

CBSE Test Paper - 02
Chapter - 10 Forest and Wildlife Resources

1. Which of the following is an extinct species? **(1)**
 - a. Nicobar pigeon
 - b. Blue sheep
 - c. Pink head duck
 - d. Wild Asiatic buffalo

2. Which of the following states has the largest area under permanent forests? **(1)**
 - a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. West Bengal
 - c. Manipur
 - d. Assam

3. Which of the following is not a major factor responsible for deforestation in India? **(1)**
 - a. Agricultural expansion
 - b. Colonial period
 - c. Large scale development projects
 - d. Adivasis

4. The species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate. **(1)**
 - a. Endangered species
 - b. Vulnerable species
 - c. Rare species
 - d. Normal species

5. What is IUCN? **(1)**

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- a. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
 - b. Indian Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
 - c. International Union for Conservation of Nature and man made resources.
 - d. International Union for Conservation of Nature.
6. Which state has the largest area under permanent forests? **(1)**
 7. Name any four vulnerable species. **(1)**
 8. When and in which state was the programme of joint forest management first adopted? **(1)**
 9. Name any four rare species. **(1)**
 10. Why conservation projects are now focussing on biodiversity? **(3)**
 11. Give any three methods of forest conservation adopted by the government after independence. **(3)**
 12. What is enrichment plantation? How is it harmful for natural habitat? Explain with example. **(3)**
 13. What are biosphere reserves? **(3)**
 14. Distinguish between Reserved forests, Protected forests and Unclassed forests. **(5)**
 15. What steps have been taken by the government for the conservation of forest and wildlife in India? Explain. **(5)**

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Answers

1. c. Pink head duck
Explanation: Pink head duck is an extinct species.
2. a. Madhya Pradesh
Explanation: Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.
3. d. Adivasis
Explanation: Adivasis is not a major factor responsible for deforestation in India.
4. b. Vulnerable species
Explanation: Vulnerable species: The species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate.
5. a. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
Explanation: IUCN stands for International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. It is an international organization working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
6. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.
7. Blue Sheep, Asiatic Elephant, Gangetic Dolphin.
8. In 1988, in Odisha the programme of joint forest management was first adopted.
9. Himalayan Brown Bear, Wild Asiatic Buffalo, desert Fox and Hornbill.
10. i. This entire habitat that we live in has immense biodiversity.
ii. The conservation projects are now focussing on biodiversity rather than on a few of its components.
iii. There is now a more intensive search for different conservation measures.
Increasingly, even insects are beginning to find a place in conservation planning.

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- iv. 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.
 - v. In 1991, for the first time plants were also added to the list starting with six species.

11. Three methods of forest conservation adopted by the government after independence are:

- i. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972 with aim to protect wildlife.
- ii. Government established national parks, biosphere reserves and wildlife sanctuaries.
- iii. The central government announced several projects for protecting specific animals - Project Tiger.

12. Enrichment plantation: Some of our environmental activists say that the promotion of a few favoured species, in many parts of India, has been carried through the ironically-termed “enrichment plantation”, in which a single commercially valuable species was extensively planted and other species eliminated.

It harmful for natural habitat since other species are eliminated. For instance, teak monoculture has damaged the natural forests of South India and Chir Pine (*Pinus roxburghii*) plantation in Himalayas has replaced the Himalayan Oak (*Quercus* spp.) and Rhododendron forests.

13. Biosphere reserves are multipurpose protected areas created to deal with the issue of conservation of bio-diversity and sustainable use.

- i. In a biosphere reserves, local communities, management agencies, scientists, cultural groups and non government agencies work together to manage and substantially develop the area resources.
- ii. Here even agricultural activities are allowed to the local communities and bonafide employment is provided to them.
- iii. Tourism is also allowed to boost revenue.

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	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests
(i)	They are permanently earmarked either for production or other forest produce.	They are protected from any further depletion.	They consist of inaccessible forests or wastelands.
(ii)	More than half of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forest and are regarded as valuable as far as conservation and wildlife is concerned.	Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department	These consist of only 16% of the total forest areas.
(iii)	They are controlled by the government.	They are controlled by the government.	They are owned by the government and private individuals.
(iv)	The forests of Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharastra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest.	Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests.	The forests of north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities.

15. Forest have an intricate interrelationship with life and environment. Hence, conservation of forest is important to survival and prosperity of humankind. In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme.

Steps were taken by the Government for the conservation of forest and wildlife in India:

- i. **National parks, biosphere and wildlife sanctuaries:** To protect the biodiversity, the Indian government has established 92 national parks, 500

sanctuaries and 14 biosphere reserves.

- ii. **The Indian Wildlife Protection Act:** The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. 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.
- iii. **Projects for protecting specific animals:** The central government has also announced several projects for protecting specific animals which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-homed rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, the three types of crocodiles - the freshwater crocodile, the saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck, the great Indian bustard and the snow leopard have given partial or full legal protection against hunting.
- iv. **Forest Policy:** India is one of the few countries which has a forest policy since 1894. It was revised in 1952 and again in 1988. The main plank of the forest policy is protection, conservation and development of forests.