

**Chapter-2 | Forest and Wildlife Resources****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which one of the following States has the largest area under permanent forest?
(a) Punjab (b) Jammu & Kashmir
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh
2. Simlipal is located in the state of:
(a) Jarkhand (b) W. Bengal
(c) Orissa (d) Bihar
3. Which of the following categories of forests and wastelands belongs to government, private individuals, communities?
(a) Protected forest (b) Open forest
(c) Reserved forest (d) Unclassed forest
4. Which communities worship the Mahua and Kadamba trees during weddings?
(a) Kumao (b) Santhals
(c) Both Mundas and Santhals (d) Mundas
5. Which one of the following was launched in 1973?
(a) Indian Wildlife Act (b) Indian Wildlife Protection Act
(c) Wildlife Act (d) Project Tiger
6. What is JFM?
(a) Joint Forest Management (b) Joint Forest Means
(c) Judicial Forest Management (d) Junior Forest Manager
7. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented?
(a) 1978 (b) 1985
(c) 1980 (d) 1972
8. Which of the following states has the largest area under permanent forests?
(a) West Bengal (b) Assam
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Manipur
9. Unclassed forests in the northeast and Gujarat are managed by:
(a) Private individuals
(b) Both Forest department and private individuals
(c) Local communities
(d) Forest department

10. In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented?

(a) 1974

(b) 1971

(c) 1970

(d) 1972

Fill in the blanks :

11. Periyar Tiger Reserves is located in _____ .

12. Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented _____ .

True / False

13. Large-scale deforestation for agricultural activities and development projects is a major cause of forest and wildlife depletion in India.

14. The Chipko Movement was started in India to promote commercial logging of forests.

Very Short Type Questions

15. How were forests depleted by tribal people of India?

16. Suggest any two ways to conserve wildlife in India.

Short Type Questions

17. What is a national park? Name any two national parks of India.

18. Give a brief description about the Project Tiger.

Essay Type Questions

19. Distinguish between Reserved forests, Protected forests and Unclassed forests.

20. What steps have been taken by the government for the conservation of forest and wildlife in India? Explain.

HOTS

21. 1. Features A is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map.

i. Type of forest

2. on the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:

i. A state having protected forest

ii. A state having largest area under protected forest





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Worksheet-1 Answer & Solution

1. (d) Madhya Pradesh
2. (c) Orissa
3. (d) Unclassed forest: These are forests and wastelands belongs to government, private individuals, communities.
4. (c) The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees.
5. (d) Project Tiger
6. (a) Joint Forest Management. It is the official and popular term in India for partnerships in forest movement involving both the state forest departments and local communities.
7. (d) The Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India on August 9, 1972. This act aims to protect and conserve wildlife and their habitats in the country.
8. (c) Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.
9. (c) Northeastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassified forests managed by local communities.
10. (d) 1972
11. Fill in the blank : Kerala
12. Fill in the blank : 1972
13. True and False : True
14. True and False : False
15. Substantial parts of tribal belts got depleted by the tribal people. Some tribals, especially in northeastern and central India, have cleared the forests for practising shifting cultivation or jhumming, a type of 'slash and burn' agriculture.
16. i. **Establishing Protected Areas:** Creating and effectively managing national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and conservation reserves helps safeguard habitats and provides safe spaces for wildlife to thrive.
ii. **Anti-Poaching Efforts:** Strengthening anti-poaching measures, increasing awareness, and implementing strict penalties for wildlife trafficking contribute to the protection of endangered species and their habitats.
iii. Controlling forest fire.
iv. Proper utilization of forest resources.
v. Wildlife Protection Act
vi. Introducing forest afforestation programmes.
17. 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.

18. i. Project Tiger was launched in 1973.

Initially, it showed success as the tiger population went up but in 1993, it has dropped.

ii. The major threats to the tiger population are poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey, and growing human population.

iii. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines especially in the Asian countries had left the tiger population on the verge of extinction.

These are now 39 tiger reserves in India; e.g. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas in Assam, etc.

20. 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.

19.	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests
	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.
	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.
	They are controlled by the government.	They are controlled by the government.	They are owned by the government and private individuals.
	The forests of Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra 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 unclassified forests managed by local communities.

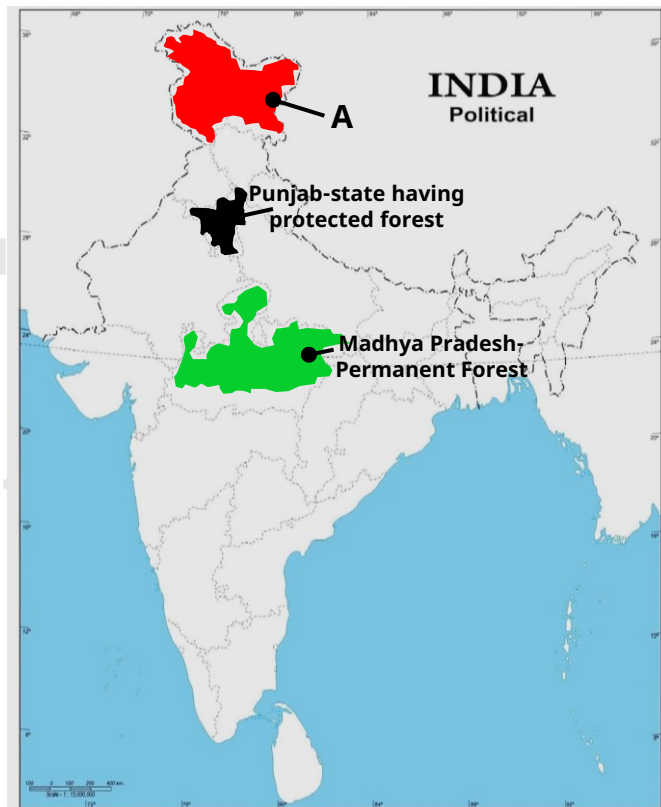
The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and restricting trade in wildlife.

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-horned 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.

21.



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