



Regeneration, Restoration and Employment of Poor People by Biodiversity Conservation

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Tribal people of the forest areas can be given the jobs of vending the vegetables, fruits, pots made by sand and mud and handicrafts. When they are indulged in this business and earn money through this way they can have the good rehabilitation for their life. As we know that poverty is the curse of India many people in our country both in rural and urban areas are living from foot to mouth. Some people lead sheer poverty they do not get even a chance to have meal twice a day. It is our responsibility to rehabilitate them; we also have the responsibility to conserve the environment and bio diversity so it would be better if we make them indulged in the activities of conservation of biotic resources.

There are many forests in Uttar Pradesh and the state is the most highly populated in the country having approximately 17 crores population as per the census 2001. Agro forestry helps in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables which can be collected by the people assigned to do that. Later they can be sold outside the forest area like in the market yards of the nearby city. Commercial forestry helps in the production of sugar, jute, coir, oils, cotton etc. Development of sericulture fulfils the conservation of silkworm and the provision of jobs to rural people as well. Development of aquaculture fulfils the conservation of aquatic animals and rehabilitation by fishing and fisheries maintenance. This enables the well maintenance of rivers and lakes to make them pollution free. This enables the visit of many migratory birds. Development of apiculture fulfils the conservation of honey bees and also helps in enhancing the production of honey.

We should give the guidance to the people and not involve ourselves which may cause anthro-

pogenic intervention. In this way we can give a helping hand in the conservation of bio diversity and the alleviation of poverty as well.

Tribal and villagers who live around the town areas and cities are mainly dependent on the forest areas for food, fuel wood and for other livings. They can be given the jobs of vending the vegetables, fruits, pots made by sand and mud, handicrafts etc. Which they can grow by own or can collect from forest areas. Government managed the project for five years for them under the social forestry scheme. When they are indulged in this business and earn money through this way they can have the good rehabilitation for their life.

Poverty is the curse of India. Many people in our country both in rural and urban areas are living from foot to mouth, some people lead sheer poverty. They don't get even a chance to have meal twice a day. Poverty in India is widespread with the nation estimated to have a third of the world's poor. According to a 2005, World Bank estimate 42% of India falls below the international poverty line. It is our responsibility to rehabilitate them; we also have the responsibility to conserve the environment and bio diversity so if we make them indulged in the activities of conservation of biotic resources. So the local people if indulged in the conservation of resources in their respective areas and are paid for that, automatically both the mottos are fulfilled.

Tribal people are ready to do anything whether constructive or destructive. It would be fine if we tune their minds towards the positive aspects regarding the conservation of bio resources. If someone offers money to cut a tree they don't think twice and even if





we offer money to conserve it they accept it readily. Many Tribes have started protecting environment cause of religious view as well as for money too. Environmental education helps them to teach protection phenomena more than to deplete the nature.

Since the early 1950s, government has initiated, sustained and refined various planning schemes to help the poor attain self sufficiency in food production. Probably the most important initiative has been the supply of basic commodities, particularly food at controlled prices, available throughout the country as poor spend about 80 percent of their income on food.

Indian government and non-governmental organizations have initiated several programs to alleviate poverty, including subsidizing food and other necessities, increased access to loans, improving agricultural techniques and price supports, and promoting education and family planning. These measures have helped eliminate famines, cut absolute poverty levels by more than half, and reduced illiteracy and malnutrition.

Social forestry helps in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables which can be collected by the people assigned to do that. It has many parts like agro forestry, community forestry, commercial forestry etc. These food and other products can be sold outside the forest area, where plan of eco-tourism can be developed easily or can also sell near the market yards of the nearby city.

Commercial forestry helps in the production of sugar, jute, coir, oils, cotton, tea, coffee etc. These products are delivered by these villagers or tribes which many time exports too.

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to rural people as well. Development of aquaculture fulfils the conservation of aquatic animals and rehabilitation by fishing and fisheries maintenance. This enables the well maintenance of rivers and lakes to make them pollution free. This enables the visit of many migratory birds.

Ecotourism in India has grown significantly in recent years since the country has a diverse geography which led to the development of many tourists destinations. These various destinations not only de-stress the tourists but also rejuvenate them. There are various ways in which tourists can enjoy nature in India. Tourism can cause loss of biodiversity in many ways, e.g. by competing with wildlife for habitat and natural resources.

Agricultural practices can be done in feasible areas without causing any destruction either to forest or to the animals. Agricultural products can be sold in the market.

Conclusion

Sustainable development and public awareness are the only panacea to restore the beauty of nature and to steer clear of further deterioration of the environment. Man is dependent on environment so it is our responsibility to protect it from destruction. Protection of the environment by the people, for the people and to the people to alleviate poverty.

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