

NCERT Geography Class 10th Chapter 2:

Forest and Wildlife Resources

Flora and Fauna in India

1. India's Rich Biodiversity:

- India is among the world's richest countries in biological diversity.
- Many plant and animal species are unique to specific regions of the country.

2. Undiscovered Species:

- India may have twice or thrice the number of species yet to be discovered.

3. Integration in Daily Life:

- Flora and fauna are deeply integrated into daily human life.
- Despite their importance, these resources are often taken for granted.

4. Stress on Biodiversity:

- India's biodiversity is under significant stress.
- The main reasons include human insensitivity to environmental conservation.

5. Connection to Forest and Wildlife Resources:

- Forest and wildlife resources in India are vast and diverse.

- Their importance has been studied in the context of daily life and sustainability.

MCQ Questions on NCERT Geography Class 10 | Flora and Fauna in India

Question 1. India is considered one of the richest countries in the world because of its vast array of:

- a) Mineral resources
- b) Biological diversity
- c) Water resources
- d) Renewable energy sources

Answer: b) Biological diversity

Question 2. What is the possible ratio of discovered biological diversity to yet-to-be-discovered species in India?

- a) One-tenth
- b) Half
- c) Twice or thrice
- d) Equal

Answer: c) Twice or thrice

Question 3. Which of the following resources have you studied in detail in India?

- a) Agricultural and industrial resources
- b) Forest and wildlife resources
- c) Water and energy resources
- d) Renewable and non-renewable resources

Answer: b) Forest and wildlife resources

Question 4. Why are forest and wildlife resources important in our daily lives?

- a) They provide industrial raw materials.
- b) They are integral to our environment and daily life.
- c) They help in urban development.
- d) They are used in construction activities.

Answer: b) They are integral to our environment and daily life.

Question 5. What is meant by 'flora'?

- a) All the animal species in a particular region
- b) All the plant species in a particular region
- c) Only medicinal plants in a region
- d) Marine life

Answer: b) All the plant species in a particular region

Question 6. What is meant by 'fauna'?

- a) All the aquatic plants in a particular region
- b) All the animal species in a particular region
- c) Endangered species of plants
- d) Animals in captivity

Answer: b) All the animal species in a particular region

Question 7. Why do we often take India's rich biological diversity for granted?

- a) It is too vast to explore.
- b) It is well integrated into our daily life.

- c) It is irrelevant to human activities.
- d) It is rapidly depleting.

Answer: b) It is well integrated into our daily life.

Question 8. Why is India's rich biological diversity under stress?

- a) Overpopulation
- b) Insensitivity to the environment
- c) Urbanization
- d) Overexploitation of minerals

Answer: b) Insensitivity to the environment

Question 9. Which of the following is a major factor contributing to stress on biodiversity?

- a) Rapid technological growth
- b) Insensitivity to the environment
- c) Lack of forests
- d) Decline in agriculture

Answer: b) Insensitivity to the environment

Question 10. What can be the result of losing biodiversity?

- a) Improved agricultural yields
- b) Disturbance in the balance of ecosystems
- c) Increase in natural resources
- d) More urban areas

Answer: b) Disturbance in the balance of ecosystems

Question 11. What should be done to protect biodiversity in India?

- a) Increase urbanization
- b) Exploit natural resources
- c) Be sensitive to the environment
- d) Cut down more forests

Answer: c) Be sensitive to the environment

Question 12. Which of the following is essential for maintaining biodiversity?

- a) Building infrastructure
- b) Sustainable environmental practices
- c) Increasing industries
- d) Expanding agriculture

Answer: b) Sustainable environmental practices

Question 13. How are flora and fauna important in our daily life?

- a) They are essential for industrial development.
- b) They provide resources and maintain ecological balance.
- c) They are mainly used for medicinal purposes.
- d) They only exist in forests.

Answer: b) They provide resources and maintain ecological balance.

Question 14. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) India's industrial growth
- b) The importance and threats to biodiversity in India
- c) The vastness of Indian forests
- d) Urbanization challenges

Answer: b) The importance and threats to biodiversity in India

Question 15. What is meant by 'biological diversity'?

- a) The variety of plants and animals in a region
- b) Resources available in forests
- c) Mineral wealth of a region
- d) Agricultural productivity of a region

Answer: a) The variety of plants and animals in a region

Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India



1. Importance of Conservation:

- Conservation is essential to combat the rapid decline in wildlife and forests.

- It preserves ecological diversity and life-support systems like water, air, and soil.
- Conservation helps maintain the genetic diversity of plants and animals for species growth and breeding.
- Agriculture and fisheries depend heavily on biodiversity (e.g., traditional crop varieties and aquatic ecosystems).

2. Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:

- The Act was implemented to protect habitats and species.
- An all-India list of protected species was published.
- Key measures include banning hunting, legally protecting habitats, and restricting wildlife trade.
- The Act led to the establishment of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries by central and state governments.

3. Species-Specific Protection Projects:

- **Conservation programs target endangered species, such as:**
 1. Tiger
 2. One-horned rhinoceros
 3. Kashmir stag (Hangul)
 4. Crocodiles (*freshwater, saltwater, gharial*)
 5. Asiatic lion
 6. Indian elephant
 7. Black buck (Chinkara)
 8. Great Indian bustard (Godawan)
 9. Snow leopard

4. Shift in Conservation Focus:

- Biodiversity conservation has become the priority over focusing on specific components.

- Insects like butterflies, moths, beetles, and dragonflies were included in the protected species list under the Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986.
- In 1991, for the first time, six plant species were added to the list of protected species.

5. Legal and Strategic Measures:

- Legal protection and trade restrictions have contributed to safeguarding wildlife and biodiversity.
- Conservation measures now include intensive searches and broader biodiversity planning.

6. Conservation Success:

- The integration of smaller organisms, such as insects, shows the depth of conservation planning.
- Plant species protection is a significant milestone in India's conservation journey.

Project Tiger

1. Tiger Population Decline:

- Tigers are a key species in the faunal web and crucial for ecological balance.
- The tiger population decreased drastically from 55,000 in the early 1900s to 1,827 in 1973.

2. Threats to Tigers:

- **Major threats include:**
 1. Poaching for trade.
 2. Shrinking habitats.

- 3. Depletion of prey base species.
- 4. Growing human population.
- Tiger skins and bones are in high demand for traditional medicines, especially in Asian countries.
- India and Nepal, hosting two-thirds of the world's tiger population, are prime targets for poaching and illegal trade.

3. Project Tiger:

- Launched in 1973, "Project Tiger" is one of the most publicized wildlife conservation campaigns globally.
- The project aimed to save tigers and preserve large-scale biotypes.

4. Key Tiger Reserves in India:

- **Significant tiger reserves include:**
 1. Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand).
 2. Sunderbans National Park (West Bengal).
 3. Bandhavgarh National Park (Madhya Pradesh).
 4. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan).
 5. Manas Tiger Reserve (Assam).
 6. Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala).

5. Conservation Significance:

- Tiger conservation is vital not only for protecting an endangered species but also for maintaining biodiversity.
- Effective conservation of tigers reflects success in managing larger ecosystems and habitats.

MCQ Questions on NCERT Geography Class 10 | Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

Question 1. Why is the conservation of forests and wildlife essential?

- a) To promote urbanization
- b) To preserve ecological diversity and life support systems
- c) For industrial development
- d) To increase agricultural land

Answer: b) To preserve ecological diversity and life support systems

Question 2. What is one reason for conserving the genetic diversity of plants and animals?

- a) For recreational purposes
- b) For improved growth and breeding of species
- c) To promote tourism
- d) To increase urban areas

Answer: b) For improved growth and breeding of species

Question 3. In agriculture, conservation is important because we rely on:

- a) Modern technology
- b) Fertilizers and pesticides

- c) Traditional crop varieties
- d) Advanced irrigation systems

Answer: c) Traditional crop varieties

Question 4. Which biodiversity component is critical for fisheries?

- a) Mountain biodiversity
- b) Genetic diversity of terrestrial plants
- c) Aquatic biodiversity
- d) Wildlife in forests

Answer: c) Aquatic biodiversity

Question 5. When was the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act implemented?

- a) 1965
- b) 1972
- c) 1980
- d) 1991

Answer: b) 1972

Question 6. What was the main focus of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act?

- a) Expanding agricultural land
- b) Protecting endangered species and their habitats

- c) Promoting industrial growth
- d) Exporting wildlife

Answer: b) Protecting endangered species and their habitats

Question 7. What actions were taken under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act?

- a) Banning hunting and protecting habitats
- b) Increasing forest area
- c) Building zoos
- d) Promoting wildlife trade

Answer: a) Banning hunting and protecting habitats

Question 8. Which animals were given protection under wildlife projects in India?

- a) Domestic animals like cows
- b) Endangered species like tigers, one-horned rhinoceros, and Asiatic lions
- c) All bird species
- d) Only aquatic animals

Answer: b) Endangered species like tigers, one-horned rhinoceros, and Asiatic lions

Question 9. When was "Project Tiger" launched in India?

- a) 1965
- b) 1973
- c) 1985
- d) 1991

Answer: b) 1973

Question 10. What was the primary reason for the decline in the tiger population?

- a) Lack of prey
- b) Poaching for trade and shrinking habitat
- c) Excessive tourism
- d) Natural calamities

Answer: b) Poaching for trade and shrinking habitat

Question 11. What percentage of the world's surviving tiger population is found in India and Nepal?

- a) One-third
- b) Two-thirds
- c) Half
- d) One-fourth

Answer: b) Two-thirds

Question 12. Which national park is associated with the launch of Project Tiger?

- a) Kaziranga National Park
- b) Corbett National Park
- c) Ranthambore National Park
- d) Sundarbans National Park

Answer: b) Corbett National Park

Question 13. Which of the following is not a tiger reserve in India?

- a) Manas Tiger Reserve
- b) Bandhavgarh National Park
- c) Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary
- d) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary

Answer: c) Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary

Question 14. What has been the recent focus of conservation projects in India?

- a) Saving only endangered mammals
- b) Protecting biodiversity as a whole
- c) Restricting tourism in forests
- d) Increasing the forest area for cultivation

Answer: b) Protecting biodiversity as a whole

Question 15. Which smaller species were added to the list of protected species under the Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986?

- a) Only birds
- b) Butterflies, moths, beetles, and a dragonfly
- c) Only mammals
- d) Amphibians and reptiles

Answer: b) Butterflies, moths, beetles, and a dragonfly

Question 16. In which year were plants first added to the list of protected species under the Wildlife Act?

- a) 1980
- b) 1986
- c) 1991
- d) 1973

Answer: c) 1991

Question 17. How many plant species were initially added to the list of protected species in 1991?

- a) Four
- b) Five
- c) Six
- d) Seven

Answer: c) Six

Question 18. What are the major threats to tiger populations?

- a) Only habitat loss
- b) Poaching, shrinking habitat, and depletion of prey
- c) Climate change
- d) Tourism activities

Answer: b) Poaching, shrinking habitat, and depletion of prey

Question 19. Why are tiger bones and skins in high demand?

- a) For decorative purposes
- b) For traditional medicines and trade
- c) For making clothing
- d) For food consumption

Answer: b) For traditional medicines and trade

Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources



Fig. 2.2: Rhino and deer in Kaziranga National Park

1. Challenges in Conservation:

- Managing, controlling, and regulating forest and wildlife resources in India is challenging due to their vast expanse.
- Forest and wildlife resources are primarily owned or managed by government departments like the Forest Department.

2. Classification of Forests in India:

- **Forests are classified into three categories:**
 1. Reserved Forests
 2. Protected Forests
 3. Unclassed Forests

3. Reserved Forests:

- More than half of India's total forest area is designated as reserved forests.
- Reserved forests are the most valuable for conserving forest and wildlife resources.
- Reserved forests are also part of permanent forest estates for timber production and environmental protection.

4. Protected Forests:

- Protected forests make up about one-third of India's total forest area.
- These forests are safeguarded from further depletion.

5. Unclassed Forests:

- Unclassed forests consist of wastelands and forests owned by government, private individuals, or communities.
- These forests are prominent in the northeastern states and parts of Gujarat, managed by local communities.

6. Key States with Forest Categories:

- Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting **75% of its total forest area.**
- **States with large percentages of reserved forests:**
 1. Jammu and Kashmir
 2. Andhra Pradesh
 3. Uttarakhand
 4. Kerala
 5. Tamil Nadu
 6. West Bengal
 7. Maharashtra
- **States with a majority of their forest area under protected forests:**
 1. Bihar
 2. Haryana
 3. Punjab
 4. Himachal Pradesh
 5. Odisha
 6. Rajasthan

MCQ Questions on NCERT Geography Class 10 | Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

Question 1. Who primarily owns or manages India's forest and wildlife resources?

- a) Private individuals
- b) NGOs
- c) The Forest Department or other government departments
- d) Local communities

Answer: c) The Forest Department or other government departments

Question 2. What percentage of forest land in India is classified as reserved forests?

- a) One-third
- b) More than half
- c) Less than half
- d) Two-thirds

Answer: b) More than half

Question 3. Which type of forest is considered the most valuable for conserving forest and wildlife resources?

- a) Protected forests
- b) Reserved forests
- c) Unclassed forests
- d) Permanent forests

Answer: b) Reserved forests

Question 4. What proportion of forest land is designated as protected forests in India?

- a) Two-thirds
- b) Half
- c) One-third
- d) One-fourth

Answer: c) One-third

Question 5. Which type of forest includes wastelands and is managed by both government and private individuals or communities?

- a) Reserved forests
- b) Protected forests
- c) Unclassed forests
- d) Permanent forests

Answer: c) Unclassed forests

Question 6. What are permanent forest estates primarily maintained for?

- a) Urbanization and infrastructure development
- b) Timber production and protective reasons
- c) Agricultural expansion
- d) Recreational purposes

Answer: b) Timber production and protective reasons

Question 7. Which state has the largest area under permanent forests?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Kerala
- d) Tamil Nadu

Answer: a) Madhya Pradesh

Question 8. What percentage of Madhya Pradesh's total forest area is under permanent forests?

- a) 50%
- b) 60%
- c) 75%
- d) 80%

Answer: c) 75%

Question 9. Which states have a significant proportion of reserved forests?

- a) Bihar, Haryana, and Punjab
- b) Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, and Uttarakhand
- c) Rajasthan and Odisha
- d) North-eastern states and Gujarat

Answer: b) Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, and Uttarakhand

Question 10. Which states have a majority of their forests classified as protected forests?

- a) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
- b) Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan
- c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- d) Gujarat and the North-eastern states

Answer: b) Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan

Question 11. What type of forests dominate in the North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat?

- a) Reserved forests
- b) Protected forests
- c) Unclassed forests
- d) Permanent forests

Answer: c) Unclassed forests

Question 12. Who manages the unclassified forests in the North-eastern states?

- a) The central government
- b) Local communities
- c) Forest Department officials
- d) Private companies

Answer: b) Local communities

Question 13. Which of the following best describes reserved forests?

- a) They are wastelands used for agriculture.
- b) They are forests managed by local communities.
- c) They are forest lands conserved for wildlife and resource production.
- d) They are areas primarily used for tourism.

Answer: c) They are forest lands conserved for wildlife and resource production.

Question 14. Protected forests are primarily:

- a) Depleted forests requiring reforestation.
- b) Forests safeguarded against further depletion.
- c) Forests used for mining activities.
- d) Forests open for unrestricted access.

Answer: b) Forests safeguarded against further depletion.

Question 15. Which type of forest includes a mix of government-managed and privately owned areas?

- a) Reserved forests
- b) Protected forests
- c) Unclassed forests
- d) Permanent forests

Answer: c) Unclassed forests

Question 16. Why are reserved and protected forests referred to as permanent forest estates?

- a) They are used for mining.
- b) They are maintained for producing timber and protecting resources.
- c) They are converted to agricultural land.
- d) They are temporary conservation areas.

Answer: b) They are maintained for producing timber and protecting resources.

Community and Conservation

1. Conservation Strategies in India:

- Conservation efforts in India are deeply rooted in traditional practices.

- Forests are homes to many traditional communities that depend on them for their livelihoods.
- Local communities collaborate with government officials to conserve habitats, recognizing their importance for long-term livelihood security.

2. Case Studies of Community Conservation:

- Sariska Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan): Villagers opposed mining activities using the Wildlife Protection Act.
- Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri' (Rajasthan):
 1. Villagers in Alwar declared 1,200 hectares as a protected forest.
 2. They implemented rules prohibiting hunting and resisted external encroachments.
- Chipko Movement (Himalayas):
 1. Resisted deforestation and promoted community afforestation using indigenous species.

3. Efforts in Sustainable Agriculture:

- Initiatives like Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya promote ecological farming, proving that diverse crop production is possible without synthetic chemicals.

4. Joint Forest Management (JFM):

- JFM was formally initiated in 1988, starting with Odisha's resolution for forest management.
- Local village institutions protect degraded forests in collaboration with the forest department.
- Benefits of JFM include:
 1. Access to non-timber forest products.
 2. A share in timber harvested after successful forest protection.

5. Lessons in Environmental Management:

- Local communities must play a central role in natural resource management to ensure success.
- Economic or developmental activities should adhere to the following principles:
 1. People-centric.
 2. Environment-friendly.
 3. Economically viable.

6. Key Message

- There is a need for greater involvement of local communities in decision-making for sustainable environmental practices.

Sacred Groves – A Wealth of Diverse and Rare Species

1. Nature Worship and Conservation:

- Nature Worship: An ancient tribal belief that all creations of nature must be protected.
- Sacred Groves:
 1. Virgin forests are preserved in pristine form due to nature worship.
 2. Referred to as “Forests of God and Goddesses.”
 3. Interference with these groves is strictly prohibited by local communities.

2. Sacred Trees and Cultural Practices:

- Specific trees hold religious and cultural significance for different communities:
 1. **Mundas and Santhals (Chota Nagpur):** Worship Mahua (Bassia

latifolia) and Kadamba (Anthocaphalus cadamba).

2. Tribals of Odisha and Bihar: Worship Tamarind (Tamarindus indica) and Mango (Mangifera indica) during weddings.

3. Peepal and Banyan Trees: Considered sacred by many in Indian society.

3. Sacred Sites and Animals:

- Sacred attributes are given to springs, mountain peaks, plants, and animals.
- Temple Communities:
 1. Troops of macaques and langurs are fed and treated as part of temple devotees.
- Bishnoi Villages (Rajasthan):
 1. Blackbucks, nilgai, and peacocks are integral to the community and are not harmed.

4. Philosophy of Trees:

- Gautama Buddha's Quote:
 1. Trees are symbols of kindness and benevolence, offering protection and shade even to those who harm them.

5. Cultural Significance in Conservation:

- Indian society has diverse cultures with traditional methods of conserving nature.
- Nature worship fosters biodiversity conservation and environmental protection.

6. Key Message:

- Integrating traditional beliefs with modern conservation strategies can enhance sustainable environmental practices.
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MCQ Questions on NCERT Geography Class 10 | Community and Conservation

Question 1. What is the primary reason local communities in India work towards conserving habitats?

- a) To increase government funding
- b) To secure their long-term livelihood
- c) To promote tourism
- d) To develop mining activities

Answer: b) To secure their long-term livelihood

Question 2. Which movement in India resisted deforestation and promoted community afforestation with indigenous species?

- a) Beej Bachao Andolan
- b) Chipko Movement
- c) Navdanya Movement
- d) Joint Forest Management

Answer: b) Chipko Movement

Question 3. Which programme in India involves local communities in the restoration of degraded forests?

- a) Sacred Groves Initiative
- b) Joint Forest Management (JFM)
- c) Wildlife Protection Act
- d) Beej Bachao Andolan

Answer: b) Joint Forest Management (JFM)

Question 4. Which state first implemented the Joint Forest Management programme in 1988?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Odisha
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: b) Odisha

Question 5. Which district in Rajasthan declared 1,200 hectares of forest as Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'?

- a) Alwar
- b) Jaipur
- c) Udaipur
- d) Jodhpur

Answer: a) Alwar

Question 6. What law did villagers in Sariska Tiger Reserve use to fight against mining?

- a) Forest Conservation Act
- b) Wildlife Protection Act
- c) Joint Forest Management Act
- d) Biodiversity Conservation Act

Answer: b) Wildlife Protection Act

Question 7. What does the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri aim to conserve?

- a) Wildlife
- b) Traditional crop varieties
- c) Forest land
- d) Sacred groves

Answer: b) Traditional crop varieties

Question 8. Which organization promotes chemical-free farming and ecological agriculture in India?

- a) Navdanya
- b) Chipko Movement

- c) Forest Department
- d) Sacred Groves Initiative

Answer: a) Navdanya

Question 9. What are Sacred Groves?

- a) Forest areas preserved by local communities due to their religious significance
- b) Commercial forests managed by the government
- c) Degraded forests restored through JFM
- d) Forests used for plantation crops

Answer: a) Forest areas preserved by local communities due to their religious significance

Question 10. Which tree is worshipped by the Mundas and Santhals of the Chota Nagpur region?

- a) Tamarind
- b) Mango
- c) Mahua
- d) Banyan

Answer: c) Mahua

Question 11. Which tree is considered sacred during weddings by the tribes of Odisha and Bihar?

- a) Neem
- b) Tamarind
- c) Peepal
- d) Mahua

Answer: b) Tamarind

Question 12. What belief underpins the practice of nature worship in tribal communities?

- a) Nature is a source of economic profit
- b) All creations of nature must be protected
- c) Nature is a resource for trade
- d) Nature should be exploited for human benefit

Answer: b) All creations of nature must be protected

Question 13. Which animal is commonly seen in Bishnoi villages and is treated as part of the community?

- a) Langur
- b) Blackbuck (Chinkara)
- c) Elephant
- d) Crocodile

Answer: b) Blackbuck (Chinkara)

Question 14. Why are macaques and langurs commonly found around temples?

- a) They are worshipped as gods
- b) They are fed and treated as part of temple devotees
- c) They act as guardians of the temple
- d) They are used for rituals

Answer: b) They are fed and treated as part of temple devotees

Question 15. Which Indian state is known for community efforts in conserving blackbuck and nilgai?

- a) Odisha
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Gujarat
- d) Bihar

Answer: b) Rajasthan

Question 16. Who said, "The tree is a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness and benevolence...?"

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Gautama Buddha
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: b) Gautama Buddha

Question 17. What is the primary message of Buddha's quote about trees?

- a) Trees demand sustenance from others
- b) Trees generously offer their benefits to all beings
- c) Trees are meant for commercial purposes
- d) Trees must be cut for development

Answer: b) Trees generously offer their benefits to all beings

Question 18. What is a key takeaway regarding local communities in natural resource management?

- a) They should be excluded from decision-making.
- b) They must be at the centre stage of environmental decision-making.
- c) Economic development must take priority over conservation.
- d) Government initiatives are more effective than local efforts.

Answer: b) They must be at the centre stage of environmental decision-making.

Question 19. What kind of developmental activities should be prioritized according to the text?

- a) Environmentally damaging but economically profitable activities
- b) People-centric, environment-friendly, and economically rewarding activities

- c) Large-scale industrialization at the cost of forests
- d) Agricultural expansion into forested areas

Answer: b) People-centric, environment-friendly, and economically rewarding activities

Question 20. What is the broader focus of conservation strategies in India today?

- a) Protecting forests only for tourism
- b) Preserving both ecological diversity and livelihoods
- c) Developing forest areas for industrial purposes
- d) Commercializing forests for timber

Answer: b) Preserving both ecological diversity and livelihoods