

Biodiversity, Ecosystem and Economic Response to Pandemics

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INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 epidemic is having an impact on both the natural environment and social environments. The global expansion in human population and the current epidemic are expected to have both good and negative effects on biodiversity resources. Nearly all industries were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, including the sector of biodiversity protection, on a local, regional, and international scale. It has a variety of consequences on biodiversity conservation, both good and bad, although the negative influence has surpassed the positive one. The Positive Impact of the Pandemic on Biodiversity Conservation includes :

1. Reduced Atmospheric Pollution
2. Reduced Human Pressure on Wildlife

Negative Impact of Pandemic on Biodiversity includes:

1. Loss of Skilled Personnel and Funds
2. Weakened Performance in the Protected Area
3. Lack of Research, Assessment, and Monitoring on Biodiversity
4. Increase in Local Exploitation

The COVID-19 epidemic continues to endanger wildlife preservation by decreasing tourism revenues in Pandemics. Due to poor human behaviour that leads to conflicts between people and wildlife and the depletion of natural resources, the financial loss has an impact on the budget, population monitoring and assessment programmes, and employment loss. The loss of biodiversity is a major factor in the emergence of infectious diseases as well as a number of other significant hazards to enterprises, society, and the global economy. Here is a chance to raise awareness of the connections between strong, resilient ecosystems and people's well-being. By making investments in biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and restoration, we can reduce these dangers while also fostering economic growth and other positive social effects. Here, we examine the effects on conservation of potential future political and economic crisis solutions.

Conserving Nature

Ecosystems are constructed to preserve a balance between species and illness in a very natural way that should not be disturbed because they are designed to be self-regulating. This entails preserving natural habitats and keeping animals in their current locations.

Slowing Deforestation

The main factor causing emergent illness incidents involving the transmission of a virus from an animal to a human is land-use change. Taking down trees doesn't make viruses disappear from the natural world; on the contrary, it makes sickness more likely to spread. Keeping ecosystems healthy reduces the likelihood that viruses may spread to humans and keeps them isolated.

Stopping the illegal wildlife trade

Illegal trading encourages people to catch live animals and move them to crowded regions, greatly increasing the possibility that viruses will spread to people. By establishing alternate sources of income, we must remove this motivation.

Restoration of the previous economy

In the first scenario, economic activity is attempted to return to its prior forms and levels. Politicians, corporations, and the general public are likely to find this return to somewhat of business as usual to be the most appealing because it calls for the least amount of change or disruption to current institutions, legal frameworks, or ways of life.

Removal of obstacles to economic growth

This might entail supporting environmentally destructive businesses like aviation, reducing environmental regulations, and allowing greater exploitation of natural resources—effectively depleting natural capital reserves to pay off COVID-19 debt. Several countries have already allowed new mining concessions in protected areas since the crisis began.

Green recovery

Other urgent demands for direct social investment, subsidies, and investment in other sectors like primary raw material extraction or transportation will compete with economic reasons for large-scale public investment in green technologies. There is a chance that the phrase "green recovery" will be appropriated to cover up established methods of extensive infrastructure expansion.