

## AMALGAMATION OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

*Biodiversity is an aggregate of words "bio and variety" bearing on the model of existence. Biodiversity is the version inside the eugenic, the level of the surrounding. Habitat states devices and offerings which includes meals, fibre & water purification, harm control and nutrient cycling. Biodiversity furthermore performs a critical position in financial sectors that strain improvement, which includes agriculture, marines and industrial. More than three billion people rely upon marine and coastal habitat and 1.6 billion humans depend on forests and non-wooden wooded area merchandise for his or her living<sup>1</sup>. Habitat is strongly influenced by elements together with health, and culture. Sustainable improvement is enhancing the remarkable of human life at the identical time as living with inside the wearing ability of keeping ecosystems. Habitat conservation and sustainable improvement are interrelated branches that specialize in social progress, financial boom and environmental safety on one side, and domain preservation at the one-of-a-kind. Conservation consists of the efforts completed in blanketed regions and network reserves, and in precise regions with wealthy and vital habitat wherein Preservation isn't commonly the principle focus. Participatory approach suggestions with locals concerned at each degree need to be framed as they've were given enjoy and a wealthy information of conventional flowers and fauna. This paper strategically represents the analytical study in the area.*

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**Keywords:** Biodiversity, Sustainable Development, Interrelationship and Conservation.

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### Introduction

Biodiversity, is the variability among living creatures from all reasserts which consists of several habitats, this consists of variety inside varieties of the ecosystems. The maximum function of the Earth is the continuation of lifestyles and maximum setting essence of life is variety. Biodiversity is one of the leader livelihood options; it gives at least 13 kinds of environment offerings. Biodiversity gives commodities and offerings such as meals, fibre, medicine, air, water purification, weather law, erosion manage and nutrient cycling. Biodiversity furthermore performs a crucial feature in financial sectors that strain improvement, which encompass agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and tourism. More than three billion people depend upon marine and coastal habitat and 1.6 billion humans rely upon wooded area regions and NTFP'S for his or her living<sup>2</sup>. Habitat is strongly tormented by elements alongside human health, safety, and culture. Sustainable improvement is enhancing the exceptional of living being lifestyles even as dwelling with inside the sporting capability of maintaining biome. Sustainable improvement and habitat conservation are correlated branches targeting network improvement, financial boom and environmental safety on one side, and natural community protection at the different. But still, overexploitation and environmental degradation can be seen developing at a demanding rate. Presently, the rapid loss<sup>3</sup> of

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<sup>1</sup> Forest survey of India, Government of India 1999

<sup>2</sup> S.C Tripathi, Environment law Ed.17<sup>th</sup> 2019

<sup>3</sup> Pankaj Sharma, S. S. Samant, Manohar Lal. "Assessment of plant diversity for threat elements: a case study of Nargu wildlife sanctuary, north western Himalaya", Ceylon Journal of Science, 2017

species is considered to be spherical 101 thousand times better than expected extinction rate. The IUCN<sup>1</sup> Red List of endangered species compiled via IUCN classifies species that have a immoderate probability of extinction in the future as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable. Degradation and fragmentation of 47% of the precise habitats located with inside the Himalayas are enlisted as global biodiversity hotspots.

Biodiversity is a mixture of Biome and all the natural things which can only be further supplied with the conservation and preservation so to conserve the Mother Nature we have to conserve and preserve each and every member of Biome which complete the chain of Biome, because no element can be off every element is major factor of smooth functioning of bio if any single element getting off the whole cycle will get off and no further functioning can be done which result in the destruction of the Mother Nature.

### **Research Methodology**

Research work is primarily based on analytical research keeping in view the researcher utilized the resources like print and electronic media, articles, journals, and reports of various authorities, books in the library Treaties, Charter of the United Nations, Kyoto Protocol, internet websites like Indian legal service, Indian kanoon etc. Historical and doctrinal methods are adopted because it is not possible to study purely by experimental method. From the collected material and information, the researcher proposes to analyse the topic of the study and try to reach the core aspect of the study.

### **Sustainability Terminologies**

- **Carbon Footprint**

A carbon footprint is an estimate of how much carbon is produced to support your lifestyle. Essentially, it measures your impact on the climate based on how much carbon you produce. Factors that contribute to your carbon footprint include travel methods and general home energy usage. Carbon footprints can also be applied on a larger scale to companies, businesses and even countries. The word 'carbon' in the phrase 'carbon footprint' is often used as a short-cut to describe the main greenhouse gases - carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane and nitrous oxide in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents.

- **Carbon Offsetting**

Carbon offsets are used to reduce the amount of carbon that an individual or institution emits into the atmosphere. Carbon offsets work in a financial system where, instead of reducing its own carbon use, a company can comply with emissions caps by purchasing an offset from an independent organization. The organization will then use that money to fund a project that would reduce carbon in the atmosphere. An individual can also engage himself with this system, and similarly pay to offset his or her own personal carbon usage, instead of or in addition to, taking direct measures such as driving less or recycling.

- **Carbon Neutral**

Through carbon offsetting organisations to the individuals are counterbalancing the emissions they produce to make themselves carbon neutral. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) UN regulated scheme that allows countries with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol to implement an emission- reduction project in developing countries.

- **Greenhouse Effect**

Gases produced naturally and as a result of human activities that have contributed to the warming of the planet, known as Global warming, by trapping the sun's rays.

- **Triple Bottom Line**

In 1999, Ellington developed the concept of the Triple Bottom Line which proposed that business goals are inseparable from the society and environment within which they operate. Whilst a short-term economic gain could be chased, a failure to account for the social and environmental impacts would make those business practices unsustainable. While each of the three pillars of sustainability, i.e. economic, social and environment is independently crucial and urgent in the short-run, but in order to reach the goal of sustainability in the long run, the three pillars must be satisfied.

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<sup>1</sup> Man S. Rana, S.S. Samant. "Threat categorisation and conservation prioritisation of floristic diversity in the Indian Himalayan region: A state of art approach from Manali Wildlife Sanctuary", Journal for Nature Conservation, 2010

### **Biodiversity and Sustainable Improvement<sup>1</sup>**

Biodiversity and sustainable improvement are two sides of same coin both are incomplete without each other's participation. Biome is an essential key part because every creature living and non-living is dependent on Mother Nature and its resources for the stop all natures resources are also have certain limit as they are not unlimited it's a duty to surpass this treasure gifted by Mother Nature to are proceeding generation for well future. This concept or tradition to surpass the essential resources are come from Vedas and it's our duty to surpass the resources gifted by Mother Nature to our about future generations this is sustainable improvement. This state the fact that biodiversity is the important factor of living and sustainable improvement is the only rule to preserve it for future. Biome Obviously has specific meanings and values at Various levels, and among Various stakeholders. Quantifying loss of Genus variety is difficult, but it's a way smooth that the extinction of species and declines of population reason a loss of genetic range.

### **Sustainable Improvement**

As per records of UNEP<sup>2</sup> sustainable development is the "right of future generation to experience honest diploma of the now no longer unusual place matrimony", wherein integration and solidarity means "right of every person with inside the modern generation to sincere get access to the current generations entitlement with inside the international natural reasserts" .

So, UNEP in their definition honestly stated that sustainable development includes the integration of concord because of this the contemporary-day technology have right to utilise the reasserts at its fullest but moreover they have got criminal duty under the doctrine of sustainable development to convey the same for the future generation.

**According to international environment law<sup>3</sup>:** Sustainable development in international law defined as a duty to protect one's private environment, and to prevent damage to neighbouring environment, UNDP considers transboundary responsibility on the global diploma as functionality catch 22 situations on the rights of the sovereign country Laws. Legal suggestions that act to limit externalities imposed upon human health and the environment may be assessed closer to the principal.

### **Interrelationship amongst Biodiversity and Sustainable Improvement<sup>4</sup>**

Relationship between biodiversity and sustainable improvement is just like water in fish both are incomplete without each other's corporation as we stated above that both are the crucial part of human's life every creature is an essential part of Biome functioning and every resource turn the same. Biodiversity act like a treasure which is open for all but needed to be protected for the future generations. Biodiversity is consisting of numerous elements and sustainable development is the rule to preserve and surpass the same for the future generation for the flexibility of their living. as we know that the biodiversity is the special mixture of elements gifted by Mother Nature and every element is the crucial factor of that sustainable providing guidelines to the human how to protect and surpass the incredible treasure of Mother Nature for further presiding generations

### **Need of Bio-Diversity Conservation**

We are living in the era where technology comes the bloom in human's life, various resources which we get from our Mother Nature or get awareness because of these harmful radiations released from various towers and other gadgets which we use in our daily life. Nature is the only key factor which helps us in our survival from the starting when the human was not well developed but as we are today well developed and able to use each and every resource of Mother Nature every living being in the whole Biome is depend on the Mother Nature for the food and oxygen also but as we are facing trouble today what will be the effect of these activities done by us on our future generation. They will not able to get what we have today such as free oxygen, food healthy lifestyle, clean water and are unpolluted environment and Biome. Just to transfer the same which we get from our ancestors it's our duty towards the future generation and the Mother Nature to preserve and conserve the bio for future generation so that they can also get what we get from our ancestors and also get the chance to use the numerous resources gifted by Mother Nature to us.

<sup>1</sup> Edward O.WILSON, Article:- Threats to biodiversity

<sup>2</sup> Sing J.S the biodiversity crisis:- A Multifaceted review

<sup>3</sup> S.C Tripathi, Environment law Ed.17<sup>th</sup> 2019

<sup>4</sup> Edward O. WILSON, Article: - Threats to biodiversity

Every living being should preserve and work towards the future of biodiversity and contribute in the cycle of Biome regulated with the rule of sustainable improvement to surpass the same for the future generation as the Mother Nature surpass to us.

### Conclusion

Biodiversity<sup>1</sup> conservation and sustainable development are related branches concentrating on the social advance, financial development and environmental safety on one side, and surroundings conservation on the unique. Involving neighbourhood tribal groups with inside the executive manage of forests and plant life extraordinary natural reasserts can be applied in a more effective way for sustainable development of Bio-Diversity The precious wild animals and can be included; their habitats can be restored if humans of all sections, classes, age organizations, and businesses wholeheartedly help the conservation of forests and wildlife. Sustainable development relies upon the cooperation of close by humans and wooded region department authorities and fundamentally, on the jail and institutional backing of the state.

### Way Forward/Prospects

- To make the process of sustainable development feasible and operational, it is important to establish a common focus that can integrate the outlook and efforts of various participants in development, worldwide, realising the diversity, in terms of geography, society, economics, level of science and technology capabilities and capacities and education standards/levels.
- Developed countries need to change their production and consumption patterns, including by limiting the use of fossil fuels and plastics, and to encourage public and private investments that align with the SDGs.
- Environmental commons-such as the atmosphere, rainforests and oceans-must be safeguarded as crucial sources of ecosystem services and natural resources. All stakeholders must work together to conserve, restore and sustainably use natural resources.
- The food system must undergo widespread changes to the infrastructure, cultural and societal norms, and policies that are supporting the current, unsustainable, status quo.
- The much deeper, faster and more ambitious response is needed to unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals.
- A far more optimistic future is still attainable only by drastically changing development policies, incentives and actions.

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