



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA
GEOGRAPHY
CLASS – IX
CHAPTER - 5
NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

SUB-TOPIC – WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE

WEEK – 21 DECEMBER TO 24 DECEMBER, 2020

NUMBER OF BLOCKS PER WEEK – 1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Each student will be able to:

- a. Analyse the importance of wildlife for the country.
- b. Comprehend the steps of conservation adopted by the government for the wildlife.

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS: -

ACTIVITY – DISCUSSION BASED

Read the E- lesson and the unit: NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE from the textbook (Students may refer to the link given below). Thereafter, follow the instructions and do the given assignment in the notebook. Please mention date, index and topic.

Text book link: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm>

LESSON DEVELOPMENT

WILDLIFE

India is rich in its fauna.

1. Elephants are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala.
2. One-horned rhinoceroses are found in Assam and West Bengal.
3. Rann of Kachchh is the habitat of wild ass whereas the Thar Desert is the habitat of camels.
4. The natural habitat of the Indian lion is the Gir forest in Gujarat.
5. Tigers are found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh, the Sundarbans of West Bengal and the Himalayan region.
6. Ladakh's freezing high altitudes are home to yak, the shaggy horned wild ox, the Tibetan antelope, the bharal (blue sheep), wild sheep, and the kiang (Tibetan wild ass).
7. In the rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials are found.
8. Peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes and pigeons are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and wetlands of the country.

Causes of Major Threat to Flora and Fauna

Every species has an important role in the ecosystem. Hence, conservation of flora and fauna is essential. About 1,300 plant species are endangered and 20 species are extinct. The main causes of this major threat to nature are:

1. Hunting for commercial purposes
2. Pollution due to chemical and industrial waste
3. Rapid cutting of the forests for cultivation and habitation

Government Initiative to Protect Flora and Fauna

The government has taken many steps to protect the flora and fauna of our country.

1. 18 biosphere reserves have been set up in India to protect flora and fauna. 10 out of these have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves.
2. Financial and technical assistance has been provided to many botanical gardens by the government since 1992.
3. Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced by the government.
4. 103 National Parks, 535 Wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of natural heritage.
5. Introduction of the Wildlife Protection Act by the government in 1972.

ASSIGNMENT

1. List down the steps taken up by the government to conserve the biodiversity in India.