

# **Biodiversity: a legislative poser in India**

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## **Abstract:**

India has large biodiversity spread across the country. To save and safeguard this wealth a lot of efforts have been made in the form of legislations, policies, action plans, by government, environment groups and Non-Government Organisations (NGO). Considering the population, poverty, unemployment, greed of the companies and multinationals, alternate ways have to be learned and executed by all to protect the earth.

Biodiversity is everything in life [1] that we find on earth—the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world. Each of these species and organisms work together in ecosystems, like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life.

India has two of the 25 identified biodiversity centers termed as hot spots, viz., Eastern Himalaya and Western Ghats. India is also considered as one of the 12 centers of origin of agriculture. The number of plant species in India is estimated [2] to be over 47,480, representing about 7 per cent of the world's flora. These are categorized in different taxonomic divisions including over 1,500 flowering plants. Estimates for the flower plants are 64 gymnosperms, 2,483 bryophytes, 1,012 pteridophytes, 1,940 lichen, 12,480 algae and 23,000 fungi.

The faunal species of India are estimated to be about 1,00,690, representing about 6.4 per cent of world's fauna.[3]

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