

Review on Environmental Issues

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ABSTRACT: *In every culture, environmental consciousness must be nurtured to be an optimal society or more precise, in some cultures. The world that has an environmental consciousness, terms, means an ideal society. The sense of the term "environmental" is the term 'environmental consciousness' that means an entity, area or circumstances around it shall be mindful of the surroundings in order not to disrupt that climate. The interaction between the world and human's life has been an autonomous division of science study in recent years that takes the environmental name technology - science. Perhaps it was also the case relationship has taken the form of respectable cohabitation. The human history of the last few thousand years is renowned for its wonders of nature have always proven very enticing in numerous ways to continually and/or reliably advance. Human feelings and acts solved. The main question is the inevitable equilibrium between human life and the not to lose the setting. This is the fundamental prerequisite that any life flourishes, particularly in human life. The highest this paper will lead to assisting the respective government entities in building the environment for the people of India Sensitivity.*

KEYWORDS: *Biodiversity, Consciousness, Environmental Issues, Fundamental, Technology.*

INTRODUCTION

Climate change, while not the only one, is the biggest environmental issue facing mankind over the next decade. We will investigate others — water scarcity, habitat destruction, waste management — and address the problems that we face. There are many environmental issues that we are facing, as illustrated in the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Plan, which started in the third decade of the 21st century[1]. This global action plan implemented in 2015 presents concrete action to create a society that, in ten years' time, is fairer, prosperous and more environmentally-friendly. In that sense, the UN itself is warning that we are late, and now we have time to save the world. The very ecosystem that sustains them has been maltreated and polluted by humans for years now. Yet environmental issues can be so common that people do not know what to do or where to change[2].

There are three main issues that concern several of us in general: global warming and global climate change; water contamination and ocean acidification; and habitat depletion. There are many issues that affect our world. All three problems must be taken immediately and proactively by humanity in order to protect the one habitable world we call home. Moreover, dwelling on these three main concerns will have a negative impact on a range of smaller environmental issues such as inadequate recycling schemes and food waste. Extreme warming and climate change have become a global problem by human activity[3].

The rise in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions has triggered the global world temperatures, extreme weather conditions, rising sea levels and other detrimental changes.

These modifications influence all aspects of life directly and indirectly[4]. The most important causes of these environmental challenges were the pollution of air, ground and water by the excess deforestation, industrialization, and overcrowding of CO₂-emitting and greenhouse gas emissions. Some useful solutions to this problem are presented. Invest and foster renewable technology development, no pollution or no waste can be done for industrial and residential buildings, develop waste compaction in smart technology sites such as stationary compactors to provide space for other constructive applications. It comes with diverse capabilities and settings to manage multiple amounts of waste increase forest cover, conserve seaweed and increase the use of field cover crops to slash atmospheric CO₂ levels.

DISCUSSION

Climate Change

Global CO₂-related warming—almost 50 percent more than in the United Nations since 1990—constitutes climate change and risks the survival of thousands of humans, plants and animals, causing increasingly regular and more extreme weather conditions such as droughts, fires and floods. This means that we need to act to minimize its influence and respond to its impacts, which will last for decades, while we sustain global warming below the CO₂ standards of the Paris agreements[5].

Pollution Problems

In its estimation, the World Health Organization (WHO) calls for air emissions to decrease rates of respiratory diseases by 90 percent of mankind and thus for seven million deaths a year. According to Oxfam Intermón, polluted water also causes significant health problems and 5 million deaths a year. The United Nations supports, among other steps, prevention of dumping, minimization of contaminants and the handling of waste water.

Oceans Protection

The seas are the giant plastic waste pits. Moreover, significant environmental issues related to oceans, such as ecological destruction caused by global warming, pollutant dumping, drainage and fuel spills, are current. The UN calls for better management and resources of protected areas and for overfishing, emissions and ocean acidification induced by an increase of the earth's temperature to be minimized[6].

Renewable and Energy Transition

The United Nations reports that 13 percent of the world population does not have electricity available and that 3 billion people rely on fossil fuels in order to cook, while oil accounts for 60 per cent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The energy transformation to a smarter,

more open and effective model focused on the use of green energy to create healthy, equitable and environmentally resilient cities, such as climate change, is important. This condition is necessary[7].

Model of Sustainable Food Production

Intensive crop processing destroys the atmosphere and damages the soil, aquatic habitats and the environment. Moreover, overuse of natural resources has jeopardized food security and access to drinking water. It is important that the UN modifies the paradigm of food production and our food preferences, including a more plant-based diet of the components to minimize emissions of CO₂ and to save resources[8].

Protecting Biodiversity

The 8% of identified populations of animals have already lost and 22% are endangered, mostly because they are killed, their natural environments have been poached and invasive species have been introduced. The UN called for decisive steps to avoid these challenges and to protect our natural resources, including our critically endangered forests.

Mobility and Sustainable Development Urban

Another main environmental problem of the decade is the expansion of cities, which would have to host nearly 5 billion inhabitants by 2030. The future metropolises would have to be compact, safe, inclusive, environmental and energy-effective, with greener environments, eco-friendlier buildings and more efficient mobility approaches that place foot-driver needs above those of traffic.

Water scarcity and Hydric Stress

This shortage of resources, essential to human, animal and plant life, affects over 40 percent of the world's population, and irrigation accounts for over 70 percent of water absorbed by the world's most arid countries. According to the World Economic Forum. The responsible use of hydrological tools would increase food and energy efficiency and preserve the ecology and climate change of our water environments[9].

Phenomena Extreme Meteorological

Intensified and destructive droughts, hurricanes and heat waves are rapidly triggered by global warming. The keys to mitigating, responding to and protecting ourselves from these hazards are to preserve steady temperatures as champions at the highest stage in the talks and to strengthen our capacity to respond to climate emergencies.

Waste Management and overpopulation

The UN expects the global population to hit more than 8.5 billion by 2030, requiring us to reduce dramatically the amount of waste that we produce by avoiding, minimizing, re-using and recycling the circular economy, in order to mitigate the health and environmental consequences[10].

CONCLUSION

India – the nation of philosophy and spirituality – is also a land of 14 large, 44 medium and 55 smaller rivers, as it carries waters. Mostly from the north to the south of the Ganges, Hindu pilgrims dedicate themselves to the rivers as holy Ganges purifies the bather of sins - biblical scriptures hold that the only thing to do is to capture the sight of Narmada. But the rivers of India are being rapidly dumped into domestic, agricultural and field waste areas. The Polluted climate is threatening the human race and Earth's survival. Any nation's borders cannot be limited to a single country and these pollution issues are, but global effects. This broad range of global problems have been caused by environmental deterioration and earth's climate security and safety. There are therefore attempts to promote the ecosystem mass awareness or consciousness. It's preparation that can make people informed and knowledgeable. However, when the new legislation is taken into account, apparently still quite incomplete and so much to the dilemma one is bound to ask questions as to how more could be needed. Many opportunities, wealth, energy and intellect are available in India to be spent on regulating and controlling this mission. Contamination, excess complication and sheer number results laws, rules and officials are certainly not the least our living environment is endangered. There is another topic of concern: the need to maintain laws and regulations fairly in this field when required, versatile and open for directional changes.

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