"Conservation and management of the biodiversity in the changing world: A case study of panna tiger reserve"

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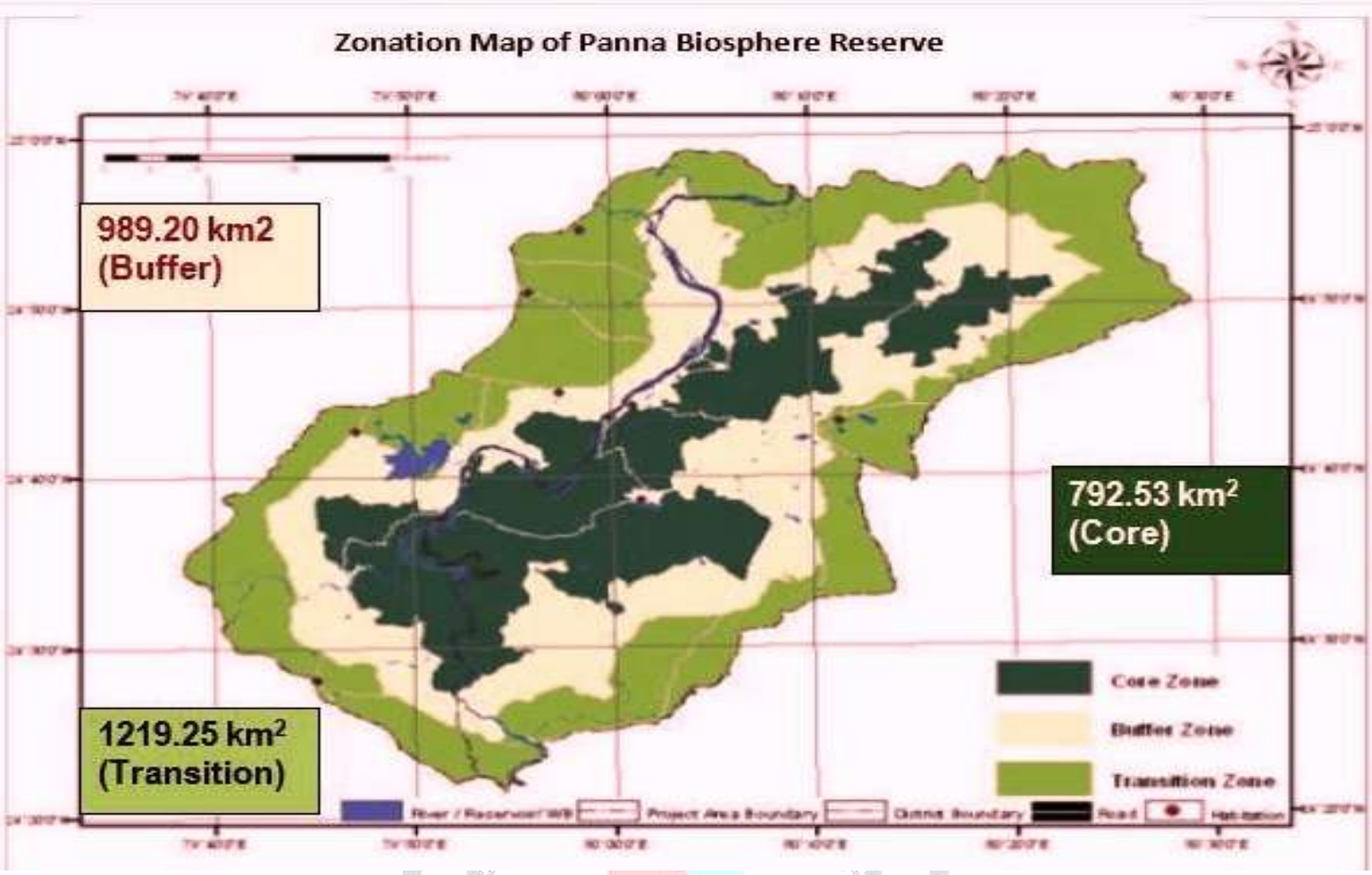
Abstract:

Conservation and management of biodiversity has become very important for human life in a changing world. Plans should be set to protect the environment in the name of castes or their possible functions and uses before the extinction of all castes. It is necessary that Manav should make serious efforts to adopt and preserve such historical perspectives across the world. Presently Madhya Pradesh Government is taking many concrete steps to conserve and manage the wildlife of Panna Reserve due to the continuous increase in the number of endangered species of zoological species across the world. Non-governmental organizations to protect wildlife as well as government departments have been formed at the state and district levels. Some species known by the study of avadi of wildlife have been extinct for a long time. The number of vultures in the Panna Reserve area has been steadily decreasing, while many other wildlife species such as sparrow, white, heron, wild villi, etc. have steadily increased the rate of decontamination for some years. In contrast to the data collected during the survey in this direction and before this calculation the vulture population was 1240, but currently only 574 vultures exist. 670 vulture species have definitely become extinct. On the other hand, there has been some improvement in the number of tigers in Panna during government efforts, which is an important task in terms of conservation management of wildlife. Which indicates in the future that more serious efforts should be made for the conservation of biodiversity and thus, it means that it is very important to make different kinds of policies and laws to illuminate human consciousness?

Key words: Biodiversity, Environment, Conservation, Ecological Services, Extinction, Resources.



Introduction The climate and diversity of Panna National Park is associated with natural heritage, while the region is replete with a variety of climatic conditions and variations for the growth of flora and wildlife. This region is favorable for flora and wildlife. Most of the wildlife is seen in the reserve area here. Rather, the tribal's here are constantly hunting wild animals and exploiting trees. In this way, many species of wildlife and flora are going extinct, just as the growth rate is seen increasing, as it appears that biodiversity conservation is necessary to strengthen the environment. The area is being protected under the Wildlife and Forest Protection Act. Various types of vegetation are found here, such as dry teak, shukla deciduous mixed forest, shrub forest, karaghai (Anangesus pendula) forest and wildlife, including wagha, tehua wild villi, brown spotted cat, chakali, wild dog, wolf, jackal, are included. Bear suede, spotted deer or chital, blue bull or nilgai, chinkara, forehorn antelope or four-horned and endangered Asian leopard and vulture are also present. More than 200 birds have been identified here. Special arrangements are being made in this area mainly for the protection of birds and vultures.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. Panna district is located in the north eastern part of Madhya Pradesh in the entire research area of Panna district (M.P.) in various sessions of the year 2018-19. Here the non-western and longitudinal expansion - north to north and longitudinal extension is extended from east to east, here it is 212 meters to 538 meters above sea level with a minimum temperature of 5 ° C and a maximum of 45 ° C. Banda district of Uttar Pradesh in the north of Panna district and Satna, Jabalpur in the south and Damoh in the west, Chhatarpur is surrounded by the entire district on the Vindhyachal plateau. Information about the natural flora and wildlife of the place has been compiled from local personal interviews and discussions, and contacts from various government semi-government

offices etc. Here, an attempt has been made to present new ideas for biodiversity conservation and management in the changing environment by assessing the condition of flora and wildlife.

EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS. Currently details of forest area are displayed in Panna National Park. In which the area of the sanctuary is protected and protected. Special efforts are being made in this area for the protection of various types of animals, water bodies are maintained through the construction of Bandho and Varsati Khandko. They are used in the initial season, apart from this; the water management is also done by deepening the existing blocks at appropriate places. Pedos that stop the growth of government plants are controlled through pasture management. Fire is dangerous for the jagal and usually this danger is borne by humans, for this, in the dry season, both sides of the road are set on fire and cleaned. Which works as a fire line and reduces the risk of fire spread? Permanent and temporary monitoring towers are also camped in the Reserve area to deal with the incident. However, the staff of forest personnel is always kept ready. And in this national park, serious efforts are also made to protect all kinds of wildlife and flora. From the analysis of the forest related data from the year 2014 to 2019 in the research paper presented, it is known that there has not been any specific decline in the forest area, rather the person has learned from the past survey that some variety of plants, such as (Chiroji) Is constantly lacking in plants. During the analysisR of some selected wildlife data, it was found that the benefit of conservation and management of the endangered species is increasing. ***RESULT AND DISCUSSION*** Conventional knowledge is known as a cumulative form of knowledge 'practice and belief that, given the near future, four different vertices approximating the imminent speed of extinction, the average lifespan of a species ranging from a few hundred years. They determine for a thousand years. One of these methods is based on ecological species. Estimates of the current speed of territorial relationships and the accompanying thermal deforestation and other natural habitat destruction are being destroyed every year at a speed of 1.2 percent. Species and regions indicate that from O. 25 to O. 5 percent, nearly species are extinct. Is happening And this reversal proves the estimated life span of the species to be roughly 200 to 400 years but it is clear from the fact that many species (human) activities occurred as a result of the environmental changes when we face such a future If it is standing, then we have a question - is it more important to lose all the vegetation and mammal species or the vast majority of insect species Is it equally great or less both. The need is not only for more class science related information, but currently the field of study is going through the above problem. Here many small and small, whether it is related to vegetation or related to wildlife and insects, there is a decrease in the number of all. Thus, the rate of extinction of many diurnal species is increasing rapidly. But selfish humans have to focus on the effort to preserve and manage global biodiversity with selfless spirit

Calculation of numbers in panna reserve Area (2010-2019)

Figure No.1

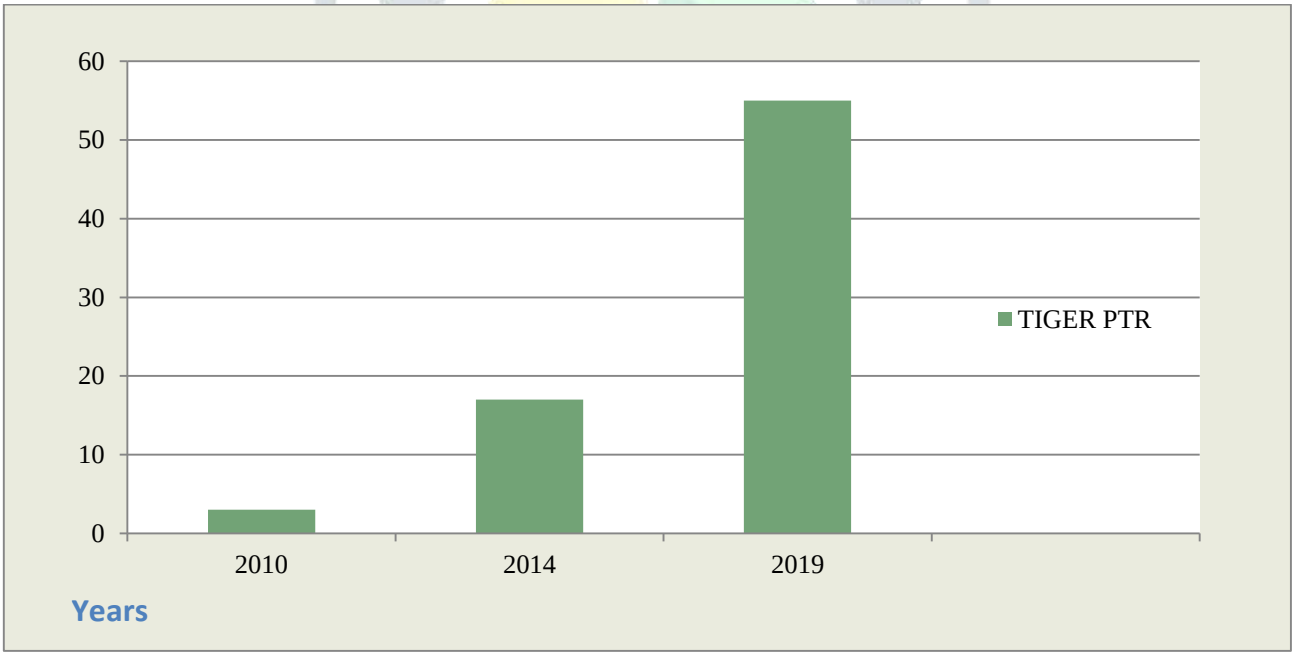


TABLE N0 1

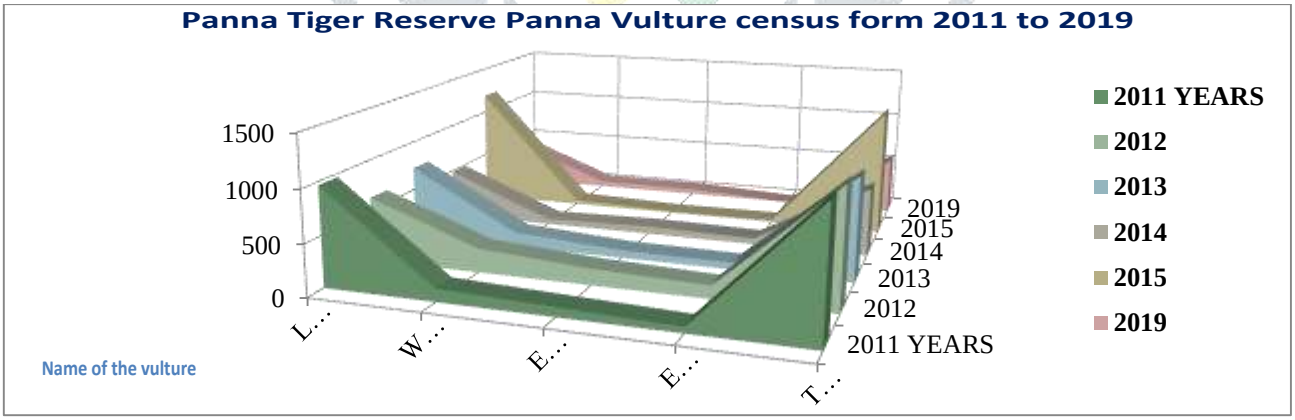
Calculation of Tiger numbers in Panna Reserve Area (2010 to 2019)

S.N0.	YEARS	NUMBER OF TIGER
1	2010	03
2	2014	17
3	2019	55+

Panna Tiger Reserve Panna Vulture census form 2011 to 2019

S.N0.	f the vulture species	vulture number ptr maximum					
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2019
	Residential						
1	long billed	966	630	726	484	1191	464
2	vhite backed	127	235	146	54	45	55
3	Egyptian	90	161	76	77	12	55
4	red headed	57	127	67	61	20	0
	total	1240	1153	1015	676	1268	574

Figure No.2



CONCLUSION. Conclusion In view of the special rules and suggestions of biodiversity conservation management in the study area, resource utilization wisely benefit the next generation generation, keeping in mind the concept of human sustainable development for biodiversity conservation in the changing world. Have done It would be an accumulation to accumulate. In spite of following the pace of economic development in Panna Reserve area at present, there is no increase in the number of trees here by 35 percent in four years. This shows the serious acceptance of the MP towards the environment and its components and Indian commitments. In view of the increase in the number, there may be some flaws in the calculation method. But the National Tiger Conservation Authority report reduces skepticism to a great extent in this regard. In India, 83 percent of birds were counted by capturing a

tiger in the camera, while 87 percent of the birds were confirmed using camera-based CPR-refresh technology. All this is a confirmation of the achievement of calculated authenticity.

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