

**NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography Chapter 2:** The solutions to the exercises in the geography book, Contemporary India II, are provided in NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Geography Chapter 2, Forest and Wildlife Resources. Students typically struggle to figure out the answers to the tasks.

Therefore, we have offered the NCERT Class 10 Geography Solutions to assist students. Solutions are developed specifically with board exam candidates in mind, taking into account the most recent curriculum and exam format. Exam scores will undoubtedly increase for students who study these solutions.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography Chapter 2 Overview**

The following Topics will be covered with the students:

- Flora and Fauna in India
- Different types of species
- Conservation of Forests and wildlife in India
- Project Tiger
- Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources
- Community and Conservation

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography Chapter 2**

### **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 fuelwood collection.**
- (d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.**

**Answer:**

Grazing and fuelwood 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**

**Answer:**

Demarcation of wildlife sanctuaries

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

<b>Animals/Plants</b>	<b>Category of existence</b>
<b>Black Buck</b>	<b>Extinct</b>
<b>Asiatic Elephant</b>	<b>Rare</b>
<b>Andaman wild pig</b>	<b>Endangered</b>
<b>Himalayan Brown Bear</b>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
<b>Pink Head Duck</b>	<b>Endemic</b>

**Answer:**

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<b>Pink Head Duck</b>	<b>Extinct</b>

**3. Match the following.**

<b>Reserved Forests</b>	<b>Other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities</b>
<b>Protected Forests</b>	<b>Forests are regarded as most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources is concerned</b>
<b>Unclassed Forests</b>	<b>Forest lands are protected from any further depletion</b>

**Answer:**

Reserved Forests	Forests are regarded as most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources is concerned
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Unclassed Forests	Other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities

**4. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.**

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

**Answer:**

The range of life forms that exist on Earth is referred to as biodiversity. It is a measurement of genetic, species, and ecosystem variety. Tropical regions are rich in biodiversity. Though they make up only 10% of the planet's surface, tropical regions are home to 90% of all species.

The role that biodiversity plays in human life

1. Agriculture – A variety of plant species meet our food needs.
2. Its contribution to business and industry
3. Leisurely activities
4. Ecological processes

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

**Answer:** Numerous developments in the river valley have had an impact on the wildlife. The animals and flora have been reduced by several illicit mining operations. The woodlands have suffered from too many development initiatives aimed at providing recreational opportunities. The conflict between people and animals has resulted from too many human activities in forested areas due to population growth and a shortage of space.

**5. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.**

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

**Answer:** Chipko Movement:

In addition to successfully opposing deforestation in several locations, the well-known Chipko movement in the Himalayas has demonstrated that community afforestation with native plants may be incredibly effective.

Some cultures have long held holy strands that they have protected from the beginning of time. The mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees are revered by the Mundas and the Santhals of the Chota Nagpur region. During weddings, the tribal people of Odisha and Bihar offer prayers to the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees. Banyan and peepal trees are also revered by a large number of people.

In Rajasthan's Sariska Tiger Reserve, locals have used the Wildlife Protection Act as justification for their opposition to mining. Many times, locals actively oppose government engagement in favor of preserving their habitats. 1,200 hectares of forest in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have been designated as the Bhairodev Dakav "Sonchuri" by the residents of five villages. They have also established their own set of rules and regulations, which prohibit hunting and serve to safeguard wildlife from outside intrusion.

**(ii) Write a note on good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife.**

**Answer:** One effective model for involving local communities in the management and regeneration of degraded forests is the Joint Forest Management (JFM) program in India. Since the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for cooperative forest management in 1988, the initiative has been formally in place.

JFM relies on the establishment of regional (village) organizations that carry out conservation efforts mostly on the forest department's degraded territory. The intermediate benefits that these communities are entitled to include non-timber forest products and a portion of the timber harvested through "successful protection" in exchange.

The dynamics of India's environmental devastation and regeneration make it abundantly evident that local communities everywhere must be involved in some capacity with natural resource management.

However, much work needs to be done before local communities are at the core of the decision-making process. Only those economic or developmental endeavors that prioritise people, the environment, and financial gain should be accepted.

## **Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography Chapter 2**

Students find our NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Contemporary India Chapter 2 to be very helpful. These solutions have been developed by the marking scheme and all CBSE requirements.

To give you the most precise and thorough responses, only the greatest educators are hired. Thus, you now have the answers to a few of the most significant queries raised during the chapter.

