

WILD EDIBLE PRODUCTS IN THE FOREST OF DNYGANGA WILD LIFE SANCTURY IN BULDANA DISTRICT ON MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract :- Forests are the home of wide a range of edible products wild edible food supplement the diet of tribal's and rural poor, particularly during the drought and lean period. For people living near the corridor of forest's many such product's like fruit's, seed's, roots, flower's and leaves are part of their subsistence economy. The paper attempt's to assess the potential of some important wild edible products in the state. The average yearly collection and marketing problem is discussed. Some edible product's are economically important and in demand in urban centre's. This has led to heavy extraction and destruction of species like Mahua (*Madhuca indica*), Anjan (*Harwikibanata*) Beheda (*Terminalia belerica*), Bel (*Aegle Maronelos*), Bor (*Ziziphus mauritiana*).

Introduction :- The forest's are mainly situated on the Balaghat plateau of the Ajanta hill's and in the purna valley. The Forest's belong's to the "southern Tropieal Dry delidroues type" and can be further reserved as 1) Superior teak Forests 2) Inferior teak Forest's 3) Anjan Forests 4) Babul Forests 5) Mixed forest's 6) Salai Forest's and 7) Grass and Brush wood area's.

Teak is the main species found all over the district. Anjan is found is pure patches and babul is confined mainly to the river banks along the black cotton soil.

The Forests in the district are classified

into two categories viz. reserved & protected forest's as per the Indian forest Act (XVI OF 1927). The reserved and protected forest's are organised and managed under the prescription of working plan. Natural Forest supplement the food supplies to the rural population particularly the tribal's. several forest fruits and seed's, flowers, and rhizome, timber's, or roots, barks, honey & wax Tendu leaves, Gum, Rosha grass etc. These edible products come handy to the tribal's and other forest dweller's as they sustain them during the period of food scarcity. Some of these products apart from being a source of food, also provide good nourishment as they are rich in protein, sugar, starch, vitamins, minerals etc. some edible product's are highly priced for their delicious, medieinal values and industrial uses. As such these are in great demand in the urban centres also. Increase in demand in the urban areas have a retrogressive effects on the very surviral of tree speeies. Yielding the edible products. In order to get maximum yield and to avoid hard labour in gathening these products from forests these trees are being ruthlessly felled.

Methodology :- To find the total collection of wild edible products in the state information was gathered from all forest conservancies. Data was also collected form published and unpublishd secondary source. Form this information as well as those collected through field surveys an attempt has been made to asses the potential of these edible products. The collection and revenue figures from these prouducts are gross underestimates as unrecorded removal of these products for self consumption is not reflected in these figure's.

However, these figure's provide indicative trend's and open the possibilities of organizing collection and marketing of these products for the benefit of local people. This may also help in arresting the process of forest degradation being brought about by unthoughtful cutting of tree speeies yielding these product's.

Discussion :-

study results it is evident that most of the libraries reference/referral services have no impact of accreditation.

Photocopy and printing services: From the study results it is evident that in most of the libraries photocopy and printing services have increased post NAAC accreditation.

User Orientation/ Information Literacy: On the basis of study results it is evident that in most of the libraries user orientation/information literacy has increased post accreditation.

Resource sharing/ILL: In view of the study results it is evident that in most of the libraries resource sharing/ILL is increased post accreditation.

Internet/digital resources availability: In view of the study results it is evident that in most of the libraries availability of internet/digital resources has increased post NAAC accreditation.

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ECOLOGY AND BEHAVIOUR OF NON-HUMAN PRIMATE HANUMAN LANGURS (WANAR) IN MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

Rhesus macaques are exceptionally adapted to co-existing with human and thrive near human settlement in both urban and agricultural areas. There are numerous populations of non-human primates (Hanuman Langurs) living in and around the Dnyganga wildlife sanctuary, Ajantha range but none have been documented. A survey of Dnyganga wildlife sanctuary monkey (Wanar) Hanuman langurs was carried out and studied its ecology and behaviour during January 2010 to December 2014 in Buldhana district Presbytes Entellus position in the group was observed based on the rank and "one-male groups" together with resident male is usually the sole breeder of the females and sires all the young. In "multiplemale groups", the highest-ranking male fathers most of the offspring's, followed by the next-ranking males and even outside males will father young. Troop also co-dominant, along with females, their infants and Juveniles. The home ranges of these species hanuman langurs were observed between 0.01 to 2.5 km² in day. Feeding activity was found mostly during morning and evening time and resting between 10 am to 3 pm when temperature was high. Hanuman langurs are sexually dimorphic with males and females both