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: 2026 -27

	Answer the following the questions: -
1	What is meant by biodiversity in the natural environment? 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 networks of interdependencies.
2	How do human activities lead to the loss of biodiversity? Human activities such as shifting cultivation, mining, overgrazing, the collection of fuelwood, and the construction of river valley projects, such as the Narmada Sagar Project, have caused large-scale deforestation and habitat loss, leading to a decline in biodiversity. For example, dolomite mining has damaged the ecosystem of the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal.
3	What is meant by reserved forests? 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**.**
4	How are forests classified according to their administrative status? Explain the different categories. Ans. Forests are classified into three categories by the government for administrative and conservation purposes: 1. Reserved Forests – These are the most strictly protected forests. Activities like hunting, grazing, and logging are generally prohibited unless specifically allowed by the government. 2. Protected Forests – These forests have a lower level of protection than reserved forests. Certain activities may be permitted under regulation. 3. Unclassed Forests – These are forests that are not classified as reserved or protected. They are often managed by local communities or private individuals and may have minimal government oversight.
5	When was “project tiger” launched? List out the salient features of this project. Project tiger was launched in 1973 for the conservation of tiger population in India. “Project Tiger”, one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude.
6	How do government initiatives for wildlife conservation reflect our responsibility towards nature and future generations? Explain with examples. Ans. The conservation of wildlife is not just a scientific or ecological concern—it is a moral and civic duty that reflects our values as a society. Recognizing this, governments across the world, including India, have taken several steps to protect endangered species and preserve biodiversity.

	The steps taken by the government are: i). Wild life protection act was enacted in 1972. ii). Setting up of Bioreserves, national parks, wild life 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. In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programmes. Restricting trade in wildlife. 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.
7	What are the causes of decline of tiger population in India and Nepal? The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction.
8	Write four major reasons for the depletion of forest cover. Answer: 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.
9	Write five examples of conservation of biodiversity at community level. Answer: 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 'Bhairodev 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 India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The

	programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management
10	Explain the 'Beej Bachao Andolan' and 'Navdanya' concept. Answer: 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.
11	How does deforestation affect poor households? Answer: • Poor households lose an important source of livelihood, including fuelwood, fodder, food, and other forest products. • Women face a greater burden as they have to spend more time and energy collecting forest products from distant areas. • Deforestation can increase the risk of droughts and floods, which disproportionately affect poor households. • The additional workload and health problems faced by women may affect their ability to care for their families and children.
12	What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human life? Answer: Biodiversity, or biological diversity, refers to the variety of living organisms, including plants, animals, and microorganisms, found in an ecosystem. These organisms are interconnected through various networks of interdependence. Biodiversity is important for human life because: • Human beings depend on biodiversity for their survival and well-being. • It provides essential resources such as food, medicines, fuel, and raw materials. • It helps maintain ecological balance and supports the proper functioning of ecosystems. • Its conservation is essential for the long-term well-being of the biosphere and future generations. Thus, biodiversity is vital for the survival of human beings and the sustainable functioning of the natural environment.