



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: GEOGRAPHY
Chapter-2 Question Bank:6	Topic: FOREST AND WILD LIFE RESOURCES	Year: 2023-24

Answer the following the questions: -	
1	<p>What is 'Biodiversity'?</p> <p>Ans. Biodiversity or Biological Diversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies.</p>
2	<p>What is meant by 'Natural Vegetation'?</p> <p>Natural vegetation refers to a plant community, which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time. This is termed as a virgin vegetation.</p>
3	<p>What are the three types of forests on the basis of the purpose of administration?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reserved forests2. Protected forests, and3. Unclassed forests.
4	<p>What is meant by reserved forests?</p> <p>Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forests and wild life resources. More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.</p>
5	<p>How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain.</p> <p>Human activities like shifting Agriculture, mining, grazing, fuel food collection and construction of river valley projects like Narmada Sagar Project have led to large scale deforestation and loss of habitat of animals. For example, the Buxa Tiger reserve in West Bengal is damaged by dolomite mining.</p>
6	<p>When was "project tiger" launched? List out the salient features of this project.</p> <p>Project tiger was launched in 1973 for the conservation of tiger population in India. It has contributed to increase in Tiger population substantially to 4002 in 1985 and 4334 in 1989. Under this project 27 tiger reserves have been set up in 14 states of India.</p>
7	<p>What steps have been taken by the government towards conservation of wildlife?</p> <p>The steps taken by the government are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i). Wild life protection act was enacted in 1972.ii). Setting up of national parks, wild life sanctuaries, bird sanctuaries.iii). Use of animal products and hunting of animals is banned by law.iv). Special programmes like "Project tiger", "Project rhino" have been taken up to conserve these species. Three types of crocodiles – fresh water crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. <p>In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programmes. Restricting trade in wildlife.</p> <p>Under Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.</p> <p>In 1991, for the first-time plants were also added to the list.</p>

8	<p>Write three adverse impacts of dolomite mining in the Buxar Tiger Reserve on the ecosystem.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Adverse effects of dolomite mining in the Buxar Tiger Reserve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has caused ecological damage. 2. It has blocked the migration route of several species. 3. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species.
9	<p>Write four major reasons for the depletion of forest cover.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deforestation for agricultural purposes. 2. Shifting cultivation which is still practiced in substantial parts of tribal belts. 3. Large-scale development of river valley projects. 4. Mining activities have also resulted in deforestation. For example, the tiger reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. 5. Environmental pollution and forest fires have also led to depletion of forests.
10	<p>Why do we need to conserve our biodiversity?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Conservation of biodiversity is necessary because it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preserves the ecological diversity. 2. Preserves our life support systems, i.e., water, air and soil. 3. Preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth and breeding of species. 4. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.
11	<p>Write five examples of conservation of biodiversity at community level.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Three examples of community participation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In ‘Sariska Tiger Reserve’, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves, are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting Government involvement. 2. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar District of Rajasthan have declared 1200 hectares of forest as the ‘Bhairudev Dakav Sonchuri’, declaring their own set of rules and regulations, which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments. 3. The famous Chipko Movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation and has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be a great success. 4. Attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods or developing new methods of ecological farming are now widespread. Farmers and citizen’s groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable. 5. In 1988 the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. The protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. This programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

12	<p>Explain the 'Beej Bachao Andolan' and 'Navdanya' concept.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Farmers and Citizens' groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.</p>
13	<p>Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>'Project Tiger' was one of the well-published wildlife campaigns in the world, launched in 1973. Initially it had shown an increase in tiger population till 1989 but in 1993 the tiger population dropped. There are 52 tiger reserves in India. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save the endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park, (Uttarakhand), Sundarbans National Park (West Bengal), Bandhavgarh National Park (Madhya Pradesh), Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan) Manas Tiger Reserve (Assam) and Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala) are some of the reserves in India.</p>
14	<p>What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives?</p> <p>Ans. Biodiversity or Biological Diversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies.</p> <p>Biodiversity is important for human lives because-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The human race cannot exist without biodiversity. • Biodiversity has to be saved for the long-term benefit and well-being of the Biosphere, including the human race. • It provides several items to humans. • It is essential for the very survival of human beings on this earth.
15	<p>How does deforestation affect the poor households?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor lose their source of survival. • Women have to bear a greater burden and spend more time and energy to collect the forest products from distant areas. • This causes serious health problems for women and, hence negligence of home and children. <p>Deforestation causes both drought and floods. The poor bear the burden of these.</p>