



To Conserve the Biodiversity for the inter-relationship with other Countries

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Abstract:

This paper deals with the study of biodiversity conservation, in Marathwada. Lot of biodiversity is located in the Hingoli district, i.e. first spot means Aundha. If in our country biodiversity is reached then other tourists will be attracted to our country and maintain the relationship. Marathwada (Maharashtra) has been attributed with natural beauty and is covered by forest area with thick vegetation which contains no variety of plants like herbs, shrubs, climbers, trees etc. This diversity of plants attracts the pilgrims and peoples. In this forest flora consists of large no. of Medicinal Plants now a day also *Abrus precatorius*, *Aclypha indica*, *Annona squamosa*, *Barleria cristata*, *Butea monosperma*, *Buchnanan lanzan*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Clitoria ternatea*, *Cocculus hirtus*, *Clerodendron serratum*, *Digera muricata*, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, *Dolichandron fulcata*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Emblica officinalis*, *Ficus bengalensis*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Helicterus isora* etc. Also there is diversity in fauna which consists of animals like cat, wild pig, fox, deer, Peacock, eagle, crow, sparrow, different types of snakes, frogs etc. But in some part of this region there is cutting of valuable plants and hunting of some animals and birds, also by some natural scarcity of water, food which leads to migration or death. Due to this bad activity of human being and natural events, biodiversity of this region becomes loose which is very hazardous for this area. For this we want to take a step to aware the peoples and Government must be involved for the protection of biodiversity. Aundha Nagnath is a holy place due to Lord Jyotirlinga and pilgrims visited throughout the year. Majority of peoples depends on forest for their needs. They gradually become food growers. They make a small patch in the forest to grow food. Peoples depend on the forest for. Timber, fuelwood, medicine, fodder, leaves etc. Fuel Wood: For the rural population wood is an important source of energy for cooking and heating. Some people cut the trees and sale in the market as a fuel wood. Fodder: Fodder from the forest are important source for cattle and other grazing animals. There are many variety of grasses. Fencing: Fences created with trees, shrubs and thorny plants are preferred to the farms. Shelter; Forest material like stem, leaves are used to make hat as a house. Fruit: Fruit trees are an important source of income of this people. Ex. *Annona squamosa* L., *Annona reticulata* L. Medicine: Peoples have been depending on the forest to cure them of various ailments. Even today man is depend on the forest for herbs and plants to fight against disease.

Keywords: Medicine, Fodder, Fencing, Biodiversity, Forest, Food chain. Pilgrims

Introduction:

Human being and other animals, birds, plants, herbs, shrubs shows variety of existence but live together. From two hundred crore years lot of living organisms are evolved on the earth. Out of them no. of organisms are not identified. Some are disorganized and some are added in the diversity. Variety of species are adopting with different environments, like yeast, bacteria. Some living organisms use oxygen and some live without oxygen. Means that any type of organism have an opportunity to live in any type of environment on the earth. For the study human being classified and from that classification we get information related to biodiversity. We know well, in the universe earth is a planet on which living organisms are from ancient. No evidence that living organisms are not found on any other planet except earth. On the earth at tropical, temperate and frozen regions living organisms are poor. Different colours, shapes, diversity of natural cycles and their

interrelationship, adaptations earth becomes picturesque universe.

Objectives of Biodiversity/Material and Method:

- To study what is biodiversity and how it is related with human being.
- To realize due to biodiversity earth, living organisms existence on earth and hence human society and environment relationship should be confirmed
- To discuss if biodiversity is not existed and their hazardous effects on the human life.

Result and Discussion:

Domesticated Biodiversity- In our house domesticated plants, animals also shows biodiversity. Man also produced genetically modified plants and animals which shows more diversity. **Micro organisms Biodiversity -** On the tip of needle we observe no. of microorganisms. These are observed under microscope, also enter in

animals, plants body by infection and causes different types of diseases. In food chain producers, consumers, decomposers are included which shows diversity in them. Biodiversity means all the living organisms on the earth. In the universe different types of biodiversity like Genetic Biodiversity – In this type we know information about living organisms on the basis of heredity. Transfer of genes from one generation to another generation is responsible for biodiversity. Due to heredity we get different types of characters in the same species. Species Biodiversity – living organisms are different from each other and they struggle for existence. Ecosystem Biodiversity – Ecosystem biodiversity means all the living organisms and their interrelationship with environmental factors like light, temp., pressure, soil, water.

Nature of Indian Biodiversity – In our India different types of soil, environment, temperature, habits, deserts are observed. If we think related to plants, in our India near about 45000 different types of trees are observed. 7 % types of flowers, 15000 species of flowering plants are observed. 51 types of grains, 104 types of fruits, 27 types of condiments, 55 types of fruit and leafy vegetables, 24 types of fibers, 12 types of oil seeds, tea, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane cash crop also observed. In India 81000 types of animals 57000 insects 2546 fishes, 204 aquatic animals, 428 creeping, 1228 birds 372 vertebrates, 20000 invertebrates are observed. 850 bacteria and 12500 fungal types are in existence. No of organism are not still identified. But for the development of country biodiversities are destructed due to lack of space, pollution of soil, water and atmosphere. Unplanned development, non awareness regarding biodiversity, modern industrialization, weak rules and laws, biodiversity should be in future. Biodiversity should be conserved because no of families are depend for earning source on these biodiversity. For the conservation we want to understand aesthetic value, economic value, ecological factors, religious and cultural factors.

For the conservation of biodiversity international biotic conservation policy, national biotic conservation policy, Environmental protection Act(1986), 1897 Fish farming Act, 1927 forest Act, 1972 Wild life Conservation Act, from these Acts hunting of animals is restricted and rare plants are also conserved under these acts. National parks, sanctuaries, zoo parks should be established

Conclusion:

It is observed that in developed countries biodiversity is decreased. Global Warming, Conservation of Biological diversity and Intellectual Property Rights and Patent Acts these three units are influencing on the existence of human being. For the self development of human being, he exploited the nature. From the study it is observed that due to

decrease in biodiversity existence of human being is in the danger zone. We should think about the existence of human being than the development of country. Therefore it is necessary to stop the decreasing percentage of biodiversity.

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