

Forest Policy - To create green and less pollution free environmental growth with SDG goals in Future

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Abstract: Forest policy, Forest Fires, Deforestation has emerged as an important topic of concern across the globe. Forest are the oxygen Hub for Human race and for centuries it has been providing us with unaccountable benefits. With the rise in globalisation we see a rapid incident of deforestation, due to natural and manmade disaster. Forest apart from being the oxygen hub, is a major source of economy and livelihood for millions of people around 300 million people across the world live in forest, forest are also home for more than half of the wildlife. In India, Medicinal plants are being used since pre-historic times, 60% of the population is dependent on traditional and ayurvedic medicines, AYUSH has codified 8000 herbal remedies in India, Ayurveda Unani, Folk and Siddha medicines are the four major system of indigenous medicines out of which ayurveda and unani medicines are widely practiced in India and also provide raw materials like, honey, bees wax, gum and resins, rubber, sandalwood, perfume, oil seeds, ivory, myrobalans, fruits, essential aromatic grasses like rosha grass, lemon grass, khas, tiger grass, bamboo etc. It is necessary for us to protect the forest which calls for a new forest policy with provide ample amount of financial support to several civil society and NGOs to maintain forest health and safety towards its surrounded regions from several entity, forest management, bringing in forest law, forest insurance policy and many others.

Keywords: Forest policy, Forest law, Forest insurance policy, deforestation. Oxygen hub, medicinal plants

Introduction

Forest across the world are disappearing at a very high rate. Forest are paramount for our survival. The United Nation declared 2011 as the year of International year of Forest. Forests are designated as lungs of the earth as it provides us oxygen and inhale carbon dioxide, A single tree can produce oxygen for around 10 people for a day. Forests are home to nearly 80% of the wildlife, and biodiversity, forest are a source of living and economy for the tribal and rural population. It is estimated that around 300 million people live in the forest areas across the globe including 60 million indigenous people who entirely depend on forest for their survival. Forest helps to keep us cool by providing an oasis of shades on the ground. Urban trees help to create building which makes the home cool and we don't require fans, construction of trees house in order to reduce cutting down of trees have become common across the world and it provides numerous benefits to us, trees help us to fight against the heat it absorbs carbon dioxide that fuels global warming, the air has been so thick with excess emission that carbon dioxide is stored in woods and leaves for years and years, Forest play a vital role in bringing rain, Large forest can impact regional weather and originate their own microclimate. For instance the Amazon rainforest creates conditions which brings regular rainfall there and its near by location but also in the far North America region. Forest can fight flood by absorbing most of the flash flood, reduce soil loss and property loss by reducing the speed and flow, tree roots are allies for heavy rain especially in low lying river plains, they are capable of refilling aquifers they can catch off the runoff and the water that past their roots drip down into aquifers, recharge groundwater which can be used for agriculture purpose, forest can block the wind and protect the crops those are wind sensitive this is beneficial for farmers who practice farming near the forest areas, the bats and songbirds who eat insects and the rats are eaten away by the fox and owls protecting the farm. Forest play an key role in the agriculture sector they make the soil clean by using phytoremediation to clean out pollutants, trees degrade soil pollutants and make them less dangerous and absorb sewage, Forest make the air clean which is necessary for our survival. In US urban trees have saved the lives of 850 people per year and reduced healthcare cost by eliminating pollutants from the air. They are even capable of reducing noise pollution. The most important thing that the forest provides us apart from breathing is food trees produce fruits, seeds nuts and sap, mushroom, vegetables for our survival, they even provide shelter to us, they provide us many medicines and create jobs, more than 1.8 billion people depend on forest for their living and around 10 million people are employed in forest management. They contribute to 1% of the GDP through different economy and timber production, they provide natural beauty which heals us and forest are also source of tourism attraction, and people explore and relax in the forest areas.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used an amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application – as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellant in a methodical and convenient way. Question were asked to the parents and their children, survey, interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

Objective of the Research Paper

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. Importance of Forest in the world.
2. Causes of Deforestation across the world.

3. How the world is reaction to the Problems of Forest .
4. Uses of Forest products and resources in India and the problems of Deforestation.
- 5 How can we overcome the issue of forest in India

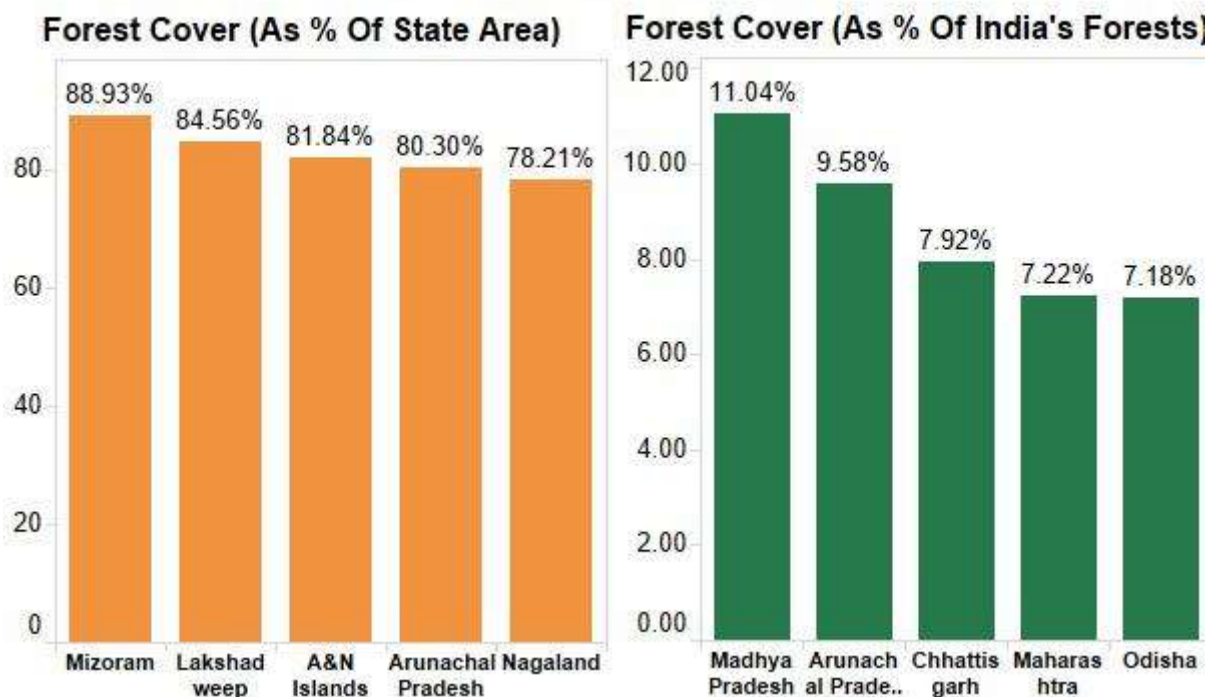
Literature Review

According to 2020 there are 3.04 Trillion trees in the world . 15.3 million trees are cut every year , it is estimated that 46% of the world's trees have been cut in the past 12,000 years for different purposes. We see a rise in the growing of trees and protecting of forest in the Europe , where as in the Southern Hemisphere , where 12 to 15 million hectares of forest are cut per year or loss use to fire and deforestation, Forest are diverse and we have different types of forest based on the climate condition , soil and forest history , for instance rainforest in the warm temperate zone , the tropics have evergreens and coniferous forests in the northern forest belt . They are more than 1.8 million animal and plant species on this Earth out of which two-third live in the forest . Forest is closely linked with human activity and has an impact on the environment , Cutting down of forest for construction purposes and development projects , for making of papers , woods for making furniture , installation of solar panels , for biomass energy the requirement of land , construction of dams have resulted hampered the lives of Human being to a high extent . Forest are required for survival , with the cutting down of trees and forest we see a rise in air pollution , increase in health issues which have no solution , Deforestation has resulted in climate change , rise in floods and drought , the agriculture land has been effected because of deforestation which has made many parts of the land unfit for cultivation . We also see a rise in forest fires due to both natural and man made catastrophe , loss of trees has resulted in fewer crops , amplified soil erosion , desertification and in greenhouse gases , with a rapid increase in urbanization and rapid migrant of people from rural to urban area demand for resources are also increasing which requires more land , India has the second largest population in the world and it is estimated to become with the country with the largest population which also home to world's third largest poor community , with the rise in population demand also increases . This cutting down of forest is having a worst impact on the lives of tribes who are entirely dependent on forest for their livelihood , deforestation has also resulted in the extinction of many wildlife birds and animals , the biodiversity is hampered and people are forced to shift from the origin habitats .

Findings

Forest contributes to 1.4 % to the GDP, they provide fodder to around 179 million cattle , 58 million buffaloes and 120 million other livestock , around 500 different types of animals live in the forest , they provide fruits and roots which help the poor to survive and eat , Forest provides daily employment to around 15 lakh Indians involved as wood cutters , sawyers craftsmen and other related forest industries. They are home to around 38 lakh tribes community who are economically dependent on forest for their living . India has 5000 species of wood out of which commercially 450 are valued and are used for extracting of alcohol, methyl, certain oils , creosote , acetone and valuable drugs like chloroform and sulphonamide . The volume of timber in India is 83,696 m.cu out of which 93 % is non-coniferous and 7% is coniferous . . Cutting down of forest for urban development is making the life of tribes forest , there exist no cooperation from the forest department ,tribes are heavily dependent on forestry for their living , non- Timber Forest Produce(NTFP) like honey, bamboo, fire wood , nuts , dry leaves , wax , gum, shrubs shifting agriculture and handicraft , what ever they gather or cultivate is for themselves and what is left they sell it to the middle men for income , increase in deforestation and climate changes and no proper knowledge about any other source of living there are been exploited

Forest Cover In India



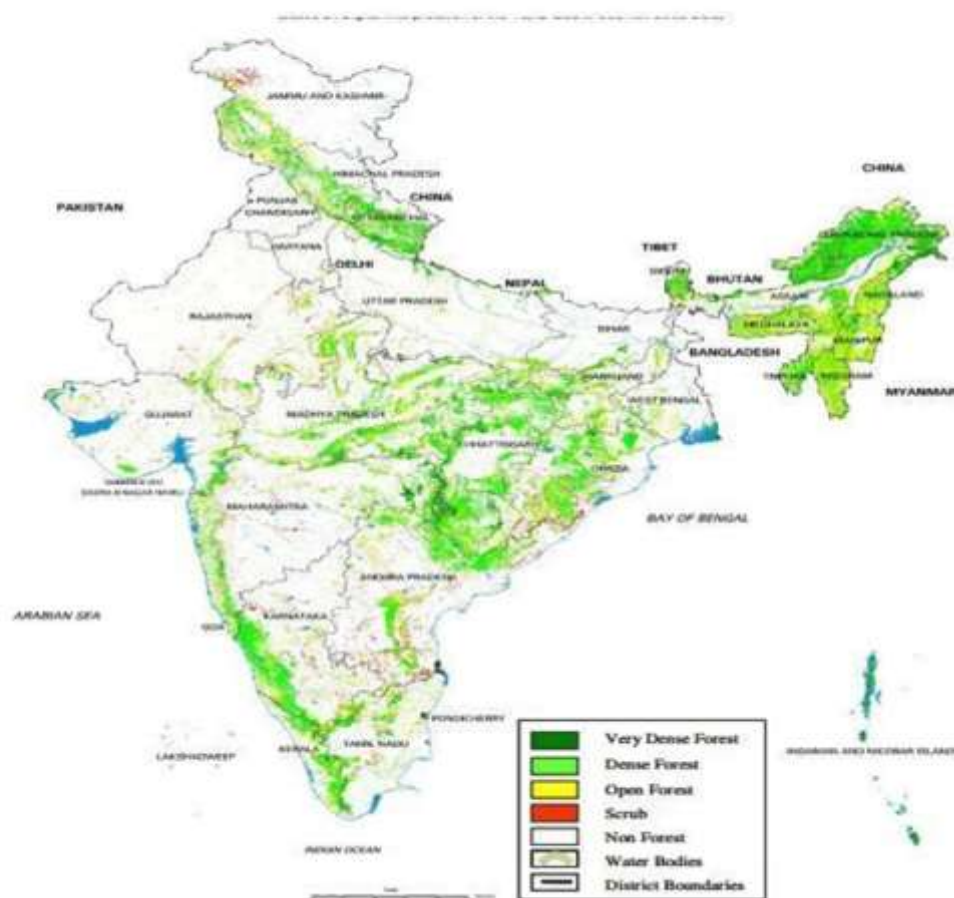
Forest provide raw material for a number of industries like silk worms rearing , leaf plate making , paper and pulp , pencil making , tea chest , broom making fibre board etc , they provide minor and major forest produce like timber , round wood , fire wood , charcoal , drugs , bamboos , fodder , vegetable oils , honey , bees wax , gum and resins , rubber , sandalwood , perfume , oil seeds , ivory , myrobalans , fruits , essential aromatic grasses like rosha grass , lemon grass , khas , tiger grass etc .

In India , Medicinal plants are being used since pre-historic times , 60% of the population is dependent on traditional and ayurvedic medicines ,AYUSH has codified 8000 herbal remedies in India , Ayurveda Unani , Folk and Siddha medicines are the four major system of indigenous medicines out of which ayurveda and unani medicines are widely practiced in India, according to a report by WHO , it is estimated that 80% of the population in the world dependent on herbal medicine and around 21,000 plant species can be used as medicinal plant .Medicinal plants which cure common ailments are Aloe, Neem , Turmeric , Tulsi and Ginger , medicinal plants are also used in the development of drugs like synthetic drugs , pharmacopoeial and non-pharmacopoeial. Some medicinal plants are also source of nutrition like green tea , walnuts , pepper , aloe ,ginger and Turmeric. Medicinal plants are now being used to treat common diseases like diarrhoea, hypertension, dysentery and weak penile, asthma, leucorrhoea, fever and constipation. There are over 7500 species of plants can be used for medical grounds in India about which the tribes have a better idea.

A varieties of timber is found in the Indian forest which are as follows :babul , blue pine , mango , teak , mulbury , semal , deodar , haldu etc . The woods of India are used for majority of the commercial purpose like in aeroplane , axe and handle , agricultural purpose , electric transmission , packing cases and boxes , sports items , furniture , railways carriages , railways sleepers , umbrella , harbour work , construction purpose , in buildings , ship building , road paving blocks etc .

Forest also acts as a source of tourist attraction and enhance the tribal economic , with the cutting down of the forest in India we have seen the extinction of many wild life and birds , along with it , it has hampered the life of the tribal who are widely dependent on it for their living . Tribal reside mostly in the forest, deforestation in India has further resulted in the rise in air pollution , climate change , environment degradation and increase in health issues. It is having an equal effect on the people both rural and urban. Deforestation has also resulted in an increase in natural disaster and manmade disasters. In India the cutting down of trees have doubled from 2016 to 2019 , for development projects and other purpose .

Forest Cover Map of India



India has brought back 9.8 million hectares of degraded and deforested land under restoration since 2011 and is committed to the Bonn challenge and the restoration process is increasing with years .At the Paris Summit , India had pledged to 13 million hectares of degraded land and extra 8 million hectares of land by 2030 .Cutting down of forest has resulted in food problems and food shortage , deforestation has made the land unsuitable for growing crops and the fertility of soil has reduced once deprived for their forest area , the land quality degrades and loses its fertility and arability .

Heavy rainfall and high sunlight usually damages the topsoil in the tropical rain forest in such situation the forest takes time to regenerate the land for agriculture purpose.

Deforestation leads to watershed that cannot sustain or regulate water flows from river to stream. Forest can actually absorb water effectively and keep the water in watersheds to a optimum level. the forest also protects the soil from erosion and can reduce flooding which can cause serious loss of life, property, cutting down of forest increases the chance of food, the worst effect of deforestation is loss of biodiversity, in India many of the birds and animals have become extinct due to cutting down of trees for various purpose along with that they have made people and many wildlife homeless. It is resulting in rapid climate change with an increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, followed by loss of economy with increase in floods and droughts which has not only effected the rural but also the urban area especially costal land and effected the economy as a whole, We see a rise in health issues with an change in the environment, opening door for a number of new diseases and insects.

Proposal

As we know Forest is the oxygen hub for our globe, but irony of fate people demolish this essential hub which not only provide oxygen but also organic essential components for human race, several bio organic substance which actually help to maintain “Mens Sana in Corpore Sano” we need to implement several policies to rejuvenate this essential global sector with proper care, sustainable environmental development, impact wise policy implementation and social awareness regarding this.

1. From centuries after centuries human race grew from the lap of nature but iron of fate from previous decades human race enter into important cross road of modern globalisation. Due to this phenomena environment and environmental sector brutally hamper by human race for their own selfish motive. To stop this we need to bring numerous changes in education sector which will create global environmental awareness from initial stage for beginner of the Future Human Race (Teenagers, school doing children etc). Due to this we need to add environment education mandatory and serious basis which will include several project works, research analysis and impact reports submission to complete their basis educational stage.
2. We need to provide ample amount of financial support to several civil society and NGOs to maintain forest health and safety towards its surrounded regions from several entity.
3. We need to implement village banking forest policy to ensure empowerment, employment and sustainable forest management with good governance.
4. We need introduce forest insurance policy to provide maximum impact towards forest safety, environmental sustainability and smart forest management. For this we need to fix a proper budget plan of minimum 1 crore to maximum 10 crore.
5. We need to use artificial intelligence and satellite advancement technology to maintain forest growth and protect it from different natural calamities.
6. We need to promote “Green environment safe environment “ and “Healthy forest , Salubrious globe” for better sustainable forest development and growth .
7. We need to add forest warriors to promote employment in youth and protect forest and its resources from forest mafia.
8. We need to implement Forest law which will provide safety and security, employment and eradicate black marketers from this natural global sector.
9. We need to imply geo morphological, satellite controlled security analysis, thermogenics indicate which will easily distinguish and built a strong protective field to provide safety and security towards forest.
10. We need to built up several enterprises , PSUs to provide and promote entrepreneurship in this forest sector by supplying forest bio organic products like timber , round wood , fire wood , charcoal , drugs , bamboos , fodder , vegetable oils , honey , bees wax , gum and resins , rubber , sandalwood , perfume , oil seeds , ivory , myrobalans , fruits etc . We need to engage MSME and Skill India regarding this matter to provide sustainable growth and management.
11. We need to provide employment in Tribal sector by promoting deep forest ranger, tribal resource bank, “forest data centre” in a digital platform.
12. We need to establish “forest bank” in every state which will reserve documents regarding state wise forest resources, bio organic substances, forest products and by-products and open it towards universal regime.
13. We need to implement forest resource management course to every entrepreneur which will help them to make proper supply chain management.
14. We need to establish forest centre in every state to reserve exotic fauna and flora and make the information available digitally.
15. We need to promote forest tourism without hampering natural environment and wildlife.
16. We need to implement a strong land Bill and reform to restrict forest land acquisition for industrial and agriculture purpose.
17. We need to promote easily access forest tenders for normal civilian, NGO and civil societies in government sector to municipal areas to promote maximum forest resilience and safety management.
18. We need to introduce circular economy for reusable forest materials (product and by-products) and resources to minimize its destructions.

Conclusion

Deforestation is causing a natural threat to human civilisation and it has emerged as major problem in the 21st century. Deforestation has resulted in the rise of numerous problems which is having an equable effect on the nature, environment, wildlife and economic especially Tribal and the rural people , over grazing is one of the major reason which has resulted in deforestation , followed by the growing demand of the growing population in India , most of the forest lands are being cut for the construction of new buildings , mall and other development projects . Forest is used for many commercial purpose in India along with for medicinal purposes, around 8000 medicinal plants are used in India, and India is prone to traditional method of treatment. Forest are the oxygen hub for

human race, which requires care and protection, we require a new forest policy so that we are able to protect our forest along with our wildlife. Forest ecosystem is the main source of living for the tribes. We need to implement Forest law which will provide safety and security, employment and eradicate black marketers from this natural global sector, use artificial intelligence and satellite advancement technology to maintain forest growth and protect it from different natural calamities and many other solutions to protect the forest.

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