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A Critical View on the Global Biodiversity & its Preservation

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Abstract

There is very little space in any area on Earth that does not have environmental disaster, these, 1.7 million species are obstructing the Earth, one-third to one quarter is likely to become extinct in the next few decades. Biological extinction is the natural phenomenon in geographical history, it occurs at a natural "background" rate of about one to five species per year. This can indeed be a terrible future; approximately 40 to 55 percent of all species are likely to be extinct till mid-century. But man's intervention has increased the rate of extinction. It is estimated that about 55 species are at risk of extinction every year, most of them in the tropical forest, due to human intervention.

The various organizations are working for the protections of biodiversity are discussed. Paper concludes that the protection value of the important parts of the world's biodiversity is effective, reasonable and prudent. The international, national, regional and local communities need to focus on protecting biodiversity and focus on action as a high priority because otherwise doing would lead to irreversible damage to the shot.

Keywords: Global biodiversity, conservation, national, international organization etc,.

Introduction

Human beings lived in a hunter-gatherer society and thus relied entirely on the basis of biodiversity. However, increasing dependence on agriculture and industrialization has reduced the emphasis on biodiversity. Indeed, the majority of biodiversity, food, medicines, clothing and housing, cultural diversity and intellectual and spiritual inspiration are the source of most sources in wild and domestic systems.

Of course, this is the basis of life. Next, a quarter of the total biological diversity of the Earth is 1.7 million, which may be useful to either human or any other way, in the next 2-3 decades there will be a serious threat of existence. Human beings have awakened when they realize that the possibility of a danger level is created due to the inadequacy of biological diversity due to the existence of life. In the last 500 years, the extinction of human beings has increased rapidly.

The goats, pigs, sheep and rats, sparrows, wood, whale blubber and other sources used in international trade, are searched on navigable, remote islands on Australia, which have never lived at all before the world trade era. This species took over the habitat of many local species, causing some of the local species to become extinct (Crosby 1986; Bender 2003).

Many human activities at the end of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century have created a composite effect called "crisis of extinction". Some commentators conclude that most of the species on planet can be lost in the next two decades, initiatives are being taken to protect biodiversity. The focus of this essay is on those positive initiatives. India has two major realms called Pale arctic and the Indo-Malayan, and three biomes namely the tropical humid forests, the tropical dry/deciduous forests and the warm desert/semi deserts.

- There are 10 bio-geographical areas in India (i) Trans Himalaya, (ii) Himalaya, (iii) Desert, (iv) Semi-Wet, (v) Western Ghats, (vi) Deccan Peninsula, (vii) Ganges River, (viii) The treasury, (ix) the Northeast, and the (X) islands (Rogers and Panwar, 1988). Among the biogeographic areas, the Deccan Peninsula has the widest range of Indian geology (42%). The most biodiversity-rich zones, Western Ghats and Northeast, account only for 4 and 5.2 per cent of the geographical area. These zones have habitats, biotic communities and ecosystems.
- India has 15 Biosphere Reserve, 44 Tigers Conservation, 102 National Parks and 512 Wildlife Sanctuaries. The total protected area is 0.20 million km2 (about 4.9% of the geographical area). Most people welcome the incoming cyborg ages where human machines will merge and biotechnology is the main force of change on Earth (Zimmermann 1994). In contrast, another vision of the future calls for ‘rewinding’ the Earth. Human population growth will begin to decline during the 21st century. ‘Smart’ technology, including

increasing use of solar power, will reduce frantic search for fossil fuels.

The world's poorest population increases their use to meet their needs and their social family planning, family planning, education, health care and energy efficient technologies will be emphasized. The richest one billion humans will reduce their consumption and make sense of social justice, protection and lifestyle, which are very simple but rich in solutions. While different groups advocate radically different visions of the future for the humans in the 22nd century, efforts to conserve biodiversity on the Earth during the 21st century continue at global, national, and local levels of society.

Conservation of Biodiversity

The long-range ecological movement emphasize that the use of these species has the right to be independent of the species which is not for the benefit of mankind, and humans do not have the right to become extinct on their home. Supported by the support of the intensive and long-term environmental movement, from the 1960s (Devall and Sessions 1985, 2002; Drengson and Inoue 1995; Sessions1995) has been supported by bio-diversity.

The global, national, regional, and local potential of humans to discover new medicine, the original plants from other arguments for investment in the protection of biodiversity at the local level scientists still have not found. Some of the benefits of biodiversity protection in other local sectors include income earned from the regional and local communities. For example, to visit a apes protected reserves in Uganda tourist may pay about 100 dollars a day.

Protection of Biodiversity "Hotspots"

After a review of biodiversity and biodiversity protection that national laws on the current international conventions, no laws or legislation for the treaty are not sufficient in the existing to protect biodiversity during the current population of extinction. Kunich out the findings and conventions, including the most unique and prudent legislation remains That "where feasible" and "decisions taken down by country" and having lack of enforcement powers or incentives to protect biodiversity. Kunich proposes that the United States enact a Vital Ecosystems Preservation Act (VEPA) under which a U.S. agency such as the EPA, would be the lead agency in providing incentives to players in the 17 nations where biodiversity "hotspots" are at the greatest risk. Why the U.S. and not the UN? The U.S. is the world's superpower whose wealth has been, to a large extent, derived from exploiting natural resources around the world. It is a nation that has the institutional and financial capacity, if not currently the political will, to engage in this worldwide task.

The efforts are being made to protect biodiversity, in areas where there is rapid social change. For example, in California the population and usage and policies for the protection of biodiversity are increasing rapidly, in which the social trends need to be fit. Due to the social prevalence in North America's Central Great Plains, the 'Buffalo Common' in Southern Alberta in Northern Texas, gives small and long-grass animals wildlife opportunities.

Farmers and landlords are leaving the land. In the 19th century, the indispensable method samples became one of North America's worst ecosystems. Changes in animal feed, changing value and changing a new outlook According to the rules of protection and 'potholes', protecting economics, changing economics, which are a part of the attraction of migrating birds, large sections are changing. Small herbivores grass animals'. "Buffalo Commons" fences are coming down and some Indian tribes based on their Indian historical communities and physical relations have participated in 'Buffalo Commons' (New York Times 2003; Popper 1999; Moore participated in the wild part of 2003. Callenbach 1996). Courage, investment, optimism, hope and faith in the future and others are needed for wild projects again.

Conclusion

In the present communication we focus on today's contact, we come out of the denial of government, citizens and voluntary groups and "plague-defective state" ("If all species becomes somehow extinct, then why worry?") We can then discuss the disputed dollar and the best choice of biodiversity hotspot is the best selection policies.

As philosopher Arne Naess concludes, if we work diligently and wisely on the long front of conservation during the 21st century, we can be hopeful and optimistic for conditions on Earth during the 22nd century. The basic intent of this paper is to urge us citizens of all nations, private conservation organizations, worldwide conservation agencies of state and national governments, and politicians, to put conservation of biodiversity on the radar screen for immediate attention.

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