Through Tribal Folk Knowledge: An Attempt to Aware and Conserve Biodiversity of Mahendri Forest of Satpuda Hill Ranges

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Abstract:

Tribal folk knowledge is well-known to all through the literature and their life style, they conserve biodiversity through their festival, Now a day biodiversity it is challengeable to us how to save biodiversity and concerned ecosystem. Taking all these findings into consideration this paper has been designed to mitigate the problems of Nature, to create awareness and educate the people for conservation of biodiversity. Because Nature is the best doctor and water is the best medicine. Save the Nature and save our coming Generations.

Keywords:- Conserve Biodiversity, Mahendri Forest ,Tribal folk knowledge.

Introduction:

Mahendri region is located on the border of Two sates, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, where wide bio-resources and their utilization for better sustainable life can be considered along with traditional knowledge and indigenous knowledge system. The satpum ranges accommodates various tribal communities such as Gond, Korku, Andh, Pardhis, Gowaris etc. which are highly dependent on the bio-resources for their livelihood. Along with a great exploitation in the forest treasure, the demand of sustained bio-resources and their folk culture increased day by day leading to preserve our intellectual property rights against illegal patenting of bio resources and their products by multinational companies.

Register) which emphasis on documentation of traditional knowledge of the tribal's and local peoples for the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use. The continuation of such crucial work awaited by different peoples for creating awareness among the lay man and also for the documentation of available resources related to utilization of bio resources and provide common platform to share the knowledge of such expert locality of the area. The cumulative activities of the multinational companies and common people deprive the richness of the area. They should realize the great wealth and associated consecutive conservation by the way of this small attempt through this project.

Environmental conservation of biodiversity studies are the subjects of open observations of the surrounding merely reading books on environmental studies and conservation of biodiversity will not help the people to understand and realize the environments concerned problems and disturbance of ecological changes.

To solve the problems about conservation of biodiversity it is essential to understand "The Nature" which included all faculties of Arts, Commerce and Sciences. Study of environment is complex process, that must be mastered in the solution of such human problems as the maintenance of renewable resources, the conservation of non-renewable resources, reducing the effects of natural disasters (earthquake, cyclones, floods, irregularities of rain fall [In 1991] Mowad flood disaster occurred in this region) to reduce the chronic damages, [erosion, drought, subsidence] minimize pollution created by man (pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers and smoke.) The successes of environmental planning for this conservation of biodiversity depend on the awareness of the people about environments. Organisms have number of races, varieties and display an immense diversity of forms and structure, from simple microorganisms to highly complex flora and fauna, which include in biodiversity.

The main objectives is that to create awareness about biodiversity through tribal folk knowledge, methodology is that to survey and save imp fauna and flora by advance techniques.



Material and Methods:

The proposed work is a blend of chemical sciences and life sciences along with the humanities and fine arts. The studies will be carried out in Biodiversity and life sciences. Their results will be expressed in terms of humanities and fine arts. The environment awareness campaign will be launched effectively to educate and make aware the public. At the same time a rapport and bridge of knowledge will be build between tribal and us. Exchange of knowledge will take place between us. Harvesting of water Though tribal knowledge water bodies. The various Survey on tribal forest saving festivals. Study of endangered plant and animal species. The species collected will be conserved in the laboratory by advanced techniques. Pollutants indirectly attack to human beings will study by Tribal folk knowledge method.

Result and Discussion:

Tribal folk knowledge as concerned Mahendri region having lot greenery because their festival like Fagwa dedicated to trees when then cut old tree before they planted a new plant on that same place . Tribal also known to medicinal plant ,they never cut that plant. BirsaMunda is god of tribal , they celebrated their festival by dancing with nature, they live and love with forest , Mahendri region tribal always save National natural Resources like Medicinal plant and prohibit area of local animal grazing. Naturalist Madhav Gadgil has completed and documented on biodiversity on various aspect , Community based development and management for biodiversity for local community in collaboration with various NGOs, Project VI.C.i value added product and alternative sustainable for livelihood development for biodiversity. (ENVIS) CES, IIScBanglore has completed a project on Bio resources . with helping of various reference an attempt to create awareness about nature to conserve biodiversity.

Each and every country and international bodies in the world are working on environmental pollution, global warming and conservation of biodiversity viz. WHO, WRT, UNEP, UNISEF, Conservation society.

In India , Research Technology up gradation and diversification across sectors is providing immensely valuable in addressing and promoting cross sectored integration of biodiversity related issues . This is achieved through various interdisciplinary programme and project , in various ministry and collaborative programme. Some Green channel project to seek public support to conservation .Some major in this directions are various project run under DST, WLSC, NNRMS, EDF, MOD, NAEB, EDF, JFM, NAP scheme respectively.

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