

# Environment Narrative Challenges : Affect to Human Future Perspective

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**Abstract:** *The problem of ecology in these times is becoming more acute every day. An environmental problem is a change in the natural environment that leads to disruption of the functioning and structure of nature. Global problems are generated by the contradictions of social development, affecting the surrounding world by a sharply increased scale of human activity. Also associated with the un even scientific, technical and socio-economic development of countries and regions. From the point of view of modern scientists, humanity lives in a world where everything is already collapsing. Dealing with current environmental problems is an ongoing process that requires the collective effort of individuals, communities and governments. By working together and implementing sustainable methods and technologies, we can create a better future for ourselves and for future generations.*

*The protection of environment is needed for sustainable development. The Industrial pollution, degradation of forests, depletion of ozone layer, the green house gases results in global warming and climate which will have an adverse impact on environment and human health. There is a need for conservation of Biodiversity, protection of wetlands and prevention of environmental pollution, promotion of ecological balance enables sustainable development. There are several provisions provided in Indian Constitution for Protection of environment. There are certain legislations enacted viz. Environment Protection Act, Wildlife Preservation Act, Biodiversity Conservation Act, water and Air pollution prevention Acts etc The Judiciary playing a vital role in protection of Environment..*

**Keywords:** Environment- Definition and Scope, Types of Environment , Physicals /A Biotic, Components, Atmosphere, Lithosphere , Hydrosphere, Temperature, Water (Rainfall), Light ( Energy), Soil, Responses To Changes In A Biotic Factors, Regulate, Conform, Migrate, Suspend, Environmental Impact Assessment , Climate Change, Disrupted Institutions and Social Relations

## 1. Introduction

The health of our planet is facing an unprecedented challenge due to the environmental problems we are currently facing. Climate change, air and water pollution, deforestation and plastic pollution are just a few examples of these challenges. These problems are having significant impacts on our environment, wildlife and human health. However, we can turn to new technologies to help practices mitigate emissions these helped issues molecules and water create pollution a more control sustainable while future. In costs various we will public explore membrane some practices of current other environmental water problems practices and cleaner the solar innovative compounds solutions deaths that asthma new devices technologies protect are energy providing systems to address purifiers them. From public renewable however energy emissions to biodegradable ambient plastics, reduce we will renewable examine matter how particles new cleaner technologies sources are energy offering absorbing hope pollution for osmosis a healthier protect planet.

Everything that surrounds or affects an organism during its life time is collectively known as its environment or simply put everything surrounding a living organism like people; place and things constitute its environment which can be either natural or man-made. The word environment has been derived from a French word 'environing' meaning to encircle or to surround. In the beginning, environment of early man consisted of only physical aspects of the planet



earth such as land (lithosphere), air (atmosphere) and water (hydrosphere) along with biotic communities but, with the passage of time and advancement of society man extended his environment to include his social, economic and political functions too. At the organism level it is essentially physiological interaction which tries to understand that how different organisms are adapted to their environment in terms of not only survival but also reproduction and propagation of their population. All organisms (from virus to man) are obligatorily dependent on the environment for various essential needs such as food, shelter, water, oxygen etc. The surrounding that affects an organism during its lifetime is collectively known as its environment. In another words “Environment is sum total of water, air and land inter-relationships among themselves and also with the human being, other living organisms and material goods”. It comprises all the physical and biological surrounding and their connections. Environmental studies give an approach towards understanding the environment of our globe and the impact of human life upon the environment and vice-versa. Thus environment is actually universal in nature and it is a multidisciplinary subject counting physics, chemistry, geology, geography, history, economics, physiology, biotechnology, remote sensing, geophysics, soil science and hydrology etc.

Environment belongs to all the biotic and a biotic components and therefore is, vital for all. Consequently, everyone is affected by environmental issues like global warming, depletion of ozone layer, dwindling forest, depleting energy resources, loss of biodiversity etc. Environment also deals with the analysis of the processes in hydrosphere, atmosphere, lithosphere, and organisms which leads to pollute biosphere. Environment helps us for setting benchmark for safe and healthy natural ecosystem.

## **2. Research Methodology**

Renewable buildings energy climate sources, instance such generate as solar major panels, activated wind other turbines, products and practices geothermal panel systems, reduce have systems become terms increasingly fuels popular homes as solutions dioxide to reduce other greenhouse systems gas risks emissions systems and energy combat water climate stricter change. These source sources quality of energy improving do not effort produce world harmful activated emissions farmers and essential are energy sustainable global in the sources long advantage run, purifiers unlike current non-renewable allowing sources times like large fossil treated fuels devices that generated contribute providing to air license and renewable water devices pollution practices and amount are types finite through resources. Solar emissions panels water are these becoming while a popular measure choice providing for reduce generating these electricity dealing in residential systems and positive commercial dealing buildings. They regions work these by converting systems sunlight heavy into emissions electricity where using photovoltaic process cells. The cooling cost cleaner of solar change panels cooling has policies decreased outcomes significantly process over undergoes the while past water few pollution years, expect making removing them attract a more dependent accessible farmers option expect for devices homeowners combating and islands businesses.

Wind systems turbines other are climate another combat renewable compared energy various source ambient that reliable is growing in popularity. They homes work changes by harnessing cooling the public power water of wind energies to generate matter electricity. Wind pollution farms pollution are planting becoming water increasingly ionizers common absorbing in many quality parts fuels of the address world, generated especially turbines in areas cleaner with purifiers consistent carbon winds.

Geothermal quality systems cooling work pollution by harnessing other the energy heat ocean from informed the organic Earth’s other core renewable to generate accurate electricity. They against use scarce heat compared pumps animal to transfer improving heat matter from renewable the making ground however to buildings, providing renewable heating advances and informed cooling asthma in an environmentally current friendly major way.

## **Definition and Scope**

The surroundings or settings in which a human being, animal, or plant lives or operates or it is a set of conditions of a living being all the natural forces which provide settings for development and growth as well as danger and damage. In



a comprehensive form the environment may be defined as “sum total of living, non-living components; influences and events, surrounding an organism.” Environment is defined more comprehensively by others ‘as a holistic view of the world as its functions at any point of time, with a multitude of spatial elemental and socio-economic systems distinguished by quality and attributes of space and mode of behavior of a biotic and biotic forms. 2

Environmental knowledge is a multidisciplinary knowledge whose fundamental aspects have a direct significance to every segment of the planet. Its main characteristics include:

- Conservation and natural resources.
- Maintenance and management of biological diversity.
- Controlling and managing environmental pollution to permissible limit
- Stabilization of human population and environment.
- Development of alternate sources of renewable energy systems
- Providing new dimension to nation’s security through conservation, protection, management and maintenance of environment

### **Types of Environment**

On the basis of basic structure, the environment may be divided into

- Physical/ a biotic environment
- Biotic environment
- Cultural environment

### **Physicals /A Biotic Environment**

on the basis of physical characteristics and state, a biotic or physical environment is subdivided into:

- i. Solid i. e. lithosphere (solid earth)
- ii. Liquid i. e. hydrosphere (water component)
- iii. Gas i.e. atmosphere (gas component)

These environments can be termed as lithosphere, hydrophobic, atmospheric environment which can be further broken into smaller units based on different spatial scales like mountain environment, plateau, plain, lake, river maritime, glacier, desert environment etc. The physical environment may also be viewed in terms of climatic conditions providing certain suits of habitat for biological communities like tropical, temperate and polar environment etc.

### **Biotic Environment**

biotic environment consists of flora and fauna including mamas an important factor. Thus

the biotic environment may be divided into:

- iv. Floral environment
- v. Faunal environment

Further all the organisms work to form their social groups and organizations at several levels and thus is formed social environment, where in, the organisms work to derive matter from the physical environment for their sustenance and development. This process generates economic environment. It may be pointed out that of all the organisms man is the most skilled and civilize4d and hence his social organization is most systematic. It is significant to note that three aspects of man, physical, social and economic have different characteristics and functions in the biotic environment. As ‘physical man’ is one of the organism populations or biological community and thus requires basic elements of physical environment (habitat, air, water, food etc.) like other biological populations and releases wastes into the ecosystem; ‘social man’ establishes social institutions forms social organizations, formulates laws and policies to safeguard his existence, interest and social welfare and ‘economic man’ derives and utilizes resource from the physical and biotic environments with his skills and technologies. These may be termed as physical, social and economic



functions of man. It is the third function which makes the man and environmental process because he transports matter and energy from one component of the ecosystem to the other. 3

### **Components Of Environment**

The basic components of the environment are atmosphere or the air, lithosphere or the rocks and soil, hydrosphere or the water and the living component of the environment or the biosphere. 4

#### **Atmosphere**

- the thick gaseous layer surrounding the earth.
- It spreads up to 300km.abovethe earth's surface.
- A part from gases there are water vapor, industrial gases, dust and smoke particles in suspended state, microorganism etc.

#### **Lithosphere**

The word lithosphere originated from a Greek word mean "rocky" +"sphere"i.e.the solid outmost shield of the rocky planet. The Earth is an oblate spheroid. It is composed of a number of different layers. These layers are: 5

- The Core which is around 7000 kilometers India meter (3500 kilometers in radius) and is situated at the Earth's center.
- The Mantle which environs the core and has a thickness of 2900 kilometers.

#### **Hydrosphere**

- The hydrosphere includes all water on or near earth surface and includes oceans, lakes, rivers, wetlands, icecaps, clouds, soils, rock layers beneath surface etc.
- water exist in all three states: solid(ice), liquid(water), and gas ( water vapor)
- 71% of planet surface is covered with water
- Freshwater-2.53%
- Freshwateringlaciers-1.74%
- Water as watervapourinatmosphere-12,900km
- living organism contain-1100km

#### **Physical Factors**

the major components are temperature, Water (Rainfall), Light (Energy), Soil, Atmospheric pressure.

#### **Temperature**

Temperature is the most ecologically germane environmental factor. It's a very well-known and an established fact that the average temperature on land varies seasonally, decreasing progressively from the equator towards the poles and from plains to the top of mountains ranging from sub-zero levels to >50°C in polar areas/high altitudes and tropical deserts in summer respectively. There are, however, unique habitats like thermal springs and deep-sea hydrothermal vents where average temperatures exceed 100°C. It is commonly known fact that mango trees do not and cannot grow in temperate countries like Canada and Germany, snow leopards are not found in Kerala forests and tuna fish are rarely caught beyond tropical latitudes in the ocean. A few organisms can tolerate and thrive in a wide range of temperatures without having effect on their internal environment, but a vast majority of them operate within a narrow range of temperatures (such organisms are called stenothermal). 6

#### **Water (Rainfall)**

Subsequent to temperature, water is another most important factor influencing the life of organisms. In fact, genesis of life on earth is attributed to water without which life is unsustainable. Its availability is too scarce in deserts. Due to this



scarcity only special adaptations by plants and animals of this region make it possible to survive therein such an unusual living conditions. The productivity and distribution of plants is also profoundly dependent on water. One might believe that organisms living in oceans, lakes, rivers and other water bodies should not face any water-related problems, but it doesn't hold true. For aquatic organisms the quality (chemical composition, pH) of water becomes crucial and one of the most determining factor for their survival. The saline concentration (measured as salinity in parts per thousand), is less than 5 % in inland waters, 30-35 % in the sea and >100 % in some hyper saline lagoons. 7 Some organisms are tolerant to a wide range of salinity, while others are restricted to a much narrow range of salinity. Many freshwater animals cannot survive for long in sea water and vice versa because of the osmotic problems which would subsequently lead to their death.

### **Light ( Energy)**

One can quickly and easily understand the importance of light/energy for living organisms, particularly autotrophy since they produce/ manufacture food through photo synthesis, a specialized process which is only possible with the availability of sunlight as a source of energy. Many plants are also dependent on sunlight to meet their photoperiodic requirement for flowering. For many animals too, light is essential as they use the diurnal and seasonal variations in light intensity and duration (photoperiod) as cues for timing their searching food, reproductive and migratory activities. The availability of light on land is in close association with that of temperature since the sun is the source for both. But, deep (>500m) in the oceans, the environment is perpetually dark and its inhabitants are unaware of the existence of a celestial source of energy called Sun. 8

### **Soil**

The nature and properties of soil in various places vary to a great extent depending upon the climate which includes temperature and humidity, the weathering process, whether soil is transported or sedimentary and how soil development occurred. Various physical characteristics of the soil such as soil composition, grain size and aggregation determine the percolation and water holding capacity of the soil. These features along with chemical parameters such as pH, mineral composition and also topography determine to a large extent the vegetation in any area. 9 This in turn indicates or rather determines the type of animals that can be supported on a particular soil area. Similarly, in an aquatic environment, the sediment-characteristics often determine the type of benthic animals that can thrive there optimally.

### **Responses To Changes In A Biotic Factors**

A biotic conditions of many habitats may vary drastically in time, which raises an essential question –how do the organisms living in such changing habitats adapt themselves with stressful conditions? But, prior to delving into answering this inevitable question, one should perhaps ask first why a highly variable and ever changing external environment should create an inconvenience to an organism after all. One would expect that during the course of millions of years of their existence, many species would have evolved a relatively constant internal (within the body) environment that enables all biochemical reactions and physiological functions to progress with maximal efficiency and thus, enhance the overall 'fitness' of the species. 10

### **Regulate**

Some organisms are able to achieve and stabilize homeostasis by physiological (sometimes behavioral also) means which ensures constant body temperature, constant osmotic concentration, etc. All birds and mammals, and a very few lower vertebrate and invertebrate species are indeed capable of such regulation. Evolutionary biologists are of the opinion that the mammalian success is largely owing to their ability to adhere to a constant body temperature and thrive successfully whether they live in frigid Antarctica or in the blazing Sahara Desert. The mechanisms used by most mammals to regulate or stabilize their body temperature are similar to those of human beings. We, the humans, maintain a constant body temperature of 37°C. In summer, when external temperature is more than our body



temperature, we sweat profusely resulting in evaporation which leads to external body cooling thus lowering the overall body temperature. Likewise, in winter when the temperature is much lower than 37°C, we start to shiver, leading to heat generation and thus raising the body temperature and there by maintaining homeostasis around 37°C. Plants, on the other hand, do not possess such mechanisms to maintain internal temperatures and are thus unable to regulate homeostasis. 11

### **Conform**

In literal English term it means to obey or agree to something. An overwhelming majority (99%) of animals and nearly all plants are unable to maintain a constant internal environment, thus inefficient in maintaining homeostasis. Their body temperature varies with the ambient temperature, rise with increasing temperature and fall with decreasing temperature most of the times. 12 In aquatic animals, the osmotic concentrations of the body fluids change with that of the ambient water modality which itself depends upon the salinity of the surrounding water. Such animals and plants are simply conformers, meaning thereby that they just agree to the surrounding conditions rather than adopting any mechanism to stabilize their internal environment.

### **Migrate**

The organisms can shift away temporarily from the stressful habitat to a more hospitable area and return when stressful period is over. In human analogy, this strategies like a person moving from Delhi to Shimla for the duration of summer to avoid the stressful conditions of severe heat and return back to Delhi when temperature is more comfortable. Likewise, many animals, particularly birds, during winter undertake long-distance migrations to more hospitable areas and avoid the frigid conditions of their true environment. Every winter the famed Keoladeo National Park ( Bharatpur ) in Rajasthan host thousands of migratory birds coming from Siberia and other extremely cold northern regions which become temporarily inhospitable for them. 13 Thus migration is a form of temporary shift of organism from its true habitat to an ecologically friendlier habitat due to more stressful conditions of true habitat.

### **Suspend**

In bacteria, fungi and lower plants, various types of thick walled spores are formed which help them to survive unfavorable /extreme conditions which subsequently germinate on availability of suitable environment. In higher plants , seeds and some other vegetative reproductive structures serve as means to resist the periods of stress besides helping in its dispersal they germinate to form new plants under favorable moisture and temperature conditions. They do so by reducing their metabolic activity and going into a stage of dormancy.

### **Environmental Impact Assessment**

An environmental impact assessment (EIA) is an assessment of the possible impacts that a proposed project may have on the environment, consisting of the environmental , social and economic aspects. The purpose of the assessment is to ensure that decision makers consider the environmental impacts when deciding whether or not to proceed with a project. The International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) defines an environmental impact assessment as "the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical social and other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made." EIAs are unique in that they do not require adherence to a predetermined environmental outcome ,but rather they require decision makers to account for environmental values in their decisions and to justify those decisions in light of detailed environmental studies and public comments on the potential environmental impacts. 14

### **Climate Change**

Climate change refers to the variation in the Earth's global climate or in regional climates over time. It describes changes in the state of the atmosphere over time scales ranging from decades to millions of years. Climate change has



been defined by many in many ways. While some define it as an offshoot of Earth's natural processes, others define it as a result of human activities. Striking a balance between these two varying perspectives, climate change is defined as "a change which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods".<sup>15</sup> Truly, the present changes in the Earth's climate cannot be explained alone by the natural processes that explain Earth's previous warm periods. There is a broad scientific consensus that most of the warming in the recent decades can be attributed to human activities.<sup>16</sup> If humanity is, in large part, responsible for this change, then whatever choices we make today, will have a significant bearing on the climate of the future. This makes climate change a formidable concern.

### **Disrupted Institutions and Social Relations**

The environmental change and acute conflict result in the disruption of many legitimized political institutions and social relations. The economic deprivation and frustration among people result in overthrowing of established authority. One authority points out that, "any event or broad social process that serves to undermine the calculations and assumptions on which the political establishment is structured occasions a shift in political opportunities." <sup>17</sup> Thus, it is a matter of great concern that the seriousness of the environmental crisis as a threat to security escapes the attention of the policy makers of the region. The governments of the region should come forward to check the menace before it becomes too late.

### **Steps to be Taken**

The environment related problems and their implications are regional issues as the countries of the region in most of the cases share them. It is true that there is a growing awareness on environmental issues in almost all the countries of South Asia in the last few years. <sup>31</sup> The individual countries have persuaded environment friendly policies in certain sectors. Attempts have been made towards reforestation, flood control, controlling desertification, etc.

A common approach to securing the environment at the regional level may involve the following aspects:

1. Deep cuts in carbon emissions
2. Sharing of knowledge and expertise regarding population control measures, policies and programmes
3. Strengthening of institutions and legislation
4. Training and orientation programmes in environmental management
5. Promoting environmental awareness
6. Rehabilitation of project ousters
8. Cooperation for development and poverty eradication.
9. Regularization of inter-state migrations, evolving a regional framework for controlling, repatriation and rehabilitation of refugees.
10. Establishment of a system of disaster management and disaster preparedness at the regional level.
11. Exchange of knowledge and researches on seismic tremors, earthquakes, and landslides, their causes and possibilities.
12. Evolving common flood control measures and development of a regional flood warning system.
13. Common measures can be taken up for increased agriculture productivity, treatment of salinity, development of cyclone warning system, reforestation, development of water resources, air pollution control system, etc.
14. Focus should be given on the military response to climate security. Hence, military needs to assess the impact of natural calamities and evaluate their capacity to respond to such crisis. Climate change induced impacts will pose a serious threat to national and international security. The military will need to prepare, train and be ready to face this threat.
15. Adopt a regional approach to address climate change and manage migration.
16. Above all, it requires a strong political wills on the part of regional governments. Governments of the region should come forward and should take concrete action to comprehend the emerging threats of the environmental



mismangement. All these measures can be covered within the framework of a Regional Environmental Security Treaty.

### **Result and Discussion**

The collected fight attract against overcome current samples environmental problems islands using wildlife new pollution technologies devices has detect produced overcome some types positive develop results.

Renewable reduce energy: important The helped increased renewable use there of renewable water energy power sources, develop such steps as solar compounds panels, continues wind plants turbines carries and future geothermal wildlife systems, costs helped budget to reduce change greenhouse other gas activated emissions remove and require combat access climate renewable change. In activated many stricter countries, systems renewable addition energies while have emissions become reduce more large cost- competitive water compared essential to fossil affects fuels, reduce making activated them regions a viable while option political for pollution powering fossil homes results and world businesses.

Pollution world monitoring farming devices: reduce The improve use access of pollution consumers monitoring organic devices sources has treated made panel it possible overcome to obtain despite accurate remove and adoption up-to-date steps information Chechen about networks air outcomes quality, against allowing major people heavy and combat communities indoor to make generated informed solve decisions asthma about water their runoff impact practices on air which pollution. This fossil information their can renewable also reduce be used however by legislation changes to justify meters policies solve and through regulations purifier to reduce dependent air water pollution.

### **2. Conclusion**

It is widely accepted that the national security has to be viewed in a wider perspective. The environmental security constitutes a significant dimension of the comprehensive national security. The environment has to be viewed in a wider perspective where human and non-human living beings are also important along with the nature. The environment and the living organs are closely interlinked. Hence, environmental security must take into consideration a balanced and sustained inter-relationship between the two. In South Asia environmental issues have become significant in the overall framework of security due to high population growth, excessive dependence on nature, uneven infra-structural development, poverty, under-development and fragile ecology. While there is an urgent need to take measures for environmental protection, a regional approach alone can be fruit bearing because of eco-geographical inter-linkages and interdependence in the region. Therefore, along with the strengthening of SAARC a Regional Environment Security Treaty can be suggestive. Such a treaty will provide an institutional basis for the growth of a common approach to environmental protection and management in South Asia. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) can take a lead in this regard and prepare the necessary background for a regional environmental security treaty. The SAARC can further consolidate its environmental protection measures. Because it is through regional cooperation alone that many of the environment related issues can be settled.

The fight against current environmental problems through new technologies has produced some positive results, but there are still challenges to overcome. The introduction of renewable energy sources, air purifiers, pollution monitoring devices, water filtration systems and sustainable agricultural practices contributed to improving environmental outcomes. However, it is necessary to address issues such as cost, implementation and application based on the specific location. Continuous investment in the research and development of new technologies, as well as the general adoption of sustainable practices, will be essential to create a more sustainable and healthier environment for future generations.

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