

# UPDAAN

## 2025

### Forest and Wildlife Resources

Geography

Lecture – 02

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# Topics

*to be covered*

- 1 Project Tiger
- 2 Conservation
- 3 Community and Conservation
- 4 Forests Distribution







# FOREST AND WILDLIFE





**Hanji Dosto !  
Mai Douglas .. Apka  
Class Monitor ! Kisi ne  
shor Machaya to Sir  
ko Boldunga**



Aaja Vro ! Tujhe Mast  
Kahani Sunata Hu ..  
Hui ! Hui ! Hui!



Ques.

My friend Majnu Manglesh went on a School trip to Kerala.

Which of the following will he be able to visit?

- (a) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary
- (b) Corbett National Park
- (c) Sunderbans
- ✓ (d) Periyar National Park

## Question



Hydropower is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

- A** Potential Resource
- B** Developed Resource
- C** Reserved Resource
- D** Stock

1991

→ For the first time, Six species of plants were included in the protected list.





Bhai Meri  
Baat Man  
Mai Hi  
Tiger Hu..

# Project Tiger



(3 marks)

①

In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had decreased to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000



②

The major threats to tiger population are:

55000 → 1827 ✓

poaching for trade

(illegal hunting)

depletion of prey  
base species

बिना शिकार

growing human  
population



# Project Tiger



3

Trade of tiger skin and use of their bones in medicines, especially in Asian countries has reduced their population.



4

India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population

6, 2/3rd



5

These two nations became prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

6

Project Tiger was launched in 1973



Ques Project Tiger was implemented in —

(a) 1980

(b) 1972

☒ (c) 1973

(d) 1991





## Focus On Conservation Projects



① Conservation Projects

↓  
Now started focusing  
on complete bio-diversity

② Programmes were  
run to protect  
insects, plants  
etc.

③ Wildlife Protection  
Act

(1980 & 1986)

↓  
A notification was  
added

↓  
Butterfly, moth, dragonfly,  
Beetle were included in the  
protected list.



India

Forests are essential  
for Survival

In India, jungles are  
managed by Forest  
Department or other  
govt. departments.





# Forest → Classification (India)

## ① Reserved Forests

\* More than half of the forests in our country are Reserved Forests.

↓  
They are valuable with respect Conservation.

## ② Protected Forests

↓  
In India → One-Third of the forests are Protected Forests.

↳ \* It is being protected from further depletions.

## ③ Unclassed Forests

↓  
There are some forests and waste lands that belong to both govt; private individuals and some communities.

Ques

\_\_\_\_\_ forest in India are protected forest

(a) Half

(b) Two - Third

(c) Three-fourth

(d) None

+10 bonus //



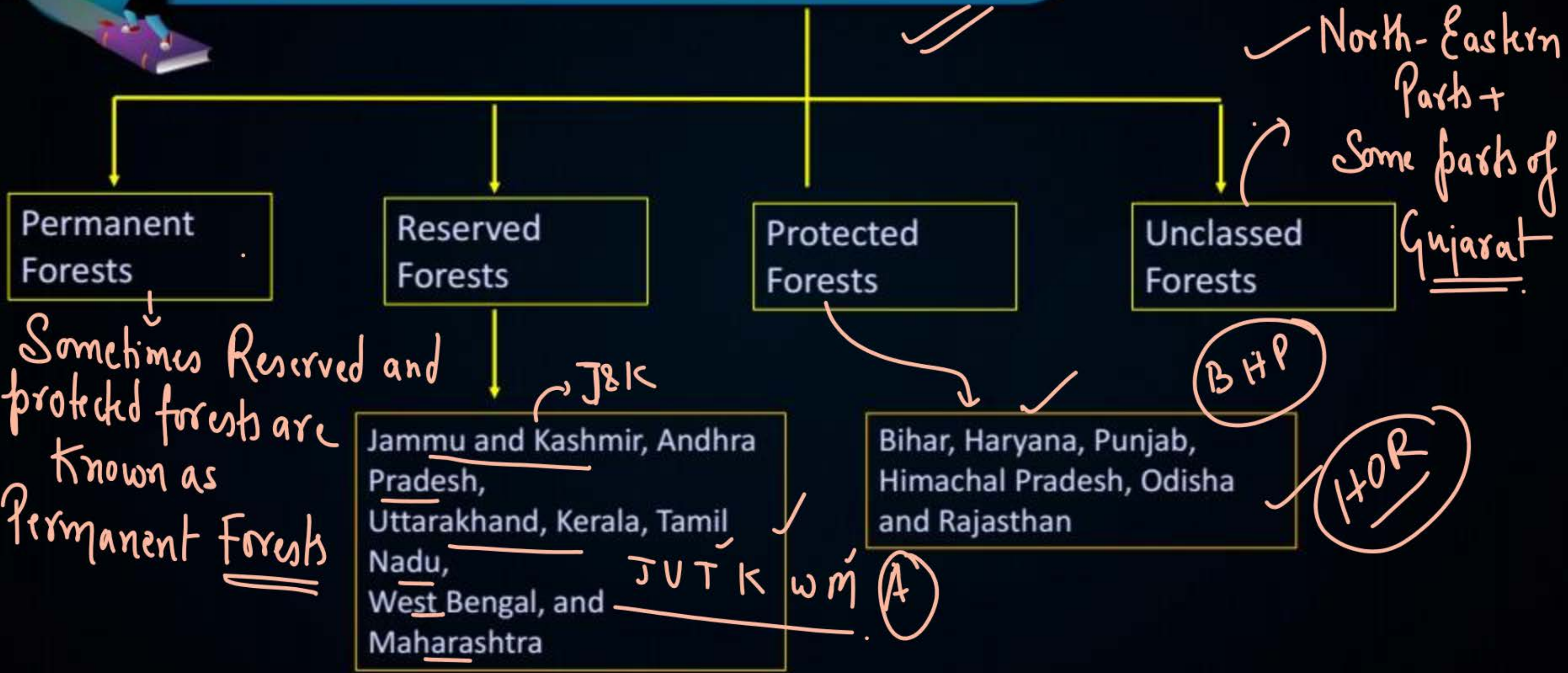
Ques

\_\_\_\_\_ are forests managed by both govt, private individuals and some communities

- (a) Reserved Forests
- (b) Protected Forests
- ☒ (c) Unclassed Forests
- (d) Both a & b



# Distribution Of Forests





## Permanent- Forests

⇒ Used to produce timber (wood) and other forest produce.

⇒ Madhya Pradesh → 75% forest area → Permanent Forest.



## Community and Conservation



Conservation strategies not new in India



Forests → Home to many communities in India





Q4Q

"Give examples to show that communities have played a major role in conservation." (3/5)

# (i) Sariska Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan)

(a) Villagers have fought  
against mining activity  
in Sariska Tiger Reserve

(b) They have taken  
the help of  
Wildlife Protection Act  
to stop this



## ② Alwar (Rajasthan)

(a) People of 5 villages  
have declared

1200 hectares of forest area  
as Bhairodev Dakov Sanctuary  
✓

(b) Villagers  
have their own  
set of rules  
and regulations

(c) Hunting  
is banned

(d) Area is  
protected  
from  
illegal  
encroachment  
(क्षेत्र)



# Community and Conservation



→ Identify the movement.

(a) Khisko Movement

✓ (b) Chipko Movement

(c) Preserve Movement

(d) None



# Chipko Movement

- ① Started by Sundar Lal Bahuguna (in 1973) in Chamoli district of UP now in Uttarakhand
- ② Objective  
↓  
Against commercial cutting of trees and to prevent deforestation
- ③ People used (दलियाँ माला) to embrace the trees to prevent them from being cut

# What do we learn from Chipko Movement?

- ① Community participation helped to prevent deforestation in this certain areas.
- ② Combined efforts of people helped increase the afforestation (planting of more trees).





# Community and Conservation



## Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya

① Started in Tehri,  
Uttarakhand

② They showed that a  
variety of crops can  
be grown without the  
use of chemical  
fertilisers

③ They promoted organic farming  
↓  
They were against the use  
of chemical fertilisers,  
insecticides, pesticides etc.  
in farming



Q40.

"Joint Forest Management is a good example of community participation in Conservation." Discuss (3/5) ✓✓



# Joint Forest Management (JFM)



① 1988  
↓  
Resolution  
passed by  
Odisha govt.  
for Joint Forest Management

② Objective  
↓  
Forest Department  
with the help of  
local people  
aims at restoring  
the degraded forest area

③ Forest Department  
↓  
Forms groups  
of people  
(village institutions)

JFM

→ [Non Timber → Products  
other than wood)

④ Village Communities

↓  
They are asked to manage  
and restore the  
degraded area of  
the forest.

≡

⑤ How will the village communities  
benefit?

↓  
They get  
a share  
in 'non-timber'  
produce

↓  
They also get  
a share in the  
timber produced by  
'Successful protection',  
by the Forest Department



# Case Study Based Question



Last  
Ques

Read the passage and answer the questions :

(170)

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus 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. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. 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.



## Case Study Based



\_\_\_\_\_are also known as the Forest of Gods and Goddesses ✓✓

**A** Van Devbhumi

**B** Sacred Groves

**C** Virgin Vegetation

**D** Banyan Forest



## Case Study Based



✓ The Mundas and Santhals of Chotanagpur plateau worship \_\_\_\_\_

Last Ques

**A** Mahua

**B** Mango

**C** Kadamba

**D** Both a and c



## Important Questions



**(Question) Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India.(3)**



**Answer:**

Chipko Movement:

- The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas, but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.
- Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial.
- The Mundas and the Santhals of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua and kadamba trees. The tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees during weddings.
- Many people also consider peepal and banyan trees sacred.





# Homework



Solve DHA

↳ Make  
Class Notes



THANK  
YOU

