



GLOBALIZATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN CURRENT SCENARIO**Dr. Arvind Joshi**

HoD, Dept. of Sociology, C.P. & Berar College, Nagpur.

ABSTRACT :

Environmental degradation refers to the depletion of natural resources like air, water, soil and destruction of ecosystem, habitat destruction, extinction of wildlife and Pollution. The need for protection and conservation of environment and sustainable use of natural resources is reflected in the constitutional frame work of India and also in the international commitments of India.

KEYWORDS : Globalization, Environmental Degradation.**INTRODUCTION:**

The constitution under part 4-A (Article 51 Fundamental duties) casts a duty on every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife and other living creatures. According to constitution, every state government needs to improve and protect our forest and wildlife and other environmental conditions in India.

India is located in south Asia it is bounded by Himalayas in Northern side and 3 seas at the southern, eastern & western boundaries. Also it contains many tropical forests with huge biodiversity and wildlife which need to be protected.

It can also be defined as an environmental change that is perilous and undesirable.

CAUSES:-

1) Industries: - Industries have been polluting our environment due to the increasing use of "fossil fuels". Through pollution by industries mainly causes air pollution soil pollution and water conterminal. This is particularly the case of power generating industries.

Also transformation and transportation of this energy can be harmful to the environment.

One such case is Bhopal gas tragedy. It is a gas leak incident on 2-3 Dec 1984 at the Union carbide India Limited pesticide plant in Bhopal. It is considered as world's worst industrial disaster.

2) Land Disturbance: - A progressively essential reason for natural debasement is land harm. Various generally plant species for instance garlic mustard are prominent. A crack in ecological surroundings accommodates them an opportunity to begin developing spreading and assuming responsibility for nature killing the nearby greenery

3) Pollution: - Fast populace development and strain a characteristic assets which brings about exhaustion of common assets and condition debasement.

4) Over population: - Rapid population growth and strain a natural resources which results in depletion of natural resources and environment degradation.



5) Land Falls: - Landfills dirty and obliterate the magnificence of nature. It is caused because of family units businesses processing plants medical clinics produce a lot of waste

6) Deforestation: - Catastrophic events like torrential slides shakes tsunamis tempests and rapidly spreading fire obliterate the ecological spread..

7) Natural Causes: - Natural disasters like avalanches quakes tidal waves storms and wildfire destroy the environmental cover.

8) Transportation: - Transportation on travel leads to pollution of environment. Means of transportation pollute the environment. Coal engines, petrol engines Diesel engines all lead to pollution of Environment.

9) Agricultural Activities: - Increased use of pesticides as well as by the intensive character of the chemicals used to increase the produce.

10) Trading Activities: - Exchange and production of goods involves use of plastic. Plastic is non bio detestable. This leads to environmental degradation due to improper disposal of plastic. Plastic is very harmful. Animals get choked up on plastic. This is very harmful for the ecosystem and environment.

EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT:-

1) Effects on Humans: - The effects of environmental pollution on human are mainly physical. The best known troubles to us respiratory in the form of allergies, asthma other form of infections air pollution.

2) Effects on Animals: - Environmental contamination mostly influences creature by making hurt their living, making it poisonous for them "Corrosive downpours" as significant amount of one in lower portions of the climate utilize long issue. Obliteration of microorganisms which can have the sensational impacts of slaughtering the principal layers of essential natural pecking order

3) Effects on the plants :- Concerning creatures, plants and particularly trees, can be crushed by corrosive downpours condition will be changed ozone in the lower climate hinder the plant breath and unsafe poisons.

4) Loss of Biodiversity :- Biodiversity is Important for keeping up equalization of the biological system through battling contamination, reestablishing supplements, ensuring contamination, reestablishing supplements, securing water sources and settling atmosphere.

5) Ozone layer Depletion: - Ozone layer is liable for shielding earth from unsafe bright beams. The nearness of chlorofluorocarbon bones, hydrochloroflucarbons in air is causing the ozone layer to exhaust.

SUGGESTIONS TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEM

1) Social Awareness :- It is the need of the have to spread social awareness about the dangers of pollution. Every youth should contribute to check this problem.

2) Population Control: - Population explosion is one of the most important cause of environmental degradation. It should be properly checked.

3) Strict Application of Environmental Laws: - Environment protection act 1986 in India was passed to check deterioration of quality of Environment. It should be properly implemented.

4) Control ones Industrial and Agricultural Pollution:- It is necessary to chock and control the pollution caused due to agricultural and Industries.

5) A forestationCampaign: - More and more trees should be planted and environment protective.

NEED FORWORK:

1) India is one of the fastest growing countries with growing economy, industry, population and modernization, it is using it resources to a very high level.

2) With this usage of sources India is also proving to be a major pollution cause. Which is affecting public health, environment and biodiversity?

3) India's holy rivers which are one of the most respected things in Indian culture and Hindu culture also getting affected due to pollution and other natural causes and antienvironment action.

- 4) To keep the balance between development and environment, India has planned several programs and activities which are carried out or are carrying out presently. In long run of future these, activities may prove useful and will succeed in their objectives.

Sun is the biggest source of energy on Earth and thankfully India has the largest sunlight in the world. Solar energy is radiant light and heat from the sun that is harnessed using a range of technology such as solar heating, photovoltaic cell, solar thermal energy, solar architecture, molten salt and artificial photosynthesis. Solar power is better than other sources because it has less pollution effect, more efficiency, less price (only for installation)

India is focusing on solar energy very sincerely. Many projects have been under taken which will give good results in future. Total solar power installed in whole India till date is around 23 GW. India has shown immense growth in solar.

- The national mission for clean Ganga is implemented by the national government to clean Ganga and its tributaries and to reduce pollution in good manner.
- 'Namami Ganga Program' is a mission approved by government in June 2016 with budget of Rs. 20000 crores to accomplish the objective of effective decrease of pollution, conservation of river Ganga.

Main pillars of Namami Ganga Project

- 1) Sewage Treatment infrastructure
 - 2) River front development
 - 3) River surface cleaning
 - 4) Biodiversity
 - 5) Forestation and public awareness.
- * Clean Gangs Fund
The union cabinet gave its approval for setting up "Clean Ganga Fund" with following aim & utilization.
 - 1) Cleaning the Ganga
 - 2) Setting water treatment plant
 - 3) Conservation of Biodiversity.
 - * River Ganga is very close to every Indian. It is India's largest river. Also many religious aspects are concerned with river Ganga. Many geological and geographic structure are associated with River Ganga.
 - * With all these efforts taken by the Government, it is expected that the projects will give good results in future and may given our Ganga back as she was before but for this, good management and public support and public awareness is very important.
 - * Electric vehicle is the modern age solution to reduce pollution and the fuel usage that too without loss of efficiency.
 - * Electric locomotives have proved to reduced the pollution caused due to diesel locomotive in a successful manner that to with enough efficiency.
 - * Low maintenance cost, low fuel charges doesn't cause direct pollution, pollution is not caused at the place of application of vehicle.
 - * Government is also promoting this change. It is helping your start ups to come to this field. Indian railway is also making electrification of many/most tracks currently in use.
 - * Government gives subsidies on such vehicles. According to FAME, fast and adoption of hybrid & electrical vehicle manufacturing by 2030 Government is planning to make all transport vehicles electrical.

REFERENCES-

1. Gadgil, Madhav and Ramchandra Guha, 1996, Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP.
2. Giddens, Anthony, 1996, "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in Introduction to Sociology, 2nd Edition, New York: W.W. Norton and Co.
3. Michale, Redclift, 1984, Development and the Environmental Crisis, Meheun Co. Ltd. New York.
4. Munshi, Indra, 2000, Environment in Sociological Theory, Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 49, No.2.
5. Makkar, S.P. Singh and Paul C. Friday. Global Perspectives in Criminology, Jalandhar:
6. Bryce F. Ryan. Social and Cultural Change, The Ronald Press Company, New Tork, 1969.
7. Giddens Anthony, 1996, "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis", in Introduction to Sociology,
8. Sharma S.L., 1986, Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions, Jaipur, Rawat (Chapter !).
9. Sharma, S.L., 1994, "Perspectives on Sustainable Development in South Asia: The Case of India"
10. Watson K.Tony, 1995, Sociology, Work and Industry, Routledge and Kegan Paul.
11. Seth, N.R. and Patel, P.J. Industrial Sociology in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.