

Project on
Environmental Education 501

Topic: Report on forest conservation in area / block /
village / district.

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References:

<https://symptica.org>

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MON TOWN, FOREST CONSERVATION

INTRODUCTION

The district of Mon is bounded on the North by Lohit of Assam on the South by Jirang District of Nagaland and Myanmar.

The Mon district represents picturesque scenes of biodiversity from a wide range mountains to a plain area like Tziti, with lush green various habits so different species flora and fauna. The local people from Mon district usually depends on their biodiversity for their livelihood and various other uses. The vegetation in Mon bear fruits and edible plants which are nowhere found in other parts of Nagaland. People from Mon Town has wide interest in wild flowers, animals, its helps in stabilizing their economic expenditure. They grow their own bamboo plants. Logs for building houses which are also use to sell to their economic interest. They are highly appreciated for whatever bears out from their hands.

PRADHEEP *et al*: WILD EDIBLE PLANTS USED BY KONYAKS IN MON DISTRICT OF NAGALAND





Singphan Wild life sanctuary



The Mon district holds pride for some forest such as Shingphan forest, Wanching forests, Tiger forest, Langkhum forest, shawol and chea forest, Yai Monyaxso, Pexao, Yongkao and Toku forests. These forests are rich in timber.

The Mon district is rich in flora and fauna. The rare Blue Vanda, white orchids, gossain, wild Lilies, Napla etc. are found in the mountainous region of the district. There are varieties of medicinal herbs, edible plants, shrubs, and plants etc. which are of great botanical value.

Elephant, Tiger spotted Leopards, Jungle cats, Mithuns, Hornbills, Partridge fowls, the rare Tragopan, Barking Deer, Mountain Goats, wild Bears are found in the forest of Mon district.

DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE SYSTEM

As a people amidst of mountains, people of Mon are prone of hunting, so there may be high chance of flora animals to be extinct in the brief of existence.

DEGRADATION OF WILDLIFE VEGETATION AND PLANTS IN MON TOWN.

As Mon Town is on the developmental stage,

people of rural area tends to migrate to urban, therefore leads to the clearance of huge number of forest many new houses are building expanding the wild animals too. As it is the primary stage of development, people doesn't look properly in those details. So as a result many trees are being cut out as a timber of building houses. It also performs trading with nearby state, district and other localities which essentially increases its degradation. There is no denying of the fact that Mon Town is blessed with varieties of wild animals and plants.

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST OF BIODIVERSITY & FOREST CONSERVATION IN MON TOWN.

Management of biodiversity in Mon has become very essential, protecting the environment and conserving the biodiversity was everybody's responsibility. So in regard to this many village forest committee was formed to stop over exploitation of wildlife animals and plants, contain poachers and fine imposed on anyone were found guilty in these

practices. Villagers must be strict in regards any
status, class or villagers, so, practices are made by
making certain boundaries to stop the invades from
other people from other localities. Certain time and
amount of labour, rules implementation must be
followed by the existing folks.

According to DIPR report, ADC Man,
Hajji Man said protecting the environment and
conserving the biodiversity are everybody's responsibility.

Divisional forest (DFO) Man, Pooj Singh
said that the biodiversity of Nagaland was unique
and very rich in flora and fauna but it is gradually
degrading due to deforestation, habitat loss,
poaching of animals and pollution. Many medicinal
plant species in the region has become endangered
to added. It also mentioned that, protecting diversity
will bring a huge benefit like supply for food
natural resources, medicines, energy and shelters.

Some measures laid down for ^{conserving} ~~protecting~~ forest:

- Preparatory works.
- Forestry interventions and biodiversity conserva-
tion through community participation.

- Livelihood improvement and community development.

- Institutional strengthening through capacity and infrastructure development Department and its personnel through various programmes in the project, to enable them to efficiently implement the objectives of the project.

The project targets about 185 villages in the state of Nagaland. There are five models to be applied.

Thum Agroforestry (TAF)

Thum Fallow Forestry (TFF)

Thum Conservation to Forestry (TCF)

Thum conservation to community conservation areas (TCC) and

Protection and Expansion of CPA (PEC)

CONCLUSION

Biodiversity is fast dying. If the biodiversity gets lost at this rate in near future, the survival of human being will be threatened. So, it is our moral duty to conserve Biodiversity maintaining species and their management requires co-operation.

efforts across entire landscapes. Biodiversity should be dealt with at scale of habitat or ecosystem rather than species.

Submission of all these dead-endologies people of ~~from~~ Mon should put hold the realization and work together to conserve the forest and to enhance the beauty of the nature.