

## SACRED GROVES :

- An <sup>Ancient</sup> Ancient strategy/tradition for the protection of biodiversity. These are the forest patches of varying dimensions protected by tribal communities due to socio-religious traditions and fear of the deity.
- Sacred groves are full with rich biodiversity and harbor many rare species of plants and animals. It also provide vital ecosystem services to local people.
- Sacred groves are scattered all over the India but are found mostly within forested areas such as the Western Ghats, Himalayas and the North Eastern hill tracts.
- The wildlife protection Act, 1972 was amended in 2002 to include sacred groves.

Ex. 1

1. Devarakadva (Kerala): As resource forest.
2. Kavus (Kerala): Dedicated to snakes, which protect agricultural crops by controlling rodents.
3. Orans (Raj.) → support higher density of human & animal populations than any other desert region.
4. Sarans (Bihar): Chhotanagpur region. they are full of creepers, shrubs & grasses.
5. Deorañs (Mah.): they have full of rare species with great biodiversity.
6. Shipin → deodar grove near to Shimla.

## Ecological Balance:

"A state of dynamic equilibrium within a community of organisms in which genetic, species & ecosystem diversity remain relatively stable" & subject to gradual changes through natural succession.

"A stable balance in the numbers of each species in an ecosystem."

"Equilibrium between living organisms and their environment."

## CONFLICTS OVER WATER:

There is uneven distribution of water in different regions has led to inter-state or international disputes.

### ④ The Major:

① Cauvery: Kerala, Karnataka, T.N., Puducherry.

↳ MOST DISPUTED & MOST UTILISED RIVER OF INDIA.  
↳ Ganga of South.

② Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) was set up in 2 June 1990 after T.N. requested.

↓

2017 → Award

↳

(SC) → Appeal Filed

(2018) →

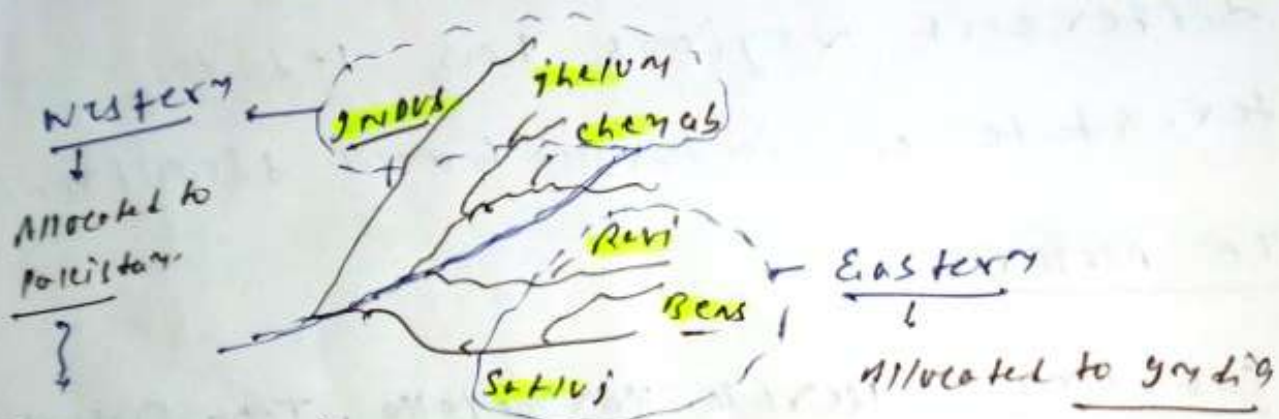
T.N.	58%
Kar	32%
Ker	6%
Puduch	1%

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(2) The Satluj - Yamuna Link Canal Dispute  
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River → Ravi & Beas → P, H, Rajasthan

③ The Indus - Water Treaty

1960 Treaty with the help of World Bank



Since, India is

responsible for the evaporation stake, India used river water for non-consumptive purposes i.e. without changing the flow and quality.

## CURRENT MASS EXTINCTION CRISIS

Unlike past mass extinctions, caused by events like asteroid strikes, volcanic eruptions and natural climate shifts, the current 6th crisis is almost entirely caused by humans.

- 99% of currently threatened species are at risk from human activities.
- In the past few years, we know that 100 species have gone extinct and thousands of species that disappeared before scientists had to describe them.