

Class – X

Geography Chapter – 2 Forest and Wildlife Resources

1. **Vegetation** – The assemblage of a plant species living in association with each other in a given environmental framework is known as vegetation.
2. **Joint Forest Management** – JFM is a programme launched by Odisha government during 1900s for the management and restoration of degraded forests involving local communities.
3. **Biodiversity** – The existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants which make a balanced environment.
4. **Biosphere** – It is the narrow belt of living organisms.
5. **Ecosystem** – The inter-linking and interdependence of all plants and animals in a given area.
6. **Renewed Forest** – Forests permanently earmarked either for production of timber or other forest products.
7. **Himalayan Vegetation** – Vegetation in the Himalayan region that varies from tropical in the foothills to Tundra in higher reaches.
8. **Natural Vegetation** – The naturally grown trees, plants and shrubs in an area.
9. **Protected Forest** – Forest land protected from any further depletion.
10. **Ecology** – The science which deals with relationship between various organisms and physical environment.
11. **Mangrove Forests** – These are the ideal forest found in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta called Sundarbans of West Bengal.
12. **National Parks** – Reserved forests where natural vegetation and wildlife are preserved in their natural environment.
13. **Chipko Movement** – The movement started in the Uttarakhand to resist deforestation in several parts of State.
14. **Beej Bachao Andolan** – A movement launched by farmers in Tehri against use of chemical fertilizers in foodgrain production.
15. **Fauna** – All forms of animals found on earth in their natural habitat.

Geography Chapter – 3 Water Resources

Q. What is water scarcity?

A. Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water and unequal access to it.

Q. Explain the causes of water scarcity.

A. Water scarcity is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

Q. What is a dam?

A. A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir.

Q. What are the benefits of dams?

A. Dams are built for irrigation, electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.

Q. Why were multi-purpose projects launched after independence of India?

A. Multipurpose projects, launched after independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past.

Q. What were ‘Kuls’ or ‘Guls’?

A. These are the diversion channels for irrigational purposes. These are mainly used in western Himalayas for water harvesting and agriculture.

Q. How did people in West Bengal practice water harvesting?

A. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

Q. What are ‘tankas’?

A. Tankas are underground storing tanks of drinking water in arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan. Tankas were big huge tanks for storing rain water from the roof top of all the houses.

Q. What does ‘Palar Pani’ mean?

A. Rain water or ‘Palar Pani’ as commonly referred to in parts of Rajasthan, is considered the purest form of natural water.

Q. Which state has made rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory?

A. Tamil Nadu is the first and the only state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state. These are legal provisions to punish the defaulters.