

# St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092

Session : 2022-2023

Class: :X

Subject: Social Science

Geography: Forest & Wildlife  
Resources

Chapter No: 2

## NCERT Question/Answers

**Q1. Write a note on good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife.**

**A.1.**

1) Now a days, many non-governmental organisations are working towards creating public awareness for conserving depleting forest cover and vanishing wildlife.

2) Central and state governments in India have set up national parks and wildlife sanctuaries to protect forest and endangered species in wildlife.

3) Projects for the protection of specific animals like the tiger, one horned rhinoceros, crocodiles etc. have been announced.

4) Conservation projects today focus on biodiversity rather than on just a few components. Insects like butterfly moths etc. have been added to the list of protected species.

5) Various local communities, especially in tribal areas, who are dependent on forests for their living are now taking an active role by working along with government officials to conserve these habitats.

6) Worshipping of these forests and demarcating them as 'Sacred groves' helps in the protection of various species of plants and animals.

7) Community movements like the Chipko Movement in the Himalayas have played an active part in resisting deforestation and successfully carrying out community of afforestation with indigenous species.

**Q.2. Describe how communities have conserved and protected wildlife forests.**

**A.2.**

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 1,200 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 not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.
4. 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.

### **Extra Question Answers**

**Q.1. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife?**

**A.1.**

1. Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil.
2. It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.
3. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

**Q.2. Write a brief note on the Indian Wildlife Protection Act.**

**A.2.**

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Subsequently, central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
4. 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 – fresh water crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others.
5. 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.

**Q.3. What are the major threats to tiger protection?**

**A.3.**

1. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc.
2. 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.

**Q.4. Write a note on “Project Tiger”.**

**A.4.**

1. “Project Tiger”, one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.
2. 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.
3. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

**Q.5. What changes were made in Wildlife Protection Act of 1980?**

**A.5.**

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.

**Q.6. Describe the types and distributions of forest and wildlife resources.**

**A.6.**

In India, much of its forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government departments. These are classified under the following categories.

1. Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests. Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.
2. Protected Forests: Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department. This forest land are protected from any further depletion.
3. Unclassed Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

**Q.7. Write a brief note on Joint Forest Management (JFM).**

**A.7.**

1. In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
2. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management.
3. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.

**Q.8.. Name two movements in which the local villagers participated in the conservation of forests and wildlife.**

**A.8.**

The movements in which the local villages participated in the conservation of forests and wildlife are :

1. Chipko movement: The movement started in the 1970s in the Garhwal Himalayan region of Uttarakhand. Local communities protested. The movement was successful in various Himalayan regions.
2. Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri: In order to protect forests and wildlife, the inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan declared about 1200 hectares of forests as Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri. They implemented their own set of rules and regulations which declared hunting and poaching as illegal.

**Q.9. Discuss any four uses of forests.**

**A.9.**

Forest extremely important for the survival of all human beings. Four uses of forest are:-

- 1) Forests provide fruits, fibre, fuel, fodder and food to living organisms.
- 2) Forest give us oxygen and takes in carbon dioxide.
- 3) The roots of the trees hold the soil preventing soil erosion, floods and landslides.
- 4) They add leaves, twigs and branches to the soil which decomposes to become humus. This increases soil fertility.