

# MAKING OF NATIVE ANIMAL VARIETIES A NEED OF FUTURE

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**ABSTRACT--***Mother Earth has been nurturing many life forms on its biome including humans. It not just survives but also evolves them according to the native conditions available and the sun light penetration. The skin colour of native humans changing with changing latitude is the implication of the same. However greedy ness of humans for his own best service has brought together hybridisation in many life forms. The consequence of the same is depleting quality of vigour and vitality in edible things. If put ignored will kill many native plant and animal varieties available in nature. Present work illustrates need of time is to conserve them in their own habitat and let them coevolve with us.*

**Keywords--** *native conditions, varieties.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Mother Nature through ecosystem contributes human well being in various ways by providing necessary food, water, shelter and energy (Russell et al. 2013). In these resources humans live, work, play and do most fundamental activities and complete the cycle that supports life. Nature used to work around humans by Darwinism acting on every living thing during ancient times along with carbon and water cycle. All these cycles are aided by sun's radiant energy consequently causing decrease in production cost of agricultural products (Kalyankar et al. 2017, Kalyankar and Bhosale 2019). However with the advent of technology and greediness of humans these practices are being ignored.

## II. MATERIAL METHOD

In ancient times the farmers used to select the best fitted individuals may those be animal or plant varieties. This best fitted was survival fittest in selection process. It started with the quest of domestication (Rathod and Ram 2013). It mainly involved selection of individuals from mixed population on the basis of its phenotypic expression. It used to continue for generations together and was also called mass selection in other words and is the oldest method of improvement (Abreu et al. 2010).

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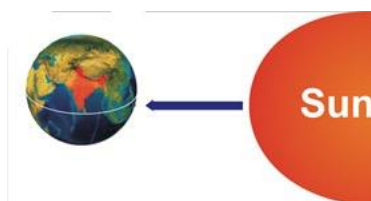
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However now a days a new method of selection is coming in to practice which is called pure line selection. They are the self crossed plants or animals growing as individual progenies. Of them the best selfed progeny works as pure line.

The main difference that makes the mass selection significant over pure line selection is that mass selection is a natural method where in Darwinism evolves the characters according to changing nature along with human desire however pure line selection involves selection of characters according to human desire. Many pure lines are involved in mass selection however only one pure line is involved in pure line selection.

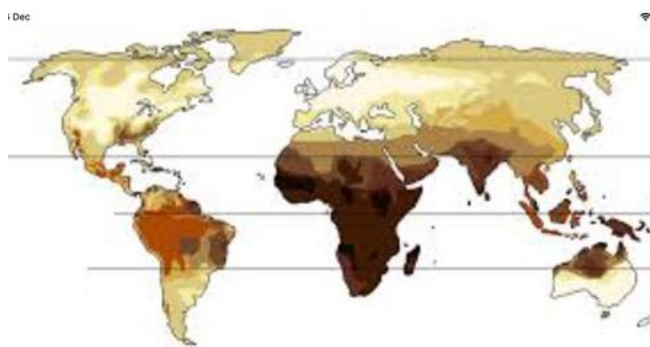
### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Although there are various grants given by Government of India for variety keeping, the geographic and epigenetic importance has not been mentioned by any of them. And the grants are not significant enough to reach the commonest farmer. The result of the same in replacement of native medicinally important *Phaseolus trilobus* (Fursule and Patil 2010, Kaur et al. 2012) by *Glycinemax*. The decrease in number of native cow rearing because of high milk yielding exotic varieties is the second result of the same.



**Figure 1:** Sun's radiant hitting equator of earth directly

Source: Shutterstock.com-India image globe map



**Figure 2:** Tanned skin colour of humans according to their place on equator

Source: Chaplin G. Geographic distribution of environmental factors influence. American Jou. Of Phy. Anth.

The present study we have correlated the tanned skin colour of humans with their placement on equator placed at the centre of earth (Relethford 1997) and clarified way of nature's working. People living in south India show tanned skin compared to those from north India provided they have not been affected with immigration or emigration. This also increases the applicability of Hardy Weinberg principle on the population and act as a seed

for origin of nature's own variety. In the same way if people are allowed and granted to make their own varieties from native ones it will lead to new dawn of life stock of animals and plants at all the places by means of mass selection, rather than going for mere mass pure selection. Which is not in to practice currently.

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