

CBSE Class 10 Science
NCERT Exemplar Solutions
Chapter 16
Management of Natural Resources

Long Answer Questions

32. In the context of conservation of natural resources, explain the terms reduce, recycle and reuse. From among the materials that we use in daily life, identify two materials for each category.

Ans. *Reduce* means to use a material/commodity in lesser quantity, e.g electricity and water

Recycle means a material that is used once is collected and sent back to a manufacturer so that they can make some other useful materials from it:

e.g., plastic cups and buckets, glass tumbler, paper, metal objects

Reuse means using a thing over and over again instead of throwing it away. It does not involve the process of recycling either in small or large scale: e.g., used envelopes, plastic carry bags, bottles of jam.

33. Prepare a list of five activities that you perform daily in which natural resources can be conserved or energy utilisation can be minimized.

Ans. (a) Unused water in the water bottle may be used for watering plant

(b) Close all the taps before going to sleep.

(c) Avoid using a hose pipe for watering plants

(d) Wash vehicles only when they are dirty

(e) Use fan and light only when required

(f) Use of solar water heating devices

(g) Use of CFL in place of conventional bulbs/tubes

34. Is water conservation necessary? Give reasons.

Ans. Water is essential for all living beings. About 75% of our body weight is composed of water. We cannot survive without water as it is required for all biological activities. This shows the importance of water for life.

The earth has plenty of water. But most of this water is available in the form of saline water which is not fit for use. Less than 1% of total water on earth is available as drinking water. This shows that water is precious for us.

Due to growing population, we are using water like never before. At many places, people are overexploiting water resources. Due to this, people at most of the places are suffering from acute shortage of water. In the context of above scenario, it can be said that water conservation is necessary.

35. Suggest a few useful ways of utilising waste water.

Ans. Waste water can be used for

- (a) recharging the ground water
 - (b) irrigation practices
 - (c) treated municipal water can be used for washing cars, watering the gardens
 - (c) certain pollutants in sewage water can become fertilizer for various crops.
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36. What is the importance of forest as a resource?

Ans. Forests are renewable resources which provide the following benefits ---

- (a) Habitat, food, protection to wild life.
 - (b) Help in balancing CO₂ and O₂ of atmosphere.
 - (c) Improves water holding capacity of soil.
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(d) Regulates water cycle.

(e) For human beings, they are the source of all essential commodities like, fuel wood, timber pulp and paper etc.

(f) Useful products like fruits, resins, gums, essential oils, bidi wrapper etc.

37. Why are the Arabari forests of Bengal known to be a good example of conserved forest?

Ans. Arabari forest range is present in Midnapore district of West Bengal. Sal is the main tree in this forest. During 1970s, the sal trees was in a state of decline in this forest.

The officials of the West Bengal Forest Department analysed the situation and found that alienation of local people from forest management was the main reason for this pathetic situation.

Most of the local inhabitants depend on forest for their sustenance. If they are debarred from entering the forests, they would be robbed off their livelihood. This will make the people feel alienated. This was major reason for many people taking up arms to get involved in Naxalite movement.

A forest officer with great foresight joined Arabari. His name was A.K Banerjee. He gave the responsibility of managing 1,272 hectares of sal forests to local people. This forest was badly degraded. In lieu of managing the forest, the people were given 25% of the final harvest. They were also allowed to collect firewood and fodder against a nominal fee.

This helped in ensuring people's involvement in forest management. This changed the fortune of the Arabari forest. The sal forest was a worthless degraded forest before implementation of programme by A.k. Banerjee. But after that, the value of sal in the forest reached crores by 1983.

The above story shows why the Arabari forest is taken as good example of forest conservation.