

# Wild Life Class 9 GSEB Solutions Social Science Chapter 18

## Gujarat Board Class 9 Social Science Wild Life Questions and Answers

### 1. Answer the following questions as directed:

#### Question 1. Give a list of Zoo-geographic regions of India.

Answer:

With reference to the similarities in their characteristics and their existence in a region, the wildlife of India can be divided into nine zones:

The nine zones i.e., zoo-geographical regions into which the wildlife of India is divided are:

1. Himalayas
2. Ladakh and dry cold area
3. Forest cover of low er Himalayas
4. High lands without forest cover in upper Himalayas
5. Northern Plain
6. Desert of Rajasthan
7. Peninsular Plateau
8. Seacoast and
9. Nilgiri Hills

#### Question 2. Wildlife is in danger today. Explain.

Answer:

1. Human greed and continuously rising development has put the existence of wildlife in danger.
2. Cutting down trees and forests to pave way for development has resulted into loss of habitat for wildlife.
3. Hunting of animals and birds to obtain their skin, meat, teeth, hair and bones also results in their loss.
4. With rising human population, more and more cattle is needed to obtain milk. Excessive grazing of domestic animals in the forests results in decrease in the grass which serves as a major source of food for herbivores. This leads to migration and even death of herbivores.
5. Reduction in the number of herbivores will deprive carnivores from getting their food. Hence, these carnivores move out to human settlements in search of food. They attack humans and also their domestic animals for food.
6. Thus, wild animals become victim of human rage and lose their lives.
7. In South and South-Eastern India, the menace of elephants entering into agriculture fields in search of food has increased much.
8. Incidences of leopards attacking humans has increased in Saurashjra and South Gujarat. Similar problem is seen for bears in the forests of north-east Gujarat.



9. This makes humans hate the wild animals. Such situation leads to conflict between wild animals and human settlements. This conflict can destroy wildlife in the long run.
10. Over and above this, human activities cause a lot of pollution in the nature. This also disturbs and destroys the nature, natural cycle and living organisms living in it.

**Question 3. Give a brief information about different projects for wildlife protection.**

Answer:

1. Some protection schemes are planned for those wildlife species which are on verge of extinction.
2. Project Tiger was launched in 1973 against hunting and decreasing number of tigers. This was implemented for 9 reserved areas under which now 48 areas are covered.
3. Asiatic Lions were found upto Iran in the Asian subcontinent. But due to hunting and reduction in forest area, these lions are now restricted to Gir Forests of Saurashtra. At one stage their number has gone below 100.
4. In 1972, a project was started in Gir to protect the Asiatic Lions. There are now 523 lions according to the Lion Census held in 2015.
5. Hangool project was launched for rare species of Barasingha Deer in Kashmir.
6. Crocodile project was launched for saline water crocodiles, Rhino project for the protection of Indian Rhino and snow leopard project for protection of leopard.

**2. Answer the following questions in detail.**

**Question 1. Bio-diversity of India.**

Answer:

1. India has a diversified relief and climate.
2. Similar diversity is seen in the wildlife in India.
3. In the entire world about 15 lakh species of wildlife is recorded of which 81,251 species are found in India.
4. These include reptiles, mammals, fish and other insects.
5. India has less forest cover compared to that its wildlife diversity is noticeable.
6. Asian elephant in Peninsular rain forests, one homed rhino in Swampy Brahmaputra river, Snow leopards in higher Himalayas. Wild goats and musk deer and found in Jammu-Kashmir.
7. Wild buffaloes are seen in forests of Southern India.
8. Tiger is found in Central India and West Bengal, Ghudkhar in Little Desert of Kutch and Flamingo in water logged Great Desert.
9. Great Indian Bustard is found in the grassland area. In the water lodges area, migratory birds from cold regions come down in great number. These include Siberian crane, Pelican, Tibetan duck, Junk, Karkara etc.



10. Flying squirrels are seen in the dense forests of western ghats, Nicobari dove in Nicobar islands, Rare species of corals are seen in the Gulf of Kutch and Lakshadweep island.
11. Various types of reptiles include King cobra, snakes, python, iguana.
12. Along sea coasts and other water bodies various fishes, sea snakes, dolphin, shark, dugong, octopus, whale etc. are seen.
13. Explorations continue to identify other animals found in different forests. India is at sixth position among the countries rich in bio-diversity.

### **Question 2. Remedies for Wildlife Conservation.**

Answer:

1. We shall have to be more dedicated to implement strong legal provisions and their strict implementation for the conservation of forest areas and wild animals.
2. For this a long term planning is necessary to conserve and increase forest areas.
3. Various social NGOs should give this a top priority and arrange public awareness programmes.
4. These problems should be included in the school syllabus and make the future citizens aware.
5. Before implementing any developmental project, its probable effects on environment and living organism should be examined.
6. Cutting of large trees outside the forests areas should be stopped so the hollow space within them and their branches can be resting place for birds.
7. Ponds, farm ponds and wet lands which are necessary for migratory birds and for those which are habited near any water body, should be protected.
8. In Agricultural field, usage and spread of bio-insecticide should be done instead of chemical-based insecticide.
9. To manage the forest fire an anticipatory planning should be made for patrolling and safety.
10. Efforts should be made to activate government sector to reduce pollution.

### **3. Select a proper option and write the answer:**

#### **Question 1. How many Zoo-geographic regions is India divided into?**

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Six
- D. Nine

Answer:

- D. Nine

#### **Question 2. How many species of living organisms are recorded in the world?**

- A. 72 Lakhs
- B. 15 Lakhs



C. 18 Lakhs

D. 19 Lakhs

Answer:

B. 15 Lakhs

**Question 3. Where are the flying squirrels seen?**

A. Greater Rann of Kachchh

B. At higher altitude in Himalayas

C. Marshy land

D. In Western Ghats forests

Answer:

D. In Western Ghats forests

**Question 4. Which bird is rarely seen in the mountainous area of Vijaynagar Taluka?**

A. Flamingo

B. Chilotro

C. Bustard

D. Parrot

Answer:

B. Chilotro

**Question 5. Rare species of corals**

A. Velavadar

B. Nal Sarovar

C. Lakshadweep Islands

D. Gir Sanctuary

Answer:

C. Lakshadweep Islands

**Question 6. Where are the bustards seen?**

A. Wetland

B. Mountainous area

C. Marshy Lands

D. Grasslands

Answer:

D. Grasslands