

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 11th



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Class : 11th

Subject : Geography

Chapter : 5

Chapter Name : Natural Vegetation

Q1 Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) Sandalwood is an example of:

- (a) Evergreen forest
- (b) Deciduous forest
- (c) Deltaic forest
- (d) Thorny forest

(ii) Which one of the following was the purpose of Project Tiger?

- (a) to kill tigers
- (b) to put tigers in the Zoo
- (c) to protect tigers from illegal hunting
- (d) to make films on tigers

(iii) In which one of the following states is the Nandadevi Biosphere reserve situated?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Uttarakhand

(d) Odisha

(iv) How many of the Biosphere reserves from India are recognised by the UNESCO?

(a) One

(b) Two

(c) Ten

(d) Four

(v) Which one of the following proportion of area of the country was targeted to be under forest in Forest Policy of India?

(a) 33

(b) 44

(c) 55

(d) 22

Answer.

(i) (b) Deciduous forest

(ii) (c) to protect tigers from illegal hunting

(iii) (c) Uttarakhand

(iv) (c) Ten

(v) (a) 33

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Q2 Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

- (i) What is natural vegetation? Under what climatic conditions are tropical evergreen forests develop?
- (ii) What do you understand by social forestry?
- (iii) Define Biosphere reserves?
- (iv) What is the difference between forest area and forest cover?

Answer.

(i) The plant community which has not been disturbed for a long time is referred as natural vegetation. It allows individual species to get adjusted to soil and climate conditions as much as they can. In the warm and humid area, the tropical evergreen forest develop. They have an annual precipitation of more than 200 cm and annual average temperature is more than 22 degrees.

(ii) The protection and management of forests and afforestation done on the barren lands in order to help in rural, environmental and social development is known as ‘Social Forestry.’

(iii) A unique as well as representative ecosystem that comprises of coastal and terrestrial areas that is recognised internationally within UNESCO’s Man and Biosphere (MAB) programme is known as Biosphere reserve.

(iv)

Forest Area	Forest Cover
It is the area notified and recorded as forest.	The forest with canopy occupied area is forest cover.
It is based on State Revenue Department’s	It is based on satellite images and aerial

records.	photographs
It covers 23.28% of the total land area of India.	It covers 21.05% of total area.

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Q3 Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words.

- (i) What steps have been taken up to conserve forests?
- (ii) How can people’s participation be effective in conserving forests and wildlife?

Answer.

(i) Under the Forest Conservation policy, several steps have been taken to conserve the forests. These are:

- Farm Forestry: Here, the farmers grow trees on their lands for commercial and non-commercial purposes.
- Community Forestry: The trees are raised on land belonging to public or community such as temple land, banks of canals, etc.
- Social Forestry: It is all about management and protection of forests and afforestation of barren lands with a purpose to help in rural social and environmental development. It has been divided into three categories under National Commission on Agriculture Act, 1976.

-Rural Forestry: It involves promoting community forestry and rural forestry.

-Agro forestry: It is about raising trees and crops on the same land.

-Urban Forestry: It is about management and raising of trees on public and private lands in urban centres such as Industrial regions, roadside avenue, etc.

(ii) The Govt of India has already made rules regarding Conservation of Wildlife and Forests. However, it is upto people to follow the law and protect forests. Most of the time, it is due to involvement of local people that the environment is damaged. The common people cooperate

with govt to ensure protection against poaching, deforestation, etc. It can be made effective by following these steps:

- The govt can reward those who report against poaching or cutting of trees.
- The govt should inform local people about different laws and policies to protect forests.
- The govt can take the help of the NGOs to provide skills among people so that forests can be conserved.

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