

CONSERVATION STRATEGY OF FOREST RESOURCES OF RAISEN DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT: - Raisen district is situated in Madhya Pradesh. It is a good repository of forest wealth. Today it is a very challenging task to manage of forest resources and ecosystem. It is true that forest are renewable resources. Forest contribute to economic development by providing good and services for industry, people and forest dwellers. This present paper deals some strategy to conserve the forest resources for future generation, which get depleted and get endangered now a days due to their rapid utilization and for their economical values and for the medicinal purpose.

KEYWORDS: Raisen, forest wealth, strategy, dwellers, conservation

INTRODUCTION

The forest of Raisen district is renewable natural resources. It is a piece of land with many economical beneficial plants and trees. Mainly wild animals are depend on forest area for their survival and livelihood. Forest are very important and grow in all parts of the world. Forest is an ecosystem which includes many endangered plants species. Forest plays an important role in maintaining ecological balance. Quality of environment, preventing soil erosion, conserving water regulating water cycle. Forest are also contribute to economic development by providing goods and services for industry and people. Livelihood of forest dwellers are fully depend on forest products.(uberai et al 2008).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

a) Study area:-

Raisen is a district of Madhya Pradesh state of India. Total area of Raisen district is 8466 km² including 8237 km² rural and 228 km² urban area geographically, it is situated between the latitude 22°47' & 23°33' and the longitude 77°21' & 78°49'.

Raisen district forms its borders with the Sehore district to the west, Vidisha district to the north, Sagar district to the east, and Hoshangabad district to the south.



Raisen is a repository of forest wealth which hosts a large variety of plants. Including medicinal plants, timber plants, fire woods etc.

But due to over exploitation of plants and due to their economic values and over grazing and urbanization problem leads to destroy or these natural resources get depleted very fast.

b) Survey and data collection :-

We have survey different forest areas of Raisen district in year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, and collected data of many invaluable plants species which are listed below :-

Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Palash (*Butea monosperma*), Baheda (*Temminallia bellerica*), Harad (*Terminallia chebulla*), Amaltash (*Cassia fistula*).

Medicinal plants:-

Beal patr (*Aegle maemelos*), Karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*), Gurbel (*Tinospora cardifolia*)

Strategies for forest conservation :-

For the conservation of forest resources following strategies are mentioned below:-

a) Afforestation:-

By planting more and more trees in urban areas and as well as in rural area.

b) Public awareness:-

By conducting national seminar or small govt. project has been started for the awareness of rural people about the importance of forest and vernuable plants.

c) Motivational programme:-

By conducting poster presentation, Raily, etc programme in small levels in schools, colleges, motivate students to plant more and more tree to make our environment green and clean from harmful effects and from pollution.

d) Govt. help rural area people economically for planting trees and provide them jobs for

planting trees and motivate other people also for plantation.

e) The most important strategy among all is that we had to use an sustainable resources more and more thus to protects these resources for our future generation.

RESULT:-

we have survey different forest areas of Raisen district in year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, and collect data of many plants species which are mentioned below in table 1 & 2.

Table -1 Medicinal Plant

S.no	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14	Year 2014-15	Year 2015-16
1.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak/ sagoan	Verbenaceae	80%	76.45%	72%	70.52%
2.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palash	Fabaceae	76.05%	74.55%	72.89%	72.00%
3.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjuna	Combretaceae	75.54%	74.89%	73.66%	71.89%
4.	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	Saaj	Combretaceae	74.00%	73.85%	72.66%	70.56%
5.	<i>Dalbergia sisoo</i>	Shisham	Fabaceae	65.95%	65.55%	64.45%	63.78%
6.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	Tendu	Ebenaceae	60.55%	60.24%	59.88%	59.65%
7.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Amaltash	Fabaceae	60.69%	58.45%	58.15%	57.84%
8.	<i>Ficus glomerata</i>	Gular	Moraceae	55.61%	54.89%	54.66%	53.85%
9.	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Baheda	Combretaceae	45.96%	45.54%	44.35%	43.00%
10.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Harad	Combretaceae	43.85%	42.54%	42.33%	41.05%

Table no. 2. Medicinal Plants

S.no	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14	Year 2014-15	Year 2015-16
1.	<i>Tinospora cardifolia</i>	Gurbel	Menispermaceae	80.76%	80.06%	78.56%	76.58%
2.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Karanj	Fabaceae	51.12	50.44%	48.15%	46.67%
3.	<i>Bryonopsis laciniosa</i>	Shivlingi	Cucurbitaceae	38.44%	37.96%	36.65%	34.88%
4.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	Gudmar	Asclepiadaceae	30.77%	30.46%	29.87%	28.00%
5.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Beal patra	Rutaceae	27.56%	25.22%	25.85%	27.32%

Above table 1 & 2 shows the Decreasing percentage % of plant species .

CONCLUSION

Forest are our natural heritage. “life is only possible due to presence of forest resources” because forest conserve a lot of valuable product for the sustain or survival of an individual on earth. In rural areas 75% population are totally depend on forest resources for their survival and livelihood. But due to over utilization of these things for increasing economically strength they get depleted or exhaust rapidly. But by adapting above mentioned strategies we can again make are forest resources with full of precious and valuable trees and plants which have their tremendous use in medicine and industries sector etc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:-

I am grateful to principal of Govt. P.G. College Sehore for the support and encouragement. I am also thankful to miss. Priya Bhadoriya for her valuable suggestions.

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