

# Forest and wildlife resources

## Topic wise question answers

### Topic flora and fauna in India

1. **What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives?**  
Biodiversity is the sum total of all the varieties of species living on the earth. It includes plants, animals, insects and micro organisms.  
Biodiversity plays an important role in the maintenance of essential resources like air, water and soil on the Earth. All the species are interdependent on each other for their survival.
2. **Which one of the following is not considered a sacred tree in India.**  
(a) Peepal  
(b) Neem  
(c) Banyan  
(d) Mango
3. **Which one of the following is an example of endemic species ?**  
(a) Nicobar Pigeon  
(b) Asiatic Buffalo  
(c) Horn Bill  
(d) Black buck
4. **What is the full form of IUCN? –given in notes**
5. **Define flora and fauna?(direct Q given in Book)**
6. **What is the importance of forests?( write form book)**
7. **What is the difference between endangered and extinct species?(From notes)**  
**Classify different categories of existing plants and animal species based on IUCN.**  
**What are endemic species?(notes)**  
**What are vulnerable species? Give two examples.(given in notes)**  
**Name any two animal and plants species that are on the verge of extinction.**  
**(From notes-Classification of plant and animal species based on IUCN)**

### Topic- Depletion of flora and fauna.

8. **Which of these statements is not a valid reason for depletion of flora and fauna ?(Find out yourself)**  
(a) Agricultural expansion.  
(b) Large scale developmental projects.

- (c) Grazing and fuelwood collection.  
(d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.
9. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal has been threatened about the loss of habitat of many species due to(Find out yourself)
- (a) Industrial development  
(b) Agricultural expansion  
(c) Port activities  
(d) Mining
10. Which one of the following is not a reason for environmental destruction?(Find out yourself)
- (a) Global warming  
(b) Unequal access  
(c) Over population  
(d) Inequitable consumption of resources
11. Name the resources that are obtained from forests.( from text book)
12. Mention the major causes of depletion of forests after independence.

OR

Mention the reasons that are responsible for the depletion of biodiversity in India.

OR

How far were the colonial forest policies responsible for the depletion of forest resources in India?

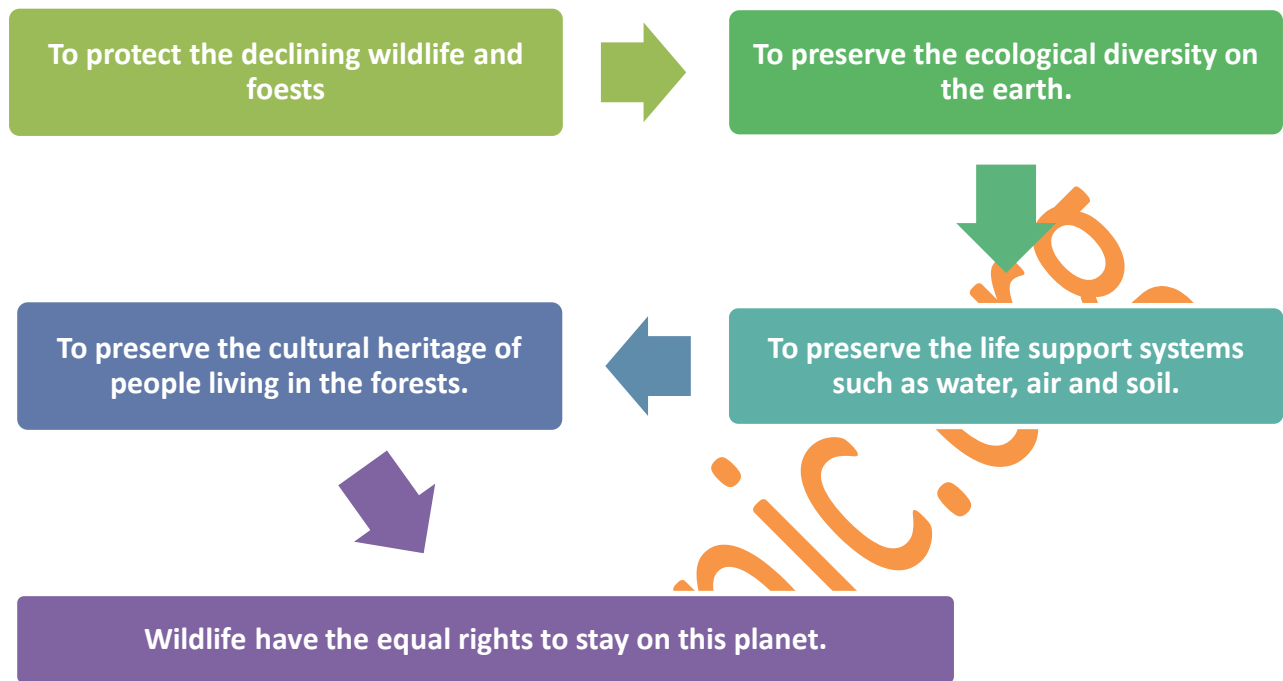
OR

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

(From the notes, Topic- Reasons that are responsible for depletion of forests in India )

13. How does loss of forests and wildlife correlate with the loss of cultural diversity?
1. Destruction of forests is not only a biological loss but also of aesthetic and cultural diversity.
  2. Indigenous and forest dependent communities are dependent on forest for their survival.
  3. Now because of destruction of forests these communities are forced to migrate and live a miserable life in the urban areas. As these people lack working skills.
  4. Due to the loss of forests and wildlife many tribal communities have disappeared

Q. Give reasons why we need to save the biodiversity of our planet.



**Q. Explain the measures taken by the Indian Government to protect wildlife.**

**What are the effective practices towards conserving forest and wildlife?**

**Write about the contribution of wildlife protection act in conservation of forests.**

**Mention all three Indian wildlife act, Other conservation programs and Project tiger.**

## The Indian wildlife (Protection) Act 1972

- This Act provides for the protection of the country's wild animals, birds, and plant species, in order to ensure environmental and ecological security.
- the Act lays down restrictions on hunting many animal species.
- The aim is to protect the remaining population of certain endangered species.
- Establishment of protected areas such as wildlife sanctuaries and national park.
- National board of wildlife was established, it is chaired by Prime Minister of India.

- ❖ Central government also announced several projects for conservation of threatened species like tiger, one horned rhinos, elephants, crocodiles and others. All these species are placed in schedule 1( protected species) of wildlife act 1972.
- ❖ Forests are now placed under the concurrent list. Fundamental duties also directs for the protection of wildlife and forests.

### Project tiger

- Project Tiger was launched by the Indira Gandhi government in 1973 from the Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand.
- Main aim was to increase the population of tigers in India.
- Legal status to Project tiger was provided from wildlife act 1972.

Q. write the difference between Reserved forests, protected forests and unclassified forests.

Write a short note on the classification of forests.

In India much of its forest and wildlife resources are owned by government.

### Reserved forests

- more than half of the area of total forest. All human activities are restricted in these areas.
- These are most valuable for conservation of wildlife and forests.

### Protected forests

- 1/3rd of total forest area. Human activities are allowed unless they are prohibited by forest department.

### Unclassed forests

- These belong to government, private individuals and communities.
- All forests in North eastern states are unclassified forests maintained by local communities.

#### Difference Between Wildlife Sanctuary And National Park

Wildlife Sanctuary	National Park
Human activities are allowed.	No human activities are allowed.
The main aim is to protect a particular flora or fauna.	Can include flora, fauna or any other objects of historical/geographic significance.
There are no fixed boundaries.	Boundaries are fixed and defined.
It is open to the general public	Not usually open to the public.
Sanctuaries are usually formed by the order of Central or the State Government	National Parks are formed by the State or central Legislature.
A sanctuary can be upgraded to a national park	A national park cannot be downgraded to a sanctuary.

Q. Write a short note on the role played by communities in the conservation of forests and wildlife.( from the notes)

Q. What are the main objectives of JFM?

**Joint Forest Management (JFM) is partnership involving both the forest departments and local communities in natural forest management.**

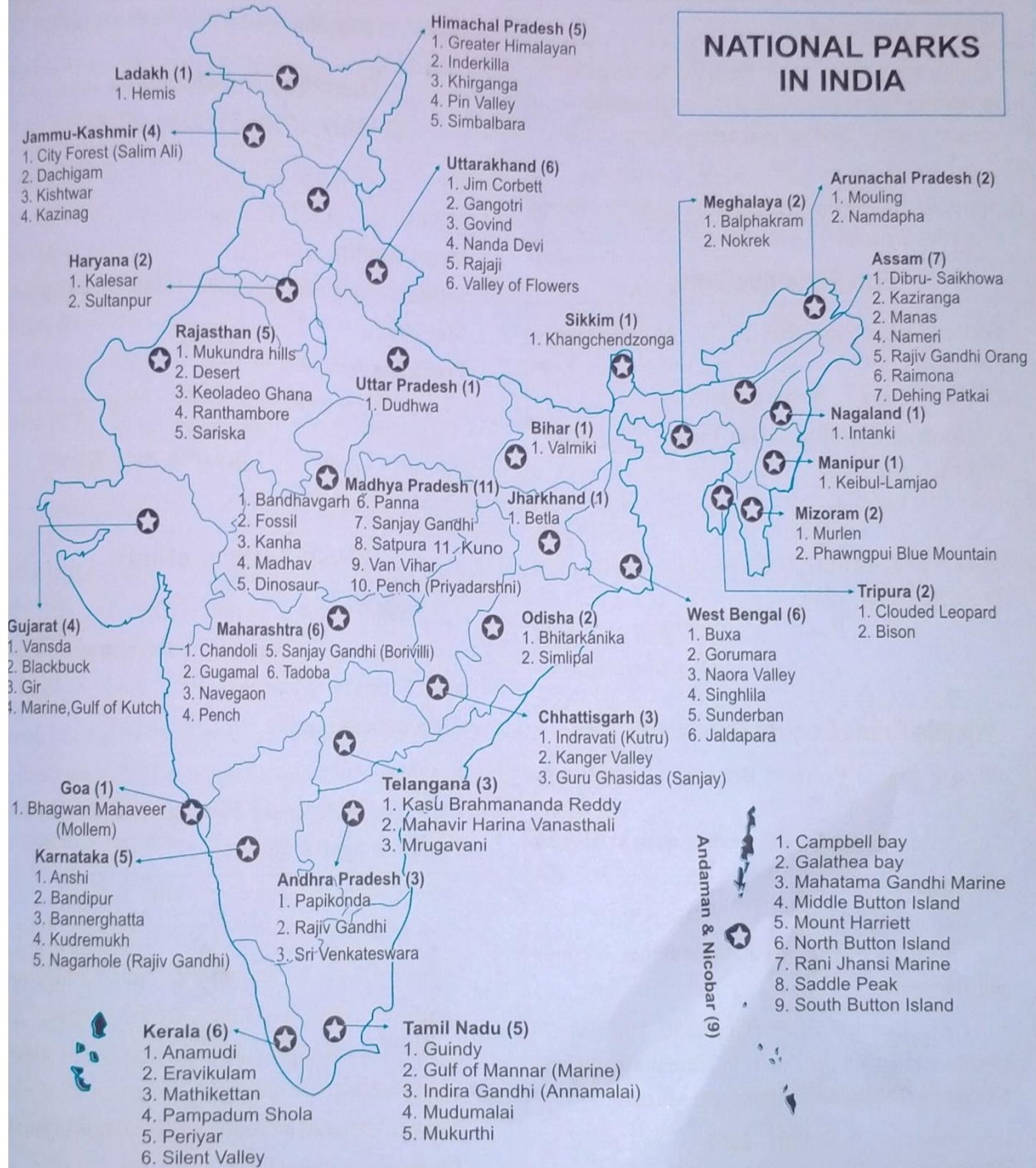
The main objective is to prevent encroachment, over grazing and forest fire with the of local people.

The concept was introduced by Government of India through the National Forest Policy of 1988.

The communities get the benefit of using minor non-timber forest produce. As a result, the forest can be conserved in a sustainable manner.

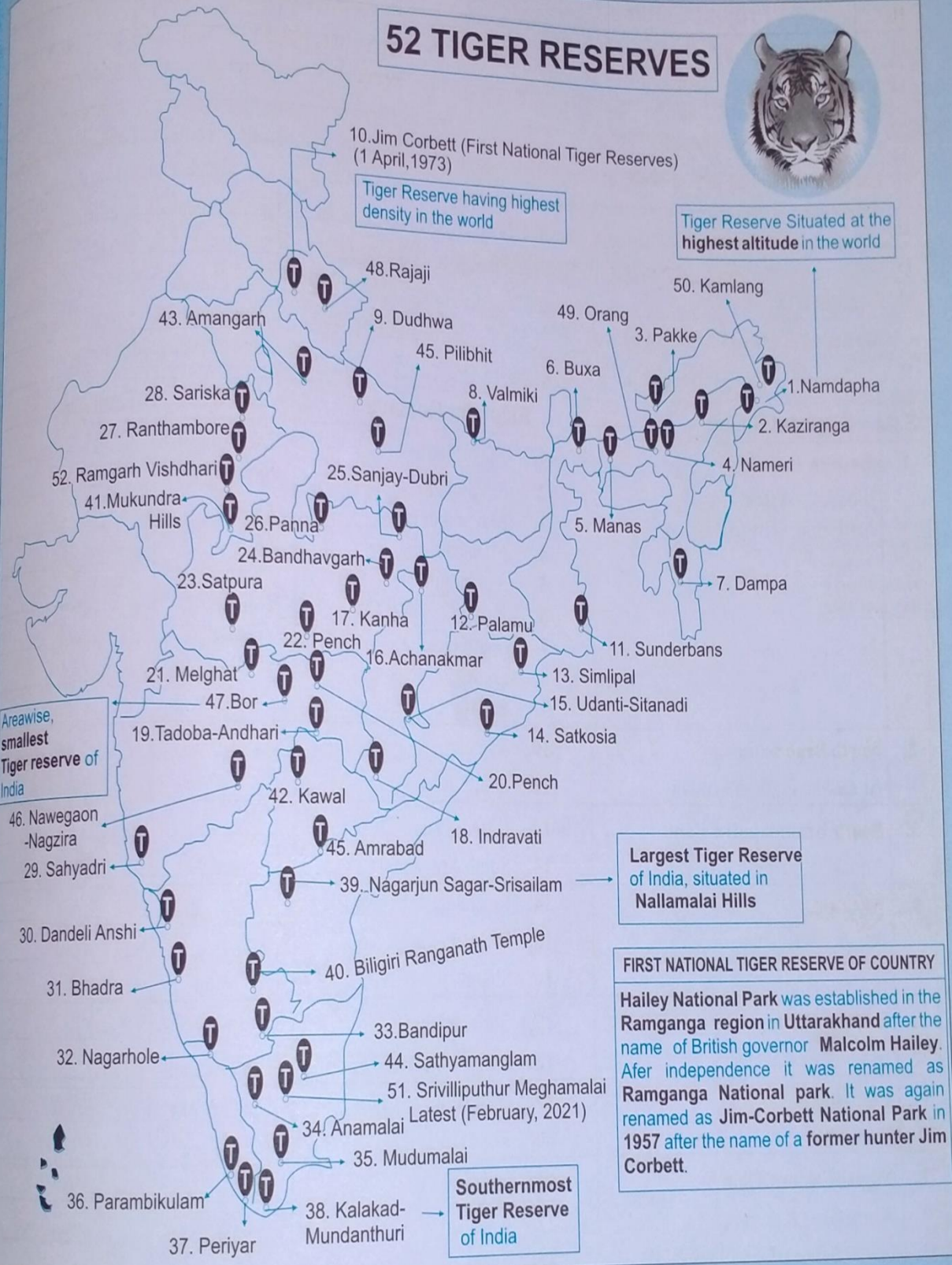
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# NATIONAL PARKS IN INDIA





# 52 TIGER RESERVES



10. Jim Corbett (First National Tiger Reserves) (1 April, 1973)

Tiger Reserve having highest density in the world

Tiger Reserve Situated at the highest altitude in the world

Areawise, smallest Tiger reserve of India

Largest Tiger Reserve of India, situated in Nallamalai Hills

**FIRST NATIONAL TIGER RESERVE OF COUNTRY**  
 Hailey National Park was established in the Ramganga region in Uttarakhand after the name of British governor Malcolm Hailey. After independence it was renamed as Ramganga National park. It was again renamed as Jim-Corbett National Park in 1957 after the name of a former hunter Jim Corbett.

Southernmost Tiger Reserve of India

Latest (February, 2021)

- 1. Namdapha
- 2. Kaziranga
- 3. Pakke
- 4. Nameri
- 5. Manas
- 6. Buxa
- 7. Dampa
- 8. Valmiki
- 9. Dudhwa
- 10. Jim Corbett (First National Tiger Reserves) (1 April, 1973)
- 11. Sunderbans
- 12. Palamu
- 13. Simlipal
- 14. Satkosia
- 15. Udanti-Sitanadi
- 16. Achanakmar
- 17. Kanha
- 18. Indravati
- 19. Tadoba-Andhari
- 20. Pench
- 21. Melghat
- 22. Pench
- 23. Satpura
- 24. Bandhavgarh
- 25. Sanjay-Dubri
- 26. Panna
- 27. Ranthambore
- 28. Sariska
- 29. Sahyadri
- 30. Dandeli Anshi
- 31. Bhadra
- 32. Nagarhole
- 33. Bandipur
- 34. Anamalai
- 35. Mudumalai
- 36. Parambikulam
- 37. Periyar
- 38. Kalakad-Mundanthuri
- 39. Nagarjun Sagar-Srisailem
- 40. Biligiri Ranganath Temple
- 41. Mukundra Hills
- 42. Kawal
- 43. Amangarh
- 44. Sathyamanglam
- 45. Amrabad
- 45. Pilibhit
- 46. Nawegaon-Nagzira
- 47. Bor
- 48. Rajaji
- 49. Orang
- 50. Kamlang
- 51. Srivilliputhur Meghamalai
- 52. Ramgarh Vishdhari