

## **EMERGING PROBLEM OF ENVIRONMENT DEGRADATION:A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA**

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### **Abstract**

The environment degradation is the longstanding problem for India. This environment problem is affecting India's development and progress line. The contemporary India experiences an approximately unobstructed utilization of resources for the reason that of the attract of new consumerist lifestyles. The balance of nature is disrupted. This has led to many conflicts in the society. In this research paper, we will discuss about the key reasons of environment degradation in India.

**Key Words: Degradation, Environment, Global Warming, Ecology.**

### **Introduction**

Environmental degradation is a consequence of the dynamic inters play of socio-economic, institutional and technological activities. Environmental degradation can be accredited to a variety of human activities, as well as some natural processes, with the later having an unimportant share. Most of the resources on the planet are susceptible to reduction, and the rates at which we are exploiting them have already brought some of them to the brink of tiredness. Exploitation of the fossil fuels is the best instance of this phenomenon. Large scale utilization has depleted the fossil fuel reserves across the world, thus leaving us with no option but to find an alternate source of energy. Other human activities which have been contributing to environmental degradation include urbanization, overpopulation, deforestation, pollution, hunting, etc.

Any country's environmental problems are related to the level of its economic development, the availability of natural resources and the lifestyle of its population. In India, rapid growth of population, poverty, urbanization, industrialization and several related factors are accountable for the speedy degradation of the environment. Environmental problems have become serious in numerous parts of the country, and hence cannot be ignored. The main environmental problems in India relate to air and water

pollution particularly in metropolitan cities and industrial zones, degradation of common property resources which affect the poor unfavorably as they depend on them for their livelihood, threat to biodiversity and insufficient system of solid waste disposal and sanitation with consequent adverse impact on health, infant mortality and birth rate. In India, efforts are being made on for the environmental management in a sustainable manner. At all levels of education provisions have been made for the knowledge of environment and its conservation. In the country many centres are providing special training for environmental management. The programmes of environmental awareness have been launched through media. India is an active member of International Organizations concerning environment. Several programmes are going on under UNEP. The Government has recently started emphasizing the combined use of regulatory and economic instruments for improving environmental quality. There is a need for coordination between government agencies, NGOs and the public for the proper management of environment quality and to achieve sustainable development in the country.

Environmental degradation is a course through which the natural environment is compromised in some way, reducing biological diversity and the general health of the environment. This process can be completely natural in origin, or it can be accelerated or caused by human activities. Many international organizations identify environmental degradation as one of the key threats in front of the planet, since humans have only been given one Earth to work with, and if the environment becomes irreparably compromised, it could mean the end of human existence. One of the major risk the planet faces today, environmental degradation, is bound to make life complicated for all the life forms, including human beings, now or later. Studies by some of the eminent organizations reveal that the deterioration of environment is occurring at an alarming rate. In fact, the High Level Threat Panel of the United Nations has enlisted environmental degradation as one of the ten threats for us. This issue shares space with problems like poverty, terrorism and civil war in the list, and this itself highlights the fact that we are heading for a certain disaster. It is defined as a process wherein the natural environment of the planet is degenerated to such an extent, that the biodiversity and the general health of the planet is subjected to drastic reduction. In other words, this phenomenon can be defined as deterioration of the Earth's natural surroundings as a result of excessive exploitation of the available resources. These resources include water, air, flora, fauna, soil etc. Basically, the

life on the planet is interwoven to such an extent that a decrease in a particular attribute triggers a domino effect on all the other attributes dependent on it. It is the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. It is defined as any change or disturbance to the environment perceived to be deleterious or undesirable.

### **Why India is Facing Environment Degradation Problem?**

Environmental degradation comes about due to erosion and decline of the quality of the natural environment. It is caused straight or indirectly by anthropogenic activities that take out a range of environmental resources at a faster rate than they are replaced, and thus depleting them. On this regard, environment degradation means injure or decrease in quality of environmental features, first and foremost influenced by human activities. Some natural events such as landslides and earthquakes may also humiliate the natural world of our environments.

Continued environmental degradation can completely destroy the various aspects of the environment such as biodiversity, ecosystems, natural resources, and habitats. For example, air pollution can lead to the formation of acid rain which can in turn reduce the quality of natural water systems by making them acidic. This is a typical example of environmental degradation. Environmental degradation is therefore a concept that touches on a variety of topics namely deforestation, biodiversity loss, desertification, global warming, animal extinction, pollution, and many more.

These two are the most prevalent types of air pollution. Smog, or “ground-level ozone,” as it is more wankily called, occurs when emissions from combusting fossil fuels react with sunlight. Soot, or “particulate matter,” is made up of tiny particles of chemicals, soil, smoke, dust, or allergens, in the form of gas or solids that are carried in the air. Both come from cars and trucks, factories, power plants, incinerators, engines—anything that combusts fossil fuels such as coal, gas, or natural gas. The tiniest airborne particles in soot—whether they’re in the form of gas or solids—are especially dangerous because they can penetrate the lungs and bloodstream and worsen bronchitis, lead to heart attacks, and even hasten death.

By trapping the earth's heat in the atmosphere, greenhouse gases show the way to warmer temperatures and all the hallmarks of climate change: rising sea levels, more severe weather, heat-related deaths, and increasing transmission of infectious diseases like Lyme. Carbon dioxide comes from combusting fossil fuels, and methane comes from natural and industrial sources, including the large amounts that are released during oil and gas drilling. Another class of greenhouse gases, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), are thousands of times more powerful than carbon dioxide in their ability to trap heat.

Mold and allergens from trees, weeds, and grass are also carried in the air, are exacerbated by climate change, and can be dangerous to health. They are not regulated by the government and are less directly connected to human actions, but they can be measured air pollution. When homes, schools, or businesses get water damage, mold can grow and can produce allergenic airborne pollutants. Mold exposure can precipitate asthma attacks or an allergic response, and some molds can even produce toxins that would be dangerous for anyone to inhale.

Water pollution is defined as the presence in groundwater of toxic chemicals and biological agents that exceed what is naturally found in the water and may pretend a hazard to human health and/or the environment. Moreover, water pollution may consist of chemicals introduced into the water bodies as a result of various human activities. Any amount of those chemicals pollutes the water; in spite of the harm they may pretend to human health and the environment.

In the intervening time, agriculture may become impossible in coastal areas inundated by saltwater carried in by rising sea levels. We might think of global warming as an example of air pollution (because it's caused mostly by humans releasing gases such as carbon dioxide into the atmosphere). But if it leads to dramatic sea-level rise and coastal erosion, you could argue that it will become an example of land pollution as well.

In some countries, it's now commonplace to necessitate mine operators to clean-up mines and reinstate the landscape after they've completed working them; sometimes mine owners even have to file financial bonds to ensure they have the money in place to do this. Greater interest in organic food and farming might, one day, lead to a reduction in the use of harmful agricultural chemicals, but that's unlikely to happen anytime soon. Even so, public concerns about food and chemical safety have led to the withdrawal of the more harmful pesticides—in some countries, at least. Meanwhile, international efforts, such as

the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, are helping to focus attention on major problems like soil erosion.

### **Conclusion**

This article deals with the conception of environmental degradation which is the need of hour. The environmental degradation is the breakdown of the earth or declension of the environment through utilization of various assets like, soil air and water. The obliteration of environment and the devastate of wildlife. Air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution and pollution of the natural environment are all challenges for India's progress and development. According to World Bank report and experts, between 1995 through 2015, India has made one of the speedily development in the world in, addressing its environmental issues and humanizing its environmental quality. The recently pollution remains a chief problems and opportunity for India. The environmental degradation is one of the key causes of diseases, long term livelihood impacts and health issues for India.

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