

ECOLOGICAL IMBALANCE AND ITS AFFECTS

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Abstract

Having an ecological balance is necessary for all the citizens living in any country and other living organisms like plants and animals. Without ecological balance all of them have to struggle for their existence. Harmonious relationships reflect a healthy and desirable ecological balance. Human beings have a lot of thinking ability in comparison to other living things, so they play an important role in achieving ecological balance. Ecological balance is determined by the availability and stability of food in sufficient quantity for all living organisms. A proper ecosystem creates a fair opportunity for every organism to thrive and thrive as expected. Development done without adopting proper ecosystem can also pose a threat to the existence of organisms. The continuous existence of organisms is due to ecological balance.

Keywords

living organisms, development, existence, conflict, pollution, economic development, problems, greenhouse gas meaning of ecological balance.

Reference to this paper
should be made as follows:

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*ECOLOGICAL IMBALANCE AND
ITS AFFECTS*

*Vol. XIII, Special Issue
pp.32-35
Article No.7*

Similarity Check: 0%

Online available at:
<http://jgv.anubooks.com>

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31995/
jgv.2022v13iS.007](https://doi.org/10.31995/jgv.2022v13iS.007)

As long as there is harmony and balance between the different components of the ecology, then there is an ideal and favorable condition for the development of various fauna and flora including human beings, but when the harmony between the different elements of the ecology is disturbed due to external reasons especially human intervention. goes. Then a crisis arises for the existence of man because then man joins in the blind race of development and kills himself on his feet and the problem of ecological imbalance arises. The biggest cause of ecological imbalance is human activities, due to which different types of animals and plants are becoming extinct. Natural resources are being exploited wildly by humans to meet their needs, due to which the decline and fragmentation of animals and plants is happening rapidly. If the speed continues to increase at this speed, then in the coming time we may have to face innumerable difficulties.

At present the problem of ecological imbalance has taken the form of a global problem. As a result, global awareness about the environment has arisen. The most important factor of ecological imbalance is the excessive interference of natural things by humans and proper exploitation of environmental resources. Various human activities, economic activities are mainly responsible for ecological imbalance. At present, environmental problems have taken a formidable form in all developed and underdeveloped countries. The process of economic development has played an important role in increasing the ecological imbalance. After the industrial revolution, both the exploitation of natural resources and the rapid increase in population have increased rapidly, due to which the ecological imbalance is also increasing at a fast pace. At present environmental issues are included in the primary list as a social and political issue.

The problem of ecological imbalance can be mainly divided into three categories.

1. The problem of environmental pollution
2. The problem of global ecology
3. Loss of Biodiversity

The main problems under environmental pollution are air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, land pollution. problem has occurred. The decline in biodiversity includes the reduction in the number of animals and their species, and the destruction of plant species, etc. The environmental problems of any country depend on the stage of development, economic structure, productive technology used and its environmental policies, such as, due to less developed economic development, they face problems like inadequate sanitation and clean drinking water etc. Industrialization in developed countries causes serious problems like air and water pollution.

Among the environmental problems of developing countries, the main problem is-

Air Pollution

Which is the result of economic development, urbanization and industrial growth. Increasing traffic in large cities is the most important source of air pollution. The problem of industrial pollution is greatest in areas where oil refineries, iron and steel, non-metallic products, pulp paper and textile industries are concentrated. Small scale industries like foundries, chemical manufacturing and brick making also cause substantial pollution. Thermal power generation is also another important source of air pollution. Along with this, the use of domestic stoves, wood and coal for cooking by people living in small towns, noise of motor vehicles, diesel generator sets, construction activities, loudspeakers etc. are also sources of environmental pollution. Similarly, dirty dust and wastes thrown in the open are toxic substances which are harmful to humans, animals and plants.

Water Pollution

Another consequence of economic growth is water pollution. The major sources of water pollution are sewage effluents, organic pollutants, industrial wastes, chemical wastes and extensive metal and mine operations. Sewage waste and industrial wastes flow into lakes, canals, rivers, marine areas and underground water bodies, posing a threat to fish and other water creatures and commercially important marine flora etc. Drinking polluted water causes water-borne diseases like diarrhoea, liver related problems, trachoma, which make mankind unwell as well as slow down the pace of economic activities. Solid and hazardous wastes also cause air and water

pollution in urban areas. Smelly garbage and clogged drains spread diseases and also pollute underground water sources.

Deforestation

Deforestation is also a major cause of ecological imbalance. Trees are being cut indiscriminately for the establishment of industries and for the construction of cities, roads, highways and dams etc. This destroys flora and fauna. Human and animal life is harmed. Greenery is transformed into factories, residences and commercial establishments. The result is environmental degradation.

Land Erosion

Land erosion is also a major reason for ecological imbalance which is caused by water and wind. In hilly areas, it is caused by rain and rivers, which leads to soil erosion and floods. In the plains, there is soil erosion due to floods in the rivers. The areas around the desert are affected by wind erosion due to the expansion of the desert, dust storms and cyclones. All of the above increase soil erosion and reduce soil fertility.

Noise Pollution

If the water becomes distasteful to the listener due to the high intensity of the sound, it is called noise. Noise pollution is the state of disturbance and restlessness produced in humans due to high-intensity sound. Noise of industries, cutting of stones, loud shouting, noise of vehicles, fireworks, judicious use of loudspeakers, industrial activities, activities of religious, social, cultural events, rallies, agricultural machines in rural areas, pump sets etc. are the major sources of noise pollution. Noise pollution has a bad effect on human hearing. Its performance is affected. Concentration decreases. The person is unable to function properly. Due to noise pollution, a person suffers from digestive and heart related diseases, mental illness, abortion and abnormal behaviour.

Global Warming is also a major reason for the rising temperature on land. The continuous increase in the temperature of the earth due to excessive emission of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere is called global warming. These gases are mainly responsible for increasing the temperature of the earth. When the level of smoke increases in the atmosphere from factories and vehicles, then the problem of global warming starts increasing due to excess heat. Due to increasing pollution in the atmosphere, the temperature of the earth's atmosphere is continuously increasing. Due to water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution and land pollution in the earth's atmosphere, there has been an increase in the amount of green house gases in the atmosphere, due to which the problem of global warming is facing.

The ozone layer is gradually weakening due to the effects of greenhouse gases. The ozone layer works to block harmful ultraviolet rays coming from the sun, but due to the depletion of the ozone layer, problems like global warming are increasing. If there is any change in the balanced level of ozone in the atmosphere, then the living beings of the biosphere are directly affected by it.

Natural Causes of Biodiversity Loss

Natural causes are also responsible for the reduction in biodiversity. In many cases the entire species becomes extinct. 60 million years ago, due to climate changes, the entire family of dinosaurs was destroyed. When the disease-causing organism enters an area for the first time, many species are destroyed there. Today the world is conscious of biodiversity and many world organizations and governments are trying to conserve them. It is also necessary because in the ecological cycle, organisms and plants not only develop through mutual harmony and balance, but also provide protection to the entire environment. If this cycle is disturbed in any way or some organisms become extinct, then the entire cycle gets disrupted which causes a great deal of ecological imbalance and creates a crisis for the entire living world including humans.

Population growth and excessive pressure on resources, new techniques of agriculture, lack of environmental awareness, non-implementation of environmental laws, lack of global cooperation and global politics of environment, socio-economic problems of developing and underdeveloped countries such as poverty and illiteracy also ecology There are other reasons for imbalance. Importance of Ecological Balance- Ecosystem

is operated by different species in nature which are dependent on each other. When one species is destroyed, other organisms are also threatened. If we take the example of a tree, then not only does the tree have economic importance, but many birds and micro-organisms also reside on it. It is also important for soil and water. It is also necessary for clean and fresh air. If it is destroyed then not only all these will be affected but some living beings will also be destroyed. Producer, Consumer and every living being has ecological importance.

India is a vast country. It is the second largest in terms of population in the world. Great geographical and environmental diversity is found here. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of territorial extent, which is 3214 km from north to south and 2933 km from east to west. On one hand it is the highest range of Himalayas and on the other hand there is geographical diversity in every region except the coastal plains, the plateau of the south, the desert region. The gist is that there are many ecosystems here. For this reason, it is included in the area of high biodiversity, its biodiversity is continuously decreasing. It is necessary to pay attention to these places and protect them.

It is a well-known fact that biological diversity is endangered and its continuous degradation is causing extinction. According to the World Centre for Conservation and Control, about 88000 plant and 2000 animal species are facing this threat. About 20 to 25 mammals and birds are becoming extinct every 100 years. In addition, 4% of animal and 12% of bird species are globally threatened, most of the erosion is due to human activities. Climate change is taking place due to environmental imbalance, due to which the normal life of the people is becoming dangerous. Together we have to stop this change, for this we have to plant more and more trees, use solar energy. Use of cow dung, proper use of water, rain water harvesting and its use. Farmers burn the residue left after harvesting the crops which is wrong. It releases harmful gases which are harmful to the environment. We should also protect the rivers. The fields will have to be diversified by burning at least the fuel and the waste will also have to be managed. can be extended.

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