

NATURAL SCIENCES: BIODIVERSITY AND HUMAN CIVILIZATION

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There is no doubt that human civilization had a negative impact on biodiversity. Since the industrial revolution, overfishing and hunting, the destruction of ecological habitats through agriculture and urban corridor expansion, the use of pesticides and herbicides, and the release of their toxic compounds into the environment have all taken their toll, particularly on vertebrates. Though many animal and plant species have adapted to the new stresses, food sources, predators, and threats in urban and suburban environments, where they can survive in close proximity to humans.

For conservation efforts and help to soften the environmental impact of business parks, housing, roads, and waterways, in fact, these types of construction can enhance biodiversity and encourage species to colonize urban areas by creating ecological corridors and networks to circumvent obstacles, thereby providing access to favourable habitats. Small mammals, for example, can cross major roads and railways by using dedicated pathways that are constructed within existing tunnels and bridges. Furthermore, urbanization does not preclude the development of teeming habitats; rather than being confined to remote areas as wildlife parks.

Human activities are causing major changes in biological communities worldwide. These changes can harm biodiversity and ecosystem function.

To sum up, human civilization is having a negative impact on biodiversity, and this should be controlled to serve our long-term survival. Else, we are going to face major challenges to our existence. A great saying states, "Nature is our friend, do not hurt it." We have to take it seriously and should imply sustainable development and civilize carefully for our own good.

The term 'ecological civilisation' became more popular and subject of concerted research when President Hu Jintao of the People's Republic of China mentioned it in his 2007 work report to the 17th Communist Party Congress. Then, President Xi Jinping upheld ecological civilisation as the key concept used to "green" the institutions of the Party-state. It was also ratified in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China in 2018, and a large Ministry of Ecology and Environment was created in March 2018.



SOURCE: Earth.org