

# ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON INDIAN ECONOMY

**Dr. C. GOMATHI**

Assistant Professor and Head  
Department of Economics  
Government Arts College for Women  
Salem-636 008

## Abstract

Environmental degradation is the disintegration of the earth or deterioration of the environment through consumption of assets, for example, air, water and soil; the destruction of environments and the eradication of wildlife. It is characterized as any modification or aggravation to nature's turf seen to be pernicious or undesirable. Ecological result or degradation is made by the consolidation of effectively substantial and increasing human people, perpetually increasing financial development or per capita fortune and therefore the application of asset exhausting and polluting technology. It happens once earth's natural resources square measure depleted and surroundings are compromised within the sort of extinction of species, pollution in air, water and soil, and rise in population. Industrialization and urbanization have resulted in an exceedingly profound deterioration of India's air quality. Of the three million premature deaths within the world that occur every year because of outside and indoor pollution, the very best ranges are assessed to occur in air pollution. India's most severe environmental problems come in several forms, including vehicular emissions and untreated industrial smoke. Apart from speedy industrial enterprise, urbanization has resulted within the emergence of commercial centres while not a corresponding growth in civic amenities and pollution management mechanisms. Noise could be a disturbance to the human setting that's escalating at such a high rate that it will become a serious threat to the standard of human lives. In the past thirty years, noise all told areas, especially in urban areas, has been increasing rapidly. There are various effects on the human setting because of the rise in pollution. Noise has been a style of pollution and like different varieties of pollution it affects the standard of life and then is thought as a social value. Nuclear energy is that the world's largest supply of emission-free energy. Nuclear power plants turn out no controlled air pollutants, like sulphur and particulates, or greenhouse gases. The use of atomic energy in situ of different energy sources helps to stay the air clean, preserve the Earth's climate, avoid ground level ozone formation and prevent acid rain. Environmental degradation is connected to weaknesses in native market mechanisms, policy failure, weak institutions and regulatory frameworks, a lack of public awareness and participation, underdeveloped technical capabilities and rapid population growth.

**Key words:** Environmental pollution, air pollution, soil degradation, noise pollution, nuclear energy pollution and environmental degradation.

## 1. Introduction

Environmental degradation is the disintegration of the earth or deterioration of the environment through consumption of assets, for example, air, water and soil; the destruction of environments and the eradication of wildlife. It is characterized as any modification or aggravation to nature's turf seen to be pernicious or undesirable. Ecological result or degradation is made by the consolidation of effectively substantial and increasing human people, perpetually increasing financial development or per capita fortune and therefore the application of asset exhausting and polluting technology. It happens once earth's natural resources square measure depleted and surroundings are compromised within the sort of extinction of species, pollution in air, water and soil, and rise in population.

## 2. Air pollution

Air, which is a mixture of gases, moisture and some inert material, controls life on earth. It is a reservoir of oxygen needed by man and other animals and of carbon dioxide essential for plants. Any contamination in air may disturb the whole atmospheric system which is an insulating blanket around the earth. Without air there would be no clouds, no winds, no rain, no snow and no fire. In other words, there could be no life on earth. The atmosphere, which shields the earth from ultraviolet radiation, becomes progressively tenuous with increasing distance from earth. About 75 per cent of earth's atmosphere lies within 16 kilometer from the surface, and 99 per cent of it lays blow an altitude of 30 kilometers. The following are the main reasons for the increasing rate of our pollution:

- Poisonous gases and other particles emitted from industries without any treatment.
- Heavy increase in the number of automobiles and their emission.
- Increased use of chemicals and petro-chemicals.
- Population concentration in cities.
- Fast rate of deforestation.
- Tests of experiments of atomic weapons.
- Tests of chemical and bio-chemical weapons.
- Space research and satellite wastes.
- Unorganized mining and traditional practices of the use of fuel wood.
- Certain natural events such as volcanic eruption, dust storms, etc. are also a cause of air pollution.

Industrialization and urbanization have resulted in a profound deterioration of India's air quality. Of the three million premature deaths within the world that occur every year because of outside and indoor pollution, the highest number is assessed to occur in India. According to the World Health Organization, the capital city of New Delhi is one of the top ten most polluted cities in the world. Surveys indicate that in capital of India the incidence of metastasis diseases because of pollution is concerning twelve times the national average. According to another study, while India's gross domestic product has increased 2.5 times over the past two decades; vehicular pollution has increased eight times, while pollution from industries had quadrupled. India's most severe environmental problems come in several forms, including vehicular emissions and untreated industrial smoke. Apart from rapid industrialization, urbanization has resulted in the

emergence of industrial centres without a corresponding growth in civic amenities and pollution control mechanisms.

### 3. Noise pollution

Psychologically, noise is outlined as merely, unwanted sound or a sound with that fashionable civilization cannot moderately place up. This includes anything from the drip of water in the nights to the mighty roar of a rocket as it leaves the launch pad. It can also include music if it disturbs the listener. So any sound when it becomes undesirable to the listener is considered as noise. Pollution from legal point of view is generally speaking the wrong contamination of the atmosphere, or of water, or of soil, to the material injury of the right of an individual. Thus, noise pollution produces contaminated environment that becomes a nuisance and affects the health of a person, his activities and mental abilities. Noise may be a disturbance to the human atmosphere that is escalating at such a high rate that it will become a serious threat to the standard of human lives. In the past thirty years, noise in all areas, especially in urban areas, has been increasing rapidly. Noise has been a style of pollution and like different types of pollution it affects the standard of life so is thought as a social price.

### 4. Nuclear energy and pollution

Nuclear energy is that the world's largest supply of emission-free energy. Nuclear power plants manufacture no controlled air pollutants, like sulphur and particulates, or greenhouse gases. The use of atomic energy in situ of different energy sources helps to stay the air clean, preserve the Earth's climate, avoid ground level ozone formation and prevent acid rain. Total reliance on energy sources to satisfy the growing electricity demand of the world, especially in the context of two billion additional people who will need it by 2020, is not sustainable. The role of nuclear power therefore, needs to be established with the aim of possible future extensions. Nuclear energy perhaps the lowest impact on the environment including air, land, water and wild life of any energy source, because it does not emit harmful gases, isolates its waste from the atmosphere, and needs less space to supply an equivalent quantity of electricity as different sources.

Nuclear power stations and their supporting plants such as these for fuel reprocessing are associated with a number of environmental effects. These stations, however, avoid many of the routine environmental effects associated with fossil fuelled power stations. Thus, there is no thermal pollution from the emission of carbon dioxide and associated long-term threat to the world's climate; there are no emissions of sulphur dioxide or fly ash; no coal tip; and therefore the powerhouse is smaller. Environmental dangers related to nuclear power vary from low level radiation emission to reactor explosions. Unlike any of the environmental hazards related to fossil fuels, radiation effects are mostly restricted to man. Some of the most worries regarding the massive scale development of nuclear energy relate to the issues of storing hot wastes, the security

measures required to ensure that plutonium is not heritable by terrorists and criminals, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the probability of catastrophic nuclear accidents. There are a number of policy instruments available to government to reduce levels of pollution. These embrace the utilization of economic instruments, like pollution charges or taxes, and regulative instruments, just like the birthing down of emission standards, and the prohibition of the use of some fuels.

## **5. Population and urbanization its impact on environment**

The impact of people on the environment depends on their numbers and on their level of consumption. Both expand independently and both lead to increasing pressure on the environment as a supplier of resources and as a repository of wastes. The size and structure of the human population have been completely changed by a number of factors, including higher incomes, improved nutrition, safe and sufficient water and sanitation, wide availability of immunization, highly effective drugs against infectious diseases, increased education, and technological developments. The rate of growth of the world's population grew steadily through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Rate of growth of population may be a performance of birth rate and death rate. Consequently, variations in birth and death rates can provide an explanation of the acceleration of the population growth. Most of the serious environmental problems the world faces today are concentrated in our giant agglomerations. Water pollution is most apparent in urban areas, where concentration of industrial plants emit enormous, concentrated amount of pollutants. Problems of the quality of life, or amenity, are especially associated with modern city life. The dirt, noise and hectic pace of life in cities are contrasted by social critics with the relative peace and tranquility of the farm and small town. Instead, it is remarked that we need to preserve recreation, rest, and rehabilitation areas outside the cities in order to allow urban dwellers to survive continued exposure to the unnatural environment of the modern city.

## **6. Environmental resource management**

The environmental resource management is associate degree knowledge base, science-based major, designed for students who want to use problem solving, decision making, and communication skills to address environmental and resource management issues. The environmental resource management has become an area of national and international significance. Resource managers, typically in the public and private sectors, face increasingly complex technical problems that can cut across several of the more traditional education disciplines. In addition to the basics of biological and chemical environmental processes, managers must be knowledgeable in local and global cause and effect relationships of human activities in the development and utilization of environmental resources. Resource managers should additionally perceive the legal and regulative aspects of resource management. Sound

environment and natural resource management is necessary to sustainable development. If offered natural resources are subject to over consumption and also the setting is severely degraded, sustained economic growth and social well-being cannot be achieved. Whereas within the past environmental issues are viewed as a luxury cheap solely by affluent nations, there is growing awareness that environmental protection and natural resource management are essential to long-term development. Environmental degradation can be linked to weaknesses in local market mechanisms, policy failure, weak institutions and regulatory frameworks, a lack of public awareness and participation, underdeveloped technical capabilities and rapid population growth. Most problems like these are best addressed from a broad perspective, using a multidisciplinary approach to build local capacity to identify investigates, assess and address environmental issues. The following are the areas that ought to be due importance once resource management techniques are implemented: water quality and water resource management; applying demand estimation studies to manage environmental resource; identifying health risks and developing action plans; and helping developing countries provide basic services.

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