

VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHARAM LAKHISARAI

Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Class 9 Extra Questions Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

How do the forests play both a productive and protective role?

Answer:

Productive Role of Forests :

- The forests supply us wood, pulp, cellulose, packaging material etc. to run a number of industries like paper industry, packaging industry etc.
- We obtain a number of consumer goods like fuel wood, timber, medicinal herbs, resins, gums, lac and honey from our forests.
- Forests control the wind force and temperature and cause rainfall.

Protective Role of Forests :

- Forests help in maintaining the ecological balance and providing pollution free air.
- These help in checking soil erosion and raising the water table which receding presently at a faster rate.
- These provide humus to the soil and make it fertile.
- These provide manure to the plants as their leaves and stems after they die, decompose in a natural way.

Question 2.

What are the different steps taken by the government to protect flora and fauna?

Answer:

The different steps taken by the government to protect flora and fauna are :

- Eighteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora fauna.
- The Sunder bans in the West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and the Nilgiris have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves.
- Financial and technical assistance is provided to many botanical gardens by the government since 1992.
- Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced by the government.
- 103 National Parks, 535 Wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological Gardens are set up to take care of natural heritage.

Question 3.

Write a short note on wildlife in India.

Answer:

India is also rich in its fauna. It has approximately 90,000 animal species. The

country has about 2,000 species of birds. They constitute 13% of the world's total. There are 2,546 species of fish, which account for nearly 12% of the world's stock. It also shares between 5 and 8 per cent of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

The elephants are the most majestic animals among the mammals. They are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, **Karnataka** and Kerala. One-horned rhinoceroses are the other animals, which live in swampy and marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal. Arid areas of the Rann of Kachchh and the Thar Desert are the habitat for wild ass and camels respectively. Indian bison, nilgai (blue bull), chousingha (four-horned antelope), gazel and different species of deer are some other animals found in India. It also has several species of monkeys.

India is the only country in the world that has both tigers and lions. The natural habitat of the Indian lion is the Gir forest in Gujarat. Tigers are found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh, the Sundarbans of West Bengal and the Himalayan region.

Question 4.

What is the importance of biosphere reserve? What are its objectives?

Answer:

Biosphere reserves are a series of multipurpose protected areas linked through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development. The main purpose of biosphere reserve is conservation of flora and fauna.

The main objectives are :

- Preserving plant and animal species of the area in natural forms.
- To protect flora and fauna from their overexploitation.
- To save endangered species and prevent extinction of valuable species.
- To undertake research and experimentation in forestry.

SUBJECT TEACHER'S MUKESH KUMAR