

NCERT Solutions For Class 10 Geography Chapter

2 Forest and Wildlife Resources

1 . Multiple choice questions.

(i) Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna?

- (a) Agricultural expansion.
- (b) Large-scale developmental projects.
- (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection.
- (d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.

Ans:(c) Grazing and fuel wood collection.

(ii) Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation?

- (a) Joint forest management
- (b) Beej Bachao Andolan
- (c) Chipko Movement
- (d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

Ans: (d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

2 . Match the following animals with their category of existence.

Animals/Plants	Category of existence
Black Buck	Extinct
Asiatic Elephant	Rare
Andaman wild pig	Endangered
Himalayan Brown Bear	Vulnerable

Pink Head Duck

Endemic

Ans:

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Black Buck	Endangered
Asiatic Elephant	Vulnerable
Andaman wild pig	Endemic
Himalayan Brown Bear	Rare
Pink Head Duck	Extinct

3 . Match the following.

Reserved
Forests

Other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities

Protected
Forests

Forests are regarded as most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources

Unclassed
Forests

Forest lands are protected from any further depletion

Answer:

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4 . Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

(i) What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives?

Biodiversity: It is the diversity of life, in all of its manifestations and interconnections, that exists on Earth. That is absurdly broad if that makes any sense. The most intricate and crucial aspect of our world is its biodiversity. According to Oxford University professor David Macdonald, "humanity has no future without biodiversity."

The word, which is an abbreviation for "biological diversity," was first used in 1985, but the massive global biodiversity losses that are now becoming obvious signify a problem on pace with, if not greater than, climate change.

- Human health has been shown to grow as biodiversity levels rise. There are various reasons why biodiversity is important for human lives.

1. Biodiversity guarantees food and health security

Global nutrition and food security are supported by biodiversity. A great variety of fruits, vegetables, and animal products that are necessary for a healthy, balanced diet are produced by millions of species, but they are increasingly in danger.

2. Business benefits from biodiversity

Recent research from the World Economic Forum found that nature is either strongly or moderately dependent on more than half of the global GDP (\$44 trillion). Because of the rising number of natural disasters, many businesses are at danger. While natural wonders like coral reefs are crucial to both food production and tourism, the global market for medications made from materials of natural origin is projected to be worth \$75 billion annually.

3. Biodiversity aids in illness prevention

- i. The use of plants in medicine is crucial. For instance, 25% of pharmaceuticals used in modern medicine are derived from plants found in rainforests, and 70% of cancer medications are either natural or artificial substances that were inspired by nature. This implies that we lose out on a potential new treatment every time a species goes extinct.
- ii. Decreased rates of diseases like Lyme disease and malaria have been associated with biodiversity because of protected natural areas. 60% of infectious diseases come from animals, and 70% of newly emerging infectious diseases come from wildlife, even if the actual source of the virus that causes COVID-19 is still unknown. We decrease the size and number of ecosystems as a result of human activities encroaching on the natural world through deforestation and urbanization. Animals now coexist more closely with people and other animals, which is conducive to the spread of zoonotic illnesses.
- iii. Biodiversity safeguards us

- iv. The earth's biodiversity makes it habitable. Biodiverse ecosystems offer environmentally friendly remedies that protect us from calamities like floods and storms, filter our water, and replenish our soil.
- v. The loss of more than 35% of the world's mangroves to human activity has increased the risk of flooding and sea level rise for both people and their dwellings. A loss of today's mangroves would result in an annual rise in flooding of 18 million people (an increase of 39%) and an increase in property damage of 16% (\$82 billion).
- vi. In order to combat climate change, natural habitats must be preserved and restored. 37% of the cost-effective CO₂ mitigation required by 2030 to keep global warming under 2°C might be met by natural alternatives.

(ii) How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain.

Human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna are following

- (a) Clearing forests to advance agriculture As a result, the habitat and available prey for wild animals both deteriorate.
- (b) The depletion of forest resources, such as wood, bark, and leaves, which are used to make rubber, medicines, dyes, and other goods.
- (d) River water development initiatives that submerge substantial forest tracts. (c) The expansion of the road and rail systems.
- (e) Wild animal poaching and hunting.
- f) An increase in mining operations.
- (g) The commercial planting of some tree kinds at the detriment of others.

5 . Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India?

In India, conservation efforts are nothing new. The inhabitants of this extremely biodiverse nation have been practicing conservation for thousands of years, long before the contemporary Western notion of conservation was developed. Most Indian traditions place a strong emphasis on reverencing nature and all of its species. Local communities that coexist with wildlife still engage in cultural activities that include worshipping a range of animals and plants as well as traditions that support biodiversity preservation.

Example -----

1. When the Maldharis, or the Gir shepherd community, take their sheep out for grazing in Gujarat, they frequently come face to face with the renowned wild Asiatic lions. They occasionally also suffer financial loss since some of their animals are killed by lion attacks. They continue to coexist with these predators, even taking joy in their presence as such magnificent natural neighbors.
2. Even now, tigers and people coexist as predators and prey in West Bengal's Sundarbans mangroves. When villagers approach the tiger area to gather crabs or fish, they frequently come into contact with tigers and occasionally become victims of tiger attacks. These villagers nevertheless hold the tiger in high regard despite such losses. For them, the tiger guards the forest, which provides them with their livelihood. Every time they enter the forest, they pray to the Bonbibbi, or forest Goddess, to protect them from tigers. If tragedy still befalls them, they typically accept it as fate rather than holding the tiger responsible for their loss.
3. The Adivasi community of Mumbai's Aarey Forest has been added to the list. They share their space with a group of 10 to 14 leopards. For them, the leopard represents God, whom they revere as the "Waghobha." Even shrines have been built for their leopard God. They crack a coconut shell and offer a prayer to the Waghoba when they hear a leopard roar, pleading with him to spare their animals and protect the forest, which is a source of life for everyone.

(ii) Write a note on good practices for conserving forests and wildlife.

A. Forest conserving

- **programmable deforestation** -----

While deforestation cannot be entirely prevented, it must be managed. As much as possible, young and juvenile trees shouldn't be cut down. We also need to take steps to prevent widespread commercial deforestation. In the long run, adopting techniques like clear-cutting or selective cutting will be advantageous.

- **Protection against forest fires**-----

The most frequent and lethal reason why forests are lost is forest fires. They may begin as a result of natural events, human error, or even on purpose in some circumstances. A forest fire is exceedingly challenging to contain once it gets out of hand. Such occurrences need the taking of precautions. Creating fire lanes, applying fire-fighting chemicals, removing dead trees and dry leaves, etc.

- **Reforestation**

This is how we expand the number of trees in the area. By manually moving trees or planting new trees, we strive to improve the forest cover. It is an effort to restore equilibrium to our ecosystem in order to lessen the consequences of deforestation and all forms of environmental degradation.

- **Improved Farming Methods**

Slash-and-burn farming, excessive livestock grazing, and shifting agriculture are all destructive agricultural techniques that have a negative impact on the environment, especially on forests. All of these behaviors must be controlled.

One such method we can use to counteract forest pollution is jhoom farming. In the regions of India's northeast where the land is left fallow after harvesting the crops. This ground is overgrown with weeds, creepers, and wild plants. This land grows weeds, creepers, and wild plants, which eventually make it fertile once more. The ground is then once more cultivated.

B .wildlife conservation

1. To conduct a survey and gather all available data on wildlife, particularly about their growth and population.
2. To protect woods in order to protect habitat.
3. To define the boundaries of their native environment (iii).
4. To save animals from natural disasters and pollution.
5. Completely banning all forms of wildlife hunting and capture.
6. Implementing limitations on the import and export of wildlife goods and enforcing harsh penalties against offenders.
7. To create game sanctuaries for particular wild species or for wildlife in general.
8. To put special measures in place to safeguard those species whose numbers are extremely small.
9. To increase public understanding of wildlife protection on a national and worldwide level.
10. Trained personnel adopt a system for managing animals.

India is a good example of a country where various measures have been implemented to conserve wildlife. More than 500 different species of wild animals, 2,100 different bird species, and over 20,000 different types of reptiles and fish have all been discovered in this diversely wildlife-rich nation.

Approximately 200 species of wild animals and birds have gone extinct in India, and another 2,500 are in danger of doing so, according to estimates. Blackbuck, chinkara,

wolf, swamp deer, nilgai, Indian gazelle, antelope, tiger, rhinoceros, gir lion, crocodile, flamingo, and other species are a few of them.

The government and NGOs in India are very interested in protecting wildlife. There are various requirements for wildlife conservation in the Wild Life Protection Act of 1972. The natural ecosystem and wild animals are protected by up to 165 game sanctuaries and 21 national parks. Besides that wildlife protection week is also celebrated from the 1st to the 7th October every year. But still long way to go in this matter.



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