

Worksheet

Whose Forests

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

fallen, ash, bamboo, tin, adivasis, contractors, developers, Suryamani, Cheraw, tins, Jharkhand, Torang, 25, rice, three-fourth, parrot, jungle

- a) The cut weeds are turned and their _____ is mixed with the soil to make ready for sowing.
- b) _____ are forest dwellers.
- c) _____ cut down forests.
- d) Forest _____ have a right on the forest.
- e) Baskets are woven from _____ and leaf plates are made from _____ leaves.
- f) _____ is called the daughter of the jungle.
- g) Suryamani lives in _____ state.
- h) 'Mirchi' is Suryamani's pet _____.
- i) Suryamani opened a centre named _____ to promote Kuduk language and adivasi culture and traditions.
- j) 'Torang' means _____ in Kuduk language.
- k) According to 'Right to Forest act' people who have been living in the forests for at least _____ years have a right over the forest land and what is grown on it.
- l) In Mizoram, a _____ is used as a standard unit to measure paddy and other grains.
- m) In Mizoram, farm land is measured in _____.
- n) Mizo people do their special _____ dance in celebrations.
- o) The main crop of Mizoram is _____.

p) About _____ people in Mizoram are linked to the forests.

Ans.

- a) Ash
- b) Contractor
- c) Developers
- d) Adivasis
- e) Bamboo, fallen
- f) Suryamani
- g) Jharkhand
- h) Parrot
- i) Torang
- j) Jungle
- k) 25
- l) Tins
- m) Cheraw
- n) Tin
- o) Rice
- p) Three-fourth

II. Tick (3) the correct answer.

a) To which community does Suryamani belong?

- i) Kuduk**
- ii) Munda**
- iii) Santhal**
- iv) Gond**

b) The traditional dance of Mizo people.

- i) Kuchipudi**
- ii) Kathak**
- iii) Cheraw**
- iv) Odissi**

Ans.

a) To which community does Suryamani belong?

- i) Kuduk
- b) The traditional dance of Mizo people.
- iii) Cheraw

III. 1 Mark questions. (Short answer questions)

- a) Who are adivasis?**
- b) What is 'Torang?'**
- c) What is meant by one tin of land?**
- d) Identify the person in the picture who is known as 'daughter of the jungle' and write her name in the blank.**



Ans: _____

- e) Name any two things that we get from forests.**

Ans.

- a) Adivasis are the forest people. Their lives are linked to the forest.
- b) Torang means jungle.
- c) The land on which we grow one tin of seeds is called one tin of land.
- d) Suryamani
- e) Wood, fruits, food and flowers etc.

IV. 2 Mark Questions. (Long answer questions)

- a) Why is learning from forests considered as important as learning from books?**
- b) Why are forests are called collective banks?**
- c) Why are forests disappearing nowadays?**
- d) What is the importance of education in relation to save forests?**
- e) What is 'Jhoom farming?'**

f) Write about “Right to Forest Act 2007?”

g) Write a few lines about “Cheraw Dance?”

h) In Mizoram carrying rice crop home takes many weeks-----Give the reason.

i) Look at the below India map and answer the following questions.



i. Name any two states that have “thick forests.”

ii. Name any two states that have “thin forests.”

iii. Name a state in South India that has thick forests.

iv. Name any one state that doesn't have any forest.

Ans.

1. As learning from books cannot teach a student well and it can happen that student doesn't understand properly but in forest students can learn practically they can clear their doubt properly.

2. Forest is our collective bank. We should take from it only as much as we need. We should not use up all our wealth.

3. Forests are fast disappearing due to the great influence of man in deforestation. The need for industrialisation and a great increase in population are the major factors contributing to the gradual disappearance of forests

4. Education on environment helps students to understand the causes of environmental destruction and ways to deal with them. Today, pollution, plastic waste etc. have become a threat and are responsible for global warming. So education is necessary to overcome these and ensure a healthy environment that is worth living for us and the coming generations.

5. In Jhoom farming, after cutting one crop, the land is left as it is for some years. Nothing is grown there. The bamboo or weeds which grow on that land are not pulled out. They are cut and burnt. The ash makes the land fertile. When the land is ready for farming it is lightly dug up, not ploughed and seeds are dropped on it. Weeds and other unwanted plants are also not pulled out, they are just cut. So that they get mixed with the soil. This helps in making the soil fertile.

6. People who have been living in the forests for at least 25 years, have the right over the forest land and what is grown on it. They should not be removed from the forest. The work of protecting forest should be done by their Gram Sabha.

7. Cheraw is a special dance performed after harvest in Mizoram. In this dance, people sit in pairs in front of each other, holding bamboo sticks on the ground. As the drum beats, the bamboos are beaten to the ground. Dancers step in and out of the bamboo sticks, and dance to the beat.

8. Because of the poor road transport network in the region. This is such that the ground and the floor of mizoram is muddy and the farmers are finding it difficult to move and carry their rice with by themselves or their animals. Another reason is the climatic conditions. The rain pours heavily in the region making it difficult for the farmers to dry their rice and later to carry them home. They have to wait longer for the crop to dry efficiently.

9. (i) Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim

(ii) Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

(iii) Andhra Pradesh

(iv) There are different kinds of forests present in each state. Hence, no state of India lacks forest.