

Class X - Social Science

Contemporary India

Forest and Wildlife Resources

CBSE NOTES

Forest and Wildlife Resources - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.



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1. Define Biodiversity with an example.

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life forms on Earth, including plants, animals, and microorganisms. India is rich in biodiversity, hosting species like the Bengal tiger and Indian elephant, which are integral to ecological balance.

2. Importance of forests in ecological system.

Forests are primary producers, supporting life by regulating air, water, and soil quality. They are crucial for maintaining the ecological balance and supporting diverse life forms.

3. Flora and Fauna in India.

India is one of the world's richest countries in biological diversity, with unique species like the banyan tree and blue whale, highlighting the country's vast array of flora and fauna.

4. Threats to biodiversity.

Human activities like deforestation, pollution, and hunting have led to a rapid decline in wildlife populations, putting immense stress on biodiversity.

5. Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

This act was implemented to protect habitats and endangered species by banning hunting and restricting wildlife trade, marking a significant step in wildlife conservation in India.



6. Project Tiger.

Launched in 1973 to conserve the dwindling tiger population, Project Tiger focuses on protecting tigers and their habitats, with reserves like Corbett and Sunderbans.

7. Types of forests in India.

India's forests are classified into Reserved, Protected, and Unclassed forests, each with specific conservation strategies and management practices.

8. Community participation in conservation.

Local communities play a vital role in conservation efforts, as seen in the Chipko movement and Joint Forest Management, emphasizing the importance of community involvement.

9. Sacred Groves.

Sacred Groves are virgin forests protected by local communities due to religious beliefs, preserving biodiversity and serving as examples of traditional conservation methods.

10. Role of tribal communities in conservation.

Tribal communities have conserved forests and wildlife through traditional practices and beliefs, showcasing a harmonious relationship between humans and nature.



11. Joint Forest Management (JFM).

JFM involves local communities in managing and restoring degraded forests, offering them benefits like non-timber forest products, fostering sustainable conservation.

12. Conservation projects in India.

Projects like Project Tiger and the protection of one-horned rhinoceroses highlight India's efforts in conserving endangered species and their habitats.

13. Impact of human activities on flora and fauna.

Activities like mining, agriculture expansion, and urbanization have led to habitat destruction, threatening the survival of many species.

14. Traditional conservation methods.

Traditional practices, such as worshiping certain trees and animals, have played a significant role in conserving biodiversity in India.

15. Economic activities affecting forests.

Economic activities like logging and mining have led to deforestation, emphasizing the need for sustainable development practices.



16. Protected species in India.

Species like the Indian elephant and snow leopard have been given legal protection against hunting and trade to ensure their survival.

17. Role of government in conservation.

The government has established national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and enacted laws to protect and conserve forest and wildlife resources.

18. Biodiversity hotspots in India.

India hosts several biodiversity hotspots, like the Western Ghats and Himalayas, which are rich in endemic species and require urgent conservation efforts.

19. Sustainable development and conservation.

Balancing economic development with conservation is crucial for preserving biodiversity and ensuring the well-being of future generations.

20. Educational importance of conservation.

Educating communities about the importance of conservation can lead to more effective and sustainable protection of forest and wildlife resources.



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