

Convention on biological diversity, 1992: An analysis

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India is a mega-diverse country, one of twelve countries that collectively accounts for 60–70% of the world's biodiversity. A land of high species richness and endemism as well as of agro biodiversity, India, with only 2.4% of the world's landmass, supports an astounding 8.1% of the world's biodiversity. India is a member of the International Conventions. There are six international conventions focus the biodiversity related issues such as the Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1975, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 2004, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1971 and the World Heritage Convention 1972.

Each of the biodiversity-related conventions works to implement actions at the national, regional and international level in order to reach shared goals of conservation and sustainable use. Though there are more than six international conventions dealt with biological diversity, the importance of Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 is discussed as follows: The Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 defined the term Sustainable use. It means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations. The importance of Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 and role of the member countries in this regard especially active role of India are discussed in this paper in detail.

Biography

E Prema is a Teaching cum Research Fellow in the Department of Legal Studies, University of Madras, Chennai and published articles in national Journals and presented more than 10 papers in international and national conferences and seminars.

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