

# Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation Harauti Region, Rajasthan

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**Abstract - The Harauti region (Rajasthan) of is most vulnerable area for conservation and regeneration of biodiversity as environment and ecology of the r egion is still Favorable for revitalization of biodiversity. There is serious problem of over exploitation of available natural and other resources which have imbalanced the biodiversity at large scale. It is clear that suggestions Harauti region will regain its past glory of complete vegetation with assured retention of biodiversity.**

**The Harauti region of Rajasthan remained the best part of thick dense forest but natural forest have been deforested for timber converting this region as sparse degraded trees where most of the wild life has extinct due to lack of habitat, food and water. Most of such wild species were hunted or disappeared for ever. Ever increasing human and livestock population pressing on the fringes of plantation areas degraded forest ecosystem.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Harauti region consists of 4 district i.e. Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar situated the south eastern part of Rajasthan along the river Chambal. In this area disappearance of the biodiversity resources area is either a habitat loss or degradation by pollution abnormal use of soils, loss of natural vegetation, degradation of agricultural land and immigration of the exotic species where they prey on compete with or gradually create an alteration in the natural habitat of indigenous species, Biodiversity is defined as the richness of species of plants, animals and micro organism in any given habitat such as land, water or symbionts.

Clearance of vegetation for meeting cultivation requirements to feed growing population and large scale felling of trees has affected the ecosystem of the country and almost all the region uncontrolled grazing of livestock has seriously affected the ecosystem and resultant impact on soil degradation, soil erosion, decrease in productivity of cultivated land. Forest area squeezing and trees species are scattered due to uncontrolled felling for fuel wood and timber requirement.

The human interface is devastating and biodiversity and it is difficult to revive the ecosystem degraded to great extent.

The present research study has been under taken with following reason for conservation of biodiversity in the Harauti region of Rajasthan :-

- The biological diversity is critical important for maintaining life sustaining system of the biosphere and their productivity in the state.
- There is urgent need to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction and loss of biological diversity at sources and suggest suitable measures for replenishment.

- It is essential to conserve biological diversity system for using its biological resources in a sustainable manner and necessity of mankind.
- The biodiversity is principal factor for cultivation and plantation activities and its existence is essential for the survival of human beings, plants, micro-organism, ecology and environment.
- The conservation of biodiversity is necessary for maintaining the environmental balance of the region. If the biodiversity is degraded or lost, the total Harauti Region would face serious consequences.

## II. VALUE OF BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity provides a variety of environmental services from its species and ecosystem that are essential at all levels. The production of oxygen, reduction of carbon dioxide, maintenance of water cycle and protection of soil are important factor. It has been acknowledged universally that loss of biodiversity contributes climatic changes. The loss of forest cover, coupled with the increasing release of carbon dioxide and other gases through industrialization contributes to green house effect. Global warming is melting ice caps, resulting in a rise in sea level. The Traditional societies had smaller population and the requirement of resources was quiet limited. The preserved the biodiversity as life supporting resource but after tremendous increase of population, the available resource started depleting up to the extent of leading to irrecoverable loss due to extinction of several species.

## III. LAND UTILIZATION IN HARAUTI REGION

Land is most essential and important natural resource and necessary for survival of all the species. Land has been treated as one of the most vital input for production activities and rent is chargeable for its use and essentiality. Irrigation facilities created in Harauti region are quite significant but could not be reflected in meeting the agriculture requirement to the level of potential created. The region has net irrigation facilities for 8.01 lakh has though all the sources which is 69.91 percent of the net cultivated area. The source for irrigation from tanks, wells and tube wells and other sources like water harvesting structures. The average position of Harauti region is evident that 24.62% of the cultivated area is irrigated through canal, 0.45% area is served with tanks, 42.34% area is catered with wells and tube wells and only

2.50% area is irrigated with other sources including rain water harvesting structure.

Protection of vulnerable area :- The forest of Harauti region fall under dry tropical forests consisting of northern tropical dry deciduous forest, northern dry mixed deciduous, forest, subsidiary adaphic type of forest including teak forests. The rural people meet their fuel-wood, fodder and timber requirement from forest and plantation area has been degraded vitally. Rural population of Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar and Kota district 83.16, 85.75, and 46.54% of district population. Mainly depended of forest for their basic requirements and encroachment in forest lands and felling of trees is the resultant impact of non- availability of requisite material outside forest areas. The livestock population of Harauti region is 72.92% of human population but gazing animal disturb the plantation and forest area both in germination and growth. In this area 2549.89 sq. kms area is degraded, which reveals that 39.43% of forest area is unable to field plantation activities Biodiversity conservation and management :-

Diversity is the important character is tics of nature, which pervades the whale universe, which exhibits a wide range of diversity both amongst inanimate and animate objects.

#### IV. SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSERVATION

The Harauti region of is most vulnerable area for conservation and regeneration of bio diversity as environment and ecology of the region is still favorable for revitalization of biodiversity. The necessity for biodiversity revitalization and conservation is the prerequisite that the people and the government need to honestly adhere to the conditions that activities harmful for loss of biodiversity would not be further repeated as all the human requirement can be addressed in the same land sphere.

- People of the region need to made aware that biodiversity conservation is critically essential for survival of people, livestock, plantation, wild life and all living species. It biodiversity of the region is last forever there will be problem for raising crops in cultivated fields availability of fodder for livestock and meeting all human requirement possible through land resources.
- This area is rich in biodiversity as many plant and trees are grown in natural manner, which have immense commercial and economic value. People need to be made aware for collection and processing the produce without harming the vegetation.
- Forest and agriculture department need to help local community is assessment of level and type of

degradation of land put or proposed to be put under productive use.

- Forest and other plantation area need to be regenerated to make them thick vegetative cover and make all out efforts to adhere the survival harms of plantation activities. Dead plant and shrubs be replaced with new sapless for making the plantation as per norms.

The suggestions made for assured biodiversity are practical, feasible and a financial cost of each task is possible to be managed mostly from the ongoing programmers. It is also made clear that if suggestions given hereunder are carried out, Harauti region will regain its part glory of complete vegetation with assured retention of biodiversity.

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