

Biodiversity Management, Governance Role: A Study In River Island Majuli , Assam

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Abstract: The article reveals the study of as river island secure biodiversity of Majuli. The major aim in this paper is to focus on the protection, preservation development of biodiversity like wildlife, tree, birds etc. and also, safe breeding for the place. Also, focus on the cover the main aim of this paper to highlight the environmental issue of the study area and also mentioned the distribution of flora and found and their distribution, degradation, and conservation, Central and state government role to preservation and development of Majuli. Also government plain for pollution free and main course of lack of industries have and small industries also growing the local environment pollution freely aim of the save of ecosystem of Majuli. Union government has released save ₹2.50 billion save and sustainable protection of Majuli. The people of Majuli and departments are struggling the riverbank erosion which badly impacted the river island and last two decades government much success for secure the environment ecosystem In winter session many birds migrate from other side , many new birds seen this island like Nigerian crane, greater crane, adjustment. Majuli environmentally very rich area contribute to the global environment in very muchly.

Keyword: Biological Diversity, River Island, Earth summit, conservation, shooting.

1 INTRODUCTION:

The United Nations Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro defined biodiversity as "The variability among living organism from all sources, including industrial, marine and another aquatic ecosystem, and the ecological complexes of which they are part, this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystem, for biological diversity is the gamut of organism and species and their interactions organism become existing sites are colonized and some species developed social organization to improve their varied strategies of reproduction. For ecologist biodiversity is also the diversity durable among species, its not only applies to species but also to their immediate environment and their larger eco-region . In each ecosystem living-organism is part of a whole Interaction with not only other organism but also with their , water, and soil that around them, Biodiversity is not only distribute evenly on earth , it is also consistently richer in the tropics. As one approaches polar region one find fewer species Flora and found very depending on climate , attitude soil and the presence of other species, For a listing of ecoregion in the year 2006 large number of earth species are formally classified as rare or endangered threatens species. The existing of plants and animal is a biological reality .Today ,all over the world , there is a drawing concern for the protection of biodiversity wildlife green forest which is are fast displaying due to man's triune that e-technological civilisation resulting in a large number of clearance of forest to provide land for crops and for settlement., industries and transport networks. There has been a progressive deterioration of our plantly environment, which now demands a most careful look at the way of man uses his habitat, and adopt conservation policies.. Biodiversity includes although animals and living being and areas where do innate by natural and semi-natural vegetation, rock outcrop, river glossaries swamps and marine waves.

These areas of wilderness and the natural habitat of wildlife and they need careful management to maintain small communities of planets and animals establish their own ecosystem in them. Besides aesthetic, spiritual and ethical consideration to protect the wild scape. It is now being recognised that they are essential to maintain the stability of biosphere. India is a rich heritage of biodiversity development and wildlife also. The region forms the greater part of the oriental region of animals. It has 350 Species of animals and 1200 species of birds of its own which are nowhere else found in the world. To conserve wild animals the various states of India have confined wildlife into the national park. The state-wise break up shows that nearly all the states have demarcated some areas for the preservation of wildlife. The conservation is the practices embracing preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilization, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment. Governance of India take policies for conservation of sustainable biodiversity management Majuli district covered 352 Square, 80 %area covered by green forest , and local indigenious people very big role to conserve the ecosystem one of local Environmental activist planted 550hactors forest his name Padmashree Jadav Payeng. Environmentalism forest was known as Mulai Kathoni the only where more than 300 varieties of wildlife found, and birds also more than 400 varieties found.

2 METHODOLOGY:

The methodology used in this study primarily of the region is field investigating on one hand the data collected from Majuli district divisioner office and The district disaster and Majuli welfare division, environment development department secondary method used in various research journal , article , books etc.

The Study Area:

Majuli geographically around the water river the Brahmaputra, in the east of the Jorhat district. Tharoundand extends 80 Brahmaputra to the north to south direction, Co ordinate's -2657'0" and 94'10'0" E, population 167,305 Aprox density of the population 3 00 km2 and plan area and small culvert pool and locality was known as Bukhari bill. Every year the soil degradation percentage increase Degradation fit of Biodiversity many

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ways to the development of human culture, and in terms human communities have played a major role in shaping the diversity, the local people of Majuli play a very role to secure biodiversity but the natural hazardous throw out the very dangerous situation. The people of Majuli have been take initiative to secure Majuli biodiversity development 90% people planted tree in every day. The tree plantation tradition like become hereditary system. The local tribe people have been playing a big role animals, plant all natural resources believes that they are god, So tribal people known as son of soil means son of earth. Vegetarian protect to soil erosion of surface Roots of the vegetarian act binder of soil The canopy the vegetarian also attack the clouds for participating. It is the major sources of building material in rural areas, so local people very much away this topic. Like hereditary system, the local tribe people animals, plant all natural resources believes that they are god, Soil are directly and indirectly bearing to human body, vegetarian protect to soil erosion of surface Roots of the vegetarian act binder of soil The canopy the vegetarian also attack the clouds for participating. It is the major sources of building material in rural areas, so local people very much away this topic.

Ecological Role of Biodiversity:

All species provide at least one function in an ecosystem Each function is an integral part of regulating the species balance, Species diversity and species health :All aspect which are intrinsic for the ecosystem as a whole to survive and prosper, Ecosystem also provide various infrastructure of production (Soil fertility, pollinators of plant, predator decomposition of waste) and service such as purification of the air and water, stabilization and moderation of the climate, decreasing of flooding, drought, and other environmental disaster.

Economic Role of Biodiversity:

For all human, Biodiversity is a resources for daily life, One element of biodiversity is crop diversity, Many see biodiversity as a reservoir of resources to be drawn upon for the manufacture of food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic product, This concept of biological management probably explain most fears of resources disappearance related to the erosion of the biodiversity, However, it is the origin of new conflict dealing with rules of division and appropriation of natural resources Ecologist and environmentalist were the first to insist on the economic aspect of biological diversity protection, This E I Wilson wrote in 1992 that: Biodiversity is the one of the greater wealth of planet, and nevertheless less recognised as such. Estimation of the value of biodiversity as a necessary precondition to any discussion on the distribution of biodiversity richness. This value can be divided into use value and none use value or intrinsic value. The concept of ecosystem service attempt to quantify the economic value to mankind of all the functions the natural environment perform. Since biological resources represent and ecological interest for the community, their economic value is also increasing, New product are developed because of technological, and new market created. For society, biodiversity also a field of activity and profit. It requires a proper management set up to determine how these resources are to be used. Some of the important economic commodities that biodiversity supplies to human

kind are unique scientific research tools, food, medicine, industries, recession and ecotourism.

Scientific Role of Biodiversity :

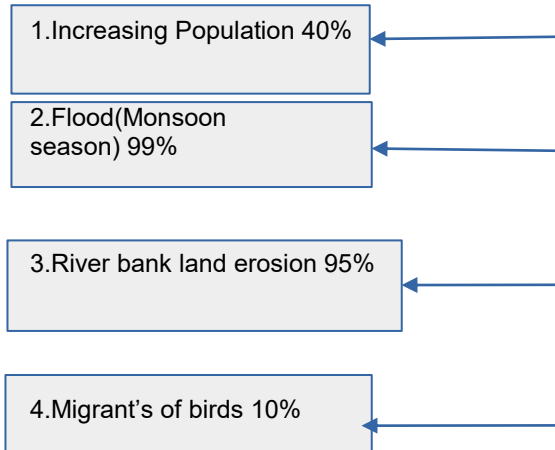
Biodiversity is important because each species can give scientist some clue as to how life evolve and will continue to evolve the and will continue to evolve on earth, In addition, biodiversity helps scientist understand how life function and the role of each species in sustaining ecosystems. The availability of unique genetic material for each living species may have incalculable value as evidenced by medical and genetic research that can lead to discoveries that reduced mortality. As of 2005 there have been numerous cases where genetic material unique to a given specific gas been utilized in developing a disease cure or producing a biochemical that is instrumental in medical research beneficial in humans. If genetic materials are lost through the present Holocene extinction event numerous medical cures will be foreclosed and lost forever.

Biodiversity in Majuli:

- 1) **Forest:** Forest percentage of Majuli is 80% where the small forest is more the main focus of the mulai Kathoni 200 hectares planting, the forest singly added by Jadav Payeng a native environment activist for 30 years, Paying plant source to become forest reserve.
- 2) **Wildlife :** The Majuli Island more than 20 species of mammals more than 30 of reptiles, 100 types of fishes, 7000 more domestic cows, buff but fellows Pig, and 200 types of insects snacks edible in Majuli, puja not celebrate because of animals sacrifice tradition not flooded because of wildlife preservation, and people preserve and way of occupation of diverse form of flora and fauna of the Majuli island, And various type of monkey found there and meanwhile the auto season the more than 100 elephant visit year in previous years only the attack of elephant people lost their life.
- 3) **Agriculture:** The main occupation of this district is rice products, more than 100 varieties of rice found this area, and mustered cultivate, produced mustard oil black dal, and dal produced, 90% of people live on agriculture.
- 4) **Fisheries :** More than 1,000 Fisheries have, where varieties of fish conservative and more than 100 fishes found this area naturally very rich areas, local people don't need to by somewhere they use daily District administration strictly declared that it has be no one fishing the reproduce time Cause of biodiversity imbalance in majuli.

The main causes of Biodiversity degradation in Majuli, following sources discussed-

BIODIVERSITY DEGRATION IN MAJULI



Sources: The district disaster information & response centre(DDI&RC) Majuli

The Biodiversity Management Majuli District :

- 1) General constitution: All the area of Majuli district have been included in this working circle The term 'Wildlife 'will denote the wild animals, mentioned in schedule I to VII of the wildlife protection act 1 972
- 2) Specific objective of management: The special objective of management the biodiversity of Majuli district.
 - a) To protect , preserve and development of wildlife.
 - b) To provide for safe breeding of ecosystem.
 - c) To maintain green habitat.

Management Unit:

For management purpose Majuli Brahmaputra board development ,welded society of Majuli have , The Majuli divided into two block East Block and West, The block development maintain the whole panchayat , Panchayat are grass wood connected and maintaining.

Safety Programe:

Once a safety committee reaches a conclusion regarding the nature and safe the earth biodiversity , Several awareness programe , workshop adopted to formulating and safety the biodiversity. District administrative online site campaign organized in Majuli district administrative site , There are many identified forest areas have who's are community identified , take care and all responsibilities they took. The forest density very richest area in Majuli river island, Special features of this area is four squee around the water river Brahmaputra , the green field areas covered around., and varieties of birds animals, and Tree ..The

census of data more than 500 varieties of bird more than 400 varieties of rice, and more than 200 varieties of tree, The merit of this area provided the typical habitat mass people are support the animals, friendly relations with nature , also district government provide special law whose individual do not harm environment those are break the law also punished according to law, The UN declared that the Majuli is the largest green river island of the world. The management authority of Assam and district authority play a significant role of secure overall ecosystem preservation , The summer and monsoon season is the food season, Before government work and released the fund the parkupay and landslide protection. Ongoing decades every year 13 lakh more release the fund to protect land slide, Tributary also effected by directly and indirectly management. Tributaries rise of water level inside local areas to badly affected , sometimes government failure to protect and secure biodiversity, only reason lack of proper implementation and monitoring.

Shooting regulations:

- a) The shooting regulation prescribe in the wildlife protection act , 1972 and the rules there under this district strictly followed.
- b) In the season of may and June the fishing is not allowed because of egg session of fish this role strictly followed.

Of the total land area of Majuli only 32237.16 hectares was found suitable for cultivation. Another 14834.66-hectare remains always under water and 7671.23 hectares was found not suitable for productive purposes. A number of 22 nos of 'Char areas' have covered 5939.01. hectares. In addition to this, 61153.09 hectares have been reserved as Government reserved land. Thus from the table it. is seen that only 25.85 percent of total land area of Majuli is suitable for cultivation. Though the cultivable land is small in size in comparison to its total area yet it is fertile and suitable for production of different crops. Paddy, mustard, potato, pulses, sugarcane, wheat, is the main crops cultivated in the island. Besides, various seasonal vegetables and fruits like orange, banana, pineapple, jackfruit, etc. are also grown in abundant quantity.

3 CONCLUSION:

Human overpopulation , natural hazardous and illiteracy are three main problem of this area and bring environment and animal extermination in the world .For every extinct or endangered species or sub species of animal , two of the major factor have been the destruction of the habitat and excessive cropping by men , several organization are trying to bring about a successful turn about regarding the concept of conservation, They educate and advice on the need for conservation of our generation natural resources or underground special main course of the increasing population , Assam government Department of environment the Sustainable action or Climate change Development in Majuli , The aim to make Island in the car a neural in 2020 under and forest activity and biodiversity conservation initiative to island protects the river erosion the Brahmaputra Board and local people take iinitiative.They people fight against social , economic , political ,religious problem , Without biodiversity development , world not exit,

Government and every human being responsible to protect and cooperate the biodiversity.

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