Peepal and banyan trees are also considered sacred and worshipped in most parts of India.

(iv) Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected.

(v) In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What steps have been taken by the government for the conservation of forest and wildlife in India? Explain. [CBSE 2014]

Or

Write any three effective practices towards conserving forests and wildlife. [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Or

Explain any three measures taken by the Indian Government to protect wildlife. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011]

Answer: (i) National parks, biosphere and wildlife sanctuaries : To protect the biodiversity, the Indian government has established 100 national parks, 515 sanctuaries and 17 biosphere reserves.

(ii) The Indian Wildlife Protection Act :

The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining

population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and restricting trade in wildlife.

(iii) Projects for protecting specific animals : The central government has also announced several projects for protecting specific animals which were greatly threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, the three types of crocodiles – the freshwater crocodile, the saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion and others.

(iv) Forest Policy : India is one of the few countries which has a forest policy since 1894. It was revised in 1952 and again in 1988. The main plank of the forest policy is protection, conservation and development of forests.

(v) Forest Research Institutes : Indian government has created many forest Research Institutes for the research, protection and development of the forests. IFS Dehradun is the oldest research institution of the country.

2. Distinguish between Reserved forests, Protected forests and Unclassed forests.

Or

Classify the forests into three categories. [CBSE 2014]

Answer:

Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests
These are permanently earmarked either for production or other forest produce.	These are protected from any further depletion.	These consist of inaccessible forests or wastelands.
More than 50% of the total forest land of India has been declared as reserved forests.	Almost 1/3rd of the total forest area of India is called as the protected forest.	These consist of only 16% of the total forest areas of India.
These are controlled by the government.	These are controlled by the government.	These are owned by government and private individuals.

The forests of J & K, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra fall in this category.	The forests of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan fall under this category.	The forests of north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat fall under this category.
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3. “Conservation projects have changed their focus in the recent years.”

Explain. [CBSE 2014]

Or

In what ways the conservation project has changed in the recent years?

Answer: The conservation projects are now focusing on biodiversity rather than on a few of its components. There is now a more intensive search for different conservation measures. Increasingly, even insects are beginning to find a place in conservation planning. In the notification under Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species. In 1991, for the first time plants were also added to the list, starting with six species. The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management.

4. “Maintenance of ecological system is of utmost importance.” How can you contribute to conserve it and what values are developed through this activity? [CBSE 2014]

Answer: (i) We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence. For example, the plants, animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive. Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are also the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

(ii) We should save our environment by switching to green technology and by contributing less to the emission of carbon dioxide.

(iii) We should plant more and more trees, say no to plastic bags, travel by public transport, etc.

(iv) It will improve the quality of our lives as well as our children and will save our money to switch to alternate sources for power.

HOTS Questions and Answers

1. What is 'Project Tiger'? When was it launched? Mention any four tiger reserves of India.

Or

Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'. [CBSE Sept. 2010]

Answer: Project Tiger was a wildlife conservation project initiated in India in 1973 to protect the Bengal Tiger. There are more than 42 tiger reserves in India covering an area of about 37,761 s km.

Four Tiger Reserves in India are :

(i) The Corbett National Park – Uttarakhand

(ii) The Sunderban National park – West Bengal

(iii) The Manas Tiger Reserve – Assam The Periyar Tiger Reserve – Kerala
