

Muli Bamboo

Why in News?

Recently, a research study observed and **listed a large variety of animal visitors/predators** attracted by the fruit and flowers of **Muli Bamboo (Melocanna baccifera).**

- The study found that predation is mainly due to the high content of sugars.
- The **highest-ever fruit production** in a bamboo clump of this species was also reported.

What is Muli Bamboo?

- About:
 - Muli is the tropical evergreen species of bamboo.
 - It is the **largest fruit-producing bamboo** and is native to the northeast India-Myanmar region.
 - It accounts for 90% of the bamboo forests found in the north-eastern state.
 - It can be recognised easily by diffused clump habit.
 - The plant is also grown as an **ornamental.**
 - 'Mautam' is a strange ecological phenomenon associated with Muli Bamboo that occurs once every 48 years.

Mautam:

- o 'Mautam' means 'Bamboo death' in Mizo (mau means bamboo and tam means death).
- During 'Mautam', the cyclical, mass bamboo flowering and large fruit production occurs.
- This attracts animal visitors/predators including pollen predators (honey bees), fruit
 predators (millipedes, slugs and snails, fruit borers, monkeys, rats, porcupines, wild boars
 and palm civets), seedling predators (rabbits, deer), and insect/pest predators (ants,
 mantis).
- Black rats greatly relish the fleshy, berry-like fruit of the Muli Bamboo and during this period, the black rats also multiply rapidly, a phenomenon dubbed as 'Rat Flood.'
 - Once the fruits are gone, they start quickly eating-up standing crops.
 - This leads to famines claiming thousands of human lives.
- Due to the occurrence of 'Mautam', Muli bamboo is locally known as 'Mautak'.

What are the Initiatives Related to Bamboo?

- Global Initiatives:
 - World Bamboo Day:
 - It is celebrated every year on 18th September.
 - The International Bamboo and Rattan Organisation (INBAR):
 - It is a multilateral development organisation which **promotes environmentally** sustainable development using bamboo and rattan.
 - In addition to its **Secretariat headquarters in China,** INBAR has **regional offices in India, Ghana, Ethiopia, and Ecuador.**
- Indian Initiatives:
 - Bamboo Clusters
 - National Bamboo Mission (NBM)

- Removal of Bamboo from 'Tree' Category:
 - The <u>Indian Forest Act 1927</u> was amended in 2017 to remove bamboo for the category of trees.
 - As a result, anyone can undertake cultivation and business in bamboo and its products without the need of a felling and transit permission.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. Consider the following statements: (2019)

- 1. As per recent amendment to the Indian Forest Act, 1927, forest dwellers have the right to fell the bamboos grown on forest areas.
- 2. As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, bamboo is a minor forest produce.
- 3. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 allows ownership of minor forest produce to forest dwellers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (b)

Exp:

- The Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill 2017 permits felling and transit of bamboo grown in non-forest areas. However, bamboo grown on forest lands would continue to be classified as a tree and would be guided by the existing legal restrictions. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, recognises bamboo as a Minor Forest Produce and vests the "right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce" with Scheduled Tribes and Traditional Forest Dwellers. **Hence, statements 2 and 3 are correct.**
- Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

Source: TH

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