

STUDY OF PRESENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

According to estimates 135 million people were born and 59 million died, population explosion annoyance and is damaging the development of the country and its society last 50years has few histories terms of fragment and cataleptic changes brought about in the environment

Key words: population, annoyance, eatashopic changes.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental study is based upon a comprehensive view of various environmental systems. It aims to make the categories component to do scientific work and find out practical solutions to meet current environmental problems the aquifers the ability to analyze the environmental problems like aquatic terrestrial atmospheric systems and their interactions with the biosphere and atmosphere human civilization has made an impressive progress to achieve economic well being and all round development and that has certainly made life a lot more comfortable.

It is a truth that eco systems and its peoples are formed to gather is a tenures symbiosis the industrial society is where a singly destroying this relationship giving rise to many complex environmental problems of for reaching encourages.

The biggest using facing the environment is over population of humans the global population for more than tripled

in the last 60 years placing stress on every aspect of the environment.

Ever increasing area of land is being taken by urbanization and human settlements to accommodate the fast growing population

NEED FOR STUDY

Raising levels of carbon dioxide and other gases such as methane in the atmosphere create a greenhouse effect trapping the sun's energy and causing the earth and oceans to warm. There is clear evidence to show that climate change is happening since the industrial revolutions, atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHG's) are more at their highest level for lands of thousands of years. Rising ambient temperature affects crop yields globally with all other factors being equal.

Some studies have estimated that the crop yields may drop by about 10% by 2050

Apple cultivation in HP has suffered adversely from rising temperature, affecting the livelihood of farmers. For apple trees, winter temperature and precipitation in the form of snow are critically important to ensure normal flowering and fruiting in apples. This year's early and blistering summer heat in the state of Gujarat, resulting in a life-threatening start for pedestrians who found it difficult to work as their shoes got awkwardly stuck in the melted asphalt and had to struggle to free their shoes.

In India, water availability is becoming increasingly crucial because per capita availability of water in the country has sharply declined as a result of population growth. Most of the India rivers are thoughtlessly used for disposing raw sewage and untreated effluents. It is obvious that water from most of the rivers is unfit for drinking and in many stretches, not even fit for bathing. Despite rivers, this continues to remain a major challenge.

Sea level is rising. The latest measurements show that the average sea level is currently 50mm higher than in 1993. According to a UN report, sea levels are likely to rise well over 50cm by 2100, posing a serious threat to coastal communities. Half of the 10 largest cities in the world, including Mumbai, Kolkata, New York City, London, and one-third of the world's 30 largest cities are already threatened by sea level rise.

The Maldives, a chain of 1200 islands and coastal atolls about 500 miles from the tip of India, is one of the lowest countries on the planet with an average land of 1.5m above sea level, many disappear if the planet's global warming continues unabated.

The chemistry of the ocean is also changing of the absorbent of the excess carbon dioxide lying entered into atmosphere Climate changes promotes melting of polar ice caps which in turn contributes to rise in sea level as the arctic warms sea ice is rapidly decreasing over the past 20 years the ice sheets in Greenland Antarctic have shrunk as have most glaciers around world.

India has 5243 glaciers convince an area of 37579 km² and containing 142.88km²of ice the gangotri glacier the source of the Ganga receiving at a rapid pace.

The 2013 uttarakhand disaster resulted from harms clouds coupled with clopping of an upstream glacis lake.

Floods have become more frequent and affect the maximum no of people in the world many of the fastest developing cities more people infrastructure and buildings are vulnerable to the flooding caused by storm surges and cyclones.

Changing rain fall pattern will affect water supplies to much rainfall in some areas and not enough in stress will contribute to both flood and drought conditions were already seeing increasing numbers of heavy rainfall events.

Growing population and rapidly expanding urbanization and in forestation are making the societies more vulnerable to extreme weather events.

Warming is expected to cause more intense heavy rainfall events recent divesting floods in Chennai and karala were to a large extent due to the building of the cyber city in a low lying area without worrying about the local ecological and hydrological features.

India with a population 1.2billion is the second largest population country of the world and likely to touch 1.6 billion by 2030 surpassing china.

Forest are natural links of carbon dioxide and produce fresh oxygen, help in regulating temperature and rainfall but getting destroyed temperature and rainfall but getting destroyed without realizing that there is no substitute for the services they provided carefully many plants and animals are in danger of living extinct either from being forced out of their habitats by anthropogenic actions or by climate changes.

When a species become extinct it has a knock on effect in the flout chain upsetting structure and function of ecosystem which have developed through a long process of evolution the biological chemical physical interactions

between the components of an ecosystem (ex: soil, water, plants, animals and microorganisms) produce a variety of services in the form oxygen needed for breathing and fuel combustions, clean water, carbon sequestrations soil fertility and control soil erosion among others.

In global temperatures 4°C or more above the pre-volustrial temperature, could cause mass extinction species and collapse of ecosystem services and jeopardise human survival.

CONCLUSION

Environmental conservation and effective use of ecosystem services must receive highest priority and should be the under lying these of all development activity.

We have make an all-out effort to decarbonizes the economy increase resources use affecting protect biodiversity and ecosystem services for the benefit of present and future generations we must support these initiatives and resolve on the eve of the world environment due to protect mother earth our only home from environmental base consist to work for improving quality of life and human wealth being.

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