

Biodiversity or Biological Diversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependences

#### Biodiversity or Biological Diversity

One of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity

#### Flora and Fauna in India

Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Aravas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

Project Tiger launched in 1973 to save the shrinking population of tigers due to shrinking habitats, depletion of prey base species, poaching and illegal trading.

Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife?  
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.

The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972 for protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals which were greatly threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kaziranga stag etc.

- a) Reserved Forests
- b) Protected forests
- c) Unclassed forests

#### Chipko movement

Beji Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Nainital

Joint Forest Management Programme since 1988

Nature ownership

#### Forest and Wildlife Resources

Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

#### Community and Conservation