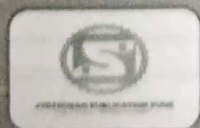


Sustainable Innovative Development in Economics, Environment, Agriculture, Health, Society

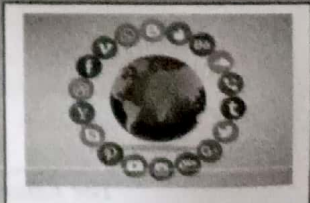
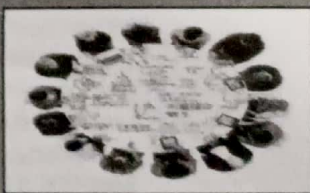
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Challenges to Conserve Global Biodiversity: A Review

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Abstract:

Biodiversity or simply biological diversity is the sum of all biotic components on earth. Biodiversity in broad term refers to all living things including animals, plants and microorganisms. All these biotic components along with abiotic components have multidimensional role in the sustainable development of ecosystem. From the origin of earth, human is the only dominant factor of ecosystem as he can alter anything according to his interest and interfere the regular structure and function of ecosystem. Most of the, in fact all the anthropogenic activities leads to biodiversity loss all over the world in large extent. Some of the burning issues associated with loss of biodiversity includes, deforestation, habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, pollution (soil, water, radiation, noise), hybridization (genetic pollution), Man-wildlife conflicts, biological invasions (alien Species), agricultural expansion at the banks of river and reservoir, sand extraction, unplanned tourism, construction of roads and rail lines through forests, fast expansion in industrial areas etc. To overcome these issues and in turn to conserve the biodiversity, environmental awareness among peoples is the need of time. Now a days various programmes conducted by MoEF of central as well as state government are found to be inadequate to inculcate the importance of biodiversity at grass root level. So, now its time to educate and aware the global population to conserve global biodiversity to maintain sustainable development.

Key words: *Biodiversity, sustainable development, Ecosystem, anthropogenic activities, alien species, MoEF.*

Introduction:

Biodiversity or Biological diversity as the term indicates is the differences and variety among all the living organisms from all sources. It includes all terrestrial, aquatic, deserts, forest, polar, grassland and other different ecosystems and ecological complexes. Biodiversity explains the life from genes to ecosystems, including their existences, genetic variations, their habitat, inhabitants and the ecosystem in which they are present and other evolutionary processes that maintain the system functioning, changing and adapting. There are mainly three types of biodiversity according to hierarchical levels these are, Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. Balance of the ecosystem is totally depends on biodiversity. Genetic diversity refers to diversity of genes within a species, species diversity refers to diversity among species in an ecosystem and ecosystem diversity refers to diversity within habitat in a given area. The distribution of biodiversity is mostly depends on various factors viz. climate, altitude, soil type and presence of other species.

Biodiversity Hotspots:

The well known British biologist Norman Myers coined the term 'biodiversity hotspot' in 1988. A biodiversity hotspot is nothing but a wide biogeographical region having rich biodiversity which is under anthropogenic pressure. Conservation International (CI) adopted Myers' hotspot concept as institutional blueprint in 1989. The CI made the decision to undertake the reassessment and revaluation of the global hotspots. Accordingly every after three years, an extensive global review was undertaken, which leads to quantitative and qualitative thresholds for the designation of biodiversity hotspots. As per the rules and regulations of CI, any region to qualify as hotspot, it should fulfil two criterias viz. minimum 1500 species of vascular plants (which will contribute >0.5% of the world's total) as endemics species and should have at least 70% of its original habitat. As per the record of CI, there are about 35 biodiversity hotspots worldwide distributed among five different regions, these are: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, North and Central America and South America. As far as biodiversity hotspots associated to India are concerned, it includes Himalaya, Indo-Burma, Sundalands and entire Western Ghats and Sri Lanka.

Importance Of Biodiversity:

Sustainability of the globe depends upon the sustainability of biodiversity. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO; Morton & Hill 2014), describes 5 core values that humans place on biodiversity in the biodiversity book. Some of the important values of biodiversity are; Ecological life support—for clean air, water and for other abiotic factors required for every biotic components are provided by biodiversity as a part of provisioning services. Biodiversity