



4621CH08

ہندوستان: آب و ہوا، قدرتی نباتات اور جنگلاتی زندگی (India : Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife)



آپ روزانہ اخبارات پڑھ کر، ٹی۔وی دیکھ کر یا دوسروں سے بات چیت کر کے موسم کے بارے میں معلومات حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ آپ یہ ضرور جانتے ہوں گے کہ فضا میں ہونے والی روز مرہ کی تبدیلیاں ہی موسم ہیں۔ اس میں درجہ حرارت میں تبدیلی، بارش اور سورج کی روشنی یا دھوپ کے بارے میں معلومات وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر سردی یا گرمی، بادل یا دھوپ نکلنا، ہواؤں کا چلنا یا نہ چلنا وغیرہ۔ آپ نے دیکھا ہوگا کہ جب لگاتار کئی دنوں تک گرمی پڑتی ہے تو آپ کو گرم کپڑوں کی ضرورت نہیں پڑتی اور آپ ٹھنڈی چیزوں کا استعمال زیادہ پسند کرتے ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس جب بہت دنوں تک آپ کو بغیر گرم کپڑے پہنے ٹھنڈ محسوس ہوتی ہے، تیز اور سرد ہوائیں چلتی ہیں تب آپ کا گرم گرم چیزیں کھانے کو دل چاہتا ہے۔

ہندوستان کے خاص موسم درج ذیل ہیں۔

- موسم سرما (سردی) — دسمبر تا فروری
- موسم گرما (گرمی) — مارچ تا مئی
- جنوب مغربی مانسون کا موسم (برسات) — جون تا دسمبر
- لوٹے ہوئے مانسون کا موسم (خزاں) — اکتوبر تا نومبر

موسم سرما یا سردی کا موسم

سردی کے موسم میں ٹھنڈی اور خشک ہوائیں شمال سے جنوب کی جانب چلتی ہیں۔ سورج کی کرنیں شمالی خطے پر سیدھی نہیں پڑتیں جس کی وجہ سے شمالی ہندوستان میں درجہ حرارت کافی کم ہو جاتا ہے۔

آئیے کچھ تفریح کے کام کریں



- 1۔ ہمارے ملک کے تمام حصوں کے لوگ اپنے اپنے علاقوں میں پائے جانے والے پھلوں کا مزے دار رس پیتے ہیں جس کو 'شربت' کہتے ہیں جو پیاس تو بجھاتا ہی ہے ساتھ ہی ساتھ جسم کو لو سے ہونے والے نقصان دہ اثرات سے بھی بچاتا ہے۔ کیا آپ نے کبھی کچے آم، بیل، لیمو، اہلی، کوکم، فالسہ، تربوز اور دہی سے بنے کھن کا دودھ (Buttermilk) یعنی چھاچھ، مٹھا، موری، چیش وغیرہ کا شربت پیا ہے۔ کچھ لوگ آم اور کیلے کا ملک شیک بھی بناتے ہیں۔
 - 2۔ تیز گرمی کے بعد پہلی بارش راحت لے کر آتی ہے۔ ہمارے ملک کی زیادہ تر زبانوں میں بارش سے متعلق گیت موجود ہیں جو سننے میں بہت خوشگوار ہوتے ہیں۔ بارش سے متعلق کوئی دو گیت یاد کیجیے اور اپنے دوستوں کے ساتھ مل کر انھیں گائیے۔ بارش پر پانچ گیت لکھیے یا جمع کیجیے۔
- اپنے دوستوں، پڑوسیوں اور گھر والوں سے بارش اور دوسرے موسموں کے نام مختلف زبانوں میں معلوم کیجیے۔ مثال کے طور پر
- | | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|-------|---|--------|
| ورشا | — | ہندی | — | پاؤس | — | مراٹھی |
| بارش | — | اردو | — | بورشا | — | بنگالی |

موسم گرما یا گرمی کا موسم

گرمی کے موسم میں سورج کی کرنیں اس خطے پر سیدھی پڑتی ہیں۔ درجہ حرارت بہت بڑھ جاتا ہے۔ گرم اور خشک ہواؤں کو 'لو' کہتے ہیں جو دن کے وقت چلتی ہیں۔

جنوب مغربی مانسون کا موسم یا برسات کا موسم

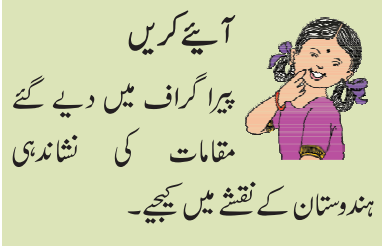
یہ موسم مانسون کے شروع ہونے یا آگے بڑھنے سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔ اس موسم میں ہوائیں بحر عرب اور خلیج بنگال سے خشکی کی طرف چلتی ہیں۔ یہ اپنے ساتھ نمی لاتی ہیں۔ جب یہ ہوائیں پہاڑوں سے ٹکراتی ہیں تو ان علاقوں میں بارش ہوتی ہے۔

لوٹتے ہوئے مانسون یا خزاں کا موسم

اس موسم میں ہوائیں خشکی کی جانب سے واپس خلیج بنگال کی طرف لوٹنے لگتی ہیں۔ یہ لوٹتے ہوئے مانسون کا موسم ہوتا ہے۔ ہندوستان کے جنوبی حصے خاص طور پر تامل ناڈو اور آندھرا پردیش میں اس موسم میں بارش ہوتی ہے۔

اگر کسی سال مانسون کمزور پڑ جائے یا آئے ہی نہیں تو کیا ہوگا؟ صحیح جواب پر نشان لگائیے۔

- زراعت متاثر/ غیر متاثر ہوگی۔
- کنوؤں میں پانی کی سطح اوپر/ نیچے ہو جائے گی۔
- گرمی زیادہ دنوں تک / کم دنوں تک ہوں گی۔



کسی جگہ کے موسم کے مختلف عناصر کے بارے میں متعدد سالوں تک ریکارڈ کرنے کے بعد اس جگہ کے اوسط موسمی حالات کو وہاں کی آب و ہوا کہتے ہیں۔ ہندوستان کی آب و ہوا کو مانسونی آب و ہوا کہا جاتا ہے۔ لفظ مانسون عربی لفظ موسم (Mausim) سے نکلا ہے۔ ہندوستان کے ٹرائپیکی خطے میں واقع ہونے کی وجہ سے یہاں زیادہ تر بارش مانسونی ہواؤں سے ہوتی ہے۔ ہندوستان میں زراعت بارش پر ہی منحصر ہے۔ اچھے مانسون کا مطلب ہے کافی بارش اور کثیر فصل۔ کسی مقام کی آب و ہوا اس مقام کے محل وقوع، بلندی، سمندر سے فاصلہ وغیرہ عوامل سے متاثر ہوتی ہے۔ اس لیے ہندوستان کی آب و ہوا میں علاقائی اختلافات دیکھنے کو ملتے ہیں۔ راجستھان کے ریگستان میں جیسلمیر اور بیکانیر بہت گرم علاقے ہیں جبکہ لداخ میں دراس اور کارگل بے حد ٹھنڈے علاقے ہیں۔ ساحلی علاقے جیسے ممبئی اور کلکتہ میں معتدل آب و ہوا ہوتی ہے۔ وہاں پر نہ زیادہ گرمی پڑتی ہے اور نہ ہی زیادہ سردی۔ ساحل پر ہونے کی وجہ سے ان مقامات پر بہت نمی ہوتی ہے۔ صوبہ میگھالیہ کے موسینرام (Mawsynram) میں دنیا کی سب سے زیادہ بارش ہوتی ہے جبکہ راجستھان کے جیسلمیر میں کسی سال بارش بالکل ہی نہیں ہوتی۔

قدرتی نباتات

ہم اپنے ارد گرد مختلف قسم کے پیڑ پودے دیکھتے ہیں۔ ہری گھاس سے بھرے میدانوں میں کھیلنا کتنا مزے دار ہوتا ہے۔ کچھ پیڑ پودے چھوٹے چھوٹے بھی ہوتے ہیں جیسے جھاڑیاں، بلیں، کیلکٹس یا پھولدار پودے وغیرہ۔ ان کے علاوہ کچھ پیڑ بہت اونچے ہوتے ہیں جس کی بہت ساری شاخیں اور پتیاں ہوتی ہیں جیسے نیم یا آم وغیرہ یا پھر وہ پیڑ جن پر کم پتیاں ہوتی ہیں جیسے پام۔ ایسے پیڑ پودے، جھاڑیاں اور گھاس جو انسانی مداخلت یا ان کی مدد کے بغیر ہی اگتے اور پلتے بڑھتے ہیں یعنی خود رو ہوتے ہیں، قدرتی نباتات کہلاتے ہیں۔ کیا آپ یہ جان کر حیران ہوں گے کہ یہ پیڑ پودے آپس میں کیسے مختلف ہیں۔ قدرتی نباتات کی مختلف اقسام مختلف آب و ہوائی حالات پر منحصر ہوتی ہیں جس میں بارش کی مقدار کا سب سے زیادہ عمل دخل ہے۔

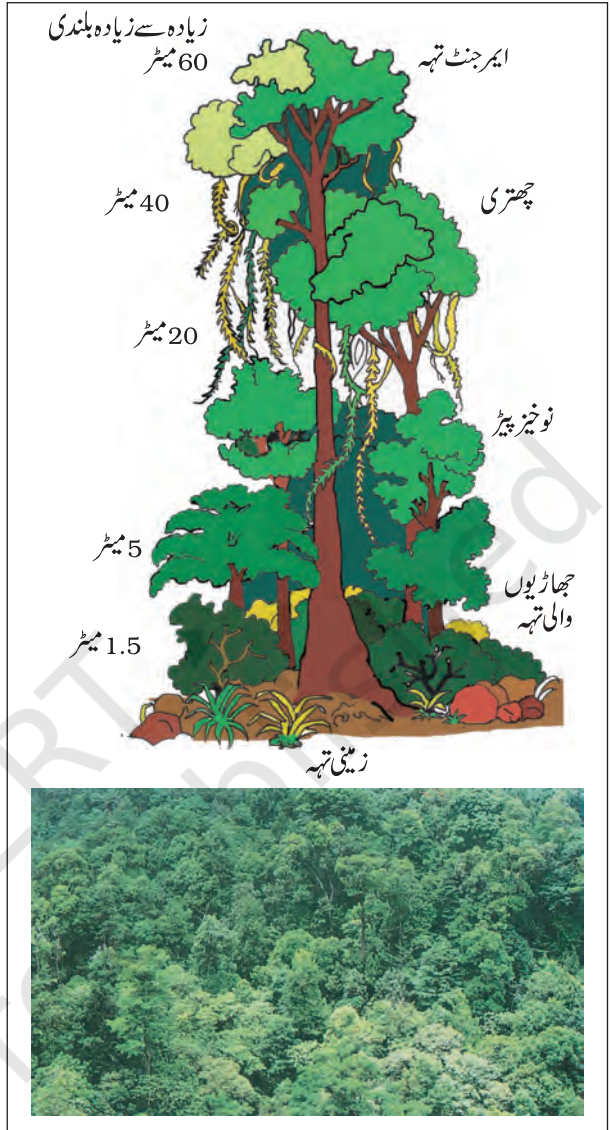
ہندوستان میں مختلف آب و ہوائی حالات ہونے کی وجہ سے قدرتی نباتات کی بھی مختلف اقسام ہیں۔

جنگلات کیوں ضروری ہیں؟

ہمارے لیے جنگلات بہت کارآمد ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ بہت سے کام انجام دیتے ہیں۔ پیڑ پودے سانس لینے کے عمل میں کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ جذب کرتے ہیں اور آکسیجن چھوڑتے ہیں جس سے ہم سانس لیتے ہیں۔ پیڑوں کی جڑیں مٹی کو باندھ کر رکھتی ہیں جس سے مٹی کا کٹاؤ کنٹرول میں رہتا ہے۔

جنگلات سے ہمیں فرنیچر تیار کرنے والی عمارتی لکڑی، ایندھن کی لکڑی، چاراء، دواؤں کے طور پر استعمال ہونے والی جڑی بوٹیاں، لاکھ، شہد اور گوند وغیرہ حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

جنگلات جانوروں کا قدرتی مسکن ہوتے ہیں۔ درختوں کی بے رحمی سے کٹائی کی وجہ سے قدرتی نباتات کافی حد تک برباد ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔ ہمیں نئے پیڑ پودے لگانے چاہئیں اور موجودہ پیڑ پودوں کی حفاظت کرنی چاہیے۔ اور ساتھ ہی ہمیں لوگوں کو پیڑ پودوں کی اہمیت سمجھانی ہوگی۔ اس کے لیے ہم کچھ خاص پروگراموں کا انعقاد کر سکتے ہیں جیسے ون مہوتسو وغیرہ۔ عام لوگوں کو اس میں شامل کر کے اپنی زمین کو ہرا بھرا بنا سکتے ہیں۔



شکل 8.1: ٹراپیکی بارانی جنگلات

جنگلاتی زندگی

جنگلات مختلف قسم کے جانوروں کے گھر ہیں۔ ہزاروں نوع کے جانور اور رینگے والے جاندار، دودھ پلانے والے جانور، جل تھلیے، چڑیاں اور کیڑے مکوڑوں کی کثیر اقسام ان جنگلوں میں رہتی ہیں۔



شکل 8.3 : جنگلاتی زندگی

ہیں۔ ان کا مقصد چڑیوں کو ان کی قدرتی پناہ گاہ مہیا کرنا ہے۔ یہاں پرندے شکاریوں سے بھی بچے رہتے ہیں۔ کیا آپ اپنے علاقے میں پائی جانے والی پانچ چڑیوں کے نام بتا سکتے ہیں؟

ہندوستان میں سینکڑوں قسم کے سانپ پائے جاتے ہیں۔ ان میں کوبرا اور کریٹ اہم ہیں۔ شکار کرنے اور جنگلات کو کاٹے جانے کی وجہ سے ہی ہندوستان کے جانوروں کی بہت سی اقسام ختم ہونے کے در پر ہیں۔ اور متعدد قسمیں تو ختم بھی ہو چکی ہیں۔

انہیں بچائے رکھنے کے لیے بہت سے قومی پارک، جائے پناہ اور حیاتیاتی کڑہ کی تحفظ گاہیں تعمیر کی گئی ہیں۔ حکومت نے بھی پروجیکٹ ٹائیگر (چیتا) اور پروجیکٹ الیفینٹ (ہاتھی) ان جانوروں کو بچانے کے لیے ہی شروع کیے ہیں۔ کیا آپ ہندوستان کی کچھ جانداروں کی تحفظ گاہوں (Wild Life Sanctuaries) کے نام بتا سکتے ہیں اور ان کو نقشہ پر بھی دکھا سکتے ہیں؟

آپ بھی جنگلاتی زندگی کو بچانے میں مدد کر سکتے ہیں۔ آپ جانوروں کے جسم

کے حصوں جیسے ہڈیاں، سینگ، فر، کھال اور پروں سے بننے والی چیزیں نہ خریدیں۔
ہر سال اکتوبر کا پہلا ہفتہ ہم جنگلاتی زندگی ہفتہ (Wildlife week) عالم حیوانیات
(Animal Kingdom) کے مسکن (Habitats) کے تحفظ کی آگاہی کے لیے
مناتے ہیں۔

سملی پال کے محفوظ جنگلات میں بڑے پیمانہ پر ناجائز شکار ہونے کا دعویٰ

By Arun Kumar Das/TNN

New Delhi: Yet another tiger sanctuary appears headed the Sariska way. Though officially there are 101 tigers in Orissa's Simlipal reserve, sightings have dropped to five this year, raising fears of large-scale poaching in the state's largest tiger sanctuary.

Not only are fewer tigers visible, villagers have also stopped complaining about cattle kills by the jungle cats. There are 64 villages with 4 lakh residents in the areas surrounding Simlipal and 12,000 people live inside the sanctuary area.

Apart from tigers, the 2,750-sq-km sanctuary is home to 127 leopards, 465 elephants and hundreds of bison, barking deer, sambar and wild boars. Park records say there were 13 tiger sightings in 2003. The figure dropped to 7 in 2004.

Jitendra Kumar, district forest officer, Baripada, who is also in-charge of Simlipal, insists low sightings don't translate to fewer tigers.

"Because it is a different terrain here. There are seven rivers passing through the forest and about 500 water bodies and falls in the forest. There is no shortage of food or water in the forest, so tigers don't go for human or cattle killings," he said.

Visitors, Kumar says, don't have the patience to wait for tigers as they are always in hurry.

"Unlike other sanctuaries, there is no fixed tiger spot here. So, one has to wait patiently in different places in the core areas. So far, we have not come across any evidence of poaching in the forest."

Admitting the possibility of poaching, Kumar says, "We have not come across any evidence of poaching in the forest."



IS ORISSA'S SIMLIPAL RESERVE HEADING THE SARISKA WAY

Department official said lack of cattle kills was intriguing and hoped new sophisticated census methods would be more accurate.

In the case of Sariska and Ranthambore, two of the more important tiger reserves in India, previous census reports were either found to be exaggerated or completely wrong. Bijuwanji Mohanty of the Wildlife Society of Orissa, which monitors the Simlipal tiger population, says claims of the authorities aren't valid and circumstantial evidence suggests otherwise.

"Unlike in elephant poaching, where the poacher leaves behind the carcass, the tiger poacher does not."

Admitting the possibility of poaching, Kumar says, "We have not come across any evidence of poaching in the forest."

کیا مرکز جنگلات کی زندگی کے دیوانوں کو خوش کر پائے گا؟

By Chandrika Mago/TNN

New Delhi: The country's new di-

the function. This certainly doesn't mean the (two sides have kissed and made up).

اور زیادہ سرسکا بنائے جائیں گے

By Chandrika Mago/TNN

New Delhi: There could be many more Sariskas in the making — and this is official. If tourism could not tiger income from Sariska's Ranthambore reserve, "extremist-empowered distasteful" have taken an unaccounted toll on five other reserves.

India is caught between the tigers, just as nobody is quite sure of the scale of poaching. Over the past two or so, Project Tiger officials have been mapping traditional tiger ranges across the country to deal the changes and on-going security. This is an attempt to put management on a scientific footing — instant acknowledgment that it hasn't been so far.

As the PM will have an upcoming National Board for Wildlife meeting, the traditional range has been mapped on the basis of their own reference. Then, they have gone down to the field to level for aerial sightings. They find the habitat is fragmented but the tigers, the Ministry claims, are still not too bad.



THE TIGER IS THE TIGER

of all sightings in and outside reserves. States, however, are the decisive factor in every reserve.

When the next tiger census begins November, the Ministry claims, it will be a good sign.

Admitting the possibility of poaching, Kumar says, "We have not come across any evidence of poaching in the forest."

اتراپل سے شیر غائب ہو رہے ہیں

By Arun Kumar Das/TNN

Dehra Dun: Uttarakhand, home to some of India's most famous tiger reserves, is slowly but steadily losing its big cats. This was revealed after the state government released a report on tiger sightings in the state's tiger reserves.

The report shows that the state has lost 10 tigers over the last four years — more than two tigers every year.

While there were 100 tigers in 2001 and 94 in 2002, the number further reduced to 84 in 2003 and 74 in 2004.

The report also says that the tiger population in the state's tiger reserves has declined by 10 per cent over the last four years.

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STRAIGHT ANSWERS

How did the PM react to the suggestions of the task force?
The PM reacted in a positive manner. We had made seven recommendations in our report and the PM accepted all of them.

Which recommendation needs to be implemented first?
The first recommendation is to set up a task force to look into the issue of tiger conservation.

What is the main reason for the decline in tiger population?
The main reason for the decline in tiger population is poaching.

What is the government's plan to protect tigers?
The government's plan is to set up more tiger reserves and to strengthen the law enforcement agencies.

What is the role of the public in tiger conservation?
The role of the public is to support the government's efforts and to avoid buying or selling tiger products.

What is the importance of tiger conservation?
Tiger conservation is important because tigers are a keystone species and their loss would have a major impact on the ecosystem.

What is the current status of tiger conservation in India?
The current status of tiger conservation in India is that there are 1,500 tigers in the wild, which is a significant increase from 1973.

What is the future of tiger conservation in India?
The future of tiger conservation in India is bright, provided that the government and the public continue to work together.

What is the role of the media in tiger conservation?
The role of the media is to raise awareness about the importance of tiger conservation and to report on the progress of the government's efforts.

What is the role of the judiciary in tiger conservation?
The role of the judiciary is to ensure that the government is following the law and to provide a legal framework for tiger conservation.

What is the role of the legislature in tiger conservation?
The role of the legislature is to pass laws that protect tigers and to allocate funds for tiger conservation.

What is the role of the executive in tiger conservation?
The role of the executive is to implement the laws and to manage the tiger reserves.

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When the next tiger census begins November, the Ministry claims, it will be a good sign.

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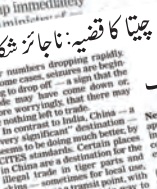
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شکل 8.9 : لقل۔ ایک مہاجر پرندہ

مہاجر پرندے

ہر سال موسم سرما میں کچھ پرندے مثلاً نوک دُم بطخ (Pintail Duck)، لمبی چونچ والی مرغائیاں (Curlew)، فلیمنگو (Flamingo)، اوسپرے (Osprey) اور لٹل اسٹنٹ (Little Stint) ہمارے ملک کی طرف ہجرت کرتے ہیں۔ سب چھوٹی مہاجر چڑیا لٹل اسٹنٹ ہے، جس کا وزن 15 گرام ہے۔ جو قطب شمال علاقہ سے ہندوستان پہنچنے کے لیے 8000 کلومیٹر سے زیادہ کا سفر کرتی ہے۔

مشقیں

1۔ درج ذیل سوالوں کے مختصر جواب لکھیے۔

- ہندوستان میں کون سی ہوائیں بارش لاتی ہیں؟ یہ اتنی ضروری کیوں ہیں؟
- ہندوستان کے مختلف موسموں کے نام بتائیے۔
- قدرتی نباتات کیا ہیں؟

2۔ صحیح جوابات پر نشان لگائیے۔

- دنیا کی سب سے زیادہ بارش کہاں ہوتی ہے؟
 - ممبئی
 - آسنسول
 - موسی نرام
- جنگلی بکرے و بکریاں اور برفانی تیندوے کہاں پائے جاتے ہیں۔
 - ہمالیائی خطے میں
 - جزیرہ نمائی خطے میں۔
 - گیر کے جنگلات میں

(c) جنوب مغربی مانسون کے زمانے میں نمی سے بھری ہوائیں کہاں سے کہاں چلتی ہیں؟

(i) خشکی سے سمندر کی جانب

(ii) سمندر سے خشکی کی جانب

(iii) پٹھار سے میدانوں کی جانب

3- خالی جگہوں کو بھریے۔

(a) گرمی کے موسم میں دن کے دوران چلنے والی گرم اور خشک ہوائیں _____ کہلاتی ہیں۔

(b) آندھرا پردیش اور تامل ناڈو کے صوبوں میں _____ کے موسم میں زیادہ بارش ہوتی ہے۔

(c) گجرات کے _____ کے جنگلات _____ کا مسکن ہیں۔



برائے تفریح

- 1- اپنے ارد گرد میں پائے جانے والے پتروں کے ناموں کی ایک فہرست بنائیے اور پیڑ پودوں، جانوروں اور چڑیوں کی تصویریں جمع کیجیے اور انہیں اپنی کاپی میں چپکائیے۔
- 2- اپنے گھر کے پاس ایک پودا لگائیے اور کئی مہینے تک اس میں ہونے والی تبدیلی کو درج کیجیے۔
- 3- کیا آپ کے علاقے میں کوئی مہاجر چڑیا آتی ہے؟ اس کو پہچاننے کی کوشش کیجیے۔ موسم سرما میں چوکس رہیے۔
- 4- اپنے شہر کے چڑیا گھر یا کسی قریبی جنگل یا جانداروں کی تحفظ گاہ میں اپنے بڑوں کے ساتھ جائیے۔ جنگلاتی زندگی کی مختلف اقسام کو دیکھیے۔



ہندوستان کے صوبے اور مرکز کے زیر انتظام علاقے

صوبے	راجدھانی	مرکز کے زیر انتظام علاقے	راجدھانی
آندھرا پردیش	حیدر آباد	انڈومان اور نکوبار	پورٹ بلیئر
اروناچل پردیش	ایٹانگر	چنڈی گڑھ	چنڈی گڑھ
آسام	دس پور	دادرنگر حویلی اور دمن دیو	دمن
بہار	پٹنہ	لکش دیپ	کوارتی
چھتیس گڑھ	رائے پور	پانڈیچری	پانڈیچری
گوا	پنچی	قومی راجدھانی خطہ دہلی	دہلی
گجرات	گاندھی نگر	لداخ	لیہ
ہریانہ	چنڈی گڑھ	جموں و کشمیر	شری نگر
ہماچل پردیش	شملہ		
جھارکھنڈ	راونچی		
کرناٹک	بنگلور		
کیرالا	تروونت پورم		
مدھیہ پردیش	بھوپال		
مہاراشٹر	ممبئی		
منی پور	امپھال		
میگھالیہ	شیلانگ		
میزورم	ایزول		
ناگالینڈ	کوہیما		
اڈیشہ	بھونیشور		
تلنگانہ	حیدر آباد		

صوبے	راجدھانی
پنجاب	چنڈی گڑھ
راجستھان	جے پور
سکم	گنگووک
تمل ناڈو	چنئی
اتراکھنڈ	دہرہ دون
اتر پردیش	لکھنؤ
تری پورہ	اگرتلہ
مغربی بنگال	کولکاتا

ضمیمہ II

اور زیادہ جانکاری حاصل کرنے کے لیے انٹرنیٹ کے ذرائع

www.si.edu

<http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/>

www.nationalgeographic.com/earthpulse

<http://www.cpcb.nic.in>