



## Science and Agriculture

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Green revolution brought large number of benefits to the country however, one observation, which is an outcome of the revolution, has harmed the environment and biodiversity. It is the excessive use of pesticides. Presently not much attention is being paid to his problem. It is due to lack awareness and education has resulted in loss of biodiversity. For small gains people have been destroying natural habitats, including scared groves, sacred ponds etc. Similarly, some off the old traditions have been forgotten leading to loss in biodiversity. We are eliminating our traditional varieties by opting to breed only selected varieties on account of higher productively. But such vanities have less resistance to disease like cancer, corona, viruses and climatic aberration prevalent pr in our country. It is essential that we address certain myths about degradation of environment. These are closely related to loss of biodiversity. The first myth is that most environment degradations are caused by the poor. Environmental degradations are caused by the non-poor. On account of their production and consumption levels. Under certain circumstance the poor have been found to be responsible for degradation of environment but is has been established that did so as they had no other option. Another myth is that population growth leads to environment degradation. Poor people do not have the technical knowledge for management of the environment again, this has been proved wrong.

Poor people have enormous store of knowledge which can help in sustainable management of resources leading to conservation of biodiversity. For example sound farm practices use of medicinal plants, better utilization of local resources for food and nutrition, efficient harvesting and utilization of water resources etc. Conversation of biodiversity is of immense importance for us. We obtain large number of products and services from the biodiversity present around us. Almost every thing that we require on day-to-day basic including land, food, water, air, medicines, fibres, timbers, forage, construction, materials etc. are other direct products of biodiversity or these are available to us on account of the existence of biodiversity in different forms, earths biodiversity is identified at there level: at ecosystem level, at species level and at genetic level. Ecosystem diversity refers to the diversity of ecosystem and habitats. Depending upon the eco system animals may be the last food chain or there may be even other animals which pray upon the secondary consumers or there may be secondary consumers it is so, the last ones will be called the tertiary consumers.

So, an ecosystem may have produces, primary consumers and there may be secondary consumers or there may be those tertiary consumers as well. In particular ecosystem the number of species plays an important role in deciding how the ecosystem will function.

Different species are likelyto have complimentary roles. Genetic diversity signifies the diversity at genetic level with in individual species. It is to be understood that all the individuals belonging to one species do not have the same genetic composition. There is a great deal of diversity in the genetic make-up of various individuals belonging to a particular's species.

The United Nations environment program has estimated that there may be about 13 to 14 million species of living organisms existing on this earth, Other estimates suggest that there could be between five to fifty million species on earth But, the tragedy is that so far only about 1.75 million species have been identified. It means that most of the organisms are yet to be identified and described.

We have understood that the total biodiversity present on earth is not uniformly distributed certain regions are much richer in this respect.

As explained earlier, this difference is on account of geographical Location and environmental conditions, As described earlier, Nineteen National have been identified with exceptional, rich biodiversity, these nations have been classified as “Mega Biodiversity Nations”. India is one of these Mega biodiversity nations as it supports very high biodiversity. The reasons become obvious if we look at the geographical location of India. India is located between latitudes  $6^{\circ}$  and  $38^{\circ}$ N and Longitude  $69^{\circ}$  and  $97^{\circ}$ E. It has a land mass of about 330 million hectares and it is surrounded by the Himalayas in the north, in the east is the Bay of Bengal, On the western side is the Arabian Sea and in the south the land, Mass ends at the Indian ocean. This Geographical situation results in an unusually long coasting extending to about 7,500 km and also there is great deal of variation from one area to another in the parameters which determine the environmental conditional. Rainfall Is one such parameter. The western a hat of Rajasthan is one such mm rain while certain areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Ladakh received only about 100 mm of rain on annual basis, similarly, the arrange annual temperature varies extensively from one area to another. Solar energy received per unit area does not remain same at different locationson account of such variations in different parameters, a wide spectrum of habitats exists in differences parts of the country. It we look at the satellite photograph at the country we can easily see that certain areas are concurred by thick forests while others are occupied by grasslands, or net lands. Still other areas are occupied by harsh deserts.

Physically, India can be divided into four well defined regions: The Himalayan mountains, the Genetic plants, the Deccan plateau and the island groups, namely Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep. The Highest peak in the Himalayas in India is Kanchenjunga which is 8,586 in high, but even those are high when we take into account the other mountain ranges of the world.

### References

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