MA SEMESTER II (2019-2021)

CC-8 Geography of India (Unit II)

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Forest Resource: An Introduction

Resource: Any material that can be transformed in such a way that it becomes more valuable and useful OR which satisfy needs of human beings.

 Example – Forest resource, water resource, land resource, energy resource, and food resource.

Natural Resource: Any resource that is naturally present in the nature is natural resource OR substances which are inherent to earth and obtained from nature and utilized to create products and services which are useful for human beings.

Natural classification of natural resources (depending upon availability of natural resources) can be divided into two categories:

1. Renewable Resources (sunlight, soil, etc)
2. Non-Renewable Resources (fossils, minerals, etc)

Forest Resource: A natural biotic community predominately of trees, shrubs usually with closed canopy. Forest is important renewable resources. Forest vary in composition and diversity and can contribute substantially to the economic development of any country. Plants along with trees cover large areas, produce variety of products and provide food for living organisms.

Significance of forest resource:

1. Commercial values
2. Life and economy of tribal
3. Esthetic values

4. Ecological uses

<u>Over Exploitations:</u>

Reasons for deforestation

1. Due to increasing demand of timber

2. Increase in firewood

3. Construction of dams and other infrastructures