

## 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on **Biodiversity**

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### **Managing biodiversity with emphasis on sustainable development**

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**B**iodiversity makes our lives both pleasurable and probable. No one knows precisely how many species arise in our world. According to specialist, the total number of species on earth is in between 10 million to 80 million. We have been capable to procure only 1.4 million species so far. India has a flora of its own and 15000 species are widespread in this region. However biodiversity loss is continuing as a serious worry in many countries including India. Human population increase, indefensible consumerism, augmenting liberate of waste and pollutants, urbanization, international conflicts and unfairness in distributing wealth and resources are presently being viewed as reasons to ameliorate environmental problems as well as to make sure the potential of life on earth. Biodiversity is an umbrella expression of acceptance numbers, assortment and variability of living organisms, the sum total of genetic materials within the organisms and the ecosystems in which they exist. Asia was most horribly affected in terms of casualties owing to natural disasters. 65% of those killed in 2012 were Asians. Study conducted by specialists showed that 70% of worldwide genetic diversity of crop plants has already been extinct during the last century owing to preface of elevated yielding and hybrid varieties of crops. Pollution has risen in numerous developing countries including India with elevated economic growth, as superiority of environment is ignored in favor of economic achievement. According to Global Ecology and Biogeography, global warming will make quite a lot of species of lizard extinct within the next 50 years. In India, biodiversity is critical not only because it provides benefits as well as services indispensable for human endurance, but also for the reason that it is unswervingly associated with the livelihoods by improving socio-economic conditions of millions of population, consequently contributing to sustainable development in addition to scarcity alleviation.

#### **Biography**

Pranab Pal obtained his PhD from Central University H N B Garhwal, Srinagar, India. He contributed significantly to the "*in situ*" conservation of various flagship species, namely rhino, wild buffalo, swamp deer, tiger, etc., and helped in strengthening biodiversity conservation in Assam Forest Department India. He visited almost 80 National Parks, Tiger Reserves and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India. He attended and participated in several seminars, conferences, and workshops. He has published more than 30 scientific papers and popular articles. He has been awarded 1<sup>st</sup> position for Global Position System and 2<sup>nd</sup> position for Vegetation Analysis by the Smithsonian Institute USA during the year 1996 for Conservation of Biodiversity and Wildlife Management. During April 2015 to September 2015, he received 1<sup>st</sup> prize on Environmental Awareness E-waste Management and Effect on Forest Fire in National Seminar organized by UPSE India and U-Cost India.

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