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EDITORIAL

Conservation of Biodiversity

Conservation of biodiversity is protection, upliftment and scientific management of biodiversity so as to maintain it at its threshold level and derive sustainable benefits for the present and future generation. Two aims of conservation of resources are minimize the depletion of resources as well as preservation of resources that are mainly used for the future generation or posterity. Conservation of resources is protection as well as rational use of the natural resources. India hosts 4 biodiversity hotspots: the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Indo-Burma region and the Sunderland (Includes Nicobar group of Islands).

These hotspots have numerous endemic species. Biodiversity conservation, the practice of protecting and preserving the wealth and variety of species, habitats, ecosystems, and genetic diversity on the planet, is important for our health, wealth, food, fuel, and services we depend on. It plays an integral role in supporting many sectors of development. In the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, Government of India, created Protected Areas like National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves for the wildlife and imposed punishments on those indulged in illegal act of hunting.

Under the Environment Act, the Central Government is empowered to take measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of environment by setting standards for emissions and discharges of pollution in the atmosphere by any person carrying on an industry or activity; regulating the location of industries. We can protect it by protecting the environment and natural resources. We will able to protect and save our Biodiversity by achieving some integration of Sustainable Development Goals like Goals i.e. 1: No Poverty, 2: No Hunger, 6: Clean water and Sanitation, 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, 11: Sustainable Cities and Community, 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production, 13: Climate Action, 14: Life Bellow Water, 15: Life on Land and 17: Partnerships for the Goals. In some ways India could be considered test case for the rest of the world for Biodiversity Conservation, as it works out how to feed its population of 1.3 billion people in a sustainable way. All of us should not harm the Earth in any way and plant more and more trees to keep the earth safe. We should use such things which can be used again.

Prof. Dr. Hitesh Solanki
Head, Environmental Science,
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad - Gujarat