

# The Development taking place in Environment and its Impacts upon the Living being- concern and Remedies

Dr. Md. Tanwir Yunus

Prof. & Head, University Deptt. of Education

Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh

## ABSTRACT

Everywhere , man lives in a definite natural environment to which he must necessarily adapt himself. Without doing this , he can't exist. Due to the differences in the natural environment of different communities , there arise differences in their cultures also and it is on this basic that a distinction is made between primitive and developed cultures. The environment includes all the physical and biological Surroundings of an organism and their interactions. It is defined as the sum of water , air and land and their relationships that exist among them and with the human beings , their living organisms and materials. The totality of all the components and their interactions constitute the environment which influence us directly. We human being and influence on our environment due to overuse our misuse or over exploitation of our resources or due to the discharge of pollutants in the air , water and land.

**Key words :- Microorganisms, Surrounding, Bidirectional, Components, Exploitation, Pollutants, Colossal threat, Summit, Soil Erosion, Desertification, Explicit.**

The term environment is derived from the French word, 'environment' It means to surround. According to the Environment protection Act, 1986, environment includes all the physical and biological surroundings of an organism and their interactions. Environment is defined as the sum of water, air and land, and the interrelationships that exist among them and with the human beings, other living organisms and materials. The microorganisms and the man made structures in our surroundings have a bidirectional interactions with us, either directly or indirectly. The totality of this components and then interactions constitute the environment. Air, water and land constitute our environment and influence us directly. We, too exert an influence on our environment due to over use of our exploitation of resources or due to discharge of pollutant, in air water and land. In all this 'gloom and doom' the glimmer of good news rests solely in human hand.

Technologies exists today to make cars that run cleaner and consumes less fuel. Electricity can be generated from renewable sources and energy

efficiency is the new buzzword. The eco-friendly energy movement and bury the bulb campaigner promote usage of environment friendly alternatives like the fast gaming in popularity. This is just a small example.

Conserving energy should be part of the daily routine of an individual. The colossal threat of global warming can not only be arrested by emissions control, energy efficiency that gains paramount importance. The best answer to the danger of global warming is the green activism. Thus the impact of anthropogenic activities on human health is very significant. Industrialization is the period of social and economic changes that transform a human group. The structural inequalities in the global economic systems are also responsible for the hindrance in realizing the issue of sustainable development in totality. So we need to develop the concept of common focus as well, that can integrate the outlook and efforts of various participants in development worldwide realizing the diversity in terms of geography, society, economics, level of science and technology (S&T)

capabilities and capacities, educational standards/level. In case, we look at the aspects of developing and developed nations, the following situations may emerge.

The issues may emanate from local level, regional level and global level. The 1972, UN word conference on the human environment held at Stockman also highlighted the differences in the points of view in the developed and developing countries regarding development and environment. The same kind of issue emerged in Rio, summit as well. The issue can be divided into three levels as listed below:-

1. Local issue - These relate issue, such as water shortage in certain areas, soil erosion of some local forest, different pollution level in the same city, land slides etc. They need to be solved at local level.
2. Regional issues - Some regional issues are mentioned as below -
  - a. Desertification and draughts
  - b. Floods and soil erosions.
  - c. Rise in sea level, beach erosion, salt solemnity, flood and flood damages, and threats to coastal water lands and threats to agriculture.
  - d. Deforestation.
3. Global issues - The global issues that has to be addressed are as follows :-
  - a. Climate change and global warming
  - b. North South divide - This north world has just over 20% of the world population but consumes 80% of the world energy. On the other hand the south comprising of the developing nations of the world is still struggling to provide the basic needs such as food, water, shelter, clothing basic education and health for its population.
  - c. Biodiversity : Lass of diversity of life including both flora and fauna.

The directive principles of state policy (Article 47) of the Indian constitution requires not only that the state protects the environment but it also compels the state to seek improvement in polluted environments. The Ministry of Environment and Forests continuously monitors progress made by various state governments and union territories with

respect to the implementation of India's Hazardous waste Rules. According to the Environment protection Act, 1990, waste is defined as any substance which constitutes a strap materials or other unwanted surplus substance arising from application of any process, with rapid urbanization, industrialization and an explosion in population in India, solid waste management will be a key challenge for state Governments and local municipal bodies in 21st. Century. India is the one few countries in the world where environment' finds an explicit mention in the constitution itself. Although not guaranteed as a fundamental right, environment has acquired the status of a right being recognised as an integral component of the right to life by the higher judiciary in judicial decisions spanning over the last two decades. Set up in, 1972, the National commission on Environmental Planning and coordination (NCEPC) was earlier the apex advisory hoard relating to issues of environmental protection. In 1980, a separate Department of Environment was constituted with the mandate to plan, promote, and coordinate programmes relating to the environment. A full-fledged Ministry of Environment and forests (MOEF) was established in 1985 to oversee the environmental protection measures at the national level.

Article 48A States, "The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safe guard the forests and wildlife of the country." The main emphasis is given to 'environment' defined to include water, air and land and the interrelationships which exists among water, air and land and human beings and other living creatures, plants, microorganisms and property.

In the thickly populated cities of India became so alarming that it was declared as a 'gas chamber' by the concerned authorities in the year 2015. The Delhi Government started a pilot project "odd Even Formula" on Jan 1, 2016 to bring down the air pollution level amidst report that Delhi is the most polluted city in the world similarly schemes have been tried in Mexico city and Beijing. The scheme brought considerable additional benefits including reduction on road conjescen and made significant impact on public environmental awareness level and its impacts on human health. There are number of sources for different types of environmental pollution, they are as : Air

pollution, water pollution, soil and its pollution, causes Noise pollution etc.

The Government of India has initiated various movements for the safe and protection of the environment at the different occasions which are actively playing their roles in this direction yielding the desired results. They are as follows :-

- I. Jehri Dam Movement, Baba Amte, 1970.
- II. Save silent valley Movement, Kerala, 1973.
- III. Chipko Movement Chamoli (Uttarakhand) Late Sunder Lal Bahuguna, 1973.
- IV. Appiko Movement, Karnataka, 1983.
- V. Narmada Bachao Andolan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Main leader, Medha Patkar, 1985.
- VI. Taj Trapazium Zone- Sulphur Dioxide gas released by Mathura Oil Refinery and other industries combined with oxygen and moisture to form sulphuric acid caused extensive damage to Taj Marbles. I corroded the marble and form fungus also referred as marble cancer'. A lawyer, Mahesh Chandra Mehta filed a case before supreme court in 1984. The Court ruled in 1996 to relocate and shift certain industries.

Every where, man lives in a definite natural environment to which he must necessarily adapt himself without doing this, he cannot exist. Due to the differences in the natural environment of different communities, there arise differences in their cultures also it is on this basis that a distinction is made between primitive and developed cultures. In all the tribes in India, the member behave in certain distinct and specific ways in order to adapt to their respective environments. These models of behaviour are taught to the younger generation.

Pollution is a negative, undesirable change in the environment, which is usually the addition of something hazardous or detrimental. Generally degradable or non-persistent pollutants, such as domestic sewage, discarded vegetables are broken-down by natural processes. The different types of pollution such as air pollution water pollution, noise pollution and radiation pollution are the main source

which have destroyed the quality of environment. The poor housing cause directly measurable impact on physical and mental health of the citizens. The hi-tech modern buildings reduce spiralling energy costs but it may cause health problems due to the indoor air pollution. Materials from the wastages has several environmental impacts, some of which may be carcinogenic (cancer causing). Asbestos, which have been quite useful in buildings is now known to be very harmful for our health and not recommended now. The indoor air pollution is a major source of public exposure to air pollutants having potential to cause chronic health problems.

### **Conclusion:**

India is now the second most populated country in the world coupled with this is the phenomenon of globalization and environment. This interaction with so many different countries, is causing a change in our culture and environment. India has had a rich tradition in environmental protection. The Indian philosophical view is that the environment is like our mother and we must look after it. A large number of traditions and practices of our country suggest that environment formed an important part of our life. We always respected it and took measures to protect it. That past tradition and customs reflect a close understanding of nature and also care for all living being. This ideologies indicates that we respect nature and realize its importance in our life.

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