

OPEN STUDENT FOUNDATION

CHAPTER 9

Std 10 : SS

Date : 25/02/24

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DAY 9

Section A

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 1 Mark] [23]
1. True or False : Deforestation can be said to be the result of progress of man.
 2. In which state is the Nal Sarovar located ?
 3. How many species of animals and birds are there in the world ?
(A) Twelve lakh (B) Twenty one lakh (C) Seven lakh (D) Fifteen lakh
 4. Forests over which the local self government institutions (Gram Panchayat, Municipality, Corporation) have control
(A) village forests (B) sanctuary forests (C) collective forest (D) jhoom forest
 5. Which wildlife has become extinct from Gujarat
(A) Ghudkhar (B) Bear (C) Tiger (D) Leopard
 6. At which place Keoladev National Park is situated ?
 7. Which project started in 1971 with a purpose to protect tiger ?
 8. When did Elephant project started in India ?
 9. Who is considered to be cleanliness worker of nature ?
 10. Which project is developed in Ganga-Brahmaputra river ?
 11. Which species is considered to be on the verge of extinction in the rivers of Gujarat ?
 12. Which is the main reason responsible for natural imbalance ?
 13. Which species live in fresh water of river Ganga Brahmaputra ?
 14. Which special animal is seen in cold forests of eastern Himalayas ?
 15. At which place is India in bio-diversity point of view ?
 16. There are bio reserve zones in India. (20, 18, 15)
 17. There are national parks in India. (103, 203, 102)
 18. There are sanctuaries in India. (531, 530, 532)
 19. The Rann of Kachchh of Gujarat was declared as a bio-reserve zone in for the protection of its special environmental conditions. (2000, 2008, 2010)
 20. Due to unusual decrease in the number of vultures, vulture project was started in
(2004, 1904, 2003)
 21. Identify national parks :
(A) Periyar, Chandraprabha, Eturnagaram (B) Kaziranga, Gir, Dachigam
(C) Nilgiri, Sundarban, Panchmadhi (D) Velavadar, Great Nicobar, Corbett
 22. One is not included in options, they should be adopted in space of usage of wood for requirement of fuel.
(A) Solar energy (B) Natural gas (C) Electric energy (D) Bio gas
 23. One is not included in private forest that is mostly seen in India.
(A) Meghalaya (B) Himachal Pradesh (C) Punjab (D) Telengana

Section B

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks]

[10]

24. Why is there diversity in the wildlife of India ?
25. Explain the types of forests according to administration.
26. What is the reason for starting 'Elephant Project' in India ?
27. Mention the reasons for the destruction of wildlife.
28. What is a National Park ?

Section C

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks]

[21]

29. Explain the reasons for the destruction of wild life.
30. Mention the reasons for destruction of wildlife.
31. Explain the reasons for the destruction of wild life.
32. Give remedies for conservation of wild life.
33. Explain : India possesses large diversity in wild life due to climate and physiography.
34. What is meant by bio-reserve zone ?
35. Write notes about the wildlife on the verge of extinction.

Section D

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks]

[24]

36. Show the following in the outline map of India : National Park – Ranthambore
37. You have been given an outlined map of india. Label the following with suitable symbols : Wildlife sanctuary – Eturnagaram
38. Show the following places with proper sysmbols at their proper places in the given outlined map of India : National park – Gir
39. Give introduction to difference among sanctuaries, national parks and bio-reserve zones.
40. Write a detailed note on types of forest.
41. Describe various projects for wildlife protection.

Section A

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 1 Mark] [23]

1. True or False : Deforestation can be said to be the result of progress of man.

⇒ Try Yourself

2. In which state is the Nal Sarovar located ?

⇒ Nal Sarovar is located in the State of Gujarat.

3. How many species of animals and birds are there in the world ?

(A) Twelve lakh (B) Twenty one lakh (C) Seven lakh (D) Fifteen lakh

⇒ Ans : (D)

4. Forests over which the local self government institutions (Gram Panchayat, Municipality, Corporation) have control

(A) village forests (B) sanctuary forests (C) collective forest (D) jhoom forest

⇒ Ans : (C)

5. Which wildlife has become extinct from Gujarat

(A) Ghudkhar (B) Bear (C) Tiger (D) Leopard

⇒ Ans : (C)

6. At which place Keoladev National Park is situated ?

⇒ Bharatpur

7. Which project started in 1971 with a purpose to protect tiger ?

⇒ Tiger project

8. When did Elephant project started in India ?

⇒ 1992

9. Who is considered to be cleanliness worker of nature ?

⇒ Vulture

10. Which project is developed in Ganga-Brahmaputra river ?

⇒ Ganga Dolphin

11. Which species is considered to be on the verge of extinction in the rivers of Gujarat ?

⇒ Water fowls

12. Which is the main reason responsible for natural imbalance ?

⇒ Destruction of forest

13. Which species live in fresh water of river Ganga Brahmaputra ?

⇒ Ganges Dolphin

14. Which special animal is seen in cold forests of eastern Himalayas ?

⇒ Red Panda

15. At which place is India in bio-diversity point of view ?

⇒ Twelfth

16. There are bio reserve zones in India. (20, 18, 15)
 ➡ 18
17. There are national parks in India. (103, 203, 102)
 ➡ 103
18. There are sanctuaries in India. (531, 530, 532)
 ➡ 531
19. The Rann of Kachchh of Gujarat was declared as a bio-reserve zone in for the protection of its special environmental conditions. (2000, 2008, 2010)
 ➡ 2008
20. Due to unusual decrease in the number of vultures, vulture project was started in
 (2004, 1904, 2003)
 ➡ 2004
21. Identify national parks :
 (A) Periyar, Chandraprabha, Eturnagaram (B) Kaziranga, Gir, Dachigam
 (C) Nilgiri, Sundarban, Panchmadhi (D) Velavadar, Great Nicobar, Corbett
 ➡ Ans : (B)
22. One is not included in options, they should be adopted in space of usage of wood for requirement of fuel.
 (A) Solar energy (B) Natural gas (C) Electric energy (D) Bio gas
 ➡ Ans : (C)
23. One is not included in private forest that is mostly seen in India.
 (A) Meghalaya (B) Himachal Pradesh (C) Punjab (D) Telengana
 ➡ Ans : (D)

Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [10]
24. Why is there diversity in the wildlife of India ?
 ➡ Try Yourself
25. Explain the types of forests according to administration.
 ➡ Try Yourself
26. What is the reason for starting 'Elephant Project' in India ?
 ➡ Try Yourself
27. Mention the reasons for the destruction of wildlife.
 ➡ Try Yourself
28. What is a National Park ?
 ➡ Compared to the sanctuary this is more protected zone.
 ➡ More than one ecosystems are included here. There is a complete ban on animal grazing. It is not centred around one species as it is in a sanctuary.
 ➡ It is established through the coordination of state and central Government.
 ➡ Kaziranga, Corbett, Velavadar, Marine national park, Gir, Dachigam etc. are important national parks. There are 4 national parks in Gujarat.

Section C

[21]

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks]

29. Explain the reasons for the destruction of wild life.

➡ Try Yourself

30. Mention the reasons for destruction of wildlife.

➡ Due to the human interference in grasslands and in watershed area of the forests, the natural habitat of the wild animals is put in danger.

➡ Destruction of forests is the main reason responsible for natural imbalance. Its final impact is the reduction in the number of wild animals.

➡ Hunting the animals to obtain hair, skin, bones, horns or nails is also responsible.

➡ The over exploitation of forests made by human for his greedy motives, such as roads, multipurpose projects, mining minerals, expansion of new settlements or cities etc. displace the wild animals.

➡ Forest lands are being encroached for grass, fuel or for grazing.

➡ The forest fire engulfs many species. When the forest fire occurs at the time of rearing the young ones of the bird or hatching the eggs, it creates a negative impact on the number of wild animals.

➡ Due to the loss of their natural habitats many animals without any abode come into conflict with man and sometimes even lose their lives.

➡ Hunting to procure biomedicine or things which make perfume also bring the species on the verge of extinction.

31. Explain the reasons for the destruction of wild life.

➡ Due to the human interference in grasslands and in watershed area of the forests, the natural habitat of the wild animals is put in danger.

➡ Destruction of forests is the main reason responsible for natural imbalance. Its final impact is the reduction in the number of wild animals.

➡ Hunting the animals to obtain hair, skin, bones, horns or nails is also responsible.

➡ The over exploitation of forests made by human for his greedy motives, such as roads, multipurpose projects, mining minerals, expansion of new settlements or cities etc. displace the wild animals.

➡ Forest lands are being encroached for grass, fuel or for grazing.

➡ The forest fire engulfs many species. When the forest fire occurs at the time of rearing the young ones of the bird or hatching the eggs, it creates a negative impact on the number of wild animals.

➡ Due to the loss of their natural habitats many animals without any abode come into conflict with man and sometimes even lose their lives.

➡ Hunting to procure biomedicine or things which make perfume also bring the species on the verge of extinction.

32. Give remedies for conservation of wild life.

➡ There should be strict laws to ban hunting.

➡ It is necessary to make such arrangements which would not disturb the animals during their procreative period.

➡ Heavy punishment should be inflicted for illegal mining in forest area and a fine should be imposed.

- ➡ Maintain the balance of number between the herbivores and the carnivores in the forests.
 - ➡ For this, steps like maintaining the water sources in the forests and restriction on grazing of domestic animals should be taken.
 - ➡ A study should be made about the likely effects of fisheries, forest gatherings or tourism in the forests and steps should be taken accordingly.
 - ➡ Programmes should be arranged to bring wide spread awareness in the society.
 - ➡ If the wild life protection force is inactive then pressure should be brought on them and this work should be given priority.
 - ➡ It is necessary to change our attitude and perception towards the forests. We consider it as a source of unlimited income which is a mistake. It must be preserved only then the natural habitats for wild life can be saved.
33. Explain : India possesses large diversity in wild life due to climate and physiography.
- ➡ The snow leopard in Himalayas and the Red Panda found at the same altitude.
 - ➡ India is the only country in the world where tiger and lion are seen moving in their natural abodes.
 - ➡ Sea turtles come to lay eggs along the sandy coasts of Odisha.
 - ➡ Indian python, various snakes and the king cobra are found in the southern rain forests.
 - ➡ During winter migratory birds from distant places throng into the watershed area of Keoladev National Park, Bharatpur and Nal Sarovar in Gujarat to spend winter.
 - ➡ In India's bio diversity black bear, one horned Indian rhino and deer are seen, while peacock, hawk, ghorad, kalkaliya, flamingo and cranes are seen.
 - ➡ Thus, India ranks at 12th place in bio-diversity point of view and it possesses Asia, Europe and Africa all three types of wild life. So, it can be said that due to diversity in physiography of India lots of diversity is seen in plants, animals, birds and insects.
34. What is meant by bio-reserve zone ?
- ➡ The average area of such zone is larger than 5000 sq. kilometers. It is formed according to International norms.
 - ➡ In such proclaimed area, all external human movements are totally restricted.
 - ➡ The purpose is to protect the physical and cultural diversity of any region.
 - ➡ Special arrangements are created for research and training about bio-reserves.
 - ➡ Nilgiri, Gulf of mannar, Great Nicobar, Sundarban, Panchmadhi, etc. are considered to be the important bio-reserves of the nation.
 - ➡ Besides all vegetations, insects and land of that area, the life style of the people living there is also protected.
 - ➡ The Rann of Kachchh of Gujarat was declared as a Bio-reserve zone in 2008 for the protection of its special environmental conditions.
 - ➡ There are 18 bio protection zones in India and 1 in Gujarat. India ranks at 12th position in the bio diversity point of view.
 - ➡ There are 103 national parks and 531 sanctuaries in India. There are 4 national parks and 23 sanctuaries in Gujarat.

35. Write notes about the wildlife on the verge of extinction.

- ➡ There were more tigers seen in the beginning of twenty century. At that time tigers were seen in the forests of Idar, Ambaji and Danta. Today tigers are totally extinct in Gujarat.
- ➡ Cheetah is also extinct from Indian forests.
- ➡ Many bird species which were easily seen in Indian forests are now hardly seen. Some of them like vulture, duck with pink throat, cranes and owls are on verge of extinction.
- ➡ Chilotro bird, once widespread in Arunachal of North-East is not seen so easily.
- ➡ There is a danger of survival to the alligators of the fresh waters of rivers and Ganga River Dolphin.
- ➡ The number of sea turtles approaching the coasts of Odisha and Gujarat is constantly decreasing.
- ➡ Water fowls once found frequently in Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati rivers of Gujarat is almost extinct.
- ➡ Thus, many forest animals of the world are on the verge of extinction today.

Section D

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks]

[24]

36. Show the following in the outline map of India : National Park – Ranthambore

➡ Try Yourself

37. You have been given an outlined map of india. Label the following with suitable symbols : Wildlife sanctuary – Eturnagaram

➡ Try Yourself

38. Show the following places with proper symbols at their proper places in the given outlined map of India : National park – Gir

➡ Try Yourself

39. Give introduction to difference among sanctuaries, national parks and bio-reserve zones.

- ➡ Sanctuaries, national parks and bio-reserves are established for the protection of wild life. All these three words sounds like synonyms but there is some difference.
- ➡ Wild life sanctuary is established for the protection of some species. The sanctuary can be established by the Government after certain process.
- ➡ Domesticated animals can be allowed to graze after due permission from the authorities.
- ➡ Human activities are permitted within certain limit.
- ➡ Perriyar, Chandraprabha, Eturnagaram etc. are famous sanctuaries.
- ➡ Compared to the sanctuary, national park is more protected.
- ➡ More than one ecosystem are included in national parks. Sanctuary is established by State Government while national park is established through the coordination of State and Central Government.
- ➡ In sanctuaries domesticated animals can be allowed to graze after due permission from the authorities while there is complete ban on animal grazing.
- ➡ Kaziranga, Corbet, Velavadar, Marine National Park, Gir, etc. are important National Parks.
- ➡ The average area of bio-reserve zone is larger than 5000 sq. kilometers. It is formed according to International norms.

- ➡ The purpose of bio-reserve zone is to protect the physical and cultural diversity of any region.
- ➡ In such proclaimed area all external human movements are totally restricted.
- ➡ Besides all vegetation, insects and land of that area, the life style of the people living there is also protected.
- ➡ Special arrangements are created for research and training about bio-reserves.
- ➡ Nilgiri, Gulf of Mannar, Great Nicobar, Sunderban, Panchmadhi etc. are considered to be the important bio-reserve of the nation.
- ➡ The Rann of Kutch of Gujarat was declared as a bio-reserve zone in 2008 for the protection of its special environmental conditions.
- ➡ Thus, India has 18 bio-protection zone, 103 national parks and 531 sanctuaries.
- ➡ While Gujarat has 1 bio-protection zone, 4 national parks and 23 sanctuaries.

40. Write a detailed note on types of forest.

- ➡ There are three types of forests on the basis of administration, ownership and management.

(A) Types of forests according to administration :

- (i) Reserved Forests : This type of forests are under the control of the Government directly. Here there is a restriction on lumbering, collection of woods or for pasturing.
- (ii) Protected Forests : These forests are looked after by the administration. Local people are permitted to collect the wood and to graze their animals without causing any harm to the trees.
- (iii) Unclassified Forests : These forests are still not classified. There is no restriction on tree felling or animal grazing.

(B) Classification of forests according to ownership, administration and management :

- ➡ The forests of India are classified into three types on the basis of ownership, administration and management aspects. (i) State Forest, (ii) Communal Forest, (iii) Private Forest

- (i) State Forest : Central or State Government controls such forests. Most of the forests of the country fall under this category.
- (ii) Communal Forest : Local Self Government institutions. (Gram Panchayat, Municipalities, Corporations, District Panchayat) have control over such forests.
- (iii) Private Forests : This type of forest is owned by individuals. Such forests are found more in Odisha, Meghalaya, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Some of the forests of these types are in hapazard condition or some of them are totally barren.

41. Describe various projects for wildlife protection.

- ➡ Some schemes are implemented in India to protect the wild life. Under this scheme, some projects are started for those animal species which are in danger or which are likely to be extinct in near future.

(i) Tiger Project :

- ➡ As per one estimate, there were more than 40,000 tigers in India in the beginning of the 20th century.
- ➡ Due to unrestricted illegal hunting and deforestation there was a big danger for the existence of tigers. In such circumstances, this project to save tigers was started in 1971.
- ➡ Till now this project is implemented in about 44 regions.

➡ Under the project, a series of steps were taken to keep their natural habitat protected and to maintain ecological balance at national level.

(ii) Elephant Project :

➡ This project was started in 1992. Its main objective was to provide the elephants protective in their natural habitats and protect habitats and their migratory corridors.

➡ Today there are 26 protection zones for elephants in the country.

➡ After the implementation of this project there has been an increase in the number of elephants in the forests.

➡ Besides this project also works for the maintenance of domesticated elephants.

(iii) Rhino Project :

➡ This project is created for the protection of one horned rhino of India.

➡ In India most of the rhinos are found in Assam state.

➡ They are also found in less number in Sundarban of West Bengal.

➡ According to the strategy of 'Rhino Vision 2020', an increase in the number of rhinos is targeted at 3000.

(iv) Crocodile Project :

➡ This species of alligators which is found in fresh water was on the verge of extinction in the decade of 1970.

➡ The Government of India took timely steps to start this project.

(v) Vulture Project :

➡ Vulture is the cleanliness worker of the nature.

➡ It also eats the meat of dead animals.

➡ Due to the unusual decrease in its number, this project was started in 2004.

➡ There are about 9 subspecies of vulture in India.

(vi) Snow Leopard Project :

➡ This species which is found at an altitude of about 3000 meters in Himalaya lives in snow only.

➡ This project was started in 2000 with the purpose to increase the knowledge about snow leopard among the local people, so the people would be aware to protect it.

➡ Besides these, other projects which are operational including Kashmiri Hangool Project, Red Panda Project, Manipur Tamil Project for the special species of deer found in Manipur, Ganga -Dolphin project on Ganga-Brahmputra rivers etc.