



Topics^{clip} to be covered



- 1 Forest and Wildlife Resources
- 2
- 3
- 4

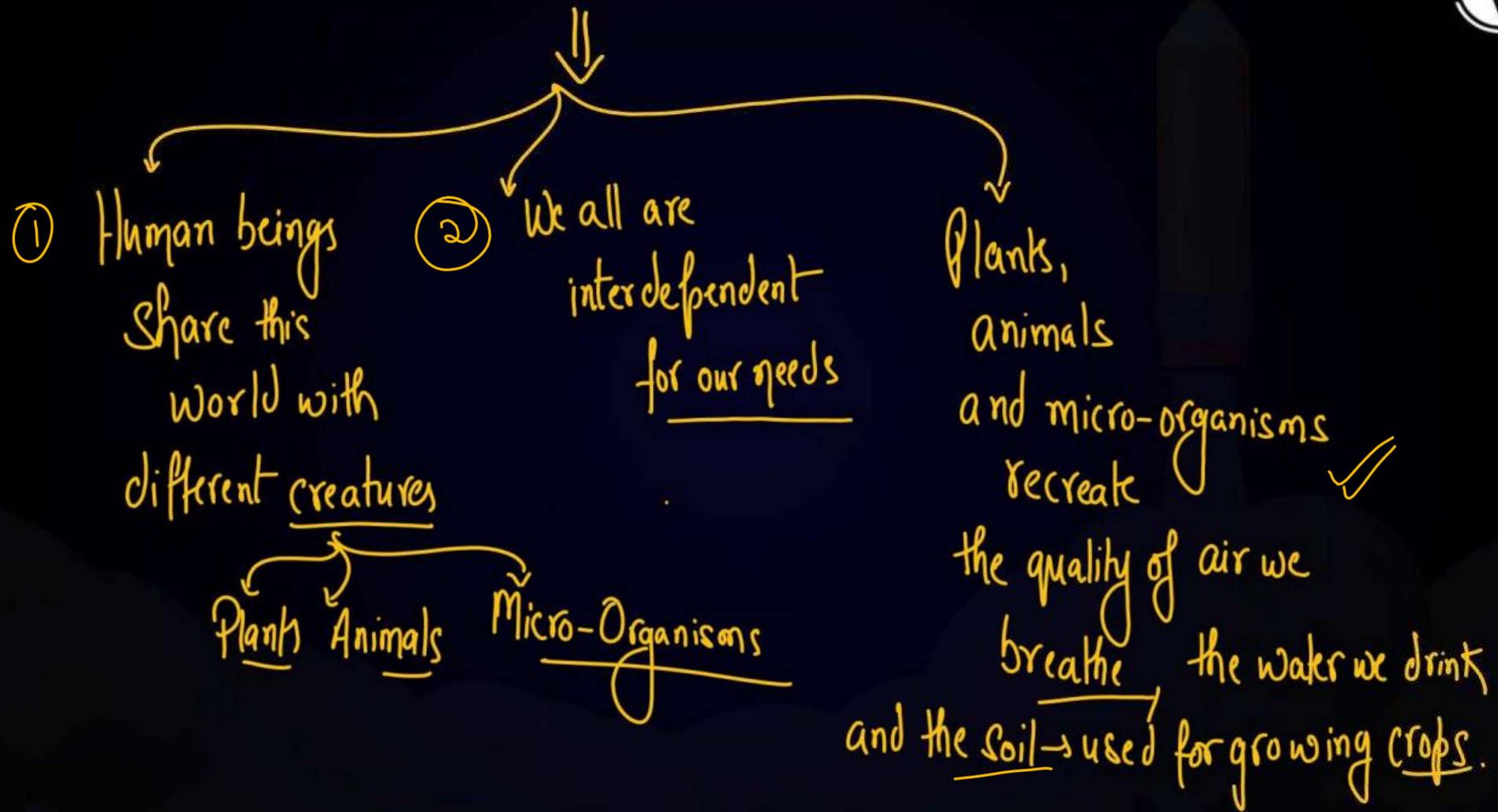
Question



Corbett Tiger Reserve lies in the state of -----



- A** Madhya Pradesh
- B** Uttar Pradesh
- C** Uttarakhand
- D** Odisha





Biological Diversity

Simple Terms

↳ Biodiversity means the large varieties of life forms
closely related to each other and interdependent
on each other



animals

Plants

Micro-organism



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.





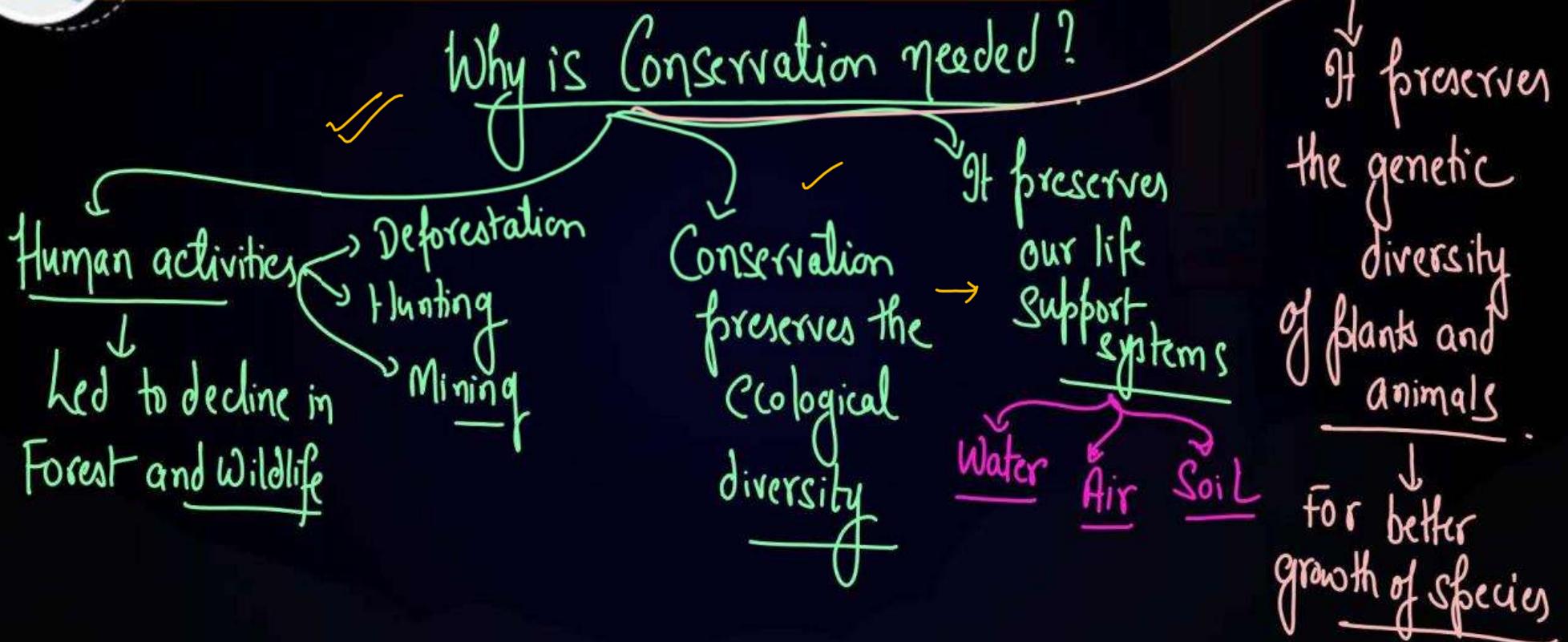
Flora and Fauna



India → One of
the richest
biodiversities in the world)

Fauna → Animals
Plants → Flora

Conservation Of Forest and Wildlife



Wildlife Protection Act

1960s - 70s

Environment

Conservationist

demanded a conservation
programme at national
level

So, the
Indian Wildlife Protection
Act was implemented
in 1972

An all India
list of protected
species was
published

Wildlife Protection Act

Major objective

Protecting the remaining population of certain

endangered species by

- ✓ Banning hunting
- ✓ Giving legal protection to their habitats
- ✓ Restricting trade in wildlife

Govt-established

National Parks

Wildlife Sanctuaries

Botanical Gardens

Biosphere Reserves

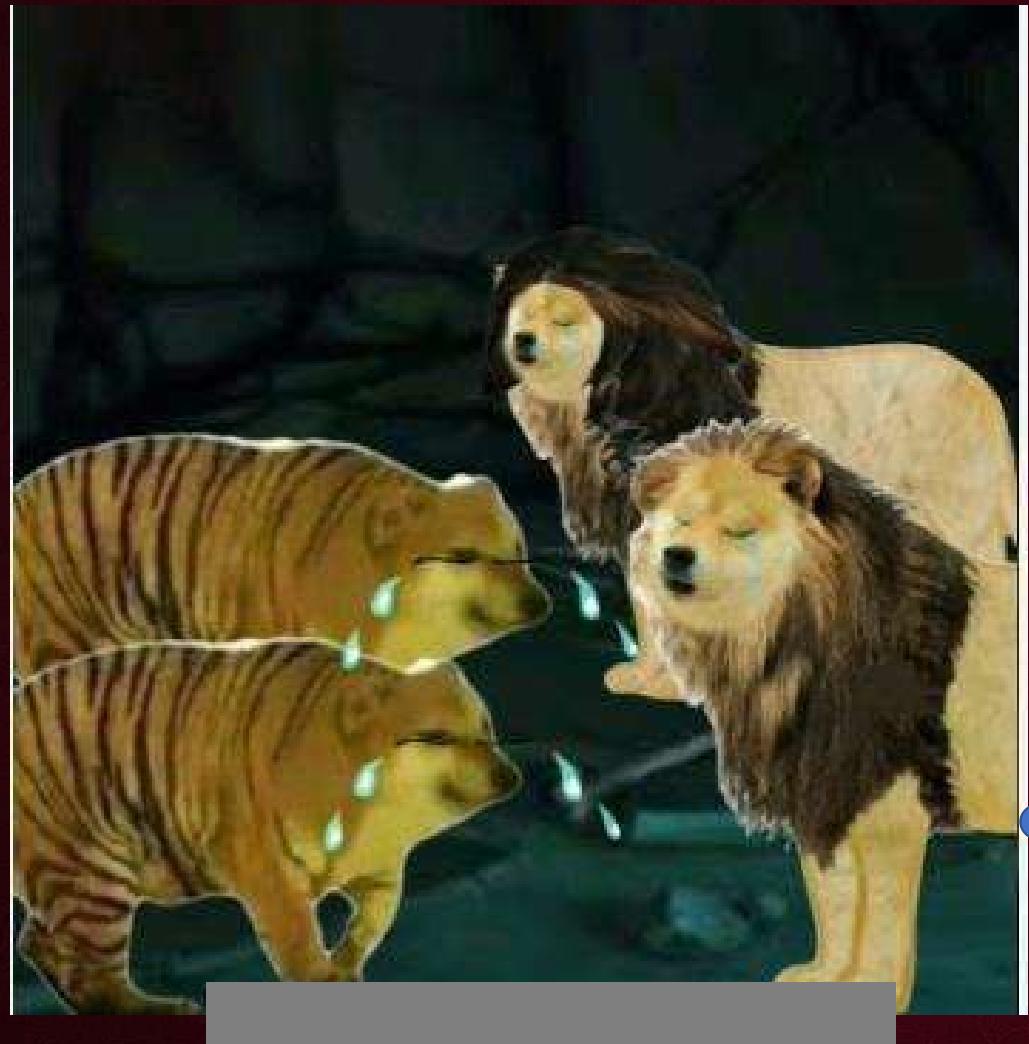
Wildlife Protection Act

(central and state govt. launched projects to protect certain animals)

Animals included

- * Kashmiri Stag → Hingul
- * One-horned rhinoceros
- * Black Buck (Chinkara)
- * Crocodile → Saltwater
 ↓ Freshwater
- * Tiger, Elephant, Gharial, Snow Leopard, Asiatic Lion

Full or partial legal protection was given to the animals



Bhai Meri
Baat Man
Mai Hi
Tiger Hu..



Project Tiger



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



The major threats to tiger population are:

3

poaching for trade
illegal hunting

depletion of prey
base species

growing human
population



Project Tiger



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

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

Project Tiger was launched in 1973

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



Important Tiger Reserves

- ✓ 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 are some of the tiger reserves of India



Focus On Conservation Projects

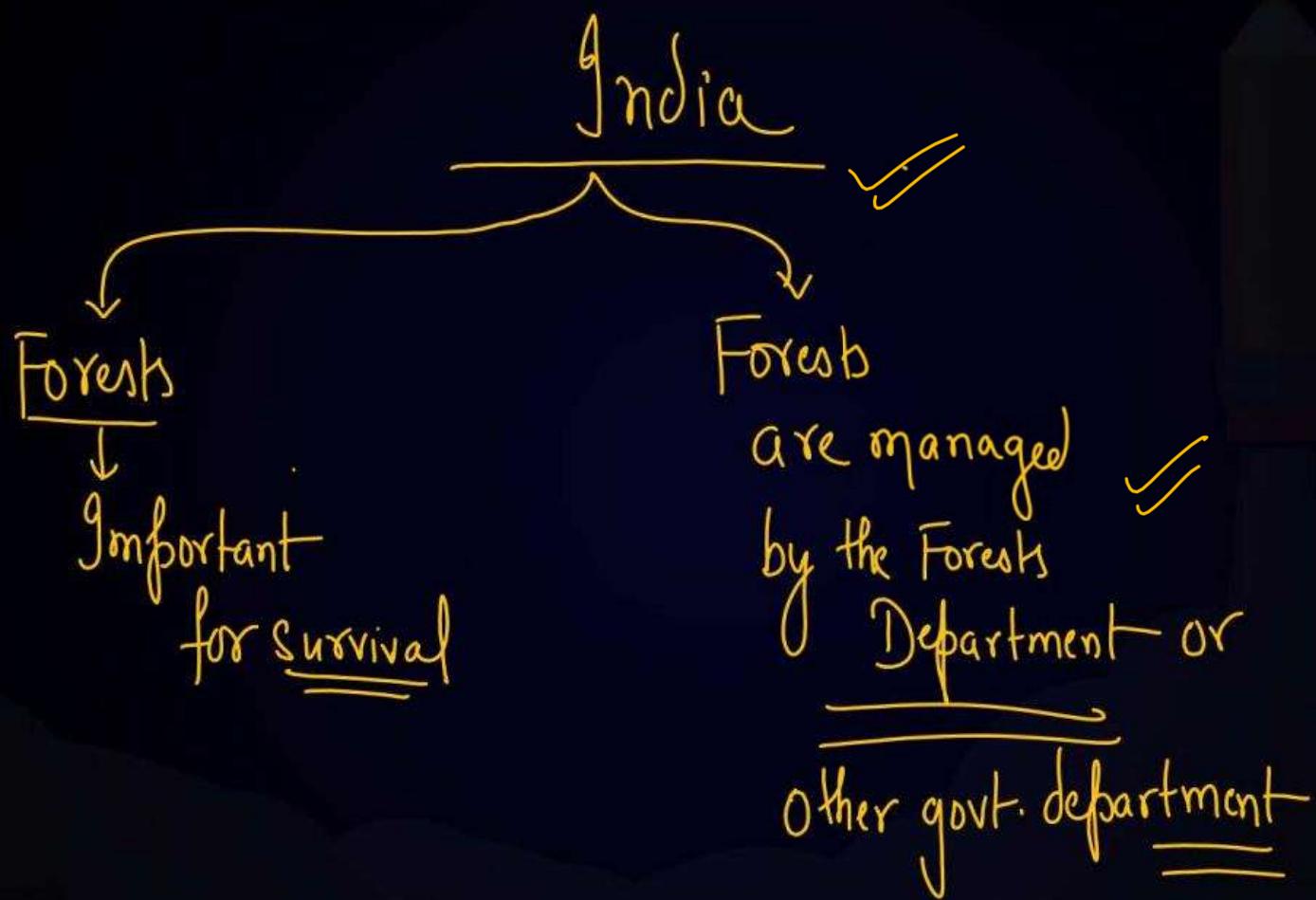
P
W

Conservation
Projects

Now focusing on
complete bio-diversity

Programmes are
being run to
protect insects,
plants etc

Wildlife Protection
Act
1980 & 1986
A notification added
Butterfly, moth,
beetle, dragonfly etc.
were added to the
protected list





Forest Categories



Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forest land in India has been declared reserved forests.



Protected Forests: Forest Department has declared one-third of the total forest area as protected forest.



Unclassed Forests: These are the forests and wastelands which belong to both government and private individuals and communities. North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests.

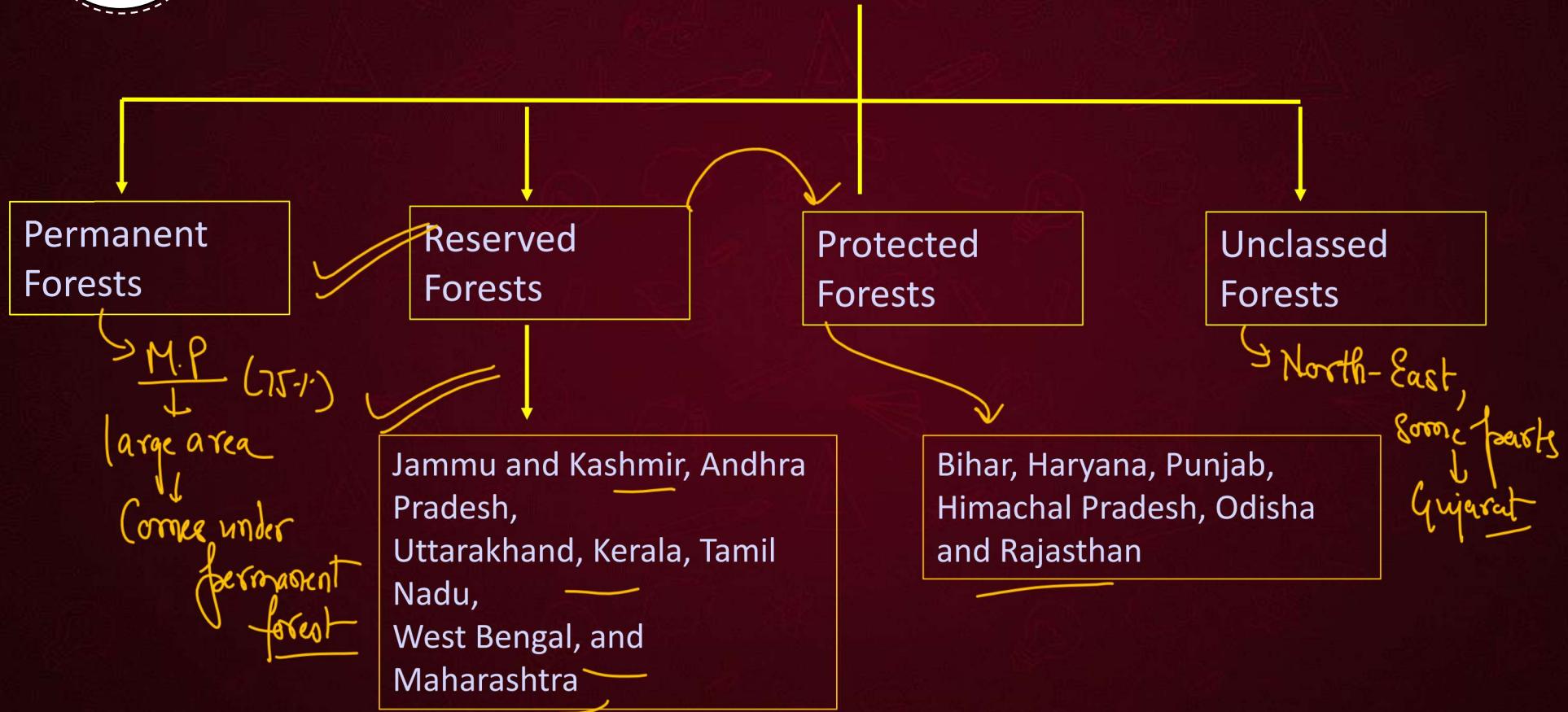


Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as **permanent forests**, which are maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.





Distribution Of Forests





Community and Conservation



1. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. ✓
2. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'. ✓
3. Villages came up with their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting. They are also protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments. ✓
4. The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas was one successful attempt to resist deforestation in several areas. The movement has also resulted in community afforestation. ✓



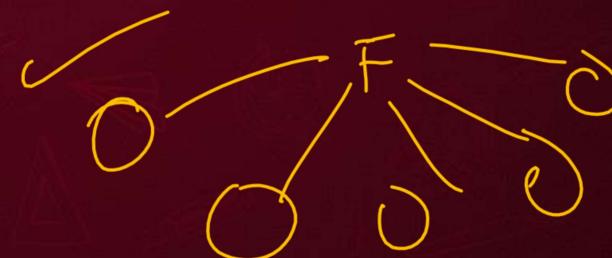


Community and Conservation



5. Farmers and citizen's groups like the **Beej Bachao Andolan** in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.

6. India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

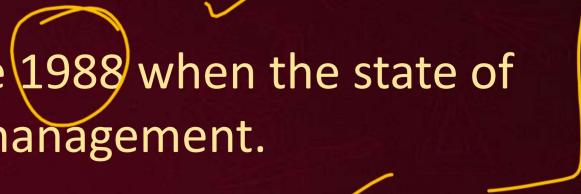




Joint Forest Management



- ✓ 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 non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'





Case Study Based Question

Read the passage and answer the questions : ✓

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 tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship -----



- A** Mahua
- B** Mango
- C** Tamarind
- D** Both b and c



Important Questions

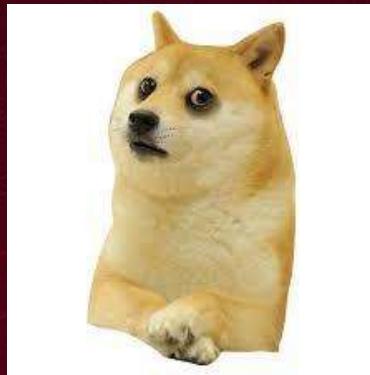
(Question) Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India.(3)



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.



Bye Dosto ! Milte Hai Next Time
Ache se Padhlena .. Hui Hui Hui