

**A SEMINAR
ON
"NATURAL RESOURCES OF ODISHA"**

Presented By:

**Prof. Taranisen Panda
Reader, Department of Botany
Chandbali College, Chandbali**

**On
13th September 2019**



**DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE
PATTAMUNDAI
KENDRAPARA
754215**

REPORT

A Departmental Seminar for the session 2019-20 was organized by Department of Botany, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on dated 13.9.2019 on the topic "NATURAL RESOURCES OF ODISHA". Dr. Taranisen Panda, Reader in Botany, Chandbali College, Chandbali joined the seminar as a resource person.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Anjali Kumari Dash, H.O.D. Department of Botany. The meeting was commenced at 11.30 A.M with the lighting of candle by our respected guest. Departmental Head gave a key note address of the topic and welcomed the guests to the dais.

The meeting was ended with a vote of thanks by Mrs. Suchismita Biswal, a faculty of Botany at 2.30 P.M.

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NATURAL RESOURCES OF ODISHA

Our Earth has many physical features such as mountains, beaches, plains, deserts, islands, peninsulas, oceans and rivers. The weather can vary each day and from place to place. There are different types of soil and vegetation (plants). Many animals roam around Earth. All of these things make up our natural environment.

The natural environment provides many natural resources for people. Natural resources are gifts of nature that the mankind uses or can potentially use to create material wealth, to ensure its existence and increase in welfare. It includes fresh air, water, sunlight, land, minerals, fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas) and all vegetation, crops and animal life.

Odisha, formerly known as Orissa became a separate state in 1st April 1936, basing on its language and distinct phytogeographical characteristics. The Eastern Ghats range of hills runs through heart of Odisha i.e. it starts from north of Similipal and runs through Malkangiri crossing 17 districts of the state harboring primarily moist deciduous vegetation, 13 wild sanctuaries, one biosphere reserve, one national park, two tiger reserves and one Ramsar wetland.

There are several major rivers like Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budda Balanga and many small rivers criss cross the state, providing water to the population. Moreover, there is a brackish water lagoon in Southern Odisha called "Chilika Lake" spreading over an area of 780 sq.kms.

Biodiversity fact file

Total land area of India is 143 hectares. India occupies 2.47% of the world's geographical area and has only 1% of the forest. India is sharing 12.53% of world's biodiversity. India has 3% of grassland, 2.0% of hot desert, 4.1 million hectares of wetland ecosystem. India is the seventh largest country and one among the 12 mega diversity centers. 50,000-70,000 medicinal and aromatic plants are estimated to be used worldwide. Some 3,000 species are traded internationally.

Resource under pressure

About 50,000 medicinal plant species may be threatened to some degree worldwide (IUCN)

Conservation practices

- ❖ Socio-religious practices
 - Social organization/ lineage
 - Sacred grove
 - Taboos and belief (Species never harvested)
 - Religious practices
- ❖ Traditional agricultural practices
- ❖ Prudent use of Biodiversity
- ❖ Restriction in use of certain habitats
- ❖ Harvesting practices
- ❖ Mutual adaptation

Acts/ Laws for biodiversity conservation

There are certain acts and policies which contributed towards biodiversity conservation. Some important acts and policies are...

- ❖ The Indian Forest Act 1927
- ❖ Wild life Protection Act 1972
- ❖ Forest (Conservation) Act 1980
- ❖ Environmental Protection Act 1986
- ❖ Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act 1960
- ❖ Fisheries Act 1987
- ❖ Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974
- ❖ Biological Diversity Rule 2004
- ❖ Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dweller (recognition of forest tribes) Act 2006

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Department of Botany

Pattamundai College, Pattamundai

Students Attendance on the Seminar "Natural resources of Odisha"

Dt.13.09.2019

Sl No	Roll No	Signature of the Students
1	BS17-021	Preeti Priyadarshini Kar
2	BS17-038	Sareej Kumar Sethi
3	BS17-202	Prasanna Kumar Nayak
4	BS18-072	Pradeep Kumar Dash
5	BS17-056	Priya Behera
6	BS17-143	Swagatika Nayak
7	BS17-156	Saimistha Dash
8	BS17-009	Kausha Chandra Rout
9	BS17-147	Shweta Dash
10	BS17-141	Anhita Priyadarshini
11	BS17-053	Sushree Karisma Samal
12	BS17-140	Ashis Kumar Rout
13	BS18-123	Swagatika Patra
14	BS18-134	Prajnya Parimita Behera
15	BS18-137	Uradhanjali Das
16	BS18-118	Madhusmita Mahapatra
17	BS18-077	Aishree Mohanty
18	BS18-025	Prajna Parimita Nayak
19	BS18-008	Mousumi Parida
20	BS19-106	Smritideepa Nayak
21	BS19-71	Debjayee Malik
22	BS19-91	Gayatri Jena
23	BS-19-98	Shivamita Debata
24	BS-19-28	Manisha Routrao
25	BS19-85	Aiswaryasankini Pradhan
26	BS-19-29	Rashmita Parida
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ଉତ୍ତମବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗର ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର



• ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ, ପିଏନଏସ:
 ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ଉତ୍ତମବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ପଦ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ବିଭାଗୀୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଡଃ ଅଞ୍ଜଳି ଦାଶଙ୍କ ପୌରୋହିତ୍ୟରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ଚାନ୍ଦବାଲି କଲେଜର ଉତ୍ତମବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଧ୍ୟାପକ ଡ. ଚରଣାସେନ ପଣ୍ଡା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଆଲୋଚକ ଭାବେ ଯୋଗଦେଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ପଦ ଓ ଏହାର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁଥିଲେ । ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସୁଚିସ୍ମିତା ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ସ୍ୱାଗତଭାଷଣ ଓ ଅତିଥି ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଡେମନଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ ମହାନ୍ତି ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜରେ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର

ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ, ୧୪୮୯ (ନି.ପ୍ର.)- ପଟ୍ଟାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ଉତ୍ତମବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ 'ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ପଦ' ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ବିଭାଗୀୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଡଃ ଅଞ୍ଜଳି ଦାଶଙ୍କ ପୌରୋହିତ୍ୟରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଏହି ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ଚାନ୍ଦବାଲି କଲେଜର ଉତ୍ତମବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଧ୍ୟାପକ ଡଃ ଚରଣାସେନ ପଣ୍ଡା ମୁଖ୍ୟଆଲୋଚକ ଭାବେ ଯୋଗଦେଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ପଦ ଓ ଏହାର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁଥିଲେ । ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସୁଚିସ୍ମିତା ବିଶ୍ୱାଳ ସ୍ୱାଗତ ଭାଷଣ ଓ ଅତିଥି ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଡେମନଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟର ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ ମହାନ୍ତି ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।