

A graphic of a fireball or comet streaking across the top of the page.

# **ONE SHOT**

## **REVISION SERIES**

**CLASS 10 GEOGRAPHY**

**FOREST AND  
WILDLIFE RESOURCES**





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## ***REVISION SERIES***

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**Forest and Wildlife Resources**

# One Shot Live Revision Series

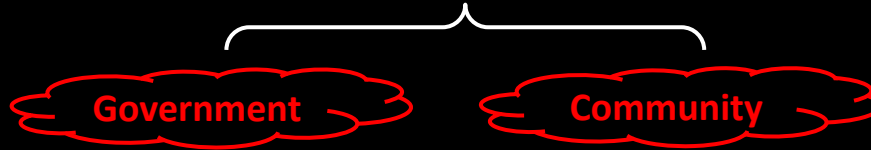
Date	Class 10 <sup>th</sup> Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 <sup>th</sup> Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
18 Sep 23	Resources and Development	India - Size and Location
19 Sep 23	Power Sharing	What is democracy? Why democracy?
20 Sep 23	Development	The story of village Palampur
21 Sep 23	Nationalism in India	Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
22 Sep 23	Forest and Wildlife Resources	Physical Features of India
23 Sep 23	Federalism	Constitutional Design
24 Sep 23	Sectors of the Indian Economy	People as Resource
25 Sep 23	Gender , Religion and Caste	Electoral politics
26 Sep 23	Water Resources	Drainage

Introduction



Flora and Fauna in India

Conservation of forest and wildlife in India



- Types and distribution of forest and wildlife resources

**Flora and fauna in India****Biodiversity**

**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 interdependencies.**



- **India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity.**
- **These diverse flora and fauna are so well integrated in our daily life that we take these for granted.**
- **But, lately, they are under great stress mainly due to insensitivity to our environment.**

## Conservation of forest and wildlife in India

Government



Community



- Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil.
- In the 1960,- 1970, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme
- For the Conservation of forest in India government has taken many Steps.
- The **Indian wildlife protection act was implemented in 1972.**
- The main motive of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population. Of the certain endangered Species by banning hunting, restricting trade in wildlife.

**Government**

- Subsequently, 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, one - horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir Hangul Crocodiles more recently the Indian elephant, great Indian bustard and Snow leopard**.
- The conservation projects are now focusing on biodiversity rather than on a few of its components, even insects are getting a place in Conservation planning.
- In the notification under **wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986** Several Butterflies moths, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of beetles.
- In **1991 for the first time plants** were also added to the list.

**Project tiger**

- It is tiger conservation programme launched on **1 April 1973** by government of India to save the dwindling population of tigers due to various reasons.
- Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as means of preserving bio types of sizeable magnitude.
- **Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala** some of the tiger reserves of India.





**Community and Conservation**

- In **Sariska reserve in Rajasthan** villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government's involvement.
- The inhabitants of five village in Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1200 hectares of forests as the **Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'** Declaring their own Set of rules for the forest.
- The famous **Chipko movement** successfully resisted deforestation in several areas and has also shown that Community afforestation with Indigenous Species can be enormously Successful.
- Also like the **Beej Bachao Andolan** in Tehri and **Navdanya** have shown that adequate levels of diversified crops production without the use of Chemicals are possible.
- **Joint Forest Management (JFM)** programmes have been launched by Various State Governments.



Under such programmes, village communities are assigned responsibility to protect and manage nearby forests.

**Type and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources****Reserve Forest****Protected Forest****Unclassed Forest****Understanding the classification**

- Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forests
- Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, Constituting 75% of the total Area.
- Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra have large (%) of Reserved forests
- Whereas Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh Odisha and Rajasthan have bulk of it
- All North-eastern states have a very high % of their forest under unclosed Section managed by the local Communities.



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
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