

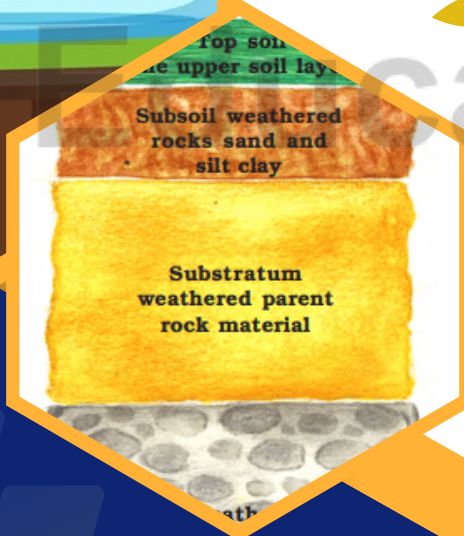


NOTES

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(GEOGRAPHY)

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES



**REVISION NOTES
CHAPTERWISE &
TOPICWISE**

Chapter 2: Forest and Wildlife Resources

Concepts Covered:

1. **Flora and Fauna in India**
 - Importance
 2. **Conservation of forest and wildlife in India**
 - Importance
 - Measures taken for Conservation of Forest and Wildlife
 - Project Tiger
 3. **Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources**
 - Classification of forests
 4. **Community and Conservation**
 - Meaning and example
 - Joint Forest Management (JFM)
 5. **Sacred groves - a wealth of diverse and rare species**
 - Meaning
 - Sacred Groves in India
 6. **Conclusion**
 7. **Mind Map**
(Colourful & Interactive/ Complete All Concept Covered)
- Practice Questions (All Topics Available)

Future's Key

Fukey Education

FLORA AND FAUNA IN INDIA

Importance

Flora refers to all the plant life present in a particular region or time.

Fauna refers to the animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.

India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity.



They are under great stress, mainly due to insensitivity to our environment.

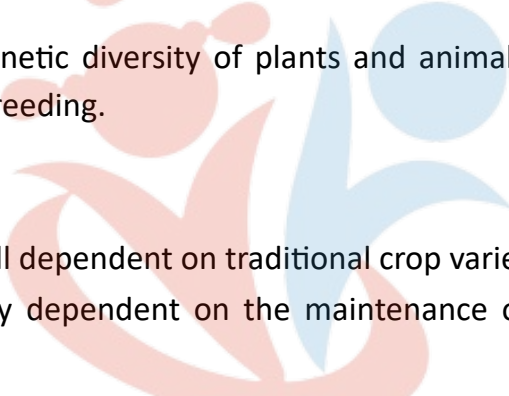


FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**CONSERVATION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE IN INDIA****CONSERVATION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE IN INDIA****Importance****Why do we need it?**

- Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air, and soil.
- It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.

For example,

- In agriculture, we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties.
- Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

**Steps taken for it?****Project tiger****Measures taken for Conservation of Forest and Wildlife**

- The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972.
- An all-India list of protected species was also published.
- The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats,
- and restricting trade in wildlife.
- Central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles – freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others.



FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**CONSERVATION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE IN INDIA****Alligator****Crocodile****Gharial****Project Tiger**

- Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web.
- In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century.
- The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc.
- The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction.
- One of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.



FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**CONSERVATION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE IN INDIA**

- Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude.
- Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sundarbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Saris ka Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.



Fukey Education

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**TYPES AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES****TYPES AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES****Classification of forests****a) Reserved Forests:**

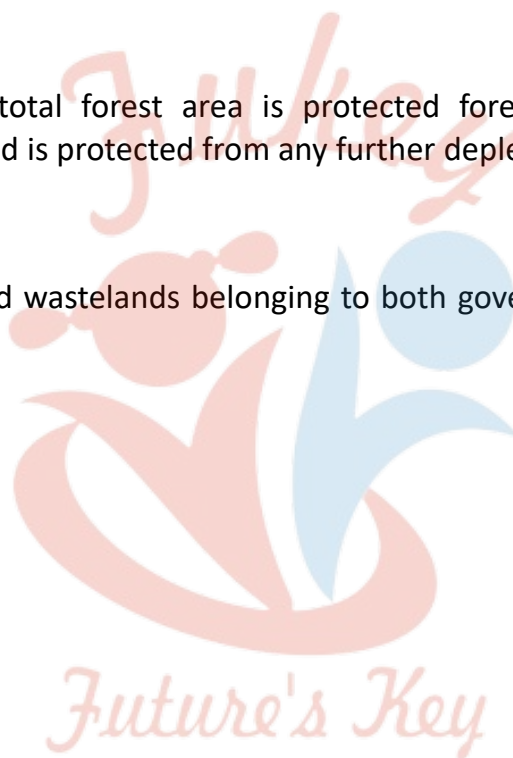
More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests. Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.

b) Protected Forests:

Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department. This forest land is protected from any further depletion.

c) Unclassed Forests:

These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.



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COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION

Meaning and example

The term “wildlife” refers to non-domesticated animal species. As a result, any living organism found in the forest is associated with wildlife. It can be found in almost all ecosystems, including rainforests, boreal forests, plains, grasslands, and deserts. Wildlife contributes significantly to the stability of our environment by being directly or indirectly involved in natural processes. Each living organism is equally important in the food chain; they may be a producer, a consumer, or a decomposer; all are interconnected and rely on one another for survival.



Joint Forest Management (JFM)

- In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management.
- JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.
- In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like nontimber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by ‘successful protection’.



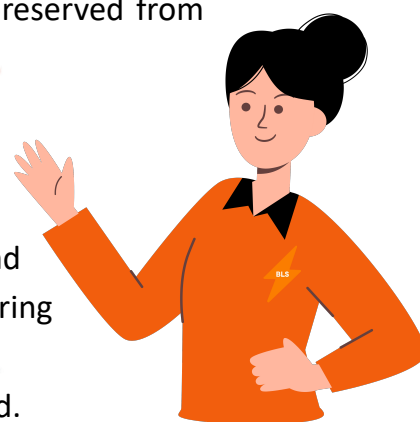
Fukey Education

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**SACRED GROVES - A WEALTH OF DIVERSE AND RARE SPECIES****SACRED GROVES - A WEALTH OF DIVERSE AND RARE SPECIES****Meaning**

Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Sacred Groves in India

- Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial.
- The Munda's and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*)
- Kadamba (*Androcephalous cadamba*) trees,
- And the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings.
- To many of us, Peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.



Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations.

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**SACRED GROVES - A WEALTH OF DIVERSE AND RARE SPECIES**

- Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected.
- Feeding Langurs and Macaques around temples.
- In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community, and nobody harms them.



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CONCLUSION

- 1) Both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India.
- 2) Local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management.
- 3) But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the centre stage in decision-making.
- 4) Accept only those economic or developmental activities, that are people centric, environment-friendly, and economically rewarding.



Fukey Education

*Hunting and over exploitation
 *Agricultural expansion
 *Environmental Pollution
 *Increased grazing and fuel wood collection
 *Colonial forest policies
 *Industrial growth and expanding urbanisation
 *Over population
 Large scale development projects (mines, dams etc.)

Causes of Depletion of flora and fauna

*Vulnerable species
 *Endangered species
 *Normal species
 *Rare species
 *Endemic species
 *Extinct species

Classification

Conservation in India

Forest Classification

(i) Reserved
 (ii) Protected
 (iii) Unclassed

Community participation

(i) Villagers in Alwar district
 (ii) Chipko movement
 (iii) Beej Bachao Andolan
 (iv) Navdanya
 (v) JFM

Forest and Wildlife Resources

Wildlife

(i) The Indian wildlife Protection Act 1972
 (ii) Project Tiger 1973
 (iii) Wildlife Act 1980 86 notification for protection of insects 1991- plants were added.