

6

MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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6.4 Forest and Wild Life

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6.1 INTRODUCTION

Factors on earth that support human life and culture are called 'Natural Resources'. Air, water soil vegetation, wild and domestic animals etc. are examples of natural resources.

Natural resources are of two types :-

Renewable resource and non-renewable resource.

Renewable resources or Inexhaustible resource are those which can be refilled again when once used i.e. which can never run out. Example wind power and solar power while non-renewable or exhaustible resources are those which once used will never get refilled example fossil fuel, mineral etc. Awareness about the problems caused by unthinkingly exploiting natural resources has been a fairly recent phenomenon these days. In order to save the natural resources one must follow the reduce, recycle and reuse. Management of resources is required for a long term perspective so that these will last for generations to come, to ensure equitable distribution of resources and to save the environment from the damages that are caused while these resources either extracted or used.

Question based on basic knowledge required to understand this chapter

1. Role of three R's in managing resources & conserving environment are:

(A) Reduce	(B) Recycle
(C) Reuse	(D) All the above
2. Resources which are limited in the nature and cannot be refilled again are called:

(A) Renewable resources
(B) Non-renewable resources
(C) Inexhaustible resources
(D) None of the above
3. Which one of the following is not an ecofriendly decision:

(A) Resuing rather than recycling
(B) Going on individual vehicle rather than bus
(C) Do not waste food
(D) Plant more & more trees
4. "Chipko Andolan" was originated in which village of the following:

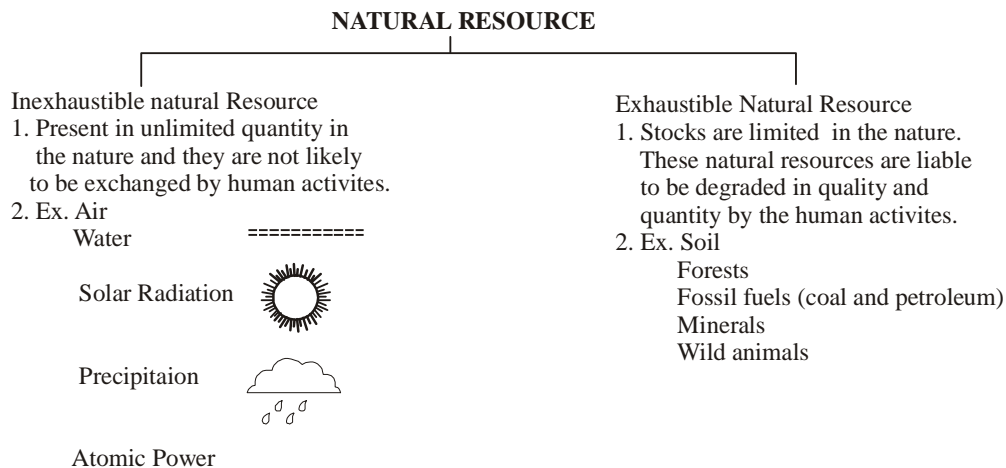
(A) Reni	(B) Rani
(C) Rohini	(D) Renae

5. Highest rainfall is received in which place in India:
 (A) Cherrapunji (B) Mawsynram
 (C) Shillong (D) Mysore
6. The mass of living matter in a population of particular organism in a particular area is called:
 (A) Biomass (B) Bio amount (C) Living mass (D) Organic mass
7. A major law protecting endangered species globally is:
 (A) CITES (B) CITES (C) PETA (D) None of the above
8. Coal & petroleum are fossil fuels having:
 (A) C, S, K, Mg (B) Au, Hg, Zn, K (C) N, S, Hg, K (D) C, H, N, S
9. Amrita Devi Bishnoi sacrificed her life for protection of:
 (A) Khajuri tree (B) Eucalyptus tree (C) Khejri tree (D) Mango tree

6.2 NATURAL RESOURCES

The basic needs of human life are fulfilled by material available in nature. These materials are air, water, soil, minerals, coal, petroleum, animals and plants. These stocks of nature which are useful to mankind are called Natural Resources.

Types of Natural Resource



Try yourself

1. Stocks of nature which are useful to mankind are called:
 (A) Artificial resource (B) Power resource
 (C) Natural resource (D) Underground resource
2. Inexhaustible natural resources are those:
 (A) Which are limited in the nature (B) Which once used cannot be refilled
 (C) Present in unlimited quantity (D) None of the above
3. Soil, forests, fossil fuels, minerals etc. are examples of:
 (A) Natural resources (B) Renewable resources
 (C) Non-Renewable resources (D) Inexhaustible resources
4. Renewable resource of energy is:
 (A) Petroleum (B) Coal (C) Nuclear fuel (D) Trees

6.3 NEED TO MANAGE OUR RESOURCES?

Resources are limited & population increasing

– Non-judicious (or over exploitation) use of resources causes environmental imbalances & degradation of natural environment.

– For ex. when roads & railway, cities & big towns are made.

– When Hotel industries & big dams are made Mining causes pollution.

Sustainable development is required.

– means development which meets the needs of the present generation as well as of the future generations.

Three ways of sustainable development

(a) **Preservation** – None use

For Example:- National parks is set aside & protected in its natural state.

(b) **Conservation** – to minimize the use of natural resources.

For example:- Recycling and reuse.

(c) **Restoration** – returning a degraded resources to its original state.

Role of three R's in managing resources & conserving environment:-

(a) **Reduce** – Use less (switch off unnecessary light & fans)

(b) **Recycle** – Using the same resources again & again best in a modified form (Energy used in recyclenes).

Example:- plastic.

(c) **Reuse** – Using the same resource again in the same form (No energy is used)

Exaple:- Pepsi & Cola refilling bottle.

Environment friendly decisions & its effect

– going on a bus rather than individual vehicle.

– Reusing rather than recycling

– Do not waste food.

Economic development is linked to environment conservation

– If environment is conserved then plenty amount of resources are always available. This improves economy of a nation.

– Immediate

– Long term

– Long ranging

Equitable distribution of resources:

It ensures that all & not just a handful of rich and powerful people, benefit from the development of these resources.

Try yourself

5. Development which meets the needs of the present generations as well as of the future generation are called:

(A) Economical development

(B) Biological development

(C) Industrial development

(D) Sustainable development

6. Ways of sustainable development are:

(A) Preservation

(B) Restoration

(C) Conservation

(D) All the above

7. Use of durable item rather than disposable items whenever possible is an example of:
 (A) Recycle (B) Reuse
 (C) Reduce (D) None of the above
8. Using the same resources again and again best in a modified form is called:
 (A) Reduce (B) Recycling (C) Restoration (D) Reuse

6.4 FOREST AND WILD LIFE

Biodiversity species richness: All the plant, animal, microorganism together contribute biodiversity.

Hotspots– Area rich in biodiversity

- Forest are biodiversity hot spots.
- Loss of biodiversity lead to a loss of ecological stability.

AIM OF CONSERVATION:

- (i) to ensure the preservation of a quality environment
- (ii) to ensure a continuous yield of useful plants & animal by maintaining biodiversity.

STAKE HOLDERS

It the case of forest & wild life –

Stake holders are -

- (1) the people living in or around forest. (They need for hut & firewood, small timber & thatch, bamboo baskets, wood for agricultural implement fishing & hunting.)
- (2) the forest department of the government.
- (3) the factory owners (industrialists) who use various forest products (Ex.- bidis factory using tendu leave)
- (4) The nature enthusiasts who want to conserve nature. Ex.- Bishnoi community in Rajasthan, for whom conservation of forest & wildlife has been religious tenet.

FOREST

From local people →	Britisher →	Government (Forest department)
Judicious use	over exploitation	Ignored local knowledge & local need
replenishment		Emphasised on monoculture of pine teek and encalyptus
		to make monoculture happen, they cleared agricultural land
		thus biodiversity was destroyed

Why monoculture?

Ans: Since it is an important source of resource for the forest development.

Industries based on forest produce

Amrita Devi Bishnoi National award – for wild life conservation.

Amrita Devi Bishnoi (1731) sacrificed her life along with 363 other for protection of ‘khejri’ tree in khejrli village near Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

Effect of prejudice against the traditional use of forest areas:

Traditional use (Before National park was for used) → alpine meadows of great Himalayan Natural Park were grazed by sheep in summer.

(After National park was formed) → Grazing was stopped

– Grasses first grows very tall & then falls over preventing fresh growth.

Try yourself

9. Variety of all forms of life, from genes to species, through to the broad scale of ecosystem is called:
 (A) Biological magnitude (B) Biology
 (C) Biodiversity (D) None of the above
10. Himalaya hotspot is home to:
 (A) Highest mountains (B) Lions
 (C) Rivers (D) Glaciers
11. Stake holders are:
 (A) People living in or around forest.
 (B) The forest department of government
 (C) The nature enthusiasts who want to conserve nature
 (D) All the above
12. Amrita Devi Bishnoi who sacrificed her life to protect khejri tree, is an example of:
 (A) Stake holder (B) Share holder (C) Tree holder (D) None of the above
13. Amrita Devi Bishnoi sacrificed her life with 363 others for protection of khejri tree in which village:
 (A) Kholji village (B) Khayali village (C) Khejrli village (D) Kotputali village
14. Important resource of the forest development is:
 (A) Biculture (B) Plant culture (C) Mono culture (D) Callus culture

6.5 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

It includes the fulfilment of goal of all the stake holders with regard to the management of the forest

CHIPKO ANDOLAN: The 'Chipko Movement' (Hug the Tree Movement) was a movement of the local people to resist the deforestation attempt on the hill slopes. The movement originated from an incident in a village **Reni in Garhwal** (1970's). People like Chandi Prasad Bhatt & Sunderlal Bahuguna have been responsible for carrying this movement forward over the years.

An Example of people's participation in the management of Forests:-

Active and willing participation of local community of the sal forests of Arabari forest range of Midnapore district underwent a remarkable recovery. For peoples active participation & protection, they were given 25% of the final harvest, & allowed fuel wood & fodder collection on payment of a nominal fee.

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species)

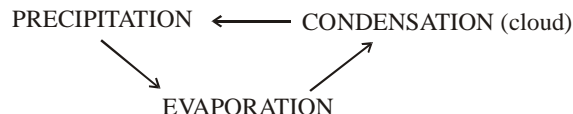
– A major law protecting endangered species globally.

Try yourself

15. Which of the following can be principle for sustainable management:
 (A) To respect every organism and protect them.
 (B) To conserve biodiversity and vitality of earth
 (C) To raise the standards of living man.
 (D) All of the above
16. Chipko Andolan took place in the year:
 (A) 1960 (B) 1970 (C) 1980 (D) 1990
17. Who was responsible for carrying chipko andolan forward over the years:
 (A) Chandi Prasad Bhatt (B) Sunderlal Bahuguna
 (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of the above
18. Which of the following is the law protecting endangered species globally:
 (A) Cites (B) City (C) Town (D) Village

6.6 WATER FOR ALL

Water Cycle



Earth – Watery planet (75% of water)

Heaviest rainfall– Mawsynrem (near cherrapunji)

Least rainfall – Western Rajasthan.

Region of water scarcity are closely correlated to the regions of acute poverty.

– It is not necessary that the places having heavy rainfall will have plenty amount of under ground water.

– Reason behind unavailability of under ground water are

- (i) loss of vegetation cover
- (ii) diversion of water for high water demanding crops &
- (iii) Pollution from industrial effluents & urban wastes.

Depletion of water resource over time:-

Before Britishers – local interventions managed by local people balancing demand & supply.

British period and Government – Large scale projects-like large dams & canals were made. These project neglected local irrigation methods and control of local people over water sources.

DAMS

Purpose of building dams

- (i) Electricity
- (ii) Irrigation through out the year
Ex.:- Indira Gandhi Canal.
- (iii) to distribute water to large distances by building canal systems.

Mismanagement of water:-

- (i) No equitable distribution of water
ex.:- intensive cropping like sugar canal & rice if are grown near dam. than people down stream do not get any water.
- (ii) If height of the dam are increased (as in the case of Tehri Dam on the river Ganga, Narmada Bachao Andolan). following problem arises :-
 - (a) **Social problems** :- displaced present & tribals without adequate compensation and rehabilitation.
 - (b) **Economic problems** :- Public money is swallowed.
 - (c) **Environment problems** :- deforestation & loss of biodiversity

Try yourself

19. Water cycle include:

(A) Precipitation	(B) Condensation	(C) Evaporation	(D) All the above
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20. The percentage of water on earth is:

(A) 80%	(B) 90%	(C) 50%	(D) 75%
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21. Which part of Rajasthan get the least rainfall:

(A) Northern	(B) Southern	(C) Eastern	(D) Western
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22. Reason which lead to unavailability of water are:

(A) Loss of vegetation cover

- (B) Deversion of water for high water demanding crop.
 (C) Pollution from industrial effluents & urban waste.
 (D) All the above
23. The local system of canal irrigation in Himachal Pradesh is called:
 (A) Kulhs (B) HPCI (C) Lokulhs (D) IFHP
24. Indra Gandhi canal has brought greenery to considerable area of:
 (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Uttar Pradesh (C) Rajasthan (D) Gujrat
25. On which river Tehri Dam is built on:
 (A) Yamuna (B) Narmada (C) Chambal (D) Ganga
26. Which dam is built on river Narmada:
 (A) Bhakra Nagal dam (B) Sardar Sarovar dam
 (C) Jawahar Sagar dam (D) Tehri dam
27. Advantage of building a dam is:
 (A) Electricity (B) River breadth increases
 (C) Irrigation throughout the year (D) Both (A) & (C)
28. What environmental problem occurs when a dam is build:
 (A) Deforestation (B) Loss of biodiversity
 (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of the above

6.7 WATER HARVESTING

It is the process of collecting rainwater & storing it for direct use or recharging it into the ground for indirect use.

- Watershed management
- Biomass :- The mass of living matter in a population of particular organisms in a particular area.
- Primary resources
- Secondary resources

Significance of watershed management:-

- (a) Increases the production & income of the watershed community
- (b) Mitigate drought & flood
- (c) Maintain water in Dam & reservoir

Indigenous water saving methods:

- (1) Pits and lakes
- (2) built small earthen dams
- (3) dykes
- (4) sand & lime stone resources
- (5) Rooftop water - collecting units

Ancient water harvesting structure

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Bundhis in M.P. & U.P. | 2. Khadins Tanks & Nadi in Rajasthan |
| 3. Bandhars & Tals in Maharashtra | 4. Kulhs in H.P. |
| 5. Surangams in Kerala | 6. Kattas in Karnataka |
| 7. Ahars & Pynes in Bihar. | |

Significance of water harvesting structure:-

Its main purpose is not to hold surface water but to recharge the ground water.

Advantages of ground water:

- (i) It does not evaporate, but spreads out to recharge wells & provide moisture for vegetation over a wide area.
- (ii) Under ground water do not provide breeding grounds for mosquito.
- (iii) It is protected from contamination.

Try yourself

29. The process of collecting rain water and storage it for direct use or recharging it into the ground for indirect use is called:
 (A) Water culture (B) Water collection (C) Water harvesting (D) None of the above
30. Managment that emphasises scientific soil and water conservation in order to increase the bio mass production is called:
 (A) Scientific managment (B) Water managment
 (C) Watershed management (D) None of the above
31. The mass of living matter is a population of particular organism in a particular area is called:
 (A) Biopopulation (B) Biofuel (C) Biomass (D) None of the above
32. Pits and lakes, builted small eastern dam are example water saving method which is called:
 (A) Sedimentary (B) In digenous (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of the above
33. Khadins tanks and Nadi are the ancient harvesting structure of:
 (A) M.P. (B) H.P. (C) Rajasthan (D) Kerala
34. Which of the following ancient harvesitng system found in Karnataka:
 (A) Kulhs (B) Surangams (C) Bandhars (D) Kattas
35. The main purpose of water harvesting structure is:
 (A) To hold surface water (B) To recharge ground water
 (C) To prevent soil erosion (D) None of the above

6.8 COAL & PETROLEUM

Fossil fuel:- Fuel formed by degradation of bio-mass millions of years ago.

Exhaustible resources**Inexhaustible resources-**

- With the present rate of usage, our known petroleum resources will last for about 40 years & coal - 200 years.
- Coal & petroleum are fossil fuels having C, H, N, S more.
- Combustion product of fossil fuels = CO₂, H₂O, oxides of nitrogen & oxides of sulphur.
- Combustion of fossil fuel $\xrightarrow[\text{O}_2]{\text{less}}$ CO
- Combustion of fossil fuel $\xrightarrow[\text{O}_2]{\text{enough}}$ CO₂
- Oxide of sulphur & Nitrogen and CO₂ are poisonous (at high conc.)
- CO₂ is a green house gas
- Conservation of fossil fuel depends upon efficiency of our machines.

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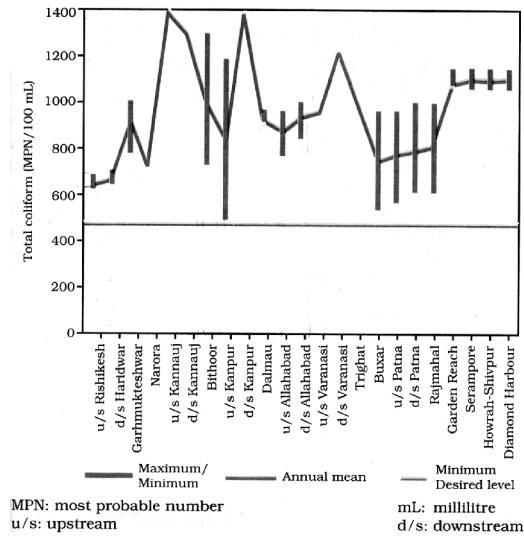
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EXERCISE-I

1. What do you understand by natural resources. Give example.
2. How can natural resources used again & again. Explain with ex.
3. How are natural resources misused & polluted. Give example.
4. Why are environmental problem global - level problems.
5. How is environmental protection acheived.
6. Give an example to justify that - "awareness about the problems caused by unthinkingly exploiting our resources has been a fairly recent phenomenon in our society.
7. According to fig.



Total E.Coli count levels in the Ganga (1993-1994)

- (a) What is the max /min. number of E. coli in Between bithor & Kanpur.
 - (b) What is the minimum desired level of E.coli. Which place in its annual mean is more near to this level.
 - (c) Why are we so worried about coliform bacteria in Ganga water.
 - (d) Where could we find a heavy difference in total coliform in upstream & down stream.
8. Name few measurable factors which are used to quantify pollution in water.
 9. What are three R's? Explain with ex.
 10. Give two example each of immediate, long term & long ranging effect of our decision on our environment.
 11. What is sustainable development?
 12. How is economic development linked to environmental conservation.
 13. How is reusing thing better than recycling.
 14. How making of roads & buildings utilizes our resources.
 15. What is the main cause of increase of human population. What are its consequences.
 16. How do exploitation of natural resource damage environments. Explain with example.
 17. What is Biodiversity?
 18. Define a hot spot?
 19. Why environmentalist give emphasis on conserving biodiversity?

20. What is wrong management practices employed by forest department in independent India.
21. How can you prove that prejudice against the traditional use of forest areas has no basis.
22. What are various practices that damage a forest.
23. What was the root cause of 'Chipko Andolan'.
24. How come people indulged in 'Chipko andolan' were used to make sure replenishment of forest?
25. What are two other things that are affected by distruction of forest other than availability for our product?
26. Why traditional methods of surveillance and policing of natural resource conservation not good?
27. Despite nature's monsoon bounty, what is the reason behind unavailability of underground water?
28. How do large scale projects - like dams & canal adversely affect environment?
29. Does selection of crop disbalances an important natural resources. Explain.
30. Which movement is related with raising the height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the river Narmada. What are the problem related with it.
31. What are various indigenoues water saving methods?
32. Name various water harvesting techniques in India & places where they are found.
33. What are various importance of ground water. How is it replenished. Give one example.
34. How are fossil fuel formed and why are they exhaustible.
35. What happens –
 - (i) If fossil fuel burn in sufficient air
 - (ii) If fossil fuel burn in insufficient air
36. Comment upon various stake holders of forest & wildlife.

EXERCISE-II

1. Define sustainable development
 2. Define conservation
 3. Where do we find diversity of living organism on earth?
 4. Out line the aim of water harvesting.
 5. How do we find contamination of water?
 6. Name two fossil fuels.
 7. What are the advantages of managing the resources on a long - term perspective?
 8. Why should there be equitable distribution of resources?
 9. What are the main aims of conservation?
 10. How is conservation diffirent from preservation.
-
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EXERCISE-III

1. Ever increasing human population, urbanization & industrialization have led to—
(A) over exploitation (B) under exploitation (C) monetary exploitation (D) All
2. Petroleum is a complex mixture of compounds of —
(A) Hydrogen & carbon (B) Lead & Zinc
(C) Chloride & Flouride (D) Sodium & Chloride
3. The word forest has been derived from a Latin word —
(A) Foris (B) Floris (C) Forestry (D) Flora & Fauna
4. Rains in India are largely due to
(A) Monsoon (B) Day & night change (C) Humidity differences (D) all
5. Which among them is not a water harvesting method.
(A) Kulhs (B) Ahars (C) Khadins (D) Sigris
6. Which among them is a local system of canal irrigation in Himachal Pradesh.
(A) Kulhs (B) Ahars (C) Khadins (D) Sigris
7. Rain water harvesting not only increases water availability but also checks the declining —
(A) Soil erosion (B) Water table (C) Deforestation (D) Extinct species
8. Tribal women of which village started 'Chipko movement'?
(A) Reni in Garhwal (B) Dehradun
(C) Rajasthan (D) West Bengal
9. Which among them is the National Award for wildlife conservation —
(A) Savitri devi (B) Amrita devi (C) Amrita Rao (D) A.K. Banerjee
10. What was grass root cause of 'Chipko Andolan'
(A) Industrialization (B) effort to end the alienation of people from their forests
(C) Deforestation (D) All
11. Which group of bacteria found in human intestines is also present in Ganga water —
(A) Bacillus (B) Vibrio (C) Coliform (D) Coccus
12. Which term denote following — using the same resource again in the same form
(A) Reduce (B) Recycle (C) Reuse (D) Preserve
13. Which among the three R's describe following activity best- "Switch off unnecessary light & fans".
(A) Reduce (B) Recycle (C) Reuse (D) All
14. Which among the following is long term environment friendly decision — "STOP" -
(A) Cutting of trees (B) Pollution (C) Killing tigers (D) None
15. One of them is not a stake holder —
(A) Forest department (B) Bidis factory owner
(C) Bishnoi community (D) NASA
16. End product of incomplete combustion of fossil fuel is —
(A) CO (B) CO₂ (C) SO₂ (D) H₂O
17. Pollution can be measure by
(A) p.p.m. (B) Molarity (C) pH (D) All

18. Extinction of a rare tribal species due to natural disaster like tsunami is loss of –
(A) Society (B) Individual (C) Population (D) Biodiversity
19. Which is the social problem associated with big dams –
(A) Public money is wasted (B) displacement of million of tribals
(C) People meeting place is disturbed (D) deforestation & loss of biodiversity
20. Water quality criteria for Designated best use in India for drinking purpose –
(A) Total coliform 50 or less than in 100 ml (B) Total coliform 500 or less than in 100 ml
(C) Total coliform 5 or less than in 100 ml (D) Not considered

EXERCISE-IV

SECTION-A

● **Fill in the blanks**

- _____ means development which meets the needs of the present generation as well as of the future generation.
- Recycling and reuse is an example of _____
- _____ important source of resource for the forest development.
- Amrita Devi Bishnoi National award is for _____
- Another name for Chipko movement is _____
- CITES is _____
- The main purpose of water harvesting structure is not to hold the surface water but to _____
- Combustion of fossil fuel in presence of less oxygen leads to formation of _____
- Conservation of fossil fuel depends upon _____
- Oxides of _____ & _____ are poisonous at high concentration.

SECTION-B

● **Multiple choice question with one correct answers**

- Which is preserved in National Park
(A) Flora (B) Fauna (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
- Decrease in species diversity in tropical countries is mainly due to:
(A) Urbanisation (B) Pollution (C) Deforestation (D) Soil erosion
- Wild life conservation means the protection & preservation of:
(A) Ferocious wild animal only
(B) Wild plant only
(C) Non-cultivated plant & non-domesticated animal
(D) All the above living in natural habitat
- Which of the following animal has become extinct in India:
(A) Wolf (B) Rhinoceros (C) Hippopotamus (D) Cheetah
- Domestic cooking gas is filled with:
(A) Alcohol (B) Diesel oil
(C) Liquid petroleum gas (D) Coal gas

SECTION-C

- **Multiple choice question with one or more than one correct answers**
1. Resource which can never run out are called:

(A) Renewable resources	(B) Inexhaustible resources
(C) Non-Renewable resources	(D) Exhaustible resources
 2. Role of 'R' in managing resources is:

(A) Reduce	(B) Recycle	(C) Reuse	(D) Reproduce
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 3. Which of the following are non-renewable resource:

(A) Forest	(B) Water	(C) Wind	(D) Coal
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 4. Ancient water harvesting structure of Bihar are:

(A) Aharas	(B) Pynes	(C) Kattus	(D) Kulhs
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SECTION-D

- **Assertion & Reason**

Instructions: In the following questions an Assertion (A) is given followed by a Reason (R). Mark your responses from the following options.

- (A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of 'Assertion'
- (B) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of 'Assertion'
- (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (D) Assertion is false but Reason is true

1. **Assertion:** Regions in Gangetic plains are very fertile.
Reason: It has mainly alluvial soil.
2. **Assertion:** Every biological system resist a change and wants to remain in state of equilibrium.
Reason: Climax communities of an ecosystem are produced after several changes it has gone through succession.
3. **Assertion:** Conservation of biological diversity under natural condition is in situ conservation.
Reason: Increase of Manipur deer from 17 animals to 150 in Calcutta and Delhi zone is one of an example of these.

SECTION-E

- **Match the following (one to one)**

Column-I and **column-II** contains **four** entries each. Entries of column-I are to be matched with some entries of column-II. Only One entries of column-I may have the matching with the same entries of column-II and one entry of column-II Only one matching with entries of column-I

1. Column I

- (A) Kulhs
(B) Kattas
(C) Tals
(D) Kadin

Column II

- (P) Karnataka
(Q) Maharashtra
(R) Rajasthan
(S) Himachal Pradesh

2. Column I

- (A) Environment problem
(B) Economic problem
(C) Social problem
(D) Health problem

Column II

- (P) Public money swallowed
(Q) Deforestation & loss of biodiversity
(R) Dispeaced present & tribal
(S) Malnutrition and Obesity

SECTION-F

- Comprehension**

Biodiversity is the variety of life: the different plants, animals and micro organism, their genes and the ecosystem of which they are a part biodiversity is often defined as the variety of all forms of life, from gene to species, through to the broad scale of ecosystems.

Extinction is the gravest aspect of the biodiversity crisis : it is irrevsible.

British ecologist Norman Myres defined the biodiversity hotspot concept in 1988 to address the dilemma that conservationists face.

- Name some extinct organisms.
- Name some hot spots of the world.
- Extinction is irreversible. Explain
- Who introduce the concept of hotspot and when?

Answers

Knowledge base questions

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (B) | 3. (B) | 4. (A) | 5. (B) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (A) | 8. (D) | 9. (C) | |

Try Yourself

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) | 4. (B) | 5. (D) |
| 6. (D) | 7. (C) | 8. (B) | 9. (C) | 10. (A) |
| 11. (D) | 12. (A) | 13. (C) | 14. (C) | 15. (D) |
| 16. (B) | 17. (C) | 18. (A) | 19. (D) | 20. (D) |
| 21. (D) | 22. (D) | 23. (A) | 24. (C) | 25. (D) |
| 26. (B) | 27. (D) | 28. (C) | 29. (C) | 30. (C) |
| 31. (C) | 32. (B) | 33. (C) | 34. (D) | 35. (B) |
| 36. (B) | 37. (A) | 38. (B) | 39. (C) | 40. (D) |

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Exercise-III

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (A) | 3. (A) | 4. (A) | 5. (D) |
| 6. (A) | 7. (B) | 8. (A) | 9. (B) | 10. (B) |
| 11. (C) | 12. (C) | 13. (A) | 14. (C) | 15. (D) |
| 16. (A) | 17. (D) | 18. (D) | 19. (B) | 20. (B) |

Exercise-IV

1. Sustainable development
3. Monoculture
5. Hug the tree movement
7. Recharge the ground water
9. Efficiency of our machines

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) |
|--------|--------|

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. (A, B) | 2. (A, B, C) |
|-----------|--------------|

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (B) |
|--------|--------|

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1. (A)-(S), (B)-(P), (C)-(Q), (D)-(R) |
|---------------------------------------|

Section-A

2. Conservation
4. Wild life conservation
6. Convention on international trade in endangered species
8. CO₂
10. sulphur & Nitrogen

Section-B

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 3. (D) | 4. (D) | 5. (C) |
|--------|--------|--------|

Section-C

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 3. (A, B, C) | 4. (A, B) |
|--------------|-----------|

Section-D

- | |
|--------|
| 3. (C) |
|--------|

Section-E

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 2. (A)-(Q), (B)-(P), (C)-(R), (D)-(S) |
|---------------------------------------|