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Subject : GEOGRAPHY

Name of the chapter: FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

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- a) Core concept : Types and Distribution of resources.
 - b) Learning outcome: Able to differentiate between different types of forest.
 - c) Typology : Identify the right property.

Q1. Identify the type of forest based on the following statements:

- These are other forests and wastelands.
 - These forest belong to both Government and private individuals and communities.
 - All northeastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of this type of forest.
- a) Reserved forest
 - b) Protected forest
 - c) Unclassed forest
 - d) None of the above.

Ans. C

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- a) Core concept: Community and Conservation.
 - b) Learning outcome: To understand the role of community in conservation.
 - c) Typology: Assertion and Reason.

Q2. Assertion (A): Conservation strategies are recently introduced in our country.

Reason(R) : In India, forest are also home to some of the traditional communities who are struggling to conserve these habitats along with the government officials.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Ans: D

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- a) Core concept: Community and Conservation.
 - b) Learning outcome: understand the key scientific concepts for species and the ecosystem conservation.
 - c) Typology : Identify the correct statement.

Q3. Identify the correct statements from the following options.

Statement I: The Chipko movement was associated with Bihar.

Statement II: The JFM is a good example for involving local communities in the management and Restoration of degraded forest.

- a) statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
- b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
- c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect
- d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

Ans : B

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- a) Core concept: Types and Distribution of forest.
 - b) Learning outcome: To analyse the properties and distribution of forest in India.
 - c) Typology: Identify the correct statements.

Q4. Identify the correct statements from the given options.

- 1. More than half of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forest.
 - 2. Reserved and the protected forest are also referred to as permanent forest.
 - 3. Reserved forest are regarded as the most valuable forest.
 - 4. Rajasthan has the largest area under permanent forest.
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- a) Statement 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - b) Statement 1 and 4 only correct.
 - c) Statement 2 and 4 only correct.
 - d) Statement 2, 3 and 4 are correct.

Ans : A

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- a) Core concept: Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India.
 - b) Learning outcome:
 - To understand the importance of forest and wildlife.
 - To feel the need for conservation of forest and wildlife.
 - c) Typology: Case Based Question.

Q5. The conservation projects are now focusing on biodiversity rather than on a few of its components. There is now a more intensive search for different conservation measures. Increasingly, even insects are beginning to find a place in conservation planning. 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.

- a) Why do we need to conserve our forest and wildlife?

- b) What conservation steps have been taken by the government to protect the forest and wildlife in India.
- c) What was the thrust of National Wildlife Protection program in 1960s and 1970's?

Ans.

- a) It sustains life on the planet, provides clean air and shelter. Also, forests help conserve biodiversity.
- b) Establishing national parks Wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves.
- c) The thrust of the program was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.