



# A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL RANGE AND IMPLICATION

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## INTRODUCTION:

The science of Environment studies is a multi-disciplinary science because it comprises diverse twigs of studies like chemistry, physics, medical science, life science, cultivation, Public health, clean engineering etc. It is the science of physical phenomena in the environment. It studies of the sources, reactions, transport, achieve and fate of physical biological genus in the air, water and soil and the effect of from person activity upon these. Environment Explained Literary environment means the neighboring external conditions influencing growth or growth of people, creature or plants; living or working conditions etc. This involves three questions:

1. What is Surrounded the answer to this question is income objects in general and man in particular.
2. By what bounded the physical attributes are the answer to this question, which become environment. Infect, the distress of all education is the environment of man. However, man cannot exist robe unspoken in isolation from the other forms of life and from plant life. Hence, environment refers to the sum total of stipulation, which surrounds point in space and time. The scope of the term Environment has been altering and widening by the passage of time. In the ancient age, the environment consisted of only physical aspects of the planted earth' land, air and water as natural communities. As the time passed on man extensive his environment through his social, economic and political functions.
3. Where bounded the answer to this question. It is in nature that physical component of the plant earth, viz land, air, water etc., sustain and affect life in the biosphere. According to a Goudieenvironment is the delegate of physical components of the earth where in man is an significant factor affecting the environment.

## Definitions of Environment:

Some significant definitions of environment are asunder:

### 1. Boring:

‘A person’s environment consists of the sum total of the inspiration which he receives from his formation until his death. ‘It can be concluded from the above description that Environment comprises different types of forces such as physical, academic, economic, political, cultural, social, moral and emotional. Environment is the sum total of all the outside forces, influences and circumstances, which affect the life, nature, actions and the growth, development and maturation of living organisms.

### 2. Douglas and Holland:

‘The term environment is used to describe, in the collective, all the external forces, influences and situation, which affect the life, nature, behavior and the increase, development and maturity of income organisms.’

## Scope of Environment:

The environment consists of four segments as under:

### 1. Atmosphere:

The ambiance implies the protective blanket of gases, nearby the earth:

- (a) It sustains life on the earth.
- (b) It saves it from the hostile environment of outer space.
- (c) It absorbs most of the cosmic rays from outer freedom and a major portion of the electromagnetic emission from the sun.
- (d) It transmits only here ultraviolet, visible, near infrared radiation (300 to 2500nm) and radio waves. (0.14 to 40 m) while filtering out tissue-damaging ultra-violate waves below about 300 nm. The atmosphere is collected of nitrogen and oxygen. Besides, argon, carbon dioxide, and trace gases.

2. Hydrosphere: The Hydrosphere comprises all types of water resources oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, streams, tank, polar icecaps, glaciers, and groundwater.

- (i) Nature 97% of the earth’s water provide is in the oceans,
- (ii) About 2% of the water wealth is locked in the polar icecaps and glaciers.

(iii) Only about 1% is obtainable as fresh surface water-rivers, lakes streams, and ground water fit to be used for human expenditure and other uses.

3. Lithosphere: Lithosphere is the outer blanket of the solid earth. It consists of minerals happening in the earth's crusts and the soil e.g. minerals, natural matter, air and water.

4. Biosphere: Biosphere indicates the realm of alive organisms and their interactions with environment, viz atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere.

### **Element of Environment**

Environment is constituted by the interacting systems of corporeal, biological and cultural rudiments inter-related in different ways, independently as well as collectively. These elements may be explained as under:

- (1) Physical elements Physical elements are as space, landforms, water bodies, weather soils, rocks and minerals. They decide the variable character of the human habitat, its opportunity as well as limitations.
- (2) Biological elements Biological elements such as plants, animals, bacteria and men constitute the biosphere.
- (3) Cultural rudiments Cultural elements such as economic, social and political rudiments are basically man-made features, which make artistic milieu.

### **Significance of Environment Studies:**

The environment studies inform us, about the importance of protection and conservation of our indiscriminate release of pollution into the environment. At present a great number of environment issues, have grown in size and difficulty day by day, threatening the survival of mankind on earth. We study about these issues also and effective suggestions in the Environment Studies. Environment studies have become significant for the following reasons:

1. Environment Issues Being of International significance It has been well documented that environment issues like global warming and ozone reduction, acid rain, marine pollution and biodiversity are not merely national issues but are universal issues and hence must be tackled with international pains and cooperation.
2. Problems Cropped in The Wake of Development, in its wake gave birth to Urbanization, Industrial Growth, Transportation Systems, Agriculture and Housing etc. However, it has become phased out in the developed world. The North, to cleanse their own environment has, fact fully, managed to move 'dirty' factories of South. When the West developed, it did so perhaps in ignorance of the environmental impact of its activities. Evidently such a path is neither practicable nor desirable, even if developing world follows that.
3. Explosively Increase in Pollution World census reflect that one in every seven persons in this planet lives in India. Evidently with 16 per cent of the world's population and only 2.4 per cent of its land area, there is a heavy force on

the natural resources including land. Agricultural expert have familiar soils health problems like absence of micronutrients and organic matter, soil salinity and damage of soil formation.

4. Need for An option Solution It is essential, especially for rising countries to find alternative paths to an option goal. We need a goal as under:

- (1) A goal, which ultimately is the true goal of development an environmentally sound and sustainable growth.
- (2) A goal ordinary to all citizens of our earth.
- (3) A goal distant from the rising world in the manner it is from the over-consuming wasteful societies of the “developed” world.

5. Need to Save Humanity from death It is incumbent upon us to save the humanity from extinction. resultant to our activities constricting the environment and depleting the biosphere, in the name of development.

6. Need for Wise Planning of Development Our endurance and sustenance depend. Resources withdraw, processing and use of the creation have all to by coordinated with the ecological cycles in any plan of development our events should be planned economically for the sustenance of the situation and development.

7. Mira’s Report Misra (1991) familiar four basic principles of ecology, as under:

- (i) Holism.
- (ii) Ecosystem
- (iii) Succession.
- (iv) Conversation.

Holism has been considered as the real base of ecology. In hierarchical levels at which interacting units of ecology are discussed, are as under: Misra (1991) has recognized four basic requirements of environmental management as under:

- (i) Impact of human activities on the environment,
- (ii) Value system,
- (iii) Plan and design for sustainable development,
- (iv) Environment education.

Keeping in view the of objective of planning for environmentally sustainable development India contribute to the United Nations discussion on Environment and Development (UNCED), besides referred to as “Earth Summit” held at Rio de Junior, the Capital of Brazil, 3rd-14th June, 1992.

## **Need for Public Awareness:**

It is necessary to make the public aware of the dreadful consequences of the Environmental squalor, if not retorted and reformative events undertaken would result in the extermination of life. We are opposite various environmental challenge. It is essential to get the country aware with these challenges so that their acts may be ecological. Some of these challenges are as under:

### **1. Growing Population:**

Population of over thousands of millions is rising at 2.11 per cent every year. Over 17 million people are added every year. It puts substantial pressure on its natural resources and reduces the gains of growth. Hence, the greatest confront before us is to bound the population growth. Though population manage does automatically lead to growth, yet the growth leads to a decrease in population increase rates. For this development of the women is important.

### **2. Poverty:**

India has often been describing a rich land with poor people. The shortage and environmental poverty have a nexus amid them. The vast majority of our people are straight dependent on the nature capital of the country for their basic desires of food, fuel shelter and fodder. About 40% of our people are still below the poverty line

### **3. Agricultural Growth:**

The people must be acquainted with the methods to maintain and increase agricultural development with damaging the environment. High elastic verities have caused soil salinity and injure to physical structure of soil.

### **4. Need to Ground water:**

It is important of rationalizing the use of groundwater. Factors like society wastes, industrial effluents and substance fertilizers and pesticide have polluted our outside water and affected excellence of the groundwater. It is essential to reinstate the water quality of our rivers and other water bodies as lakes are a significant challenge.

### **5. Development and Forests:**

Forests serve catchments for the rivers. With rising demand of water, plan to attach the mighty river through great irrigation projects were made. surely, these would immerse forests; displace local people, injure flora and fauna.

### **6. Degradation of Land:**

At present out of the total 329 mha of land, only 266 moa possess any possible for production. Of this, 143 moa is agricultural land nearly and 85 suffer from varying degrees of soil squalor. Of the remaining 123 moa, 40 are totally barren.

## 7. Reorientation of Institutions:

The people should be roused to adjust institutions; attitude and infrastructures, to suit situation remand needs today.

### Conclusion:

We are now aware of our environment, environmental issues, and ways by which we can begin to save our environment. All of must take a pledge to save the envirpment so that our family can live a strong and peaceful life in the prospect. Taking these kinds of initiative is cooperative in favoritism of the long-term life of person on this planet. Parents should relate these actions and impose them on their young ones as well. Also, the government and learning system should support programs and actions where children would be trained about our environment in interactive ways.

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