

CBSE Test Paper - 05
Chapter - 10 Forest and Wildlife Resources

1. Which of the following are also referred as permanent forest? **(1)**
 - a. Reserved and Open forests
 - b. Reserved and Protected forests
 - c. Unclassed and Protected forests.
 - d. Reserved and Unclassed forests.

2. Which of the following was the first state to pass resolution for Joint Forest Management? **(1)**
 - a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Assam
 - c. Punjab
 - d. Orissa

3. India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity and has nearly _____percent of the total number of species in the world. **(1)**
 - a. 8%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 40%
 - d. 60%

4. The destruction of forests and wildlife is not just a biological issue. Which of the following statement justify the mentioned statement? **(1)**
 - a. There is no link between the destruction of forest and poverty.
 - b. There is no link between the destruction of forests and the loss of cultural diversity.
 - c. There is no link between the destruction of forest and environment.
 - d. The loss of forests have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many indigenous and other forest dependent communities.

-
5. When was the Project Tiger launched? **(1)**
 - a. 1976
 - b. 1970
 - c. 1973
 - d. 1979
 6. Which three species of India's flora and fauna are on the verge of extinction? **(1)**
 7. When was the Project Tiger launched? **(1)**
 8. Name the conservation strategies which directly involve community participation? **(1)**
 9. What is IUCN? **(1)**
 10. Write any three features of unclassified forests. **(3)**
 11. Write down the features of JFM. **(3)**
 12. What is a national park? Name any two national parks of India. **(3)**
 13. 'Developed countries and rich people are considered the major factors for environmental degradation.' Explain. **(3)**
 14. What were the views of foresters and environmentalists regarding the degrading factors behind the depletion of forest resources? **(5)**
 15. Highlight the trees and animals which are worshiped by Indian societies in different parts of India? **(5)**

CBSE Test Paper - 05
Chapter - 10 Forest and Wildlife Resources

Answer

1. b. Reserved and Protected forests
 Explanation: Reserved and Protected forests are also referred as permanent forest
2. d. Orissa
 Explanation: Orissa was the first state to pass resolution for Joint Forest Management
3. a. 8%
 Explanation: India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity and has nearly 8 percent of the total number of species in the world.
4. d. The loss of forests have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many indigenous and other forest dependent communities.
 Explanation: The destruction of forests and wildlife is not just a biological issue because the loss of forests have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many indigenous and other forest-dependent communities.
5. c. 1973
 Explanation: The Project Tiger was launched in 1973.
6. Cheetah, Pink Headed Duck and Mountain Quail are India's flora and fauna which are on the verge of extinction.
7. The Project Tiger was launched in 1973.
8. Joint Forest Management, Chipko Movement are the conservation strategies which directly involve community participation.
9. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources is the world's oldest and largest organization, working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
10. Three features of unclassed forests are:
 - i. They consists of inaccessible forests or unoccupied wastes.

-
- ii. They belong to both government and private individuals and communities.
 - iii. These are mostly found in the North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat where these are managed by the local communities.
11. i. In India Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- ii. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Orissa passed the first resolution for joint forest management.
 - iii. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.
 - iv. 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.
12. A national park is relatively a large area where several ecosystems exist freely and are not disturbed materially by human exploitation and occupation. There the plants and animal species, aesthetic sites and habitats are of special scientific, educational and recreational interest.
- There are 89 national parks in the country.
- The Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand and Dudwa National Park in U.P.
13. Developed countries consume more resources than underdeveloped or developing countries. For example - an average American consumes 40 times more resources than an average Somalian. The rich class probably causes more ecological damage than the poor class because energy consumption level of the rich is high as compared to poor. Rich people use non-renewable resources at large scale but poor people are mostly dependent upon natural resources.
14. The views of foresters and environmentalists regarding the degrading factors behind the depletion of forest resources are:
- i. Many foresters and environmentalists hold the view that the greatest degrading factors behind the depletion of forests resources are grazing and fuelwood collection.

-
- ii. Though there may be some substance in their argument, yet, the fact remain that a substantial part of the fodder demand is met by lopping rather than by felling entire trees.
 - iii. The forest ecosystems are repositories of some of the country's most valuable forest products, minerals and other resources that meet the demands of the rapidly expanding industrial-urban economy.
 - iv. These protected areas, thus mean different things to different people, and therein lays the fertile ground for conflicts.
15. There are several trees and animals which are considered sacred and are worshiped by Indian societies in different parts of India.
- i. The Mundas and the Santhals of Chhota Nagpur region worship the mahua and kadamba tree.
 - ii. The tribals of Orissa and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees during auspicious accessions such as weddings.
 - iii. The peepal and banyan tree are considered sacred all over the country.
 - iv. Certain animals such as macaques and langurs are treated as a part of temple devotees.
 - v. In Rajasthan nilgai, peacock and chinkara are an important part of the community and no one can think of harming them.