



Committee to Implement Biodiversity Act

Why in News?

Recently, the **Madhya Pradesh high court** ordered the state government to **set up a committee** to implement the [Biodiversity Act, 2002](#).

Key Points

- The high court started hearing the case as a [Public Interest Litigation \(PIL\)](#) after taking [suo motu](#) cognisance of a report published on protests by tribals against the translocation of [Baobab trees](#) by a Hyderabad businessman.
 - The report highlighted the heritage and historical value of the trees, native to Africa, but likely **brought to this corner of Madhya Pradesh by African soldiers hired by the local Islamic Kingdoms between the 10th and 17th century.**
- The state government subsequently stripped the forest department of power to permit translocation of Dhar's famed Baobab trees, and decided that this can be done only by the **State Biodiversity Board**.

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

- The act was enacted in 2002, it **aims at the conservation of biological resources**, managing its **sustainable use** and **enabling fair and equitable sharing benefits** arising out of the use and knowledge of biological resources with the local communities.

Baobab Trees



- **Type of Trees:** Baobabs are **deciduous trees** ranging in **height from 5 to 20 meters**.
 - Deciduous forest is a vegetation composed primarily of broad-leaved trees that **shed all their leaves during one season**.
- **Found in:** The **African baobab (*Adansonia digitata*)** is one of the **nine species of baobab** and is **native to mainland Africa**. They are also found in **African Savannah**.
 - The African savanna ecosystem is a **tropical grassland** with **warm temperatures year-round** and with its highest seasonal rainfall in the summer.
- **Tree of Life:** As African baobab is a succulent, which means that during the rainy season it absorbs and stores water in its vast trunk, enabling it to produce a nutrient-dense fruit in the dry season when all around is dry and arid.