

Management of Natural Resources

NCERT IN-TEXT QUESTIONS SOLVED

Q1. *What changes can you make in your habits to become more environment-friendly?*

- Ans.** (i) Do not throw garbage on the road side.
(ii) Switch off lights, fans, TV when not required.
(iii) Use less water for bathing, washing jobs.
(iv) Use jute bags instead of polyethene.
(v) Walk or cycle to cover short distances.

Q2. *What would be the advantages of exploiting resources with short-term aims?*

- Ans.** Exploitation of resources with short-term aims means misuse of the resource and harm to the earth.

Q3. *How would these advantages differ from the advantages of using a long-term perspective in managing our resources?*

- Ans.** In long-term perspective we are managing the resources in such a way that we are accountable for its misuse. We use it wisely and let the future generation also get its benefit of using. Pollution is controlled and minimised.

Q4. *Why do you think there should be equitable distribution of resources? What forces would be working against an equitable distribution of our resources?*

- Ans.** Equitable distribution of resources will help the resources reach every individual in cheaper and easier way.

The people who need to obtain only money out of these resources would work against it.

Q5. *Why should we conserve forests and wildlife?*

- Ans.** Conservation of forest is important as forest is useful to us in many ways:

- (i) Provides raw material for timber industry.
- (ii) Prevents soil erosion and flood.
- (iii) Provides medicines, herbs, gum, resin.
- (iv) Provides habitat to many animals.
- (v) Maintain water-cycle by bringing rain fall.

Wildlife conservation is important because:

- (i) It maintains ecological balance in nature.
- (ii) It also maintains the forests by facilitating growth of plants in different places by dispersing seeds.
- (iii) By grazing grass it also maintains the soil fertility.
- (iv) It also helps in cleaning of forest.

Q6. *Suggest some approaches towards the conservation of forests.*

- Ans.** For conservation of forests:

- (i) It should be checked that illegal cutting of trees is banned and made a punishable act.
- (ii) Stakeholders should take care of the maintenance of the forest.
- (iii) Forest fires should be checked and controlled.
- (iv) Nearby villages or people should be trained and educated to manage forests.

Q7. Find out about the traditional systems of water harvesting/management in your region.

Ans. The traditional systems of water harvesting management:

- *Bandharas* and *tals* in Maharashtra
- *Bundhis* in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
- *Kulhs* in Himachal Pradesh
- *Khadins*, tanks and *nadis* in Rajasthan.
- *Ahars* and *pynes* in Bihar.

Q8. Compare the above system with the probable systems in hilly/mountainous areas or plains or plateau regions.

Ans. Water harvesting system in hilly and mountainous areas is different from plains and from plateau region.

For e.g., in hilly areas like Himachal Pradesh a local system of irrigation was developed called *kulhs*. The water flowing in the streams was diverted into man-made channels which took this water to numerous villages down the hillside.

Whereas water in plains is collected in check dams or tanks, *tals* or *bundhis*.

Q9. Find out the source of water in your region/locality. Is water from this source available to all people living in that area?

Ans. The source of water in our region is municipality supply of water and from under ground i.e. ground water. There is scarcity of water during summer season and most people don't have access to water.

QUESTIONS FROM NCERT TEXTBOOK

Q1. What changes would you suggest in your home in order to be environment-friendly?

Ans. The following changes can be made to be environment friendly:

- (i) Check the wastage of water, close the taps properly, recycle the water of washing machine into toilets.
- (ii) Stop the use of bulbs and switch over to CFL lights.
- (iii) Use solar water heater and cookers, install solar cell panel for electricity.
- (iv) Reduce the garbage by not throwing such items which can be reused and recycled.

Q2. Can you suggest some changes in your school which would make it environment-friendly?

Ans. (i) Recycle the waste paper thrown instead of dumping it in garbage.

(ii) Rain water harvesting system should be made.

(iii) Plant more and more trees.

(iv) Make compost of bio-mass collected like food waste, fallen leaves etc.

Q3. We saw in this chapter that there are four main stakeholders when it comes to forests and wildlife. Which among these should have the authority to decide the management of forest produce? Why do you think so?

Ans. The local people staying near the forest should be given the authority to decide the management of forest produce. They can keep a check on and control the misuse of the forest and its goods. They are the ones who do not exploit the forest and they know how to manage so it stays there for their future generations to come.

Q4. How can you as an individual contribute or make a difference to the management of

- (a) forests and wildlife,
- (b) water resources and
- (c) coal and petroleum?

Ans. (a) **Forests and wildlife:** Use less paper, do not waste paper, as trees are cut down to make it. Do not buy any animal products which are made by killing them like fur, skin, tusk, horn etc.

(b) **Water resources:** Use buckets to take bath instead of shower. Recycle the water from washing machine for toilets use.

(c) **Coal and petroleum:** Use public transport or use the transport that uses CNG. Switch off lights, minimise the use of air-conditioner, room heater etc.

Q5. What can you as an individual do to reduce your consumption of the various natural resources?

Ans. By following 3 R's

- (a) **Reduce:** Reduce or minimise the use of resources, by saving electricity by switching off unnecessary lights and fans etc. and by walking whenever possible.
- (b) **Recycle:** Collect and recycle the products like plastic, paper, glass and metal.
- (c) **Reuse:** It is better than recycle. Instead of throwing used envelopes. We can reverse it and use it again. The plastic and glass containers, bottles can be reused.

Q6. List five things you have done over the last one week to:

- (a) Conserve our natural resources.
- (b) Increase the pressure on our natural resources.

Ans. (a) **To conserve our natural resources:** I preferred walking to the nearby places or cycling instead of going by a car. Switched off lights when not required. Minimised the use of water and checked the extra flow of water.

(b) **Increase the pressure on our natural resources:** I used air conditioner. Shopped for new clothes.

Q7. On the basis of the issues raised in this chapter, what changes would you incorporate in your life style in a move towards a sustainable use of our resources?

Ans. To save various resources. I would follow 3R's reduce, reuse and recycle. Minimize the use of coal and petroleum switch over to CNG and use electrical equipments at the minimum.

Do not waste paper and water. I will not buy goods made by killing animals like fur, leather, tusk, etc.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is a green house gas?
 - (a) Nitrogen dioxide
 - (b) Sulphur dioxide
 - (c) Carbon dioxide
 - (d) Carbon monoxide
2. Floods can be prevented by
 - (a) afforestation
 - (b) removing top soil
 - (c) deforestation
 - (d) agriculture

3. *Narmada bachao* andolan was to
 - (a) Clean Narmada
 - (b) Expand Narmada
 - (c) Save Narmada
 - (d) None of above
4. Which of the following is best method from environment point of view?
 - (a) Reduce
 - (b) Recycle
 - (c) Reuse
 - (d) all of above
5. The full form of UV rays is
 - (a) Ultra violet
 - (b) Ultra violent
 - (c) Ultra valve
 - (d) Ultimate violet
6. Synthetic material/chemical which depleted Ozone layer is
 - (a) CFC's (chlorofluorocarbon)
 - (b) CFL's
 - (c) CO₂
 - (d) None of above
7. What is coliform?
 - (a) group of bacteria
 - (b) group of viruses
 - (c) group of microorganisms
 - (d) group of diseases
8. What is the name given for replenishment of forest?
 - (a) afforestation
 - (b) silviculture
 - (c) deforestation
 - (d) sericulture
9. Why should we conserve forest and wild life?
 - (a) To protect biodiversity
 - (b) To maintain ecosystem
 - (c) To maintain balance
 - (d) To continue food chain
10. Water harvesting is a method which
 - (a) Increase ground water level
 - (b) Not practiced in modern days
 - (c) Has no relation with ground water
 - (d) Decrease ground water level
11. The movement that focuses on ecological conservation is
 - (a) Chipko movement
 - (b) Silent valley project
 - (c) Green revolution
 - (d) Operation flood
12. Which of the following is a renewable resource?
 - (a) Petrol
 - (b) CNG
 - (c) LPG
 - (d) Water
13. Which of the following resource need to be used in a sustainable manner?
 - (a) Solar energy
 - (b) Petroleum
 - (c) Water
 - (d) Bio gas
14. How is water harvested in hilly areas?
 - (a) by rooftop reharvesting
 - (b) by guls/kuls
 - (c) by building tanks
 - (d) none of the above
15. When combustion of coal/petrol takes place in insufficient air (oxygen) which gas is released?
 - (a) CO₂
 - (b) Carbon monoxide
 - (c) Nitrogen and CO₂
 - (d) All of above

- 16.** Which of the following resource is used in thermal power plant?
 (a) Coal (b) Kerosene
 (c) charcoal (d) Petroleum
- 17.** Which of the following Dam is built on Ganga?
 (a) Bhakra nagal Dam (b) Sardar Sarovar
 (c) Tehri Dam (d) Krishna Sagar
- 18.** In which village Chipko Movement was started?
 (a) Khurja village (b) Reni village
 (c) Kaithal village (d) Siraspur
- 19.** For which of following activity did Amrita Devi Bishnoi sacrificed her life with 363 people in 1731?
 (a) to protect river (b) to save trees
 (c) to save crops (d) to save wild life
- 20.** In which year Ganga Action Plan came about?
 (a) 1980 (b) 1985
 (c) 1990 (d) 1975

Answers

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) |

II. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1 Mark)

Q1. What is a natural resource?

Ans. All the material we obtain from nature and use it is called natural resource.

Q2. Name two important natural resources.

Ans. Forest, Water, Wildlife.

Q3. What are 3 R's used to save environment?

Ans. Reduce, Recycle and Reuse.

Q4. Define biodiversity.

Ans. The number of species found in an area is called biodiversity.

Q5. Name the bacteria whose presence in the water indicates its contamination with disease causing microbes.

Ans. Coliform bacteria.

Q6. Why fossil fuels should be used judiciously?

Ans. It is because these resources are limited, non-renewable and polluting.

Q7. State 2 advantages of constructing dam across a river.

Ans. It helps in generating electricity in irrigation.

Q8. Name the place where "Chipko Andolan" organised.

Ans. Reni Village in Garhwal.

Q9. Who started the “Chipko Movement”?

Ans. Sunderlal Bahuguna.

Q10. Name the main constituents of coal and petroleum.

Ans. Carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur.

Q11. Name the gas responsible for global warming.

Ans. Carbon dioxide and methane.

Q12. State two disadvantages of constructing dam.

Ans. It can cause earthquakes, loss of habitat, submerging of plants releases methane gas that causes green house effect.

Q13. Name any one stake holder.

Ans. Bishnoi community in Rajasthan.

Q14. Name two dam projects which are facing criticism.

Ans. Tehri dam on river Ganga and Sardar Sarovar dam on river Narmada.

Q15. What are the products formed when coal and petroleum are burnt?

Ans. Carbon dioxide, water, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of sulphur.

III. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 or 3 Marks)

Q1. Why do we need to use our resources carefully?

Ans. It is because these resources are limited and the human population is increasing at very fast rate, the demand for these resources is increasing. For long term usage and to preserve them we need to use our resources carefully.

Q2. How does mining cause pollution?

Ans. Mining causes pollution because it produces large amount of slag which is discarded for every tonne of metal that is extracted.

Q3. Why are forests called as biodiversity hot spots?

Ans. Biodiversity hot-spot means a place where large number of species are found.

The range of different life forms i.e., bacteria, fungi, ferns, flowering plants, variety of animals like, insects, birds, reptiles, aves, mammals etc are all found in the forest.

Q4. For the conservation of forest who can be a stakeholder.

Ans. (i) The people who live in or around forest.

(ii) The forest department of the government.

(iii) The industrialists.

(iv) The wildlife and nature enthusiasts who want to conserve nature.

Q5. Prejudice against the traditional use of forest areas has no basis. Comment.

Ans. It can be explained with one example—The great Himalayan Park contain alpine meadows which were grazed by sheep in summer. Nomadic shepherds drove their flock up from the valley every summer. When the National Park was formed this practice was banned. Because of no grazing, the grass first grew very tall and then fell over on the ground preventing fresh growth. Hence the traditional use was helpful for the forest maintenance.

Q6. Name two industries based on forest produce.

Ans. Paper industries, bamboo, bidi and tendu leaves industries.

Q7. Why is it necessary to conserve forest and wildlife?

Ans. To preserve forest, maintain balance in the eco-system, prevent floods, droughts.

Q8. What is water harvesting? What is the main purpose of water harvesting?

Ans. Rain water harvesting is collecting the rain water, allowing it to percolate, discharge down the earth and increase the ground water level. It is done to manage water.

Q9. Name the products of combustion of coal and petroleum. How do they effect our environment?

Ans. CO₂, H₂O, oxides of sulphur and nitrogen are released from the combustion of coal and petroleum.

Effect on environment:

(i) CO₂ — Green house effect, global warming.

(ii) Oxides of sulphur and nitrogen causes acid rain.

Q10. A tribe is living near the forest. Name two things which they will commonly use from forest.

Ans. Tribe will use timber, firewood, fruits, gum, medicines from the forest.

Q11. Give an example of people's participation in the management of forests.

Ans. Saving of sal forest of Arabari in Midnapore District.

Chipko Movement to protect the trees from cutting down in Reni village Garhwal.

Q12. Write two advantages of classifying sources as renewable and non-renewable.

Ans. Classification of resources helps us in deciding the kind of resource we should use judiciously and wisely. The resource that is not limited. It also helps us to know the importance of using renewable source of energy.

Q13. Which is better—recycle or reuse? Give example.

Ans. Reuse is better because recycling needs extra energy.

E.g., the glass containers in which we get jam, pickles etc., can be reused at home to keep kitchen stuff but if it goes for recycling then lot of energy and money is spent on recycling it and getting a new bottle.

Q14. Explain 3R's with one example each.

Ans. Reduce—Less use of products like paper, clothes, plastic, wood, coal, petroleum so that it is not exploited from the nature.

Recycle—To make new items from the used articles like plastic, paper, wood, glass etc.

Reuse—Use the same thing again and again. E.g., use the jam and pickle containers for keeping kitchen stuff etc.

Q15. Give three changes you will make to stop or lower the use of coal and petroleum.

Ans. (i) Switch off lights when not required, and use CFL bulbs.

(ii) Not to use petrol fuel vehicles instead opt for CNG.

(iii) Use cycle or walk to go short distances.

Q16. What are the advantages of water stored in ground?

Ans. (i) Does not evaporate.

(ii) Recharges wells.

(iii) No danger of mosquito breeding.

(iv) Better availability of potable water.

Q17. *In spite of plenty rainfall in monsoon in some areas of India, there is failure to sustain water availability. Give reasons.*

- Ans.** (i) Loss of forest cover prevents rainwater from seeping down the ground.
(ii) Underground water is not recharged.

Q18. *What are three basic cause that has brought criticisms about large dams projects?*

- Ans.** (i) *Social problem*—as its construction displaces large number of tribals and local peasants without proper compensation and rehabilitation.
(ii) *Economic problem*—such projects need lot of money for the setup or construction without much of out-put or benefit.
(iii) *Environmental problem*—the construction causes deforestation and loss of biological diversity.

Q19. *Give three main uses of fossil fuels.*

- Ans.** (a) Fossil fuels are used for generating electricity *i.e.*, Coal is used in thermal power plants on large scale to produce electricity.
(b) Coal and petroleum is also used in industries to prepare goods from raw-materials.
(c) Petroleum is used for transportation. In vehicles petrol or diesel is used.

Q20. *List two traditional system of water harvesting.* [CBSE 2008 F]

- Ans.** *Khadim*, tanks and *nadis* in Rajasthan, *bandharas* and *tals* in Maharashtra.

Q21. *List four changes you would incorporate in your life style in a move towards sustainable use of available resources* [AI CBSE 2008, 2009]

- Ans.** (i) Taking a bus, using cycle or walking.
(ii) Using CFL at home and switching off lights when not required.
(iii) Using the stairs instead of lift.
(iv) Wearing an extra sweater on cold days instead of encouraging the use of heaters.

Q22. *State two reasons each of conserving* [AI CBSE 2008]

- (a) *Forest and* (b) *Wild life*

- Ans.** (a) **Forest:** It needs to be conserved as it is a natural resource, many industries depend on it and will exploit and deplete the forest. It is biodiversity hot-spot.
(b) **Wildlife:** It maintains the ecological balance. Hence all animals which are hunted for skin, fur, tusk, horns etc. need protection and their habitat also need to be conserved.

Q23. *What are natural resources? State two factors that work against an equitable distribution of these resources.* [CBSE 2009]

- Ans.** The resources obtained from the earth and which are naturally occurring are called natural resources.

Two factors which work against an equitable distribution of these resources are:

- (i) Materialisation and (ii) Energisation

Q24. *Why must we conserve our forests? List any two causes for deforestation taking place.* [CBSE 2009]

- Ans.** We must conserve our forest as they are very useful.

- (i) It conserves soil by preventing soil erosion, prevents flood and holds lot of water, maintain ground level of water and brings rainfall.

- (ii) It provides lot of raw material for many industries like timber, sal, wood, bidi, tendu leaves, coir etc.

Two causes of deforestation:

- (a) Exploitation by industries.
(b) Due to increase in population, lot of forest land is converted to build roads and dams for the infrastructure development. Pressure of human settlement is also a major cause.

Q25. *What is Chipko Movement? Why should we conserve forests?* [AI CBSE 2009]

Ans. It is the movement initiated by local people in the Reni Village of Garhwal by preventing the cutting down of trees by hugging the trees. It was initiated by Sunder Lal Bahuguna to stop the commercial exploitation of forest.

We should conserve forest because it is of great benefit to us as it holds soil, water, prevents floods, brings rain fall, maintain ecological balance on the earth.

Q26. *An environmentalist on visit to your school suggested the use of three R's to save the environment. Explain what he meant by three R's and how you would follow his advice at home.* [AI CBSE 2009]

Ans. The 3R's to save the environment means:

- (i) Reduce—It means we should use less resources. The demand of exploiting resources should be reduced by switching off lights, fans when not required, by not wasting paper, pencil etc.
(ii) Recycle—It means, to make new products from the old, used ones, e.g., recycle used paper, plastic bags, glass material and metals like tins, cans, foils etc.
(iii) Reuse—It is the best option i.e., use the things, materials again and again. e.g., use the envelope which was already used, make use of plastic bottles, jam and pickle containers etc.

Q27. *List four advantage of water harvesting.* [AI CBSE 2009]

Ans. Water harvesting is useful because

- (i) It provides water for potable use.
(ii) It provides water for irrigation.
(iii) It provides water for recharging underground water reservoir.
(iv) It provides water for vegetation to grow.

Q28. *How do advantages of exploiting natural resources with short-term aims differ from the advantages of managing our resources with a long-term perspective?* [CBSE 2009 F]

Ans. Exploitation of natural resources with short-term aims means exploiting it for need, money and make them extinct but using the same resources with a long-term perspective means managing the resources wisely, judiciously and using them in such a manner that they are present for future generations to come i.e., sustainable management.

Q29. *What is wild life? How is wild life important for us?* [CBSE 2009 F]

Ans. Wild life means all the animals and plants that grow and live in forest, grow naturally, are not cultivated, domesticated and tamed.

Importance of wildlife:

- (i) They help in maintaining ecological balance.
(ii) They provide aesthetic value for human beings.

Q30. *What is water harvesting? Write any two advantages of it.* [CBSE 2009 F]

Ans. Water harvesting means capturing water to recharge water reservoirs.

Benefits of water harvesting:

- (i) It provides water for potable use.
- (ii) It provides water for irrigation.
- (iii) It increases the ground water level.
- (iv) It provides water for the growth of vegetation.

Q31. *List any two causes of our failure to sustain availability of underground water.* [CBSE 2009]

Ans. Two causes which led to the failure of sustaining the availability of underground water are:

- (i) *Population:* With the increase in population the demand is also increasing which is depleting the underground water.
- (ii) *Industrialisation:* As the industries need more water to manufacture its goods, this led to decrease in the level of underground water.

IV. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 Marks)

Q1. *What are fossil fuels? How are they formed? Why should we use them judiciously?*

Ans. Fossil fuels are obtained from the remains of plants and animals which got buried under the earth some millions of year ago. They changed into fuel due to tremendous heat and pressure.

The fossil fuels should be used judiciously because they are non-renewable resources, and can not be made again. It releases harmful and polluting gases like CO₂, which causes green house effect and oxides of nitrogen and sulphur which causes acid rain.

Q2. *What is sustainable development? Explain it with respect to forest, wildlife and water resources.*

Ans. The proper management of natural resources using it wisely and judiciously so that it is available for the coming generations also. All these resources are maintained.

The population is increasing, demand for these resources is also increasing but they are limited in nature.

The management would prevent the exploitation of these resources and keep them available for future generations.

Forest—Many industries like timber, wood bidi, tendu leaves etc are dependent on the trees in the forest. They keep cutting the trees for use.

This need to be managed properly and checked that new plantation of trees take place, animals are not harmed and are preserved.

Wildlife—All animals in the forest are disturbed due to the intervention of people into the forest. They are also killed for trade of skin, fur, tusk horn etc. If the animals in the forest are not managed and taken care of then they will be extinct which will disturb the ecological balance of the earth.

Water Resources—The main water resources are rivers, lake, ponds, underground water. The sources of water are getting polluted and the underground water is also discharged, used and the level of water is declining. Hence the recharge of water under the ground by rain water harvesting is necessary.

Q3. *What is rain water harvesting? How can it be done at local level? What are its benefits?*

Ans. Rain water harvesting is the indigenous water saving methods to capture every trickle of water that had fallen on land. For this we need to dig small pits and lakes, build small earthen dams, construct dykes, sand and lime stone reservoirs, set up roof top water collecting units. This will recharge ground water levels and bring rivers back to life.

Water harvesting techniques give people control over their local water resources, ensures, that the mismanagement and over exploitation of these resources is reduced/removed.

The advantage of water stored in the ground are many. It does not evaporate, but spreads out to recharge wells and provide moisture for vegetation over a wide area. It does not provide breeding area for mosquitoes. It is also protected from contamination by human and animal waste.

Q4. *Dams are constructed on the river for multipurpose use give its advantages and disadvantages.*

Ans. Advantages of dams:

- (i) The water stored in the dams is used for irrigation by constructing canals which carry water to the fields.
The Indira Gandhi Canal carries water from Bhakra dam Punjab to villages in Rajasthan desert where it has brought greenery and added life to the soil.
- (ii) The water in dams is continuously available for the people in the vicinity to make use of it after purification.
- (iii) The water of dam is also used in producing electricity. The water in dam that falls from a certain height gains kinetic energy and rotates turbines to generate electricity. Hence this way it makes hydroelectricity.

Disadvantages of dams:

- (i) *Social Problems:* Due to dam's construction large number of human settlements are submerged in water, many people become homeless. Govt. must provide adequate compensation for the rehabilitation of these people which is not being done.
- (ii) *Ecological problems:* Lot of deforestation takes place for the construction of dams, which leads to loss of biodiversity. Many plants get submerged under water and on decomposition this releases methane gas; that is the greenhouse gas; causing global warming.
- (iii) *Economic problems:* For the construction of dams large funds are required, Govt. invests lot of money in its construction and the benefits or the output is not equivalent.

V. VALUE-BASED QUESTIONS

Q1. *Pritam stays in a village near a forest. He plays the best role of being a stakeholder of the forest by taking care of it, reporting on illegal cutting down of trees and forest fire etc.*

- (a) *Name two industries based on forest produce.*
- (b) *Give two causes of forest depletion in India.*
- (c) *What values are reflected in Pritam?*

Ans. (a) Paper, timber.
(b) Deforestation and forest fires.
(c) Pritam shows the values of personal responsibility and participating citizenship.

Q2. Arjun's father dropped him to school every day in his car but when he learnt about the pollution he started using school transport thereafter.

- (a) Give two disadvantages of using fossil fuel.
- (b) Why should we use these resources wisely and judiciously?
- (c) What value of Arjun is reflected?

Ans. (a) Two disadvantages of using fossil fuels are: It causes pollution and it is expensive resource which cannot be replenished.

- (b) These resources are limited and take long time in formation.
- (c) Arjun is showing responsible behaviour and self-discipline.

Q3. Today we encounter the problem of water shortage, although it rains well in rainy season. 'Khushi society' has made a provision of rainwater harvesting.

- (a) Suggest two methods of rain water harvesting.
- (b) How can you store water without any water-borne diseases and germs multiplying in it?
- (c) What values are seen in the members of society?

Ans. (a) Roof top and underground rain water harvesting.

(b) In close tanks and underground tanks.

(c) Members show responsible behaviour, socially just interaction and team work.

TEST YOUR SKILLS

Q1. The forest is located in a place where villages and tribals are dependent on it. Industrialist is the stakeholder of the forest who is cutting down the trees for profits. What could be the harmful effect of this on forest, local people and environment.

Q2. People of locality A has constructed tanks, wells, khadims and people in locality B has made lakes, ponds to conserve water.

What is the best way of conserving the water. Which locality will face water related problems and why?

Q3. Who should be the best stakeholders of a forest. Explain.

Q4. Mention any five changes that you can easily bring to contribute for the conservation of natural resources.

Q5. The emission of CO₂ is increasing the threat of global warming. Suggest any four ways how one can check the carbon foot prints.

Q6. List two traditional system of water harvesting.

Q7. Why is wildlife important to us?

Q8. Define 'biodiversity'.

Q9. Name the main constituents of coal and petroleum.

Q10. Name two gases responsible for global warming.

Q11. For the conservation of forest, who can be a stakeholders?

Q12. How does mining cause pollution?

Q13. Suggest any four ways in your lifestyle to become environment-friendly.

Q14. Explain what is meant by 3 R's and how would you implement it?