

WARRIOR 2024

ONE SHOT SERIES

Class 10th Board

Geography

Forest and Wildlife Resources ✓

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TOPICS *to be covered*



1

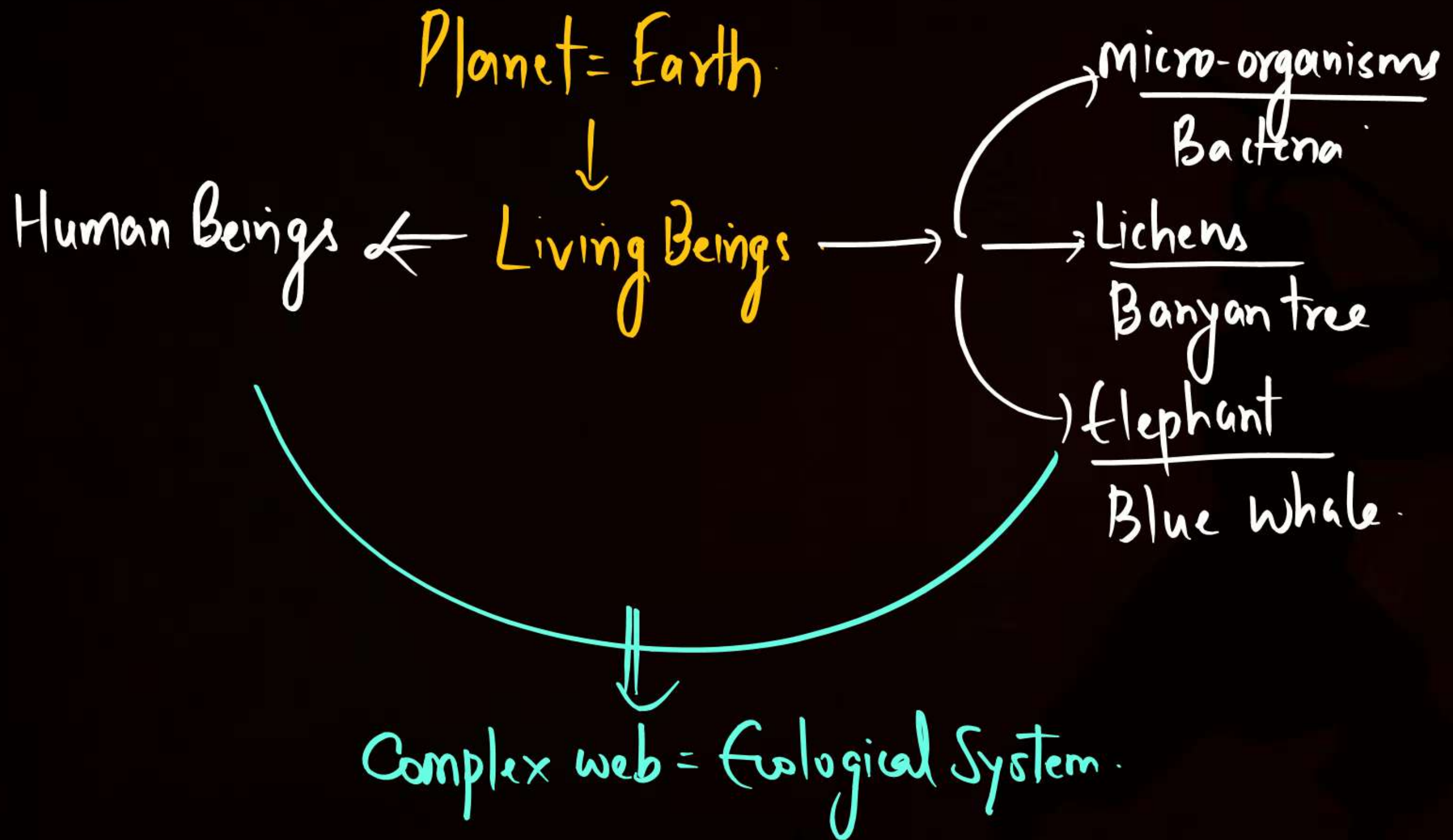
Theory in One Shot

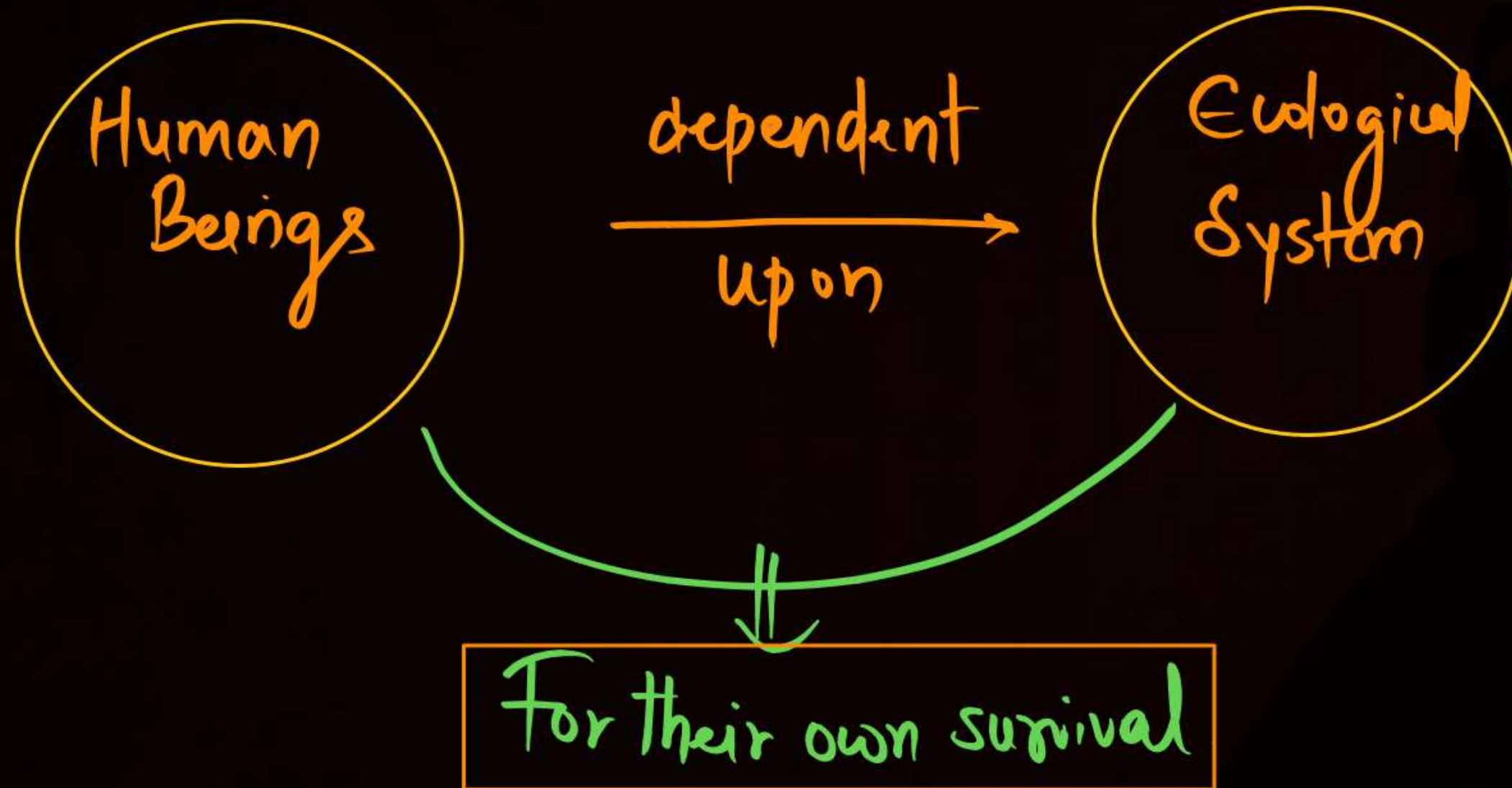
2

PYQs

3

4







H.B
depend



Air

Water

Soil



plants = Aloe Vera.

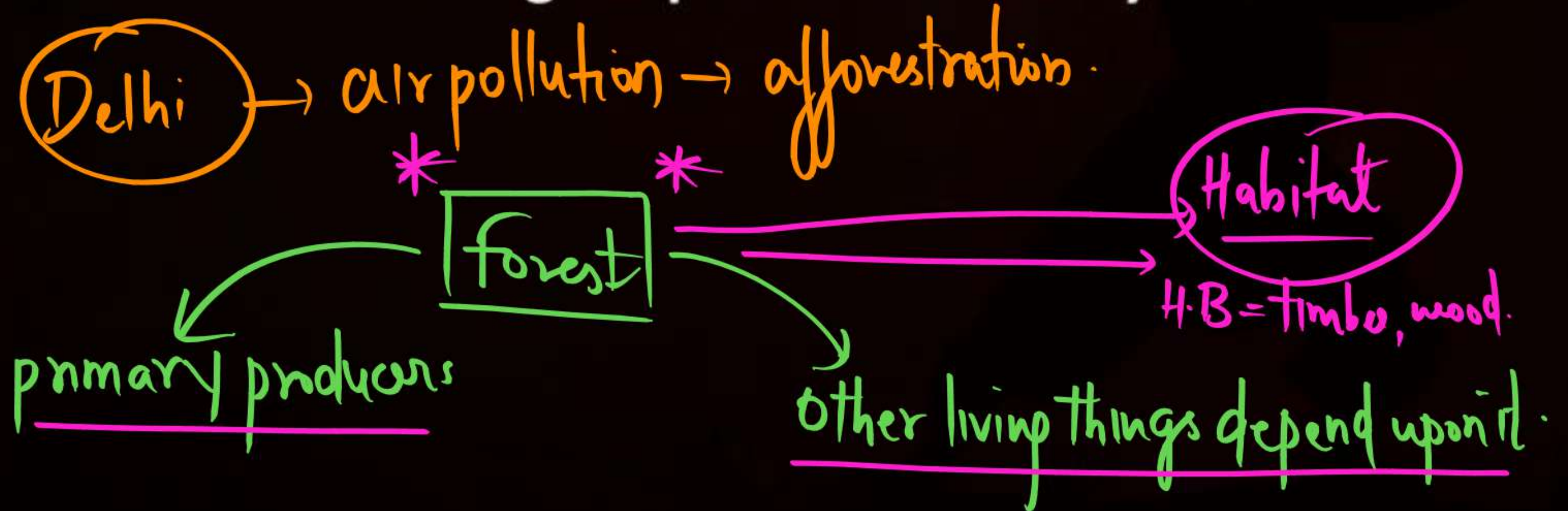
animals

micro-organisms

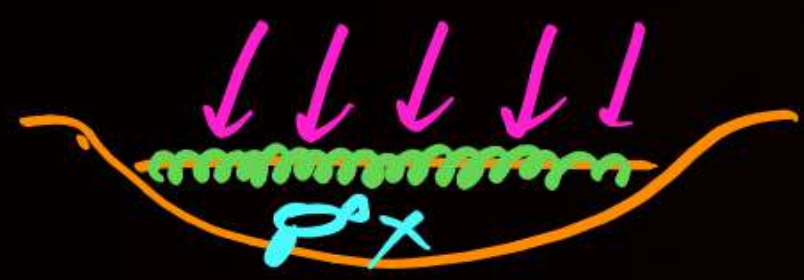
converts atm nitrogen
into usable form &
give it to plants.

For example, the plants, animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive

How are Human Beings dependent on ecosystem?



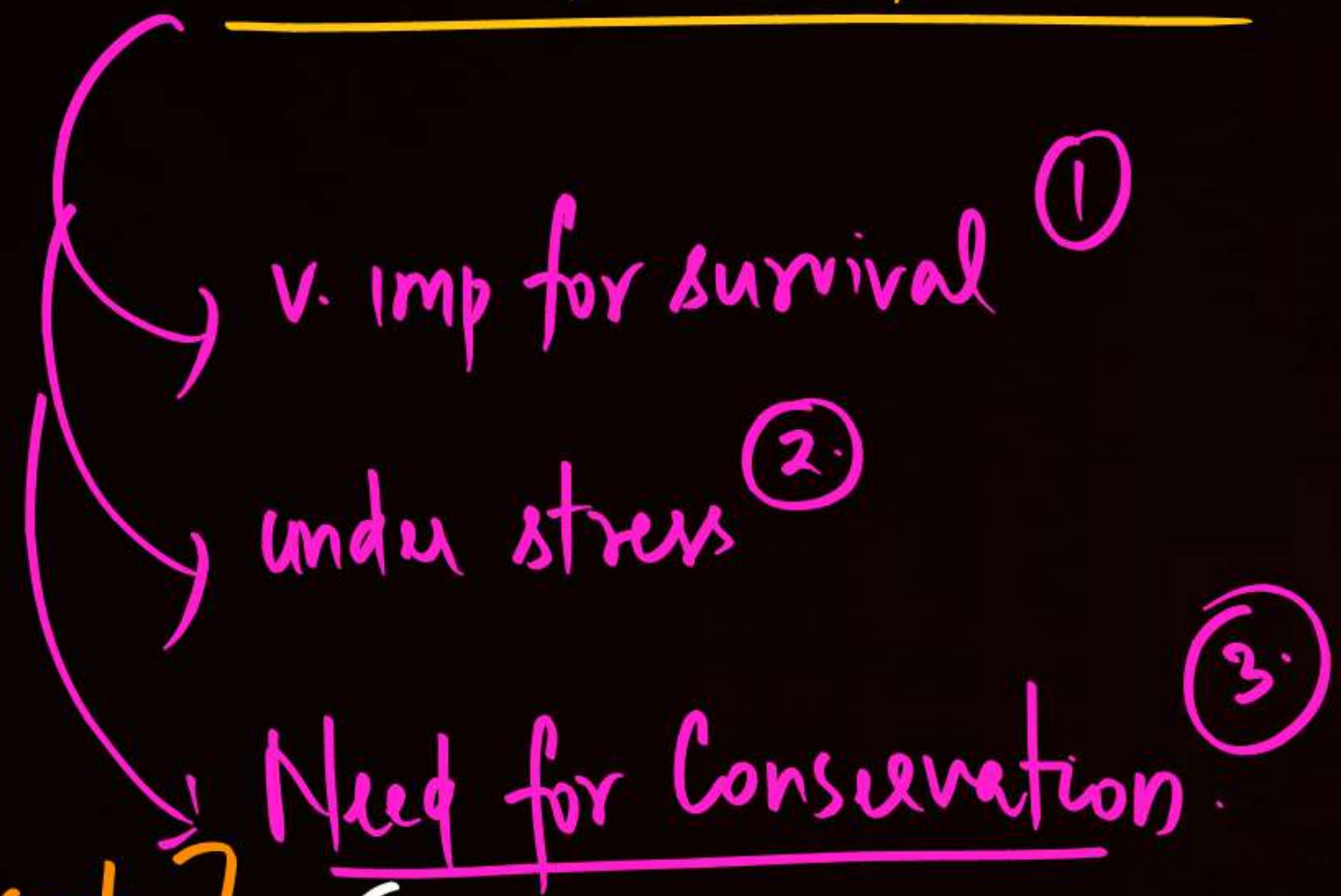
Flora and Fauna, in India



Fisheries

↓
[maintain]

↓
[Aquatic ecosystem system]



v. imp for survival ①

under stress ②

Need for Conservation ③



Bada Dogesh



Chote dogesh

Why?

① ↓
to preserve ecological diversity

↓
to preserve Air Water Soil

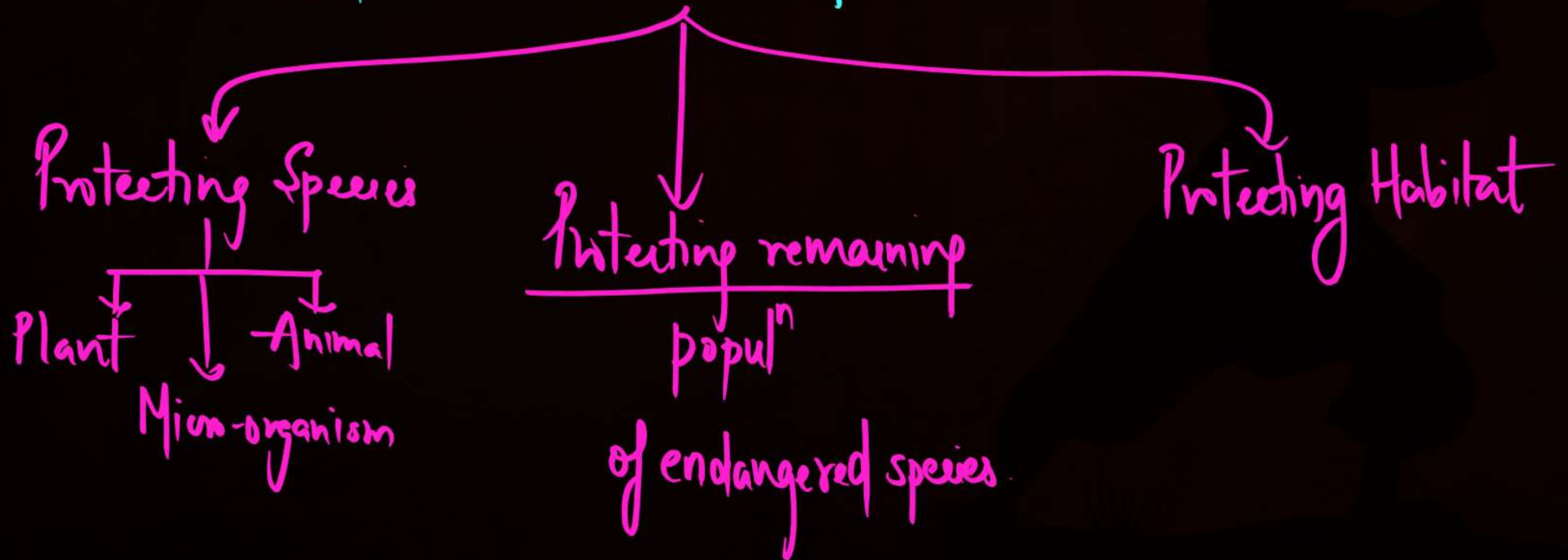
↓
to preserve genetic diversity

1960s, 70s. \leftarrow Demand \rightarrow National Wildlife Programme



Outcome -

Indian National Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.



How to preserve?



Banning Hunting

(a)

Restricting
trade in
wildlife.

(c)

(b)

Giving legal Protection
to their habitats.

Outcome:-

National Parks

Wildlife Sanctuaries

Several Projects

by Govt

→ for conservation

→ given legal protectⁿ
against hunting & illegal
trade

Snow leopard

Tiger

One-horned
Rhinoceros

Kashmir Stag
or
Hangul

Crocodiles

Asiatic
lions

Elephants

Black buck
(Chinkara)

Great Indian
Bustard

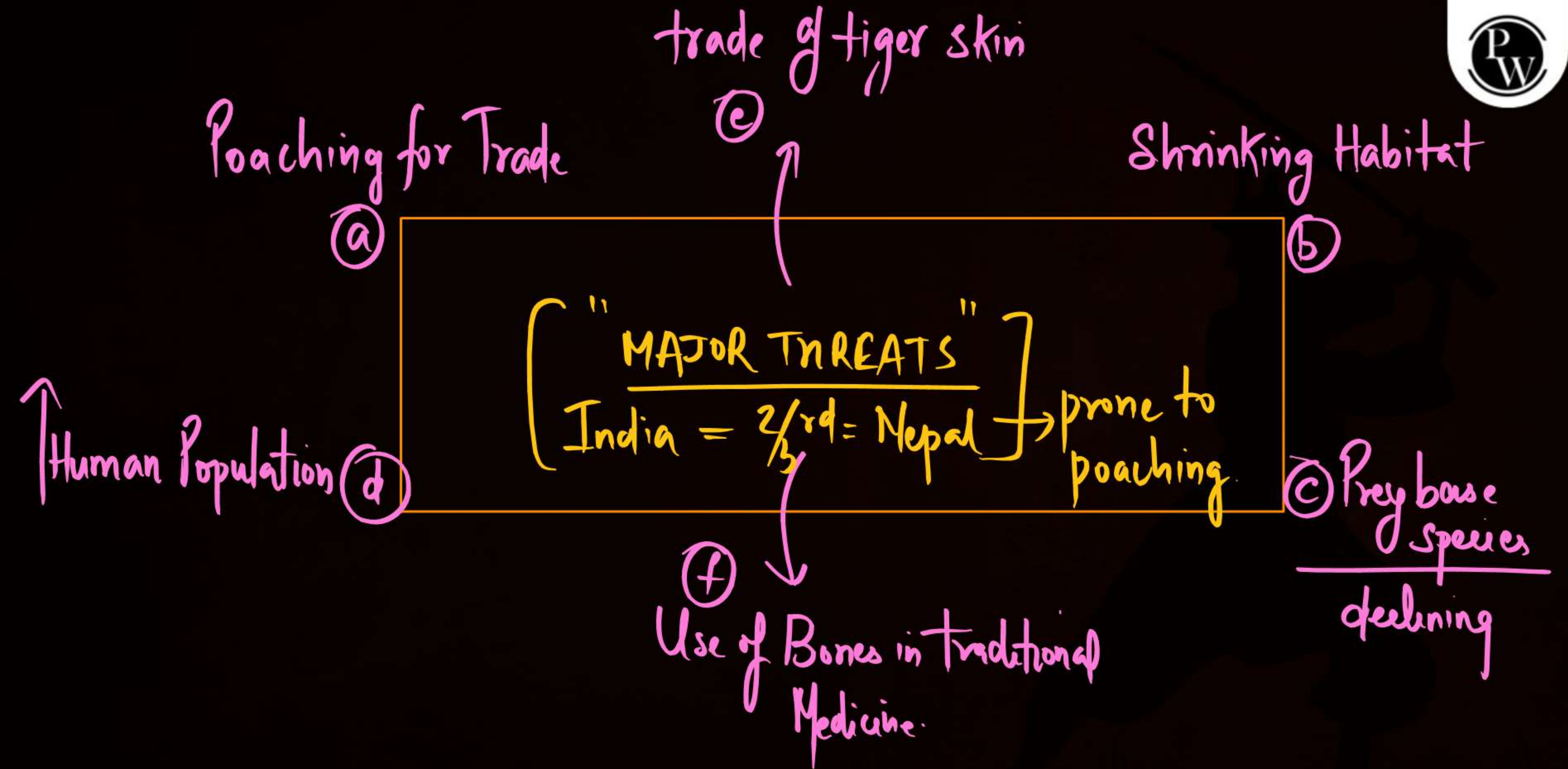
Project Tiger.



Tiger = Key wildlife species

Century start
↑
↓ [55,000 → 1827]
Authorities realized = 1973 = Tiger Populatⁿ

↓
MAJOR THREATS



Project Tiger = 1973.
 ↓
 for conservation of Tiger

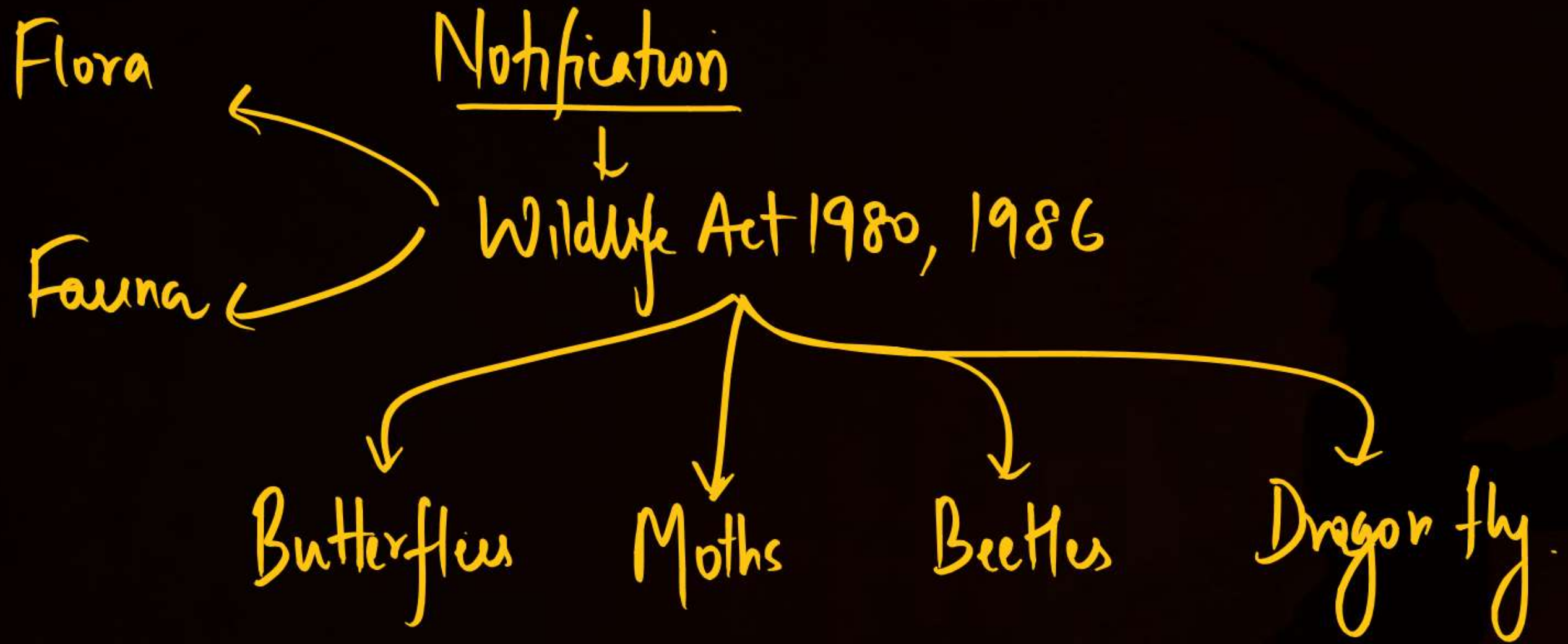
↓
Tiger Reserves -

- 1. > Corbett Nat. Park = UK
- 2. > Sundubun N.P = W.B
- 3. > Bandhargarh Nat. Park = M.P
- 4. > Sariska T.R = Raj
- 5. > Manas T.R = Assam
- 6. > Periyar T.R = Kerala

* Conservation Projects = Biological Diversity.

⇓

Protect.



+

In 1991 -> Plants were added*

Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources



Reserved forests

- * More than half of total forest
- * Valuable

Protected forests

- * $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of total forests.
- * to protect forests from further depletion

Unclassed Forests.

- * Remaining forest + wasteland
- * Govt, Private Individual Community.

Timber
other forest
produce

[Permanent Forest States] * (MP) 75%

```
graph TD; A[Permanent Forest States] --> B((MP)); A --> C[75%]; A --> D[Timber]; A --> E[other forest produce];
```



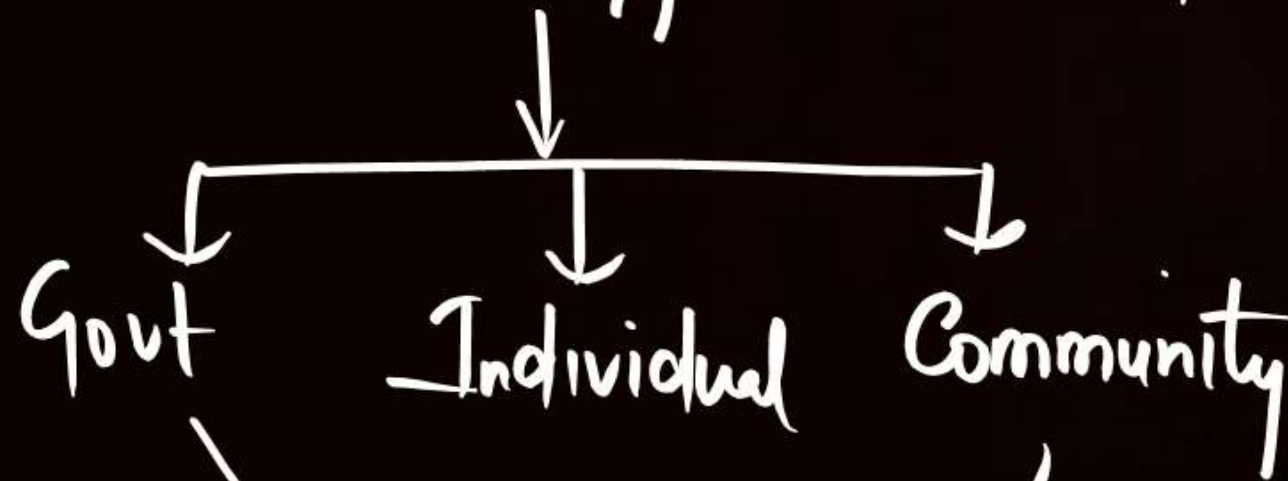

Community and Conservation

(1200 Ha] forest
"Sonchuri"
ALWAR
RAJASTHAN

↓
declared their *
own set of rules.
regulations.
↓
against encroachment

* Conservation

↓
necessary to take steps



(In combination)

(RAJ)

SARISKA T.R

↓
local people

↓
fighting against
mining

Wildlife Protection Act

(Govt help)



Examples

[लोक-देव]

* Locals = Protection

* Govt = benefits = Non-timber

Chipko Movement

* stopping deforestation
+
afforestation ↑

Beej Bachao Andolan

* traditional seeds
+
agricultural practices
preserve
↓
Uttarakhand.

Nardanya Andolan

* Vasudev Kutumbakam
↓
Earth is One family.
↓
* protection of earth *
↓
Ecological Balance.

Joint Forest Management (JFM)

* local community is involved in preservation of degrading forest.
* 1988 →
* State of Odisha.
Resolution.



Forest and Wildlife Resources

SACRED GROVES:

Tribal Belief



* Nature Worship *



[Preserved Several forest]



[Sacred groves] i.e. the forest of god and goddess.

- Mundo and Santhal of Chota Nagpur worship Mahua and Kadamba
- Tribes of Orissa and Bihar worship tamarind and Mango during wedding.
- In general, Peepal and Banyan tree is considered as sacred.
- In Bishnoi village of Rajasthan, herds of Black bucks, nilgai and peacocks are integral parts.

are & cannot be harmed



Forest and Wildlife Resources

COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION

- **Traditional System** of conservation by specific community e.g. In Sarispa Tiger Reserve, villagers fought against mining by citing example of Wildlife Protection Act.
- Chipko Movement → Resisted deforestation and also revived the traditional conservation by community afforestation.
- Beej Bachao Andolan → In Tehri and Navdanya, diverse variety of crop is produced without the use of synthetic and chemicals.



Forest and Wildlife Resources



- **JFM (Join Forest Management) →**
Involving local communities in restoration of degraded forests.
In 1988, state of Orissa passed first resolution of JFM.
Local institute takes up the protection activities on lands managed by government.

QUESTION- 01



In which year was the 'Indian Wildlife Protection Act' implemented in India? Describe the main thrust area of this programme. (2017)

Answer.

- (i) ✓ In the 1960 s and 1970 s, the conservationists [demanded] some rules to protect the wildlife. Conceding to their demand, the government [enacted the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.] Under this act, an all India [list] of protected species [was (published)]
- (ii) Hunting was banned to protect the remaining population of some endangered species.
- (iii) Trade in wildlife was restricted and the habitats of wildlife were given legal protection. Many national parks and wildlife sanctuaries were established by central state governments and the state governments.
- (iv) Several projects were announced for protecting specific animals, eg. Project Tiger. Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to protect tigers from becoming extinct.

'Forests and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment.' Justify the statement by giving three reasons. (2016)

Answer. Forests and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment. This is because destruction of forests and wildlife leads to:

- (i) Loss of cultural diversity - In addition to the loss of flora and fauna in the forest; the communities that depend on various forest produce suffer a lot.
- (ii) Impact on women - In almost all rural societies, women bear the responsibility to collect fire wood fodder and water. Depletion of these resources makes them work much harder and the tasks become more time taking. This often leads to various health problems in them.
- (iii) Poverty - When the poor tribal population fail to get their supplies of basic items, they have to buy those by spending money which is in short supply. Thus, greater economic pressure is created on them.

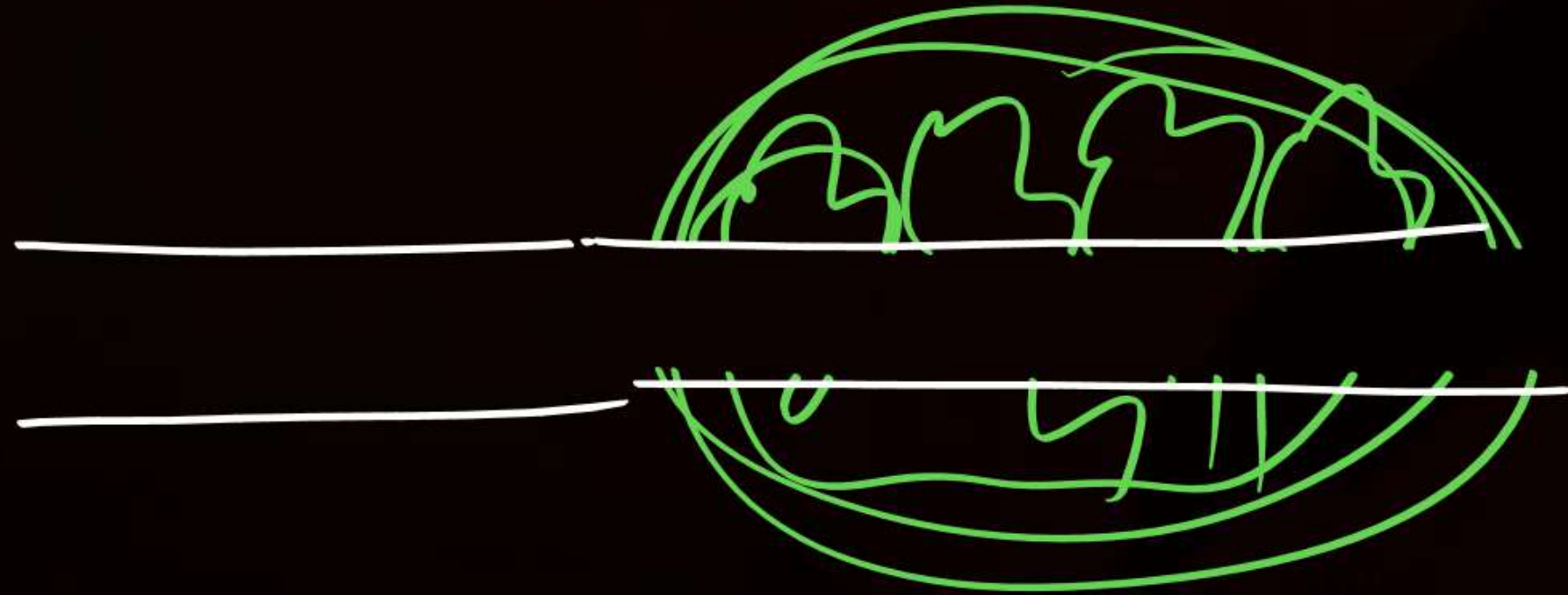
QUESTION- 03



'Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests'. Justify this statement with relevant examples. (2016)

Answer.

- (i) Since 1951, over 5000sq km forest was cleared for River Valley Projects.
- (ii) Clearing of forests is still continuing with projects like the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh which would inundate 40,000 hectares of forest.
- (iii) Mining is another important factor behind deforestation.



QUESTION- 04



Explain any three factors responsible for the [depletion of flora and fauna] in India.

(2014)

Answer. Three major reasons which are responsible for depletion of flora and fauna in India:

- (i) ✓ Agricultural expansion: After Independence, agricultural expansion became the major cause of depletion of forest resources. Between 1951 and 1980, according to the Forest Survey of India, over 26,200 sq. km of forest area was converted into agricultural land all over the India.
- (ii) ✓ Mining: It is another major factor responsible for deforestation, e.g. dolomite mining has seriously threatened the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal. This ongoing mining has disturbed the natural habitat and blocked the migration route of great Indian elephant.
- (iii) ✓ Large-scale development projects: Since 1951, over 5000sq km of forest was cleared for River Valley Projects. Large hydro projects have inundated large forest areas.

What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives? Analyse.

(2017)

Answer. Biodiversity refers to diverse flora and fauna that exist in a given area.

Plants, animals and human beings are interdependent. It is necessary for human beings as we get fresh air, water, food etc., from them. Thus, the existence of human beings depends on them. Biodiversity boosts ecosystem productivity where each species, no matter how small, all have an important role to play.

For example, a larger number of plant species means a greater variety of crops. Greater species diversity ensures natural sustainability for all life forms. Healthy ecosystems can better withstand and recover from a variety of disasters. And so, while we dominate this planet, we still need to preserve the diversity in wildlife.

Each species depends on the services provided by other species to ensure survival. It is a type of cooperation based on mutual survival that is provided by a balanced eco system. That is why when the ecosystem is disturbed survival of the species becomes difficult.

Analyse any four reasons for the depletion of forest resources in India.

(2015)

Answer. Reasons for depletion of forest resources in India are:

- (i) Extensive use of forest products such as wood, barks, leaves, rubber, medicines, dyes, food, fuel, fodder, manure etc.
- (ii) Agricultural expansion, development of railways, mining, commercial and social forestry.
- (iii) Substantial forests in the tribal belts of northeastern states have been degraded by shifting cultivation (Jhumming) or slash and burn agriculture.
- (iv) Large scale developmental projects like Narmada Sagar Project of Madhya Pradesh which would inundate 40,000 hectares of forests.
- (v) Mining is another important factor, as in the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and migration route of animals, especially the great Indian elephant.

Describe the steps taken to conserve the flora and fauna of the country.

(2015, 2014)

Answer. The various steps taken to conserve the flora and fauna of the country include:

- (i) Implementation of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972. ✓
- (ii) Desired control on deforestation and implementing afforestation programmes. ✓
- (iii) Providing legal protection to animals by bringing and implanting laws such as banning of hunting and poaching.
- (iv) Spreading the awareness about the values of forests and its flora and fauna among the public. ✓
- (v) Setting up of biosphere reserves; 18 Biosphere Reserves have been set-up in India. Providing financial and technical assistance to many botanical gardens. ✓
- (vi) Implementation of specific focused projects such as : Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco developmental projects. 106 national parks, 565 Wildlife sanctuaries and zoological gardens are set-up to take care of natural heritage. ✓

QUESTION- 08



(2022-23)

Which of the following descriptions of forest is NOT correct?

- A** Reserved Forest – Reservation of more than half of forests
- B** Protected Forest – Reservation of $1/3$ of the forests
- C** Unclassed Forest – Reservation of forest under government and private individuals.
- D** Permanent Forest – Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber.

~~Protected forest~~

Answer. (D)

Reserved and protected forests are referred to as permanent forest. It is maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest product.



Thank
You

Keep Fighting Warriors...

