

CORRESPONDENCE

conserved for the welfare of local farmers, villagers and for rural development.

1. Gamble, J. S., *Flora of Presidency of Madras*, Calcutta, 1956, vol. 3.
2. Pullaiah, T., *Flora of AP*, Scientific Publishers, Jodhpur, 1997, vol. 3.
3. Pullaiah, T. and Silarmohammed, M., *Flora of R.R. District, AP*, Regency Publication, New Delhi, 2000.

4. Venkataraju, R. R. and Pullaiah, T., *Flora of Kurnool*, Bishen Singh Mahendrapal Singh, Dehradun, 1995.
5. Joshi, S. G., *Medicinal Plants*, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi, 2000.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We thank the Osmania College Committee for permission to carry out this work. We also thank UGC, New Delhi for financial support under a minor research project to prepare the herbarium

mount boards, and the forest personnel for help during fieldwork.

SILARMOHAMMED*
KHALEEL BASHA
NIAZ PARVEEN

*Faculty of Botany,
Osmania College (Autonomous),
Kurnool 518 001, India
e-mail: silarmohammed@rediffmail.com

It is wise not to debate on tiger farming

The laws of India, notably the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, strictly forbid farming of any wild animal, and the Government of India has taken considerable effort to explain its position to the world, including China about the adverse impact of farming the tiger – a critically endangered and by far the most charismatic of felines in the world. It is to be noted that this stand is universal as evidenced by the strong objections that are being raised also by NGOs working on conservation. Those propounding the cause of conservation also firmly hold the view that farming of tigers is an unwise strategy, as it proves detrimental to the cause of nature conservation. This being the case, the correspondence by Xavier¹ gives you a jolt.

First of all, the very title of the article is misleading; since the author appears to be clear that we should not grudge China for its programme on tiger farming. He also goes on to recommend that we concede China's right to use tiger parts in therapeutic treatment (perhaps as their own version of bioprospecting). Sadly, the author also holds the view that if the scientific potency of the tiger parts is proved, India should not shy away from farming the tiger.

Farming has that inherent element of profit to it, and hence concepts like 'strict compliance with welfare measures' and 'bold actions', as visualized by Xavier would fizzle away once this profit consideration comes to play. I hold the view that wildlife farming does not auger well for the conservation of megadiversity in India, or in China, for that matter.

We are a country of a billion plus population, and there can never be a situation wherein there is complete unanimity on issues like conservation of tiger, or food

production or family planning, etc. As the law of the land is clear with regard to wildlife farming, it is wise not to discuss the merits or demerits of tiger farming, as there would always be people in a populous country like ours, who like to hold a differing viewpoint. Moreover, holding discussions on wildlife farming is like opening a Pandora's box, which in the long run might annul the accomplishments of visionary conservationists like Mahatma Gandhi, who gave 'ahimsa' to the modern world, and leaders who brought out far-reaching legislative measures that have greatly helped in retaining most of the megadiversity of this country.

1. Xavier, N., *Curr. Sci.*, 2007, **93**, 1467.

V. RAMAKANTHA

*Institute of Wood Science and Technology,
18th Cross, Malleswaram,
Bangalore 560 055, India
e-mail: v_ramakantha@hotmail.com*

Response:

Ramakantha points out that the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 forbids farming wild animals. He holds that it is unwise to farm them as it harms nature conservation. But the authorities in India have always relaxed the rule by allowing, in deserving cases, certain zoo-bred wild animals to be kept in private enclosures which are not governed by commercial motives, e.g. crocodile, cobra, spotted deer, etc. Also, one should remember that our domestic animals have had their origin in the wild, as is evidenced by the fact that they exist both in domestic environs and in the wild. Buffalo, horse, goat, rabbit, emu, turkey, quail, etc. are some of the

instances in point. Coming to the flora, which enrich our forests, herbal gardens, teak, rosewood, sandalwood and other plantations demonstrate man's eagerness to make up for the shortfalls in nature by active intervention in a sustainable manner. Does all this human activism, if judiciously practised, put out of kilter the ecological balance and destroy biodiversity? The answer should be categorically no.

Ramakantha objects to my title. My short article raises a question, whether tiger farming is justifiable and answers it affirmatively, but with a rider attached. In view of the alarming rate at which tiger population in the wild declines, breeding centres ought to be established as expeditiously as possible in India, exclusively for reintroduction purposes, and farming with commercial motives could be resorted to only in case tiger parts should be scientifically proved to be of medicinal value. In China, the authorities should ensure the existence of viable populations of tigers in the wild before they proceed further with farming. Farming tigers in that country could be vindicated because allopathic medicine and ayurvedic medicine in the manner of traditional Chinese medicine are known to make use of animal derivatives, and those of rare and endemic plant species as well which are believed to be having medicinal properties. Even though manufacture of medicine is motivated by an element of profit as well, the great service it does to the mankind when properly regulated far outweighs the disadvantages arising from commercial motives.

NICKY XAVIER

*Kollamur House, Patturaikkal,
Thrissur 680 022, India
e-mail: nickyxavier@yahoo.com*