

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION FROM USE AND THROW ATTITUDE OF THE HUMANS

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Abstract:-

In this present research paper the challenges in the sustenance of life and a dream of offering our future a better place to live-in is discussed. Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. We have only one EARTH. Our environment is deteriorating through depletion and pollution of resources such as air, water and soil. There are problems at different hierarchy-local, regional, national and global. Bangalore, one of the major centers of outsourcing activity, has grown rapidly both demographically and economically and as a result is facing myriad urban infrastructural and environmental problems. Urban consumption is quite visible in the mushrooming of opulent apartment complexes and upscale shopping malls, hotels, and restaurants. The elite and the poor differ in their consumption patterns and therefore in their impacts on the environment. But, environmental degradation is evident at both ends of the income spectrum- the rich pollute due to the wasteful overuse of resources and the poor degrade the environment by surviving at its expense. With increasing population and income, the lifestyle of urban residents is changing. Urban India is thus becoming a —throw – away society. The tonnage of solid wastes is disposed of each day by our consumer society. This mounting problem is due to the negligence attitude and shopping habits. The burden is on family ill- health and onset of variety epidemics. The Tsunami, earthquakes, high temperature and certain unknown diseases are instances of environmental disturbances.

Keywords:- Plastic, Urbanization, Citizen Group

INTRODUCTION

Environmental degradation is one of the ten threats officially cautioned by the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change of the United Nations. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction defines environmental degradation as "The reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives, and needs". Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction defines environmental degradation as the reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives, and needs (Sharma, 2015). There are innumerable environmental problems, there are local environmental problems such as unsafe water, accumulated urban garbage, untreated sewage, polluted urban air due to personal vehicular transport and/or polluted indoor air due to smoke from fuel wood stoves, etc. There are regional and national environmental problems such as polluting industries, acid rain, river pollution, deforestation, etc. Finally, there are global environmental problems such as Accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The sheer magnitude of the emissions is such that they seriously impair health. Pollution of air results in breathing difficulties, increased incidence of Asthma, Cancer and even death (Harinath and Murthy, 2010).

"We are sitting on a plastic time bomb," the Supreme Court said after the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) informed it that India generates 56 lakh tones of plastic waste annually, with Delhi accounting for a staggering 689.5 tons a day.

Bangalore, the administrative capital of Karnataka state, has grown rapidly both demographically and economically and as a result is facing myriad urban infrastructural and environmental problems. Here, the boom in urban consumption is quite visible in the mushrooming of opulent apartment complexes and upscale shopping malls, hotels, and restaurants; the exponential multiplication of motor vehicles clogging the roads. The vastly growing population will turn Bangalore into a concrete forest within a time span of 15-20 years (Dash et al., 2015). Consumption as a sign of modernity and progress and as a source of self-definition and identity for the middle class appears to be highly significant. Shopping habits are another gauge of lifestyle changes. In Bangalore and other major urban centers in India, retail business has been transformed rapidly in recent years from a pattern of many small shops concentrated in commercial areas and traditional markets populated by many small vendors, to supermarkets, large department stores, shopping malls, and upmarket branded and designer stores, all catering to the tastes and aspirations of the new middle class and the elite (Upadhyaya, 2009).

Rapid urbanization, associated with a high degree of industrialization, has wreaked havoc in Bangalore, bringing in its wake environmental and social problems. The elite and the poor differ in their consumption patterns and therefore in their impacts on the environment. But, environmental degradation is evident at both ends of the income spectrum- the rich pollute due to the wasteful overuse of resources and the poor degrade the environment by surviving at its expense. With increasing population and income, the lifestyle of urban residents is changing. Urban India is thus becoming a —throw – away society.

An association between incomes and aspects of living standards has left to cope with the devastating impact on environment. The high energy- intense consumption patterns of the elite, the types of products consumed and the technologies used to produce them, have all contributed to the environmental degradation. The pretty regular features of purchase include the products - straw, chocolates, sachets of all products, curcure,lays, bags, gum bottles, packaged water bottles, spoons, disposable cups and plates, tea bags, tetra packs etc. Even in the diagnostic laboratories have maximized the use of _use and throw 'plastic wares. Food parcels usually supplied in aluminum foils. The tobacco products are all sold in small plastic sachets. Soaps and detergents, shampoo and other things in the sachets have been inching towards the rural areas too. The abandoned glass bottles are regular components in every road, every day. Thus the list continues.

HARMFUL EFFECTS ON HEALTH

When burnt, the toxic dioxins are added to the atmosphere. These will interfere with respiration. The phthalates which leach into water ultimately can cause different cancers in the users of that polluted water. Some regions, several times the acceptable levels of chemical residues have been found in the milk of nursing women. In India, an estimated number of 20 cows die per day as a result of ingesting plastic bags and having their digestive systems clogged by the bags. The burning of polystyrene polymers such as foam cups, meat trays, egg containers styrene. Styrene gas can readily be absorbed through the skin and lungs. At high levels styrene vapor can damage the eyes and mucous membranes. It can increase the risk of heart disease; aggravate respiratory ailments such as asthma and Emphysema, and cause rashes, nausea or headaches, damages the nervous system, kidney or liver etc. There is also the problem of disposal of hospital waste. Hospital waste contains disposable needles and syringes which are sold by scavengers to people who recycle them. The waste is thoroughly overturned by rag pickers- often with bare hands and feet – to get something which could be sold.

REMEDY

Due to the scarcity of the resources for construction added with the present economic status in our country, the material cost for construction continuous to go up. The Concrete Recycled Bottles has a solution on this problem. The use of the indigenous material for construction may be of low cost , thus lowering the construction price and gives more profit for

the contractor(Ganiron,2013).Plastic wastes can be converted into high-grade petrol and diesel. Governmental, non-profit and non- governmental organizations should incorporate in their strategies creative campaigns aiming at increasing not only consumers' attitudes but their nonmaterialistic and anti-materialistic values too(Tilikidou and Delistavrou,2004). Citizen groups can be formed to monitor the good health of the local environments.

CONCLUSION

Bangalore's record in sanitations not satisfactory. The majority of its residents suffer from poor sanitation, including those living in posh localities like the high grounds. The collection and transportation of garbage to dumping yards or recycling plants need to be improved drastically. Even if the garbage is collected, there is little planning on how it will be separated and disposed. Domestic waste and hazardous waste ore dumped in the same place. Landfills and garbage dumps are overflowing, creating another set of problems. Furthermore, changing urban lifestyles have led to the generation of greater quantities of non- biodegradable garbage which is more difficult to destroy. Continued degradation of environment in Bangalore is the result of the modern living, technological advancement, industrialization and urbanization. The sale of all products in the plastic sachets should be compulsorily banned. Attitudes towards protection of our environment should be taught at all school levels regarding the safeguard of our precious environment to live in.

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