

FOREST & WILDLIFE RESOURCES

* BIODIVERSITY OR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY:

is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function suit closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependence.

* * * STEPS taken to conserve wildlife resources.

- ① In the 1960s and 1970's conservationists demanded a national wild life protection programme.
 - The National wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972.
 - various provisions for protection of habitat.
- ② An all India list of protected species was also listed.
- ③ Endangered species are conserved by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitat and restricting trade.
- ④ Central and many state government established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- ⑤ The conservation programme are now focusing on biodiversity rather than on a fewer components.
 - even insects, beetles, butterfly & dragon flies are added to protected species list.
- ⑥ In 1991, for the first time even plants were added to the list.

J F M

Jointly by government and local people forest will be managed.

PROJECT TIGER.

- Tiger is one of the key wildlife species.
- in 1973 authorities realised tigers are getting endangered.
- The project was launched in 1973.
- because of poaching, shrinkage of habitat, growth of human population, depletion of prey.

How is forest classified?

1. Reserved Forests: more than half of the total land is RF.
 - most valuable as far as the conservation of forest are concerned.
2. Protected Forests: almost $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of total forest is PF.
 - protected from any further depletion
3. Unclassed Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and community.

• Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under Permanent forest, constituting 75% of its total forest.

COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION :

1. In Sariska Tiger Reserve Rajasthan villagers have fought against mining by citing wildlife Protection Act.
2. In Alwar district of Rajasthan villagers have declared 12,000 hectares of forest as Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri' declaring their own set of rules for that land.
3. The famous Chipko movement led in Himalayas has led to resistance of deforestation and community afforestation.
4. Attempt to conserve traditional methods are widespread now like Beej Bachao Andolan has shown significant reduction of chemical fertilizers and synthetic products to grow crops.
5. Joint Forest Management.
 - 1988 • depends upon format of institution in villages.
 - govt assigns members to conserve in return they get to use non-timber forest products.

Sacred groves

- believe have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called sacred groves. These patches are left untouched.
- Mahua - mundas & santhals (Bassia latifolia)
- Kadamba - mundas & santhals
- Odisha & Bihar - tamrind & Mango
- wedding - Peepal & banyan tree.
- langurs in temples are protected and fed too.