

Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Forest and Wildlife Resources (GEO)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. The Chipko Movement was associated with _____.
a) Woman rights b) Rights of adivasis c) Forest conservation d) Political rights
2. Which one of the following is not a major product directly obtained from the forests?
a) Firewood b) Fodder c) Timber wood and barks d) Medicines
3. Which one of the following is located in West Bengal?
a) Corbett National Park b) Sundarbans National Park
c) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary d) Bandhangarh National Park
4. Which of the following was the first state to pass resolution for Joint Forest Management?
a) Assam b) Punjab c) Orissa d) Madhya Pradesh
5. When was Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented?
a) 1976 b) 1970 c) 1974 d) 1972
6. 'Sariska Tiger Reserve' is located in which one of the following states?
a) Uttar Pradesh b) Rajasthan c) Madhya Pradesh d) Maharashtra
7. What is JFM?
a) Joint Forest Management b) Joint Forest Means.
c) Judicial Forest Management d) Junior Forest Manager
8. Which state of India has the maximum area under permanent forest?
a) Himachal Pradesh b) Punjab c) Madhya Pradesh d) Haryana

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose correct answer out of following choices.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

9. Assertion (A): Conservation of biodiversity is necessary.

Reason (R): Biodiversity hampers life support systems and the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth and breeding of species.

10. Assertion (A): We need to conserve our forests and wildlife.

Reason (R): Rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has been observed.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

- 11. Write down the features of JFM.
- 12. How does indiscriminate deforestation affect the ecosystem?
- 13. Why do we need to conserve our forest and wildlife resources? Explain any three reasons.
- 14. What is a national park? Name any two national parks of India.
- 15. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife?

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

- 16. What are sacred groves? Give some examples of these sacred groves.
- 17. Name three tribes in India which have helped immensely in the conservation of plant and animal life.
- 18. How is biological loss correlated with the loss of cultural diversity?
- 19. Give a brief description about the **Project Tiger**.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

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

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: Sacred Groves - a wealth of diverse and rare species – Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of the temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

- How do sacred groves show the inter - connectivity of spirituality and ecology? (1)
- How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests? (1)
- Why is conservation of wildlife important for all of us? Explain. (2)

23. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential. Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems - water, air and soil. It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. For example, in agriculture, we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity. In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all India list of protected species was also published. 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. Subsequently, central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one - horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles - fresh water crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India. The conservation projects are now focusing on biodiversity rather than on a few of its components. There is

now a more intensive search for different conservation measures. Increasingly, even insects are beginning to find a place in conservation planning. 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. In 1991, for the first time plants were also added to the list, starting with six species.

- a) What is the broader focus of contemporary conservation projects compared to earlier efforts mentioned in the passage? (1)
- b) How did the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 contribute to the conservation of endangered species? (1)
- c) “Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential.” Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife? (2)

Forest and Wildlife Resources (GEO) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =