



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - U-LIKE BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

N C E R T Questions

1. What changes can you make in your habits to become more environment-friendly?



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2. What would be the advantages of exploiting resources with short-term aims ?



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3. How would these advantages differ from the advantages of using a long-term perspective in managing our resources ?



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4. Why do you think there should be equitable distribution of resources ? What forces would be working against an equitable distribution of our resources ?



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5. Why should we conserve forests and wildlife?



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6. Suggest some approaches towards the conservation of forests.



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7. Find out about the traditional systems of water harvesting/management in your region.



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8. Compare the above system with the probable system in hilly/mountainous areas or plains or plateau regions .



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9. Find out the source of water in your region/locality . Is water from this source available to all people living in that area ?



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1. What changes would you suggest in your home in order to be environment-friendly ?



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2. Can you suggest some changes in your school which would make it environment-friendly?



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3. We saw in this chapter that there are four main stakeholders when it comes to forests and wildlife. Which among these should have the authority to decide the management of forest produce? Why do you think so ?



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4. How can you as an individual contribute or make a difference to the management of (a)

forests and wildlife, (b) water resources and (c) coal and petroleum ?



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5. What can you as an individual do to reduce your consumption of the various natural resources ?



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6. List five things you have done over the one week to-
conserve our natural resources .



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7. List five things you have done over the one week to-
increase the pressure on our natural
resources .



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8. On the basis of the issues raised in this chapter, what changes would you incorporate in your lifestyle in a move towards a sustainable use of our resources ?



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Case Based Source Based Integrated Questions

1. Since coal and petroleum have been formed from bio-mass, in addition to carbon, these

contain hydrogen, nitrogen and sulphur. When these are burnt, the products are carbon dioxide, water, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of sulphur. When combustion takes place in insufficient air (oxygen), then carbon monoxide is formed instead of carbon dioxide. Of these products, the oxides of sulphur and nitrogen and carbon monoxide are poisonous at high concentrations and carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas. Another way of looking at coal and petroleum is that they are huge reservoirs of carbon and if all of this carbon is converted to carbon dioxide, then the amount

of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is going to increase, leading to intense global warming. Thus, we need to use these resources judiciously.

What is the common source of carbon dioxide, water, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur in the air ?



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of the above mentioned gases, which one is the green house gas and what does it lead to ?



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Suggest alternatives to use of fossil fuels.



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Thus, we need to use these resources judiciously.

What makes carbon monoxide poisonous ?



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5. Watershed management emphasises scientific oil and water conservation in order to increase the biomass production. The aim is to develop primary resources of land and water, to produce secondary resources of plants and animals for use in a manner which

will not cause ecological imbalance.

Watershed management not only increases the production and income of the watershed community, but also mitigates droughts and floods and increases the life of the downstream dam and reservoirs. Various organisations have been working on rejuvenating ancient systems of water harvesting as an alternative to the 'mega-projects' like dams.

What is meant by watershed management ?



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How have communities ensured this indigenously ?



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What are the benefits of rejuvenating ancient water harvesting systems ?



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How are the ancient water harvesting system different from the currently used ones ?



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9. We need to accept that human intervention has been very much a part of the forest landscape. What has to be managed in the nature and what may be the extent of this intervention ? Forest resources ought to be used in a manner that is both environmentally and developmentally sound - in other words, while the environment is preserved, the benefits of the controlled exploitation go to the local people, a process in which decentralised economic growth and ecological conservation go hand in hand. The kind of

economic and social development we want will ultimately determine whether the environment will be conserved or further destroyed. The environment must not be regarded as a pristine collection of plants and animals. It is a vast and complex entity that offers a range of natural resources for our use. We need to use these resources with due caution for our economic and social growth, and to meet our material aspirations.

What is the reason for human intervention in forest landscape ?



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What is the significance of the statement "the environment must not be regarded as a

pristine collection of plants and animals
pristine and... animals".



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11. We need to accept that human intervention has been very much a part of the forest landscape. What has to be managed in the nature and what may be the extent of this intervention ? Forest resources ought to be used in a manner that is both environmentally and developmentally sound - in other words,

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caution for our economic and social growth, and to meet our material aspirations.

Name the pioneer in ensuring preservation of environment, sharing benefits and responsibility for conservation with locals.



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12. We need to accept that human intervention has been very much a part of the forest landscape. What has to be managed in the nature and what may be the extent of this

intervention ? Forest resources ought to be used in a manner that is both environmentally and developmentally sound - in other words, while the environment is preserved, the benefits of the controlled exploitation go to the local people, a process in which decentralised economic growth and ecological conservation go hand in hand. The kind of economic and social development we want will ultimately determine whether the environment will be conserved or further destroyed. The environment must not be regarded as a pristine collection of plants and

animals. It is a vast and complex entity that offers a range of natural resources for our use. We need to use these resources with due caution for our economic and social growth, and to meet our material aspirations.

Give the term for using natural resources with caution for our economic, social and future Active growth.



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13. The Ganga runs its course of over 2500 km from Gangotri in the Himalayas to Ganga Sagar in the Bay of Bengal. It is being turned into a drain by more than a hundred towns and cities in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal that pour their garbage and excreta into it. Largely untreated sewage is dumped into the Ganges every day. In addition, think of the pollution caused by other human activities like bathing, washing of clothes and immersion of ashes or unburnt corpses. And then, industries contribute chemical effluents

to the Ganga's pollution load and the toxicity kills fish in large sections of the river. Namami Gange Programme is an Integrated Conservation Mission approved as a Flagship Programme by the Union Government in June, 2014. It was launched to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution conservation and rejuvenation of River Ganga. The National Mission for Clean Ganga is the implementation wing set up in October, 2016.

What is the reason behind Ganga turning into a drain ?



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Why is garbage and excreta not being degerated by the river microbes ?



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though it was always treated as the holy river

?



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The National Mission for Clean Ganga is the implementation wing set up in October, 2016.

What is the Government's initiative for rejuvenation of River Ganga ?



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17. India today is facing the problem of overuse of resources, contamination of water and soil and lack of methods of processing the waste. The time has come for the world to say good bye to "single-use plastics". Steps must

be undertaken to develop environment-friendly substitutes, effective plastic waste collection and methods of its disposal.

Indore treated 15 lakh metric tonnes of waste in just 3 years, through biomining and bioremediation techniques. Bioremediation involves introducing microbes into a landfill to naturally 'break' it down and biomining involves using trommel machines to sift through the waste to separate the 'soil' and the waste component. The city managed to chip away 15 lakh metric tonnes of waste at a cost of around ₹ 10 crore. A similar experiment

was successfully carried out in Ahmedabad also.

State two methods of effective plastic waste collection in your school.



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Name any two uses of "single-use plastic" in daily life.



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If we discontinue the use of plastic, how can an environment-friendly substitute be provided ?



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cost of around ₹ 10 crore. A similar experiment was successfully carried out in Ahmedabad also.

Do you think microbes will work similarly in landfill sites as they work in the laboratory? Justify your answer.



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Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following is a green house gas ?



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2. Floods can be prevented by



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3. At present consumption rate, the petroleum resources of the world will last for another



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4. Which of the following is the best method from environment point of view ?



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5. The most rapidly dwindling natural resource in the world is



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6. The main cause for abundant coliform bacteria in the river Ganga is



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7. The pH of water sample collected from a river was found to be acidic in the range of 3.5 - 4.5. On the banks of the river were several factories that were discharging effluents into the river. The effluents of which one of the following factories is the most likely cause for lowering the pH of river water ?



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8. The most appropriate definition of a natural resource is that it is a substance commodity that



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9. In our country, there are attempts to increase the height of several existing dams like Tehri and Almati dams across Narmada.

Choose the correct statements among the following that are a consequence of raising the height of dams.

(i) Terrestrial flora and fauna of the area is destroyed completely.

(ii) Dislocation of people and domestic animals living in the area.

(iii) Valuable agricultural land may be permanently lost.

(iv) It will generate permanent employment for people.



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10. The pH range most conducive for life of fresh water plants and animals is



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11. A successful forest conservation strategy should involve



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12. The Three R's that will help to conserve natural resources for long term use are



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13. Which of the following is not a natural resource ?



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14. Given below are a few statements related to biodiversity. Pick those that correctly describe the concept of biodiversity.

(i) Biodiversity refers to the different species of flora and fauna present in an area.

(ii) Biodiversity refers to only the flora of a given area.

(iii) Biodiversity is greater in a forest.

(iv) Biodiversity refers to the total number of individuals of a particular species living in an area.



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15. The important message conveyed by the Chipko Movement is



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16. Among the statements given below select the ones that correctly describe the concept of sustainable development :

(i) Planned growth with minimum damage to the environment.

(ii) Growth irrespective of the extent of damage caused to the environment.

(iii) Stopping all developmental work to conserve the environment.

(iv) Growth that is acceptable to all the stakeholders.



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17. Select the incorrect statement.



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18. In our country vast tracts of forests are cleared and a single species of plant is cultivated. This practice promotes



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19. It is important to make small check dams across the flooded gullies because they

(i) hold water for irrigation. (ii) hold water and prevent soil erosion.

(iii) recharge ground water. (iv) hold water permanently.



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20. Select the wrong statement.



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21. Opposition to the construction of large dams is due to



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22. Arabari forest of Bengal is dominated by



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23. Select the eco-friendly activity among the following:



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24. Ground water will not be depleted due to



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25. Pick the right combination of terms which has no fossil fuel.



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26. Khadins, Bundhis, Ahars and Kattas are ancient structures that are examples for



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27. The Ganga runs its course from



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28. We need to use our resources carefully because



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29. Select the incorrect statement :

(i) People should not interfere in other's

affairs and hence should commute alone.

(ii) If, while driving someone is not giving you way, you should honk to make him aware.

(iii) Diwali is one of our main festivals and we should celebrate it with grandeur by bursting lot of crackers.

(iv) We should celebrate Diwali as community festival so as to decrease the burden on mother Earth.



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30. To keep air pollution in control, we should

(i) plant more trees. (ii) use CNG in vehicles.

(iii) use plastic bottles. (iv) construct more buildings.



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31. It is important to make small check dams across the flooded gullies because they

(i) hold water for irrigation. (ii) hold water and prevent soil erosion.

(iii) recharge ground water. (iv) hold water permanently.



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32. Choose the correct option:

Amongst the following, which activities do not harm the environment ?

(i) Playing in the garden using fuel based item.

(ii) Leaving the air conditioner on even when no one is in the room.

(iii) Using the left over mint stems and

planting them in an old kitchen bowl.

(iv) Leaving the gas on to keep the water warm rather than keeping it covered to maintain the temperature.



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33. Which one of the following stakeholders of forests causes the maximum damage to forest ?



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34. It was found that water from a river was contaminated with Coliform bacteria. Which one of the following pollutant might have got mixed with the water?



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True Or False

1. Multi-cross Ganga Action Plan came about in 1998.



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2. Forests are hotspots of biodiversity.

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3. The concept of sustainable development encourages forms of growth that meet current basic human needs.

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4. The stakeholders in forests resource are people living in and around forests and the Lawyers.



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5. Vast tracts of forests have been converted to monocultures of pine, teak and eucalyptus by the British Government before independence and Indian Government after independence.





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6. Conservation of forest and wildlife has been a professional tenet for 'Bishnoi' community of Rajasthan.



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7. Water is a basic necessity for only aquatic life.



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8. Indira Gandhi Canal has brought greenery to considerable parts of Madhya Pradesh.



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9. Due to growing population, our energy demands have increased which are generally met by wind energy.



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1. Conservation of _____ forest of West Bengal is a good example of conservation by people's participation.



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2. Economic development is linked to _____ conservation.



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3. Sustainable management also ensures _____ distribution of resources to all.



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4. A loss of biodiversity also ensures _____ distribution of resources to all .



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5. The _____ was the result of a grassroots level effort to end the alienation of people

from their forests.



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6. _____ management emphasises scientific soil and water conservation in order to increase the biomass production.



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7. When combustion of coal takes place in _____ air, more of carbon monoxide is formed

instead of carbon dioxide.



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8. _____ spreads out to recharge wells and provides moisture for vegetation over a wide area.



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Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A) : Vast tracts of forests have been cleared and converted to monocultures.

Reason (R) : These monocultures are important source of revenue for the Forest Department.



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2. Assertion (A) : Destruction of forests affect not just the availability of forest products, but also quality of soil and sources of water.

Reason (R) : Local people do not allow anybody else but themselves to collect the forest produce.



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3. Assertion (A) : Availability of water resource when managed by local people ensures basic minimum requirement for both agriculture and daily needs, throughout the year.

Reason (R) : Take over by Government system

lead to loss of control over local water resource by local people.



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. How does mining cause pollution ?



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2. Why management of natural resources should ensure equitable distribution of resources ?



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3. List any two measures that you suggest for better management of water resources.



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4. "Sun is the ultimate source of energy for fossil fuels", justify this statement.



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5. Define the term 'conservation of environment'.



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6. Why is it necessary to conserve our environment ?



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7. Name any two wastes that can be recycled and reused.



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8. What is biodiversity ?



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9. What is Narmada Bachao Andolan ?



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10. Why is reuse of material better than recycling in saving the environment ?



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11. What is the significance of biodiversity ?



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12. What are the causes of over-exploitation of natural resources ?



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13. What is the measure of biodiversity of an area ?



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14. What is the name given to main programme for the replenishment of forests ?



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15. What is Amrita Devi Bishnoi National Award ?



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16. The industries in an area used up the tubewell water excessively. It was found that most of the trees in that area dried up. What could be the cause for this?



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17. What is water harvesting ?



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18. Explain one main advantage associated with water harvesting at the community level.



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19. Management of forest and wildlife resources is a very challenging task. Why? Give any two reasons.



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20. Give an example to show that prejudice against the traditional use of forests has no basis.



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21. Suggest any two ways to strike a balance between environment and development.



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22. What is sustainable development ?

Suggest any one method to achieve it.



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23. How kulhs system of irrigation evolved in

Himachal Pradesh ?



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24. Construction of a dam on a river often results in the reduction of fish catch. Why is it so ?



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25. Many organisations are working on rejuvenating ancient system of water harvesting. Give examples of any two.



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26. What is watershed management ?



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Short Answer Questions

1. List three reasons to justify the need to manage the available resources carefully.



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2. How are different stakeholders dependent on forests ? Mention any four of them.



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3. List any four suggestions you would recommend to your friends to make them more environment-friendly.



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4. List any four changes you would like to incorporate in your life style in a move towards a sustainable use of available resources in our country.



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5. Why should we conserve forests ? Suggest any two ways to conserve forests.



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6. List any four practices which would help in protecting our environment.



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7. Why is conservation of wildlife considered important for us? Give any two reasons.



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8. Give two advantages of water stored in ground.



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9. Students were asked to conduct a survey and prepare a report on the number of tigers in Rajasthan. They were surprised to see that very less number of tigers are there.

What caused this sharp decrease in number of tigers ?





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10. Students were asked to conduct a survey and prepare a report on the number of tigers in Rajasthan. They were surprised to see that very less number of tigers are there.

How is the small number of surviving tigers a cause of worry from the genetics point of view ?



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11. Students were asked to conduct a survey and prepare a report on the number of tigers in Rajasthan. They were surprised to see that very less number of tigers are there.

As a student, what measures can you take to create awareness among people ?



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12. Suggest three ways to maintain a balance between environment and development.





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13. What measures have been taken for the conservation of wildlife ? State any three measures.



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14. Industrialisation is one main cause of deterioration of environment. Discuss.



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15. Given below is the diagram of traditional water harvesting system - an ideal setting of the khadin system . Indicate the meaning of (A) , (B) and (C) .



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16. How is ozone both beneficial and damaging ? How can we prevent the damaging effect of ozone?



17. While teaching the chapter "Our Environment" the teacher stressed upon the harmful effects of burning of fossil fuels, plastic, paper etc. The students noticed the extensive use of plastic and polythene in daily life, which can be avoided and the surroundings can be kept clean. They decided to make their school "plastic and polythene" free and motivated each other for its minimum use.

Why should the use of polythene and plastic be reduced in daily life?



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to make their school "plastic and polythene" free and motivated each other for its minimum use.

In what ways the students would have avoided the use of plastic and polythene in their school?



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19. While teaching the chapter "Our Environment" the teacher stressed upon the harmful effects of burning of fossil fuels,

plastic, paper etc. The students noticed the extensive use of plastic and polythene in daily life, which can be avoided and the surroundings can be kept clean. They decided to make their school "plastic and polythene" free and motivated each other for its minimum use.

How the students would have motivated each other for the success of their decision ?



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20. What is "Sustainable Management of Natural Resources " ? Why is it necessary ?
Which one out of reuse and recycle , would you practise in your daily life and why ?



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Long Answer Questions

1. We are all familiar with the "Chipko Movement" which originated in the early 1970s

in a remote village of Garhwal high up in Himalayas. This was a result of dispute between the local villagers and a greedy contractor who had been allowed to fell the trees in a forest close to the village. When contractor's workers appeared in the forest to cut the trees, the men folk were not present, so the women folk took the lead in the movement of preventing the contractor from felling the tree. They hugged the trees and forced the contractor to withdraw.

Why were the villagers against felling of trees

?



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2. We are all familiar with the "Chipko Movement" which originated in the early 1970s in a remote village of Garhwal high up in Himalayas. This was a result of dispute between the local villagers and a greedy contractor who had been allowed to fell the trees in a forest close to the village. When contractor's workers appeared in the forest to cut the trees, the men folk were not present, so the women folk took the lead in the

movement of preventing the contractor from felling the tree. They hugged the trees and forced the contractor to withdraw.

How do forests maintain ecological balance in nature ?



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3. We are all familiar with the "Chipko Movement" which originated in the early 1970s in a remote village of Garhwal high up in Himalayas. This was a result of dispute

between the local villagers and a greedy contractor who had been allowed to fell the trees in a forest close to the village. When contractor's workers appeared in the forest to cut the trees, the men folk were not present, so the women folk took the lead in the movement of preventing the contractor from felling the tree. They hugged the trees and forced the contractor to withdraw.

List two values exhibited by the "Chipko Movement".



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4. What is sustainable development? Why is it necessary ?



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5. What is water harvesting ? List its four benefits.



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6. In the context of conservation of natural resources, explain the terms refuse, reduce, recycle, repurpose and reuse.



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7. Why is conservation of water necessary ?
State any four reasons.



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