

# Forest and Wildlife Resources

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## Case Study Based Questions

### Source 1

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

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.

**Q1. In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection Act) as implemented?**

- a. 1970
- b. 1971
- c. 1972
- d. 1974

**Q2. In what way could the wildlife protection programme protect the population of endangered species?**

- a. Banning hunting.
- b. Giving legal protection to their habitats.
- c. Restricting trade in wildlife.
- d. All of the above.

**Q3. Which of the following animals have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade?**



- a. Indian elephant
- b. Black buck (chinkara)
- c. Great Indian bustard
- d. All of these

**Q4. What is the term used for the plant and animal species which are in danger of getting extinct?**

- a. Extinct species
- b. Endangered species
- c. Threatened species
- d. Vulnerable species

**Q5. Which of the following is an example of threatened species?**

- a. Gangetic dolphin
- b. Nicobar pigeon
- c. Asiatic cheetah
- d. Asiatic lion

**Q6. Which of the following animals have been announced to be protected by the Central Government?**

- a. One-horned rhinoceros
- b. Kashmir stag
- c. Asiatic lion
- d. All of these

## Answers

- 1. (c)
- 2. (d)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (d)
- 6. (d)

## Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:



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 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.

**Q1. How is nature worship an age old tribal belief?**

**Ans.** Nature worship is an age old tribal belief as it is based on the promise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred groves. These patches of forests, have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

**Q2. Which tribal societies used to worship trees during weddings?**

**Ans.** The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and Kadamba trees. The tribes of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees during weddings.

**Q3. Name the animals that are treated as a part of temple devotees and the community.**

**Ans.** The animals that are treated as a part of temple devotees and the community are macaques and langurs while the herds of blackbuck, nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of community in and around Rajasthan.

