

SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET_121123

Geography - Chapter 02 Forest and Wildlife Resources
(ANSWERS)

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAX. MARKS : 40

CLASS : X

DURATION : 1½ hrs

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains **18 questions** divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii). **Section A** comprises of **8 MCQs** of **1 mark** each. **Section B** comprises of 3 questions of **2 marks** each. **Section C** comprises of 4 questions of **3 marks** each. **Section D** comprises of 2 questions of **5 marks** each and **Section E** comprises of 1 Case Study Based Questions of **4 marks** each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.
- (v). Use of Calculators is not permitted

SECTION – A

Questions 1 to 8 carry 1 mark each.

- 1.** Arrange in chronological order.

- (I) Conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme.
- (II) Butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.
- (III) Plants were added to the protection list, starting with six species.
- (IV) The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented.

Options:

- (a) (III), (I), (IV) and (II)
- (b) (II), (III), (I) and (IV)
- (c) (I), (IV), (II) and (III)
- (d) (II), (I), (IV) and (III)

Ans. (c) (I), (IV), (II) and (III)

Conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme in the 1960s. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972. Butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species in 1980 and 1986. Plants were added to the protection list, starting with six species in 1991.

- 2.** Which of the following description of forest is NOT correct?

- (a) Reserved Forest—Reservation of more than half of forests
- (b) Protected Forest—Reservation of 1/3 of the forests
- (c) Unclassed Forest—Reservation of forest under government and private individuals
- (d) Permanent Forest—Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber

Ans. (d) Permanent Forest-Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber.

Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Unclassed forests are not associated with permanent forests.

- 3.** Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity?

- (I) Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.
- (II) Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.
- (III) Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks.
- (IV) Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests.

Options:

- (a) Statements (I) and (II) are correct

(b) Statements (II), (III) & (IV) are correct

(c) Statement (II) is correct

(d) Statements (I), (III), & (IV) are correct.

Ans. (d) Statement (I), (III), & (IV) are correct

Banning hunting, poaching and giving legal protection to tiger habitats along with the creation of new safe habitats (wildlife sanctuaries and national parks) help in the conservation of tiger population. It is important to involve various stakeholders (community, governments and private players) in the conservation of wildlife. Hence, revoking the visiting privileges of the local community will not help in the Conservation.

4. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife?

(a) To preserve the ecological diversity

(b) To preserve the diversity of nutrients in our diets

(c) For maintenance of our water cycle

(d) To be able to exploit plant and animal species

Ans. (a) To preserve the ecological diversity

5. Which among the following is not a feature of Wildlife Protection Act?

(a) The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 prohibits the hunting of endangered species.

(b) All animals are prohibited from being traded as per the provisions of the act.

(c) The act provides for licenses for the sale, transfer and possession of some wildlife species.

(d) It provides for the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, etc.

Ans. (b) All animals are prohibited from being traded as per the provisions of the act.

Only scheduled animals are prohibited from being poached. The trade of products of only the scheduled animals is banned as per the Act's provisions. All the other statements hold true regarding the characteristics of Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.

6. Which of the following statements is a characteristic of endangered animals?

(a) They have a huge population in the wild.

(b) They are the economic drivers of forest economy.

(c) They are not protected under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.

(d) They are threatened by extinction.

Ans. (d) They are threatened by extinction.

Endangered animals are under the highest risk of extinction. This category basically only involves species which are about to be extinct. The rest of the points might not be true for every species in this category.

In the following questions 7 and 8, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

7. **Assertion (A):** Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity.

Reason (R): The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.

Ans. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

The destruction of forests and wildlife has affected the livelihood of many communities who are dependent on forests. Thus, resulting in loss of cultural diversity and severe droughts and floods.

- 8. Assertion (A):** The wildlife sanctuaries are regions reserved by the government agencies for the conservation of flora and fauna.

Reason (R): Sanctioning such regions helps to prevent the local biodiversity from being illegally hunted and traded.

Ans. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 provides for the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, conserved and community areas, etc. mainly because of the prevalence of illegal hunting, poaching and trading of wild animals and plants.

SECTION – B

Questions 9 to 11 carry 2 marks each.

- 9.** What do you know about the Chipko Movement?

Ans. The famous Chipko Movement resisted deforestation in several areas and showed that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.

- 10. (i)** How much of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forests?

(ii) What is the motto of Bhairudev Dakav 'Sonchuri' of declaring their own set of rules and regulations?

Ans. (i) More than half of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forests.

(ii) To forbid hunting and defend wildlife from outside intrusions.

- 11.** There is a direct relationship between biodiversity management and economic management. Suggest some examples which present the relationship.

Ans. Biodiversity Management coordinates with the Economic Management of resources because:

(i) The forests remain the storehouse of various resources which build the industrial ecosystem.

(ii) Even in the protected forests, tribal people are allowed to use the minor forest produce for sustenance and maintenance of their livelihood. This is an example of one such successful relationship.

SECTION – C

Questions 12 to 15 carry 3 marks each.

- 12.** "We don't own the planet we belong to and we must share it with our wildlife", Justify the given statement in relation to how Earth does not belong to only human beings to exploit.

Ans. The planet Earth is a shared habitat of humans, fauna and flora. It has been given to humans as a gift and we should not consider it as our property.

(i) As consequence of developmental activities of humans, our nature has had to see extreme destruction and degradation.

(ii) Habitat loss, illegal hunting, urbanisation, flooding and climate change are leading to loss of animal life, extinction of species of animals and plants.

(iii) We must contribute to the rehabilitation of the wildlife. We must leave this world to our future generations as it was given to us by our past generations.

OR

"Grazing and fuel wood collections are not responsible for deforestation in India." Support the statement with suitable reasons.

Ans. (i) Many environmentalists hold the view that grazing and fuel wood collections are responsible for the depletion of forests.

(ii) But actually more trees are cut for the need of teak wood for furniture or other requirements.

(iii) Due to rapid industrialisation demand of wood and land made the forests fall due to urbanisation, forests are cleared for the settlement of people.

- 13.** How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?

Ans. Human beings influence the ecology of a region in the following ways:

- (i) Human beings inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide which are important for the flora species to exist and survive.
- (ii) Anthropogenic activities like agriculture, grazing and other activities, industrial development and trade change the ecology of a region permanently.
- (iii) Humans consume various products of flora and fauna living around them. Their consumption affects the demand of these products. Ecosystems are effectively changed by that.

14. Describe any three features of Joint Forest Management.

Ans. Joint Forest Management (JFM) programmes have been launched by various State Governments. The first state to start this programme was Odisha in 1988.

The important features of JFM:

- (i) In India, Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme has been proved as an excellent example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- (ii) The major purpose of the JFM was not only to protect the forests from encroachments, grazing, theft and fire but also to improve the forest in accordance with an approved Joint Forest Management Plan.
- (iii) The Programme mainly depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.

OR

What are the three types and distribution of forests and wildlife resources? Explain.

Ans. The government of India either owns or manages a large portion of its forests and wildlife resources through the forest department and other communities. These are classified into following three categories:

- (i) **Reserved forests:** The government has designated reserved forests on more than half of the total forestland. When it comes to the preservation of forest and wildlife resources, reserved forests are thought to be the most valuable.
- (ii) **Protected forests:** According to the forest department, protected trees makes up close to one-third of the total forest area. These forest are protected against further depletion.
- (iii) **Unclassed forests:** These are additional forests and wastelands that are owned by the government as well as by private people and groups. Whereas, reserved and protected forests cover 75% of the world's total forest area, with large portions in Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

15. Mark these on the following map of India:

- (a) Panna Biosphere Reserve
- (b) Corbett National Park
- (c) Sundarbans National Park
- (d) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary
- (e) Manas Tiger Reserve
- (f) Periyar Tiger Reserve

Ans.



SECTION – D

Questions 16 to 17 carry 5 marks.

16. “Forest and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment”. Justify this statement by giving reasons.

Ans. The following are the major points proving how forests and wildlife are important for life on Earth.

(i) **Food web:** All the elements on Earth, living as well as non-living, comprise life on Earth. All living things are dependent on each other through the food web. Forests constitute a major part of this food web.

(ii) **Clean Air:** Forests of the world maintain a balance in the air circulation and clean the atmosphere.

(iii) **Diversity:** Environmental diversity helps in producing more cognitive results and provides a more variable society.

(iv) **Resource providers:** Forests and wildlife provides us various resources from fuel, furniture, food and water to cleaner air.

(v) **Source of Energy:** They are a storehouse of energy and resources. We generate power through coal powered plants, hydroelectric plants etc.

17. How has the destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity?

Ans. The destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity. This can be understood using the following points:

- (i) The destruction of forests and wildlife has affected the livelihoods of various communities which are directly and indirectly dependent on forests.
- (ii) In some areas, women are actively involved in fuel collection, fodder for their animals and water for their domestic needs. Due to degradation, they face hardships and become more vulnerable.
- (iii) The destruction of forests has resulted in severe droughts and floods, which have affected forest-dependent communities.
- (iv) People live in extreme poverty due to inequitable access and availability of resources in the regions.
- (v) The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life to people, plants animals and the society.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 18 carry 4 marks each.

- 18.** Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential. Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil. It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. For example, in agriculture, we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity. In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a National Wildlife Protection Programme. 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.



Subsequently, central and many State Governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The Central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or Hangul, three types of crocodiles – freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian Bustard (Godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

- (a) Why is biodiversity important? (1)
- (b) What is the aim objective of National Wildlife Protection Programme?
- (c) Name any two animals which have been given partial or full legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India. (2)

OR

What all activities are kept under check under the National Wildlife Protection Programme?

Ans. (a) Biodiversity is important because it boosts ecosystem productivity, where every species plays a part, no matter how small.

(b) The main objective of the National Wildlife Protection Programme is to protect wild plants and wild animals.

(c) The Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India. (Any Two)

OR

Prohibition of hunting, prohibition of cutting/uprooting specified plants, prohibition of cultivation of certain plants are some of the activities that are kept under check. (2)

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