



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: GEOGRAPHY
Chapter-2 Question Bank:5	Topic: FOREST AND WILD LIFE RESOURCES	Year: 2022-2023

1	"The species that are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur" are known as: (a) Normal species (b) Vulnerable species (c) Extinct species (d) Rare species Ans- (c) Extinct species
2	Which one of the following is an endangered species of Manipur? (a) Blue Sheep (b) Asiatic Buffalo (c) Sangai (brow antler deer) (d) Cattle Ans- (c) Sangai (brow antler deer)
3	In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented? (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1974 (d) 1972 Ans- (d) 1972
4	Which one of the following is located in West Bengal? (a) Corbett National Park (b) Sundarbans National Park (c) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (d) Bandipur National Park Ans- (b) Sundarbans National Park
5	In which one of the following states is Periyar Tiger Reserves Located? (a) Rajasthan (b) Assam (c) Uttaranchal (d) Kerala Ans (d) Kerala
Answer in detail: -	
6	What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• Importance for human beings: 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.
7	What is meant by Natural Vegetation? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
8	<p>What is meant by exotic plants?</p> <p>The virgin vegetation, which are purely Indian are known as endemic or indigenous species but those which have come from outside India are termed as exotic plants.</p>
9	<p>What are the three types of forests on the basis of the purpose of administration?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserved forests • Protected forests, and • Unclassed forests.
10	<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>
11	<p>Distinguish between Rare Species and Endemic Species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species with very small population are put in the category of Rare Species. Ex. Desert Fox, Hornbill. • Species which are found in some specific areas are known as Endemic Species. Ex. Andaman wild Pig.
12	<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>
13	<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>
14	<p>The Himalayan yew trees are under great threat. Why?</p> <p>The Himalayan Yew is a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. This tree is under threat due to over exploitation. In the last one decade, thousands of Yew trees have dried up in parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.</p>
15	<p>What steps have been taken by the government towards conservation of wildlife? Give four points.</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.

16	<p>Name six groups of flora and fauna under which they are classified by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Normal species Species, whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival. 2. Endangered species Species, which are in danger of extinction because their population is declining. For example, Black buck, Indian rhino, lion-tailed macaque and Indian wild ass. 3. Vulnerable resources These are the species whose population has declined so much that they are likely to move into endangered category in the near future, if negative factors continue to operate. For example, Blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin. 4. Rare species Species with small population. If care is not taken they may also become endangered species. For example, Himalayan Brown bear, desert fox, wild Asiatic buffalo, hornbill. 5. Endemic species Species which are only found in particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. For example, Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig. 6. Extinct species These are species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur, i.e., the species which were existing earlier, but are not seen today.
17	<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.
18	<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.

19	<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.
20	<p>List various provisions made by “The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972” for protecting habitats.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An All India list of protected species was published. 2. The thrust was on protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • banning hunting; • giving legal protection to their habitats and • restricting trade in wildlife.
21	<p>Write four steps taken by the Government for conservation of wildlife.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Five steps that have been taken to protect the wildlife in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972, an All India list of protected species was published. The thrust was on protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • banning hunting, • giving legal protection to their habitats and • restricting trade in wildlife. 2. Many wildlife sanctuaries have been developed and National Parks have been set up. 3. Many projects have been started for protecting specific animals which were gravely threatened, e.g. Project Tiger, One-horned Rhino, the Kashmir Stag (hangul), three types of crocodiles —the fresh water, salt-water and Gharials, the Asiatic Lion, etc. 4. Most recently, some animals have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trading throughout India, e.g., Indian elephant, black buck, great Indian bustard and the snow leopard, etc. 5. Setting up of biosphere reserves for conserving flora and fauna in their natural surroundings and protection of wetland ecosystems is another step taken in this direction.
22	<p>Which agency manages forests in India? Name three broad categories in which the forests are classified.</p> <p>Answer:</p>

	<p>The forests in India are owned and managed by the Government through the Forest Department. They are classified under the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Reserved Forests 2.Protected Forests 3.Unclassed Forests
23	<p>Write three examples of conservation of biodiversity at community level. (2025)</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 '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.
24	<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>
25	<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</p>

	reserves in India.
26	<p>Give an account of the forest cover in India.</p> <p>Answer:</p> <p>The dimensions of deforestation in India are staggering. The forest and tree cover in the country is estimated at 79.42 million hectares, which is 24.16% of the total geographical area (dense forest 12.2%; open forest 9.14%; and mangrove 0.14%). According to the State of Forest Report (2015), the dense forest cover has increased by 3,775 sq km since 2013. However, this apparent increase in the forest cover is due to conservation measures, management interventions and plantation, etc., by different agencies.</p>