

Fundamentals of Business Statistics

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**CLIMATE CHANGE: HOW IT AFFECTS THE PHYTO
BIODIVERSITY OF THE EARTH? - A REVIEW**

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Abstract

Climate change is going to be the prime factor capable of endangering the survival of higher plants. 4th IPCC report (2007) states that climate change will be the main cause of biodiversity loss by the end of this century. 1.5-2.5°C increase of temperature may lead to 20-30 % of plants getting extinct. It increases pressure on land degradation, habitat loss, genetic erosion of relatives of crop plants etc. The assumption is that by 2050 nearly 50% of habitat loss may happen to most of the species. Extreme high temperature causes physical injuries to plants, especially the grains. Excess respiration leads to sub optimal growth. Heat waves in reproductive phase increase the sterility. Higher levels of ozone in the troposphere limit the growth of plants in general. Global warming increases the severity of the diseases by virus, bacteria, fungi, insects etc. Changes in the environmental temperature result in the northward extension of certain diseases and pests, more generation of pathogens per season, better capacity for their winter survival and their increased prevalence and range. There is the chance of mutation and selection of resistant population increases. High CO₂ concentration stimulates the vegetative growth and dense canopy, where high moisture accumulates and hence enhanced pathogen development. Prevalence of drought, unseasonal rains, changes in relative humidity, shift in temperature etc affect the population of aflatoxic fungi. Crop weeds increase because of their higher genetic variability. Temperature fluctuations may be deleterious to effective pollination and production of future successful generations.

Key words: Climate change, biodiversity loss, global warming, habitat loss

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Role Of Circular Economy In Agriculture Leveraging Long Term Growth And Prosperity- An Overview

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Abstract

Objectives: To study the role of circular economy in agriculture leveraging long term growth and prosperity. To determine the challenge that is faced while implementing a circular economy in agriculture

Method: Various aspects of circular economy in recycling and reducing solid wastes and sewages have been reviewed and basic facts are elaborated systematically to grass root level.

Findings: The implementation of the circular economy helps in developing a recycling economy that primarily circulates planting and breeding so that there is a reduction of solid wastes and sewage. The current study examines the concept and role of circular economy in agriculture that leverages long term growth and prosperity. It also provides valuable information about the challenges that are faced while implementing a circular economy in agriculture. The facts related to models of the circular economy on agriculture that leverage long term growth and prosperity are discussed in the study.

Novelty: The current study will be beneficial to the people that are associated with the conservation of environment and disposal of wastes as they will get better learning about role and models of the circular economy on agriculture that leverage long term growth and prosperity.

Keywords: circular economy, solid wastes, sustainable growth, agriculture leveraging, conservation of environment

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I. Introduction

The term 'circular economy' is the general term for an industrial economy that produces no waste or pollution, and in which material flows are divided into two categories: biological nutrients, which are designed to safely re-enter the biosphere, and 'technical' nutrients, which are designed to circulate at high quality in the production system while also being restorative and regenerative by design [1]. The circular economy creates a closed-loop system which includes different processes such as reuse, recycles, repair, remake, and refurbishment so that there is the proper utilization of inputs and reduction in generation of waste. Hence it is the path to achieve a balanced economic and environmental development. The amount of agricultural resources that have been recycled must be amazing. The basic goal of circular agriculture is to encourage the use of agricultural resources in a cyclical manner. The circular economy focuses on removing/reducing wastes along with making continuous use of the resources. This recycling economy revolves mostly between planting and breeding, with the goal of recycling and reducing solid waste and sewage.

Biogas is at the heart of this recycling system. Planting, biogas, breeding, and farmers' living are the four subsystems that work together to minimise investment in planting and breeding, enhance production, improve resource and energy efficiency, reduce waste, improve the economy's efficiency, and improve the environment's health. The current evaluation will examine the circular economy idea and determine its function in recycling and reducing solid waste and sewage [2].

However, challenges such as lack of adequate infrastructure, underdeveloped product processing levels, lack of technological awareness among farmers, and low quality of farm products are faced while implementing the circular economy practices in the agriculture sector. As a result, there is the creation of huge pollution levels, low utilization of agriculture wastes, and problems in waste disposal. Additionally, challenges related to integration and active involvement of different parties such as farmers, recycling units, and governing agencies create issues in implementing a circular economy. Thus, it is essential to introduce different models of the circular economy on agriculture such as recycle economy mode in family and recycle economy mode in villages so that the challenges that faced while implementing circular economy reduces.