



FOREST CONSERVATION & ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

Planting and maintaining forests for the benefit of present and future generations is known as forest conservation. A rapid adjustment in the mix of tree species and the age distribution is another goal of forest preservation efforts. The term "forest conservation" refers to the practice of protecting forests in order to preserve the many valuable resources they contain. Forests are essential to human survival because they provide a wide variety of resources, including carbon storage and acting as a carbon sink, oxygen production (for which all life on Earth is dependent), purification of water, habitat for wildlife (forests are home to half of all species), mitigation of global warming, absorption of toxic gases and noise, conservation of soil, and prevention of natural disasters. However, modern human activities pose the greatest and most immediate threat to forests, including the expansion of agriculture, timber plantations, and other land uses (such as pulp and paper plantations, urbanization, road building, and industrialization). Therefore, raising public awareness is essential. This paper provides a variety of methods for protecting forests and raising public awareness, both of which are crucial to sustaining a healthy ecosystem. This is a national initiative, and we must participate.

Keywords : Solutions, awareness, importance of conservation, Forest conservation

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Introduction

The practice of establishing and preserving forested areas for the enjoyment and sustainability of future generations is known as forest conservation. A forest, also known as wood or wood, is an area with a substantial number of trees. Forests can vary greatly in size and can be classified in various ways depending on how and what the forest is composed.

1. Importance of forest:

Forests offer a wide range of advantages. These are:

- Animals find shelter, food, and water in the forest. Woods aid in regulating the amount of floods, and
- Some woods increase total water stream while others don't. Forests release water vapor into the air, which has a cooling effect.
- Forests play an important role in maintaining a pristine natural setting. Sound pollution is also reduced by forests. To purify the air, trees produce oxygen during the day and store carbon dioxide during the night.
- They filter water and help reduce the impact of natural disasters like floods and landslides while also storing carbon. About 90 percent of all terrestrial species can be found in forests. Forests are great for blocking out the world, cutting down on noise, blocking the wind, and shielding you from the sun.

- Trees serve a variety of aesthetic purposes, including as a backdrop, a frame for a vista, an architectural accent, and so on.
- Water sources from well-managed forests is cleaner and less contaminated than water sourced from other sources.

The many varieties of wood harvested from forests are put to use in industries as varied as furniture manufacturing, paper and pencil production, and many more.

However, deforestation is on the rise, and efforts to halt or limit it are crucial because of the severe environmental harm it produces. This paper discusses the many ways in which we can protect our forests from further destruction.

2. Destruction of forests

- One, deforestation has far-reaching and devastating consequences. The annihilation of natural ecosystems has resulted in the extinction of many insect and animal species. Catastrophic floods are another potential outcome of deforestation. In the eyes of the scientific community, deforestation is a major contributor to global warming. It has also been noted that 3,400 plant species native to tropical forests are currently in danger of going extinct.
- Large areas of forest are being cut down or destroyed, a practice known as deforestation. Logging, farming, natural disasters, urban expansion, and mining are just

few of the causes of deforestation. Deforestation is a worldwide problem, but it is especially severe in Brazil's Amazon Rainforest. At an alarming rate, the tropical forests and the flora and animals that live there are being destroyed.

2.1. Solution for deforestation

We can stop the depletion of our forest resources through community-based and forest-dwelling resource management, the work of forest conservation groups, and the restoration of forest goods and services for the common good. Reversing the depletion of our forests and woodlands requires the restriction of carbon dioxide emissions to limit global warming, in addition to government backing and protective environmental legislation.

3. Steps that should be taken for conservation of forests

Conservation of forest is a national problem so it must be tackled with perfect coordination between forest department and other departments. People's participation in the conservation of forests is of vital importance. So, we must get them involved in this national task. The cutting of trees in the forests must be stopped at all costs. Afforestation or special programmes like Van-Mahotsava should be launched on grand scale. Celebrations of all functions, Festivals should precede with tree-plantation. Cutting or timber and other forest produce should be restricted. Grasslands should be regenerated. Forest conservation Act 1980 should be strictly implemented to check deforestation. Several centres of excellence have been setup and awards should be instituted. There are several methods to conserve or to save forests.

- Laws enacted to protect forests. The Forest Conservation Act of 1980 was passed to aid in the protection of the country's forests. Without the authority of the Central Government, deforestation and the use of forest land for non-forest activities are highly regulated. To this objective, the Act establishes the prerequisites for the use of forest land for purposes other than forest use.
- The local deity protects the forest because people there conserve it out of respect for it. A shrine or holy trees could potentially be found there. (Edugreen.teri). It could be a small group of trees or an extensive forest. No living thing is ever killed or hurt on our property, including trees, plants, animals, and birds. Traditional sacred groves in India have a long history of protecting forest habitats and species. Sacred groves are areas where native plant life has been preserved in its natural or nearly natural state through many generations. Communities in need of water often find it in nearby groves. Water is stored in the groves throughout the monsoon and slowly released throughout the dry season. Sacred Groves are remnant forests that tribes have guarded for centuries out of respect for a deity.
- The Chipko Movement, a grassroots effort to protect the TehriGarhwal forest. (DTE 2003) That became known around the globe as a symbol of people's efforts to halt environmental degradation. Chipko can be translated as "to hug tightly" or "to cling to." The image of ladies who clutch trees while daring men with axes to tear them down. The Chipko movement is still

widely recognized as a pioneering effort to protect the world's forests.

3.1. Importance of conserving forests

The significance forests play in mitigating climate change and fostering long-term social stability cannot be overstated. Therefore, the importance of nurturing and safeguarding them cannot be overstated. Forests serve multiple purposes, including habitat creation, carbon sequestration, water supply protection, and regulation of global temperature. In an effort to bring about peace between humans and these "multifunctional" woodlands, the law assigns them additional significance.

Recent research has shown the scientific and economic value of forests. According to the paper, a well-defined policy focus on the usage of domestic forests is worth 70 million yen because of the different services they provide that can be assessed in monetary value. These functions include lowering the load on the environment and developing a recycling-oriented society.

The importance of forests as a carbon sink means that protecting them should be a top priority in the fight against climate change. Japan has agreed to reduce its emissions by 6 percent below their 1990 levels in the five years between 2008 and 2012, as part of the Kyoto Protocol to address climate change. Forest absorption is expected to account for more than half of the reduction (3.9%). Japan is a prime example because of its abundant forestation. The government report on forests and forestry was released last week, and its main message is as follows.

Plants used for human and animal nutrition and medicine, textiles, dyes, animal feed, and building materials are just some of the non-wood forest products that have come to the fore in recent years.

If the government wants to adopt a holistic approach to issues like forest growth, environmental safeguards, and tax reform, it will need to fix its vertically split administrative system. Another difficulty is determining how to define the respective responsibilities of national and local governments, businesses, and nonprofits. Restoring forests and villages is an enormous task that needs the support of people all around the country over the long haul.

Preserving forests is also crucial for the safety of wildlife. Governments were asked to implement safeguards by 2010 at the most recent Hague biodiversity treaty conference. The meeting endorsed a program to save forests in Japan, but more needs to be done at home.

Conclusions

This shows that everyone, not just governments, has some responsibility for preserving the world's woods. The importance of people's involvement in forest preservation cannot be overstated. That's why everyone needs to pitch in on this national project. The author concludes by emphasizing that the forest conservation methods, strategies, and measures discussed here are straight forward enough that any individual can easily adopt them and put them into practice. It may be too late to save the planet's woods if we wait much longer to get started and take action.

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