

Points to Remember

Forest and its importance	<p>It is a renewable natural resource, which provide wood, food, fodder, fibre & medicine.</p> <p>Deforestation : Destruction of forests. Afforestation: Planting & protecting trees.</p> <p>Effects of Deforestation : Ecological problems like floods, soil erosion, drought, loss of wild life, extinction of species, etc.,</p> <p>Conservation of forest : Reserved(752.3 LH) and Protected(215.1 LH) forest</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chipko movement (or) Andolen : Chamoli of Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>Afforestation, Social forestry programme, Forest conservation laws</p>
Conservation of Wildlife	<p>Wildlife – Undomesticated animals living in their natural habitats.</p> <p>(i) Indian Board for WildLife (IBWL)</p> <p>(ii) World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for Nature</p> <p>(iii) World Conservation Union (WCN)</p> <p>(iv) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources (IUCN)</p> <p>(v) Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</p> <p>(vi) Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)</p> <p>(vii) Wild life Preservation Society of India, Dehradun</p>
Soil erosion	<p>It removes the upper layer of soil by wind and water.</p> <p>Agents of Soil erosion : High velocity of wind, air currents, flowing water, landside, human activities and overgrazing by cattle.</p>
Conventional / Non-renewable energy	<p>It cannot be renewed over a short period of time, limited availability.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ex : Coal, petroleum, nuclear power, natural gas</p> <p>Fossil fuels : Energy rich substance formed by natural anaerobic decomposition process of buried dead organisms over million of years. Ex : Coal, petroleum, natural gas</p>
Non-conventional (or) Renewable energy	<p>It can be renewed over a short period of time, unlimited availability.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ex : Biofuel, Water energy, Solar energy, wave energy, wind energy, etc.,</p> <p>Solar energy : Obtained from the Sun. Devices : Solar cooker, Solar thermal powerplant</p> <p>* Solar cells : It is made up of silicon that converts sunlight directly into electricity.</p> <p>* Solar panel: It is the arrangement of many solar cells side by side connected to each other</p> <p>Biogas (or) Gobar gas : Produced by decomposition of animal and plant wastes.</p> <p>Shale gas (<i>Soft finely stratified sedimentary rock</i>) : extracted by hydraulic fracturing technique.</p> <p>Wind Energy : Kinetic energy of wind is converted into mechanical power by turbines.</p> <p>Water energy : Hydropower-technique to harness water energy to produce electricity.</p> <p>Tidal energy : Energy obtained from the movement of water due to ocean tides.</p>

Rainwater Harvesting	Technique to collect & store rainwater for future use & to recharge groundwater level. Methods of Rainwater harvesting : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Roof top rainwater harvesting ii) Recharge pit iii) Digging of tanks or lakes (Eris) iv) Ooranis 	
E-Waste	These are electronic wastes, which includes the spoiled, outdated, non-repairable electrical and electronic devices. Sources: Computers, Calculators, Refrigerator, Batteries	
Sewage management	Sewage/Wastewater treatment method : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Pre-screening ii) Aeration iii) Sedimentation process iv) Sludge removal v) Disinfection vi) Water recycling 	
Solid waste management	Methods of solid wastes disposal <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Segregation ii) Sanitary landfill iii) Incineration iv) Composting 	Recycling of E-waste - Ex : Papers 4R approach : Reduce, Reuse, Recovery, Recycle

Important years

- ★ National Forest Policy - 1952 & 1988
- ★ Forest conservation Act - 1980
- ★ Chipko movement victory - 1980
- ★ Wildlife protection Act - 1972

Fossil fuels and its uses

- ★ Coal – *Electricity generation at thermal power plants.*
- ★ Crude oil – *Petrol and Diesel – To run automobiles, ship, etc.,*
- ★ Kerosene and LPG – *Domestic fuel for cooking*