



IGNITED MINDS
Journals

*Journal of Advances in
Science and Technology*

*Vol. VIII, Issue No. XVI,
February-2015, ISSN 2230-
9659*

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

AN
INTERNATIONALLY
INDEXED PEER
REVIEWED &
REFEREED JOURNAL

Environmental Degradation

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Abstract – Environmental degradation is a world-wide issue which has attracted the attention of geographers, planner economists, environmentalists and so many others because environmental crisis is creating and enhancing the ecological imbalances and health hazards which has been a curse for humanity. It is quite easy to destroy natural resources but extremely difficult to create them. Everything has a beginning and an end, as a nature of fact, our sun will eventually die, we will also disappear and influence of the humanity on our living planet may not be significant but for us living and our coming generations and theirs, the environment will be ever significant.

Key Words:- Environment, Degradation, Development, Disappear, Treatment



METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is based on secondary sources of data. The main sources of data are journals, articles, newspapers, online data base of Indian economy, RBI policies and Bulletins, various economic surveys etc. To analyses the data tools have been applied with the help of tables.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Gibson (2001)** Sustainability is about intermediate and long-term integration: the pursuit of all the requirements for sustainability at once, seeking mutually supportive benefits
- **Schnurr and Holtz (1998)** Because of the interconnections among its factors and purposes, sustainable development is essentially about the effective integration of social, economic, and ecological considerations at all scales from local to global, over the long haul.
- **CIDA (1997)** Most often, three pillars – social, economic and ecological – are identified, though culture and politics are sometimes recognised as additional distinct categories.
- **Berkes and Folke (1993)** Important work has also been done in exploring the concepts of social, ecological and economic capital for sustainability, with particular interest in the existence and limits of potential substitutions.

INTRODUCTION:-

Environmental degradation is a world-wide issue which has attracted the attention of geographers, planner economists, environmentalists and so many others because environmental crisis is creating and enhancing the ecological imbalances and health hazards which has been a curse for humanity. It is quite easy to destroy natural resources but extremely difficult to create them. Everything has a beginning and an end, as a nature of fact, our sun will eventually die, we will also disappear and influence of the humanity on our living planet may not be significant but for us living and our coming generations and theirs, the environment will be ever significant.

The humanity is an integral part of the environment. A person is no more than any other being. Therefore, he has a moral obligation to all beings, but since the dawn of civilization, man has considered other beings as very inferior to him. Thus is the root, cause of our misery and the environmental degradation.

According to a thrilling report from the book tropical forests. A CALL FOR Action, more than 11 million hectares of tropical forests which constitute an area larger than Australia are lost every year in such a way, if this rate of the loss of forests continues, 225 million hectares of forests will disappear in the coming years, deforestation, over grazing, fire and other factors have caused acute erosion in Nile area all over the world

The miracle of modern science and the towering achievements by one advanced technology have

provided us measure of mastery over nature. The development has a prime priority and we have got a lesson from our cost that development which destroyed the ecosystem even tally destroys development-itself because we are a part of nature. We are nothing but a strand in the single fabric whose warp and weft link together all that is of the earth, the development which can serve the environment conserves also the fruits of development. Therefore, there is no fundamental dichotomy between conservation and development. For the general public who live in third world countries and are grappling with the age old problems of poverty consideration of the environment can't be at the cost of development. War on one hand and poverty on the other are the worst of all polluter of the human condition. Hence balanced development and ecological movement must process hand in hand with the fight against economic backwardness. Let's blame ourselves for seizing miraculous development not in make up whatever deficiency there might be on our Earth but to develop its precious treasures. All these are exploited only for very temporary gain or physical comfort or goal which we soon tire. The well to do persons out of greed and the penniless out of need have been reckless in plundering the assets of the Earth.

Soil degradation caused by erosion, Salinity and alkalization has become very common all over the world and caused an acute loss of the production more than 250000 hectares of the world's best land is affected only because of Salinity and water logging problem every year. India accounts for 70 Lac hectares of saline and alkaline soil area. Therefore the soil due to the presence of soluble salt and sodium in excessive quantity are useless for agriculture. Drinking water is one of the most necessities of life but since 1960, It has become a séance and hard won commodity. The problem of adequate sanitation and clean potable water is the serious problem of the day especially in the third world countries. International Hydrological decade (1965) has been celebrated but the continuing economic and population growth have accelerated the consumption of potable water.

The waste water treatment condition is very deplorable. The water bodies suffer from over enrichment of discharges from industries, drainage from agricultural and domestic chemicals and wastes and acid rain. The sea water constitutes 97 percent of the world's water which is polluted by sewerage agricultural chemicals industrial effluents oil metals. Some of the pollutants come in to the sea through rivers. Especially iron, manganese zinc copper, tin, lead etc. More ever, over fishing has caused serious damage.

Air pollution is also one of the causes of the environmental degradation. The clean environment requires 0.78 percent Nitrogen, 0.03 percent carbon dioxide and 16 percent Oxygen along with others gases such as Ozone, Hodrogen, Sulphur dioxide, Carbon monoxide etc. If this proportionate quantity is

disturbed anyhow, the environment gets polluted and deteriorated.

On an average, a man breathes 12-25 cubic meters of air every day. If the air gets polluted through any sources, the nose throat and eyes at once are affected and get uneasiness. Smoke omission from diesel's exhaust is considered as the most dangerous for the life of human beings. The contribution of scooters, motorcycle, mopeds and autorikshaw. Hydrocarbon emission in this megalopolis is will reach as high as 80 percent in future. The coal and steel belt regions such as Bhili, Rourkela, Jamshadpur, Durgapur etc are not for behind in environmental degradation, industrial pollen's enhance the air pollution to a great extent .The emission of sulphur dioxide is no less threat to environmental degradation which adversely affect the vegetal cover. The smog is also enhancing the environmental deterioration which is known as the combination of smog and fog. Actually, it's a reaction product from Nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbon from automobile is in Sun light it includes the oxidants which are present in a snowy atmosphere. These are ozone hydrogen peroxide etc. and cause eye and lung irritation. Smog become harmful if the oxidant level exceeds 0.15 PPM for more than an hour. The noise pollution is increasing day by day with the enrichment of population growth, industrialization and urbanization according to the norms presented by All India Institute of Medical Science, the average noise level in Delhi Bombay and Calcutta accounts for 95 decibels against the international norm of 45 decibels. That is why a number of workers have been suffering from noise including hearing loss (NIHL). Sometime noise from textile industries induces deafness and hearing problems. In such a way the noise pollution because of the enhancing growth of industries have enhanced environmental degradation.

Growing awareness: - Development with conservation means that growth priorities don't sacfisce the needs of tomorrow for immediate compulsions planners must call for ecological impact statements to point out the probable long term effects of any technological innovations . The Stock home conference held in June 1972 marked a significant mile stone expression of world-wide concern and much more progress in awareness had been done in subsequent years. All though it is quiet true that the protection of environment is a hurdle to development as a deploying country spokesman remarked in 1972 conference that " industrial smoke looks like money to me' Yet it is an issue of survival.

CONCLUSION

The government of India has enacted a number of anti-pollution laws. Some of these are – the wield life prevention act, 1972. The water prevention and control of pollution act, 1974. The forest conservation act, 1980. The air prevention and control of pollution act, 1981. Moreover, several seminars and conferences have been organization to high light the

importance of environmental conservation. Therefore, the environmental degradation and pollution are essential to control. The countries of the world must cooperate in long range planning, policies and programmes to control the environmental degradation.

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