



**DEFILED ENVIRONMENT AND GLOBAL WARMING  
IMPACT ON WORLD'S INHERANT NATURAL NATURE OF HUMANITY, ANIMAL'S LIFE, PLANT,  
PLANET, etc.**

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**ABSTRACT**

*New study has revealed that various types of Abnormal Environments are in existence, which have more impact on their productivity instead of climate that have a relatively minor/major direct impact on net primary productivity due to rampant corruption of financial scam/ fraud in organizations, companies, banks, human polluting environment by destroying the forest, agricultural land, erratic weather phenomenon, recruitment scam environment, frustrating lobbying environment, etc. All types of defiled environments and global warming are beyond the average similarities and different but yet similar.*



**KEY WORD:** net primary productivity , organizations, companies.

**INTRODUCTION:-**

New range of threats such as population growth, resource scarcity and environmental degradation are vital. Impacts of environmental change and climate change have been noticed in social-ecological systems. Famine is triggered by droughts. However, political and economic management of entitlements to natural resources are more significant. Poverty, inequality, market failures and policy failures are more potent cause of natural disasters. Environmental change and stress also causes famine natural disasters. Environmental change influences human security along with social factors. Climate change also influences human security. During low rainfall or drought, food production can be reduced significantly. This causes widespread hunger and child malnutrition. With scarce resources, people will fight for survival. Environmental decline could lead to economic decline and collapse. Environmental conflicts are severe than economic, cultural and political conflicts. Environmental degradation poses challenges to human well being too. However, how Global Warming and the Defiled environment due to climate changes being active is reviewed further.

**OUT-LOOK:**

India is facing an increasing environment and health challenge on account of lack of reliable public waste and accumulating garbage and dirt across major cities. Further scientists oppose government's plan to build dams, barrages on Ganga. Environmental scientists associated with the Ganga Rejuvenations Program have claimed that Union



Government's proposals to build barrages, dams and enable navigation of small ships on the river is going to affect aquatic life and create more pollution. The one of a member of the committee also alleged that the government is ignoring its pledge to ensure continuous and uninterrupted flow of the river and their proposal will commercially exploit the river Ganga. Besides 48 major industrial units along the side of Ganga, polluting the water in Ganga, has been asked to close down. Similarly the Ministry of Environment and Forest has identified 764 grossly polluting industries discharging 501 million liters per day of waste water into Ganga and its major tributaries. As well as in the last 3 years, no hydro power project has been halted by Government.

Nature's environment is polluting by many different ways: for example, while operating chemical plants in the country. Everyone takes water and return only waste. Sinner takes a dip in a holy rivers, washes away all the sins, Hindus believed that a human being cremated on the banks of river gets salvation, many throw away half burned bodies into holy river. Some rivers have the ability to clean themselves to assimilate and treat biological waste using sunlight and oxygen but some of the rivers get no time to breathe and revive, as they have become heavily polluted due to industrial and human waste. The on going conflicts of Islamic state of Iraq and greater Syria (ISIS) as well as Ukraine and Russia issue, Israel-Palestine issue, etc have created a new record in human suffering due to its overwhelming use of through missiles and ammunitions dumps, etc. Callous Politics also responsible for polluting the surrounding are seen in UP today. Riots in Muzaffarnagar and its adjoining areas people were displaced due to communal violence then, the news report says.

#### **HOW DEFILED ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ON NATURE OF HUMANITY?**

Life seems very close to nature. What is without is within. Life changes its mood with the change in climate. And it experiences emotions like happiness, joy, sorrow, love, etc. Season changes and arrival of the new season is a blend of joy and sorrow. Some untoward incident that might have taken place in our life in a particular time or season reminds us of it with the arrival of that season. Same is with happy events. Seasons/ Environment have their own colours and fragrance which have very close connections with life. We may not find enough time to admire nature but indeed nature is the best of inspirations which is full of life and hope which inspires us to keep continuing the battle called life in spite of failures. It is bitter truth that life is ephemeral and nature is eternal. However, nature revives us from the feeling of temporary death which we often experience when we fail in any endeavor, when we are depressed and face despondency. Nature shows us the light and the right path to tread when we are shrouded by the clouds of gloom and despair. Indeed, nature is God which tries to keep the flame of hope and faith burning in everyone's heart.

In a daily life of human being, adequate and proper environment is considered the most essential thing for the healthy atmosphere and moderate living, but now a days the old foundations/ functions of natural living have gone. On the contrary, changes in the environment are seen, as being all pervasive across atmospheric conditions. Even the lack of vision on the part of developed countries in the world, rather than a professional self interested approach hastened the process etc. move amounted to shielding defiled corruption also responsible for the decline of deserving environment to nature. Due to corruption and mismanagement, half way through the canal water would be diverted, stolen and misused and the real beneficiaries will be suffered. Otherwise the best of life is not out of our reach. It is here in this moment. It is outstanding to dream, to plan whether it is useful to nature or not, to work towards the meaningful goal and to achieve great and valuable things. But we do not have to wait for later to get the most out of life. These days are too precious to waste it waiting or hoping for thing to be different. By the way, just like the white and green revolution, it is time to brace up and work together for a blue revolution.

**HOW GLOBAL WARMING:**

- **AFFECTS ECOLOGY/ ECO-SYSTEMS?**

The adverse effect of global warming which recently it was observed that the pine forests in Kenai Peninsula of Alaska were beetle infested – reason: the temperatures in the Arctic region had become warmer and were conducive to the reproductive cycle of beetle. Instead of only one reproductive cycle, the beetles were completing two to three cycles, thus increasing their population manifold, and causing irreparable damage to the trees. Day by day as temperatures around the world are heating up, it is causing changes in the various ecosystems - and most of these changes are providing to be adverse to mankind and to the flora and fauna of the regions affected. All the changes are dangerous for the survival of the species because each cycle is interrelated with another cycle. If the salmon fail to swim upstream for spawning because the water is too shallow or too warm, this will not only affect the decline in the number of fish it will also affect the bear population in the region, because they depend on the fish for their survival.

- **HOW AFFECTS LAND?**

Defiled environment due to rising temperature because of global warming, carbon footprint, etc. shifting precipitation patterns are changing the geographic areas where mammals, birds, insects and plants that live on the land can survive but are affecting the timing of life cycle events such as bud bursts, leaf drop from the trees, pollination, reproduction and birds migration, etc.

Further plants and animals also are migrating to higher altitudes and latitudes. Land based species that already live in extreme habitats- such as plants and animals found only in alpine regions may become extinct because they literally have no place to go, while other shrubs and boreal trees encroach on the warming tundra. Plant- hardiness zones are shifting as formerly low – latitude plants survive at higher latitudes.

Defiled environment also affects to increase the agricultural pests. Agricultural pest formerly constrained to low latitudes locals are moving to higher latitudes as those regions warm. And same pests are reproducing more often as warm seasons last longer.

**DESYNCHRONIZATION OF LIFE CYCLE EVENTS:**

Many formerly synchronized life- cycle events are now out of whack. For example, bird migration timed to seasonal changes or temperature may begin earlier and these birds may find that the insects and other creatures on which they feed along migration routes are not available. Meanwhile temperatures in late winter may force flowers to bud early, leaving them vulnerable to late season frost.

**CHANGING WOODLANDS-** Many tree species are adapted to particular temperature and moisture conditions. As these conditions change, habitats become unsuitable for saplings to grow and species attempt to migrate. Because trees are so long lived, the effects may not be noticeable for many years. However, species that now grow only in certain areas- such as sugar maple, now found in the parts of United States and Canada – may be quite rare in their southern range by the end of this century.

- **INCREASE IN ALLERGENS AND NOXIOUS PLANTS-** Rising concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere act as a fertilizer to many plants. These changes may stimulate growth in certain crops, trees and weeds- at least under moderate temperature increases as the climate warms. Some potent allergens and noxious plant, such as poisoning to which roughly 80% of people are allergic- seem to especially thrive in warm and carbon dioxide rich conditions.

**HOW AFFECT LAKES AND RIVERS?**

- **DISPLACEMENT OF COLD WATER SPECIES:**

As air temperature rise, water temperatures do also particularly in shallow stretches of rivers and surface waters of lakes. Streams and lakes may become unsuitable for cold water fish but support species

that thrive in warmer waters. Some warm water species are already moving to waters at higher latitudes and altitudes.

- **DEAD ZONES:**

In a warming climate, a warmer upper layer in deep lakes slows down air exchange- a process that normally adds oxygen to the water. This in turn, often creates large 'dead zones' – areas depleted of oxygen and unable to support life. Persistent dead zones can produce toxic algal blooms, foul smelling drinking water and massive fish kills.

- **EFFECTS ON REPRODUCTION:**

Earlier snow melt, rising amounts of precipitations that falls as rain rather than snow, and more severe and frequent flooding- all linked to global warming- may affect the reproduction of aquatic species. Some Salmon populations have declined, for example as more intense spring floods have washed away salmon eggs laid in stream beds.

- **STRESS:**

When stream flow peaks earlier in the spring owing to warmer temperatures, low stream flow begins earlier in the summer and lasts longer in the fall. These changes stress aquatic plants and animals that have adapted to specific low flow conditions. The survival rates of fish such as Salmon and Trout are known to diminish when water levels in rivers and streams are dangerously low, for example, that's partly because bears can snag spawning Salmon more easily in very shallow water as the Salmon struggle upstream.

- **DISEASES:**

The more intense precipitation that accompanies a warming world makes rivers flooding more likely. This flooding combined with sewer system overflows and other problems stemming from inadequate sanitation infrastructure can lead to disease outbreaks from water borne bacteria

### HOW AFFECTS OCEAN CHEMISTRY?

Marines species are more difficult to sea and less well studied than land and fresh water species, they are known to be experiencing some of the same and some different effects from global warming.

- **FORCED MIGRATION:**

Cold water species on the move, seeking cooler, deeper waters or higher latitude waters, while warm water species are moving to places, formerly too cold for their survival.

- **DISEASES:**

Lobster shell disease, in waters historically thought to be too cold. There is some indication that higher ocean temperatures, between 86<sup>0</sup> and 95<sup>0</sup> F (32<sup>0</sup> to 35<sup>0</sup> Celsius) promote optimal growth of several coral pathogens.

- **CORAL BLEACHING:**

As sea water temperatures rise above the range that corals can tolerate, they are expelling their symbiotic algae and exposing white skeletons - a process known as bleaching.

- **HARM TO WET-LANDS:**

Costal wet-lands, salt marshes and mangroves are highly vulnerable to inundation as sea levels rise, unless they can migrate inland unimpeded. More frequent droughts in a upland and costal areas may also reduce the flow of fresh water into these brackish ecosystems, contributing to marsh dieback and shore line retreat. Fresh water from melting land ice and extreme rain fall- the results of global warming- dilutes

salinity levels near shore, potentially disrupting the delicate balance among creatures, in these productive waters.

In addition retreating sea ice exerts a cascading influence on marine ecosystems. For example, it affects ocean bottom- dwelling species that depend on plankton blooms near the ice age, on up the marine food chain to the commercially valuable fish species that lived where the ice age used to be. Also, oceans become more acidic as they absorb carbon dioxide. The aragonite a crystal forms of calcium- carbonate, formed by tiny organisms then become too corroded to survive in high - pressure or cold waters including some parts of the shallow North Pacific the Southern ocean and the deepest waters of the ocean.

### HOW AIR POLLUTION AFFECTS ON HUMAN:

Lately, India is facing an increasing defiled environment and health challenge on account of lack of reliable public waste and accumulating garbage and dirt across major cities.



Air pollution is now considered as the 5<sup>th</sup> largest killer in India. Number of diseases like Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD), Stroke, Diabetes, Lung Cancer, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), and Acute Lower Respiratory Tract Infection etc. are caused by environmental factors.

Nature's Environment is polluted by many different ways i.e. Noise pollution, Air pollution, Water pollution, Material pollution, etc. mostly civilized and developed countries are more responsible for the same, as a result western countries as compared to others are more polluted.



A recent study has claimed that the belief of many young adults that they can replace cigarette with Hookah as its not harmful to their health is wrong. Hookah smoking, which is heavily marketed to young adults in the states, is the only form of tobacco use that is not regulated and its exemption from clean indoor air legislation such as California Clean Air Act is contributing to its rapidly growing popularity. 43 percent of users agreed to the fact that smoking hookah is harmful just as dangerous as cigarettes'..

According to an alarming study by University of Exeter, tiny plastic particles polluting our seas are entering the bodies of marine creatures through their gills. These micro plastics take over six times longer to leave the body compared to standard digestion. "About one 10 of the plastic we throw away ends up in the marine environment. In 2013, 11 million tones of plastic entered the seas. Wave action heat and ultra violet (UV) damage then break it up into micro plastic", explained the lead researcher Andrew Watts. The longer these plastics are retained within the animal the more the chances are of being passed up the food chain.



### CONCLUSION

A sustainable solution for the increasing menace is the need of the hour. So we need to wake up to the fact that concrete steps alone can help save the earth planet from further damage. Similarly barrages cum bridges can be constructed to help irrigations and drinking water purposes to avoid the shortages and to install Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) and EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS (ETP), fully upgraded and equipped with latest scientific technology, in each and every villages and cities along both side of the every river in the country and to ensure not a single drop of sewage and polluted water flows into river. As well as government need to keep close watch while implementing the project by an expert body from different disciplines should be given the task to check the various functions of the projects, including the new responsibilities it has to shoulder without any hindrance. Further public's performance/ deed/ will can also change the World around them how they perceive.

Secondly, use of new technology, human ingenuity, market pricing and cooperation is very necessary. It has been noticed that due to lack of societal pressure, the resource abundant countries fail to adopt best practices in economic and political life. Natural resources may be even a curse rather than a blessing. Environmental scarcity causes violent conflict. A society needs ingenuity to deal with environmental scarcity. Environmental stress also acts as constraints on innovation.

Further, many studies on microplastics only consider ingestion as a route of uptake into animals. This is a human issues. The best way is to reduce our dependency on plastics or to pause the use.

Natural wealth directly fuels economic failure, corruption and conflict. Natural resources motivate rapacious behavior and allow the finance of civil war. Most durable conflicts are fuelled by the struggle for control of natural resources like OIL, COAL, DIAMONDS and TIMBER. Therefore the greed is a major cause of resources degradation and injustice and other grievances. High dependence on exports of oil, double the risk of further conflict. The resource wealthy nations are institutionally weak and cost developed nations consider natural resources as a source of income and tax generation and the people, as the primary tax base. Therefore large rents from natural resources hamper the government capacity and socio-economic progress.

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