

## FORESTRY Question & Answers

1. What are the three R's that are used to save the environment which includes forest?

- a) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
- b) Reserve, Reduce, Recycle
- c) Reuse, Reserve, Reduce
- d) Reserve, Reuse, Reduce

Answer: a

Explanation: The three R's which are used to save the environment which includes forest are Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. Reduce is the first step towards effective waste management. Reuse helps in reducing waste that needs to be recycled. Recycle helps in the prevention of pollution.

2. How many National Parks are there in India as of 2015?

- a) 88
- b) 96
- c) 106
- d) 179

Answer: a

Explanation: There are 88 national parks are there in India. In 1970, we only had 5 National Parks. Then came the Project Tiger in 1972, and we have added quite a few national parks after the Project Tiger which are playing important role.

3. How much area is under the forest cover in India?

- a) Around 610000 sq km

- b) Around 670000 sq km
- c) Around 710000 sq km
- d) Around 750000 sq km

Answer: c

Explanation: Forest Survey of India published the statistics of forest area of various states a union territory in 2017. According to this statistics 708273 square kilometers of forest land is covered in the country.

4. Which community of Rajasthan Have religious belief for conservation of forest and wildlife?
- a) Haddi
  - b) Bishnoi
  - c) Rajput
  - d) Thakur

Answer: b

Explanation: Bishnoi community was founded by Lord Jambheshwar, the preserver of all that's created on earth. The Bishnois consider trees as sacred, they protect the entire ecosystem that exists in their village.

5. Which one of the following movement was carried out for the conservation of forests and the environment?
- a) Forest movement
  - b) Ganaga Action Plan
  - c) Tehri Andolan
  - d) Chipko Andolan

Answer: d

Explanation: Chipko Andolan is a nonviolent social and ecological movement by rural villagers particularly women's in India in the 1970s. It was aimed at protecting trees and forest slated for government-backed logging.

6. Forest management has various scopes.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: Forest management encompasses a very wide scope and is becoming more important due to climate change and global warming which are encountering today. India is very diverse in its natural resources and vegetation, hence forest management plays an important role.

7. Which of the following is not a principle of Chugach National Forest?

- a) The forest service is governed by many existing laws
- b) National Forest System lands are managed for multiple uses
- c) It provides subsistence uses for rural residents of Alaska
- d) It doesn't collaborate with interested Native Alaskan tribes

Answer: d

Explanation: A set of fundamental principles will guide the management of the Chugach National Forest. It is actively collaborate with interested Native Alaskan tribes, state and federal agencies and individuals in the management of forests.

8. Which country leads in the producing and consuming of forest products?

- a) Nepal

- b) Kenya
- c) India
- d) United States

Answer: d

Explanation: The United States is the world's leading producer and consumer of forest products, accounting for more than one-quarter of the world's production and consumption of the forest products.

9. Which of the following is not the best way to fight a forest fire?
- a) Evacuate from the forest surrounding places
  - b) Not using water as a fire suppression tool
  - c) Deploy suppressant foam
  - d) Create a fire line

Answer: b

Explanation: Water is the best tool to suppress the fire. When fire crews arrive at a forest fire, they set up power pumps at the closest water source that they can find, and then they run to suppress the fire. Water can stop the spreading of forest fire and it suppresses the remaining fire.

10. What is the full form of JFM with related to Forest Management?
- a) Joint Forest Management
  - b) Junior Forest Management
  - c) Jury Forest Management
  - d) Jharkhand Forest Management

Answer: a

Explanation: Joint Forest Management (JFM) seeks to secure the involvement of local communities in management of forests on which people depend to meet various needs like for fodder, firewood, grass and so on.

11. What is called for the practice of regulating forest resources to meet the needs of society and industry while preserving the forest's health?

- a) Environmental protection
- b) Sustainable Forest Management
- c) Forest policy framework
- d) Unsustainable Forest Management

Answer: b

Explanation: Sustainable forest management, also known as sustainable forestry is always looking to strike a balance between the demand for the forest's natural resources and the vitality of the forest ecosystem.

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12. Which one of the following is a branch of forestry?

- a) Protection Forestry
- b) Deforestation
- c) Forest Management
- d) Restricted Forestry

Answer: c

Explanation: Forest Management is a branch of forestry concerned with overall administrative legal, economic, social aspects and technical aspects. Management can be based on conservation, economics or a mixture of the two.

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13. Which one of the following is not the best way to stop deforestation?

- a) Planting trees
- b) Not encouraging for recycling the used products
- c) Go paperless
- d) Eat vegetarian meals as often as possible

Answer: b

Explanation: One of the easy ways to combat deforestation is to plant a tree. Using less paper or go for paperless is also an effective way to stop deforestation. Eat vegetarian meals also helps to stop for forestation. Recycle and buying recycled products helps to stop deforestation.

14. Forest management varies in intensity.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: Forest management varies in intensity from an alone to a highly intensive regime with silvicultural interventions. Forest Management is generally increased in its intensity to achieve either economic criteria or ecological criteria.