

PROJECT

ON

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

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FOREST CONSERVATION

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TSIESĒ BASA VILLAGE

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Forest conservation is the practice of planting and maintaining protected areas for the benefit and sustainability of future generations. The importance of forest cannot be underestimated. We depend on forest for our survival, from the air we breathe to the wood we use. Forests of our village are endowed with rich flora and fauna as our village had been conserving our forest since 2000. The productivity of forests is to be increased to meet essential national needs like wood, fodder and small timber for the villagers. The village sometimes could not stop the forest fire but special precautions had been taken to prevent the incidence of forest

fires. To preserve the natural heritage of the village by protecting and conserving the remaining natural forests with the vast variety of flora and fauna which represent the genetic resources of the village. The main components of the work of village is also to improve the productivity of the forests to meet essential needs of the villagers. There are certain restrictions to conserve and preserve the forests are applied not only to hunting of wild animals but also logging and commercial harvest of any forest produce. To preserve the forest the villagers had put up some works like planting trees and stop jhum cultivation by anyone as it destroys trees and it disturbs the ecological balance.

Hunting is a cultural practice among the Nagas. When there's no work in the fields, the people go hunting. As there are laws of the village prohibiting killing of wild animals but the people are not aware of it. The Tsiise Basa Youth Organisation implemented the decisions taken by the Trust and Council. And anyone caught violating the rules are fined with an amount of RS 5000. The village don't ban hunting for the whole as the majority of the forest are belonged to the community. But the Youth Organisation and the Council of ~~the~~ the village extended ban on hunting for 3 to 4 months in a year. The village Youth and Council implemented some rules and prohibition that anyone from neighbouring village caught hunting or logging in the village jurisdiction are fined RS 5000, and anyone during the ban if caught prohibiting the

rules are fined, for the protection of the forests resources.

At some point there is pressure on the village youth and council as the villagers complained of herbivores eating their crops, and they demanded hunting be allowed.

Hunting ~~could~~ not ~~be~~ complete ban would not work in this hunting community but the village on the trust and council puts ban for 3 to 4 months in a year and the majority supports the ban which is a good thing for the protection of flora and fauna.

Currently forest is quickly diminishing due to various causes such as development of agriculture, urbanization, road construction are the main causes that puts danger to the forest and the environment.

Community conservation played a major role in protecting the biodiversity of the area preserved.

the village council also imposes banning on logging in its forest area and the villagers were permitted to cut down trees only for their basic needs, like firewood for cooking and heating, and material for construction of shelter. But selling timbers to saw mills has been completely banned.

The responsible people of the village had led the initiative to ban logging, hunting and destructive methods of resource extraction like setting up forest fire and large scale collection of forest products, in their natural resource-rich forest areas by participating in bringing out, setting up and backing up traditional systems of natural resource management. There is a need to distribute the benefits among ~~all~~ the ~~the~~ stakeholders so that the conservation activities can be prompted by everyone.

We need to conserve our forest because of the various benefits forest provide which include land conservation, securing of water sources, control of climate change, and creation of natural resources essential to human existence. Human and other living things need such as wildlife need forest not only for their exceptional biodiversity but also as carbon stocks and as green bridges to a future with lower emissions to keep global warming within tolerable limits. Forest fires are the most common and deadly cause of loss of forests. They can start due to natural causes or can be accidents caused by man or even intentional in some cases. Forest conservation should be initiated by everyone not because of livelihood but for the future.