

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to review the existing research on the sustainability of terrestrial ecosystems and life on land. This article achieves this goal by reviewing the existing literature on the development, challenges, and research output related to life on land, which focuses on the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of land-based ecosystems. The growing interest in life on land, as reflected in scholarly and policy discussions, has become central to global sustainability debates. Over the last two decades, concerns over biodiversity loss, land degradation, deforestation, and the impact of human activities on terrestrial ecosystems have intensified the need to prioritize life on land within sustainability and sustainable development frameworks (Aven 2020; Leal Filho et al. 2019; Ozili 2021; Wackernagel, Hussain, and Jin 2017). In the research arena, scholars have conducted studies to identify drivers of land-based sustainability and the factors that hinder the achievement of sustainable land practices, hoping to inform policies that contribute to SDG 15, which focuses on life on land.

Sustainable land use and ecosystem protection have received much attention for four key reasons. First, life on land is a critical element of the United Nations' broader sustainable development agenda, with many countries agreeing to pursue land conservation and biodiversity preservation as part of the SDGs (Linnér and Selin 2013; Bexell and Jönsson 2017). Second, life on land is crucial for the well-being of

Gap and review

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 13 of 51

data integration, green financing, and policy coherence. Enhanced community participation, particularly among indigenous populations, is vital to preserving India's terrestrial biodiversity.

Literature Review: Life on Land and Global Perspectives

Global Research on Terrestrial Ecosystems

Wesseh Jr. (2023) underscores the connection between environmental sustainability and poverty alleviation. The study calls for integrating land restoration with rural development strategies in developing countries.

Economic Drivers and Biodiversity

Studies in *Economic Analysis and Policy* highlight how financial inclusion can support biodiversity by enabling sustainable livelihoods and reducing dependency on forest exploitation.

India-Specific Research on SDG 15

Progress and Barriers

- Reduce the use of pesticides and chemicals that damage ecosystems.

3. Practice Sustainable Land Use

- Encourage land-use policies that prevent urban sprawl into forests and farmlands.
- Support urban planning that protects natural habitats.

4. Advocate for Wildlife and Habitat Protection

- Support laws and organizations that conserve endangered species and wildlife corridors.
- Avoid products made from threatened plants or animals (e.g., ivory, exotic leathers).

5. Promote Biodiversity Awareness

- Educate yourself and others about the importance of native species and ecosystem services.

- Volunteer with organizations that track and conserve wildlife populations.

6. Minimize Your Ecological Footprint

- Reduce consumption, reuse materials, and recycle responsibly to reduce pressure on landfills and natural resources.

7. Conserve Soil and Water Resources

- Avoid wastage of water to reduce stress on ecosystems.
- Encourage contour farming and rainwater harvesting in rural areas to prevent soil erosion.

8. Choose Plant-Based or Low-Impact Diets

- Adopt more plant-based meals to reduce the demand for land-intensive livestock farming.
- Avoid products linked to deforestation, such as unsustainable palm oil or soy.

9. Advocate for Forest and Land Rights

- Support the rights of indigenous communities and forest dwellers who act as guardians of biodiversity.

10. Support Circular Economy Initiatives

- Embrace zero-waste lifestyles that reduce land pollution and promote sustainable resource use.

11. Engage in Animal Welfare and Rescue Efforts

- Contribute to or volunteer with animal shelters and wildlife rehabilitation centers.

12. Avoid Using Harmful Chemicals

- Use eco-friendly cleaning and gardening products to prevent soil and water contamination.

13. Promote Environmental Education

- Raise awareness in schools and communities about the importance of forests, wildlife, and ecosystem balance.

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 23 of 51

- Use of **Excel or SPSS** to analyze forest cover trends, biodiversity indices, and land degradation data.
- If surveys are conducted, responses will be statistically interpreted to assess public awareness and attitudes toward forest and land conservation.

- **Content Analysis:**

- Qualitative review of national and international policy documents (e.g., National Biodiversity Action Plan, CAMPA guidelines).
- Evaluation of community success stories and legal frameworks related to forest rights and environmental protection.

- **Comparative Analysis.**

- State-wise comparison of SDG 15 performance indicators.
- Cross-national comparison of best practices in protecting life on land—especially from other biodiverse nations like Brazil, Indonesia, and Kenya.

Reference

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 45 of 51