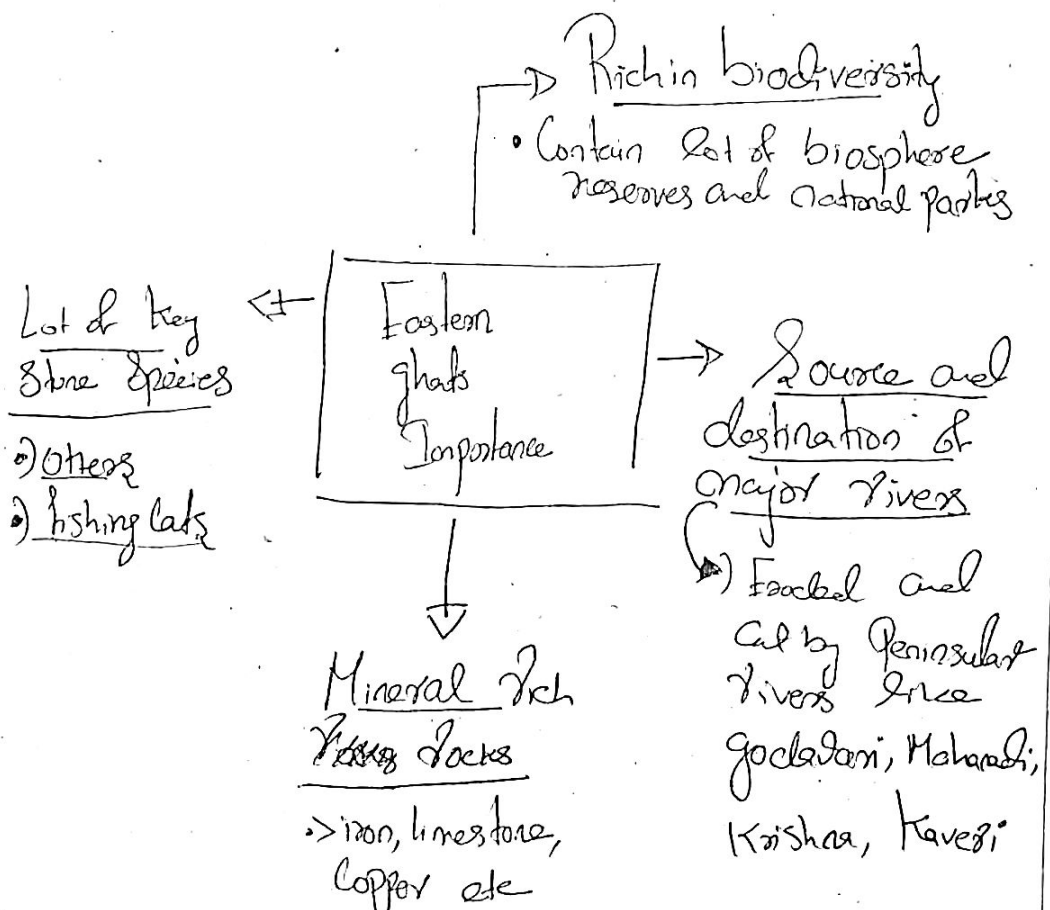


Q) Climate change impact warnings for Eastern ghats underscore need for forest protection similar to western ghats. Examine

Eastern and Western ghats are two jewels of our nation's biodiversity. But in conservational point of view western ghats more protected than the Eastern one, and more commissions was appointed for the conservation of western ghats like Goelgil Committee and Krishnaswami Committee.



Threat to Eastern ghats

1) Environmental threats

- 1) Climate change issues, forest fires, biodiversity loss, global warming issues.

2) Social threats

- 1) Loss of biodiversity negatively impact on the tribal population of these area, social discrimination and leads to migration

3) Economical threats

Eastern ghats famous for its sandal woods and minerals. Large scale exploration of minerals and resources impacts our Economical stability. According to Gandiji's words it is impossible to satisfy the greedy people than the needy one.

Government measures

- 1) Seethachalam hill ranges of Andhra Pradesh have been designated as Biosphere Reserve

- 2) Botanical Survey of India. Published separate "Flora list" of Eastern ghats for better protection

Way forward

a) Mutual Cooperation Among States For Conservation of Eastern ghats

Eastern^{ghats} spread along five states like Andhra, Telangana, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, then State wise Conservation along with Ordnal Coordination needed. "Green's Alliance for Conservation of Eastern ghats (GRACE)" is a good move.

a) Awareness Campaigns Conducted to Preserve Eastern ghats

The recent step of five Parliament Members of five States planned to educate the masses about the gravity of situation and the need to protect the Eastern ghats is welcoming one, but grass root level awareness programs needed.

Geologically Eastern ghats are more fragmented than western one, in conservation also it is fragmented, then the integral and efficient measures should taken from government and inhabitants for the conservation of Eastern ghats.