

Sustainable Management of Natural Resources[#]

CHAPTER 16



TRY YOURSELF

ANSWERS

1. Renewable resources are those resources which can maintain themselves by natural recycling and reproduction or can be replenished if managed wisely, e.g., forests, domestic animals, wildlife, etc.
2. Refuse and repurpose
3. The 'Chipko movement' was originated in a remote village called Reni in Tehri Garhwal district in Uttarakhand.
4. A stakeholder can be a person, a group or an organisation that may be affected or have any kind of interest in the project or in the project's outcome either directly or indirectly.
5. Expansion of agriculture, urbanisation and industrialisation leads to deforestation.
6. (i) Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, (ii) Gir National Park in Gujarat
7. Biosphere reserves are a special category of protected area of land/or coastal environments wherein people are an integral component of the system.
8. Botanical gardens and seed banks are examples of *ex-situ* conservation.
9. Tehri Dam on river Bhagirathi in Uttarakhand.
10. Construction of dams leads to deforestation and loss of biodiversity.
11. Rainwater harvesting reduces run off loss and avoid flooding. It also supplements groundwater supply.
12. Main aim of watershed management is to develop primary resources of land and water without disturbing ecological imbalance.
13. Biogas
14. In India, coal is found mainly in Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.
15. Petrol, diesel, kerosene, lubricating oil, paraffin wax are obtained from crude oil.
16. Sustainable communities includes community development by providing basic needs like food, shelter, clothes, health education, etc. for the people.
17. (i) Use of renewable resources like wind, solar energy, etc. instead of non-renewable energy.
(ii) Judicious use of electricity.

[#]This chapter will not be assessed in the year-end examination but may be evaluated for internal assessment.

