IJRAR.ORG E-ISSN: 2348-1269, P-ISSN: 2349-5138
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG
An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

River joining project: a call against Mother Earth.

Kalyankar V.B.[1]*,Naik A. P.[2], Thorat D. D.[2], , Kendre T. U. [3], Yede S. W.[4]
[1]*Department of Zoology, Toshniwal A. C. S. College, Sengaon*
[2]*Department of Dairy Science, Toshniwal A. C. S. College, Sengaon*
[3]*Department of Chemistry, Toshniwal A. C. S. College, Sengaon*
[4]*Department of Zoology, S. M. D. M. College, Kalamb, Dist. Osmanabad*

Abstract:
Many evolutionary pathways existing of Mother Earth happening every day which run Earth. Mother Earth has been evolving many varieties at its different loci. The development of skin colour of humans with changing latitude of earth is example of the same. Same is found occurring with plants and animals according to Gloger's rule. Fishes are one of the examples of the same. Present work shows how river joining will change the fish populations evolving according to Gloger's rule and can pause possible attempts of Mother Earth'swork. But Government's policies are being made to feed increasing human population only, ignoring Mother Earth's pathways of working.

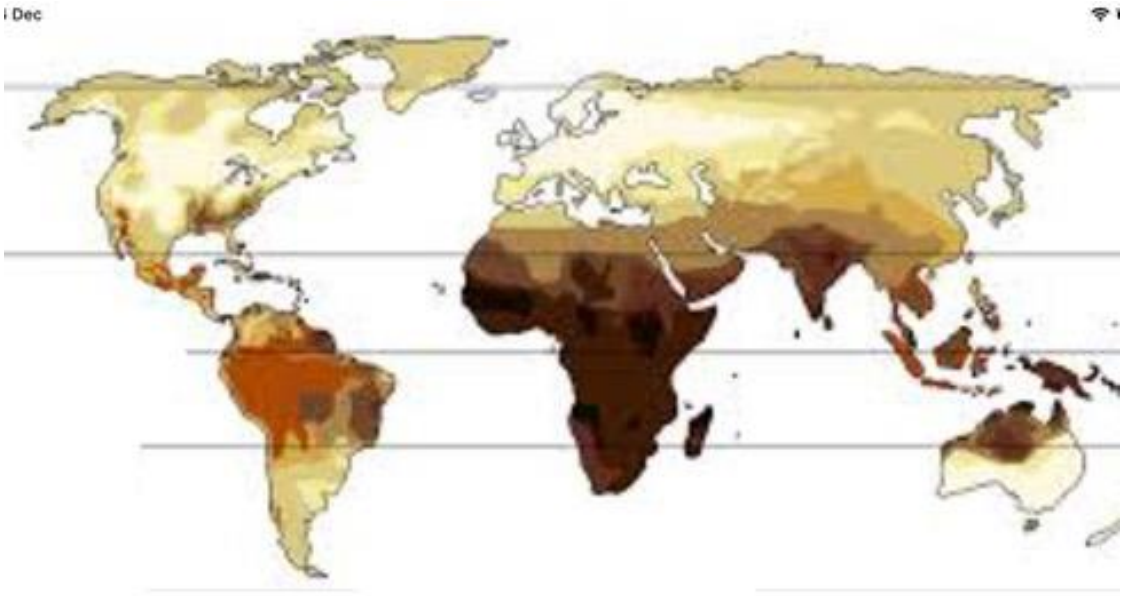
Keywords: Mother Earth, Gloger's rule.

Introduction:

In an ecosystem both biotic components and their physical environment are included. Mother Nature has been nurturing humans in various ways in its ecosystems (Russel et al. 2013). This happens through various cycles happening in Nature which are indirectly aided by Sun's radiant energy via Einstein's mass energy relation (Kalyanakar and Bhosale 2019). One of such problems has already been notified by the author occluding in the agriculture ecosystem(Kalyankar et al. 2017).

Material methods:

Mass selection was long been practiced in agriculture and animal husbandry practices however has stopped now. The same can also be related to skin colours of humans changing with changing altitude (Kalyankar et al. 2020). The same selection has also been put by Mother Nature on fishes and all other life forms. In the present study we have focused in native fish varieties occurring in different riverine ecosystems.



Result:

The names of native fishes (non-cultivable fishes) in different riverine ecosystems have been as given below.

Name of river	Number of native fish
Godavari (Nanded)	21 (Shillewar and Nanware 2008)
Kayadhu river basin (Chirag Shah Darga Lake)	26 (Kalyankar et al. 2014)
East Godavari	135 (Krishna Prasad at al. 2012)

Discussion:

There are increasing number of species with reducing mean sea level of the river basin of Godavari river. How ever the number may change in the invasive species from other rivers and cause the biological problems as it has bee caused by *Clarias gariepinus* (Yede S W et al. 2016) and *Oreocheomis mossambicus* (Roshni and Renjithkumar (2020).

Of the two invasive fishes the fish *Clarias gariepinus* is able to swallow relatively large prey whole even the small sized water birds (Anoop KR, et al. 2009). Because of lack of public awareness the fish it is being sold in Indian markets (Yede S. W. et al 2016). However the fish *Oreocheomis mossambicus* has become invasive in many parts of world because of its introduction as mosquitoes. To avoid such chances of fishes being invasive over others the study concludes that river joining project can be a call against mother earth and study states that earth is on the verge of dire need of reducing human population.

References:

Anoop KR, Sundar KSG, Khan BA & Lal S (2009) Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* in the diet of the African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* in Keoladeo Ghana National Park, India. Indian Birds 5(2):22-23

Kalyanakar V B, Bhosale S.B. (2019): Biological corollary of Einstein's equation. Review of research 1(3)

Kalyankar V B, Gaikwad M V, Naik A P, Solanke N S, Shinde V D (2020): Making of Native animal verieties a need of future. Internaitonal Journal of Psychology Rehabilitation 24(6). ISSN 1475-719)/.

Kalyankar V B, Kharat M M, Padwal N D, Bhosale S B (2017): A lost view of sustainability in agriculture: revealed through vermicomposting thermodynamics. Internationa Journal of Research in Biosciences, Agriculture and Technology. 2(5).

Kalyankar V B, Shinde V D, Patil D W, Jamdar S V, Chavan R T (2014): The study of fish biodiversity from Chirag Shah Darga Lake at Hingoli District. Multilogic in Science. 2(7).

Krishna Prasad K S, Narsimha Ramulu K, Benarjee G. (2012): Icthyofauna Diversity and it s abundance in East Godavari District, Andhar Pradesh. Nature Environment and Pollution Technology An International Quarterly Scientific Journal 11(4).

Roshni K., Renjithkumar C. R. (2020): Reproductive ecology of Invasive Cichlids fish Oreochromis mossambicus. Indian Journal of Ecology. 47(4).

Shillewar K S and Nanaware S S (2008): Biodiversity of fishes of Godavari river at Nanded India. Biosciences, Biotechnology Research Asia. 5(2).

Yede S W, Kalyankar V B, Shinde V D (2016): Effect of exotic species on local flora and fauna in and around Sengaon. International Journal of science and Scientific research 2(5).