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A study of environmental degradation and its problems

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations International strategy for disaster reduction defines environmental as the reductions of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and need environment degradation is of many types. When natural habitats are destroyed or natural resources are depleted, the environment is degraded. Environmental change and human health, a special section of world resources 1998-99 in this report describe how preventable illnesses and premature deaths are still occurring in very large number. If vast improvement is made in human health, millions of people will be living longer, healthier lives than ever before. In these poorest regions of the world an estimated 11 million children, or about one in five, will not live to see their fifty birthday, primarily because of environment-related diseases. Child mortality is larger than the combined populations of Norway and Switzerland, and mostly due to malaria, acute respiratory infections or diarrhea illnesses that are largely preventable.

Keywords: Environmental Degradation, International Strategy, Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations International strategy for disaster reduction defines environmental as the reductions of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and need environment degradation is of many types. When natural habitats are destroyed or natural resources are depleted, the environment is degraded. Environmental change and human health, a special section of world resources 1998-99 in this report describe how preventable illnesses and premature deaths are still occurring in very large number. If vast improvement is made in human health, millions of people will be living longer, healthier lives than ever before. In these poorest regions of the world an estimated 11 million children, or about one in five, will not live to see their fifty birthday, primarily because of environment-related diseases. Child mortality is larger than the combined populations of Norway and Switzerland, and mostly due to malaria, acute respiratory infections or diarrhea illnesses that are largely preventable.

2. SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

Environmental degradation, particularly deforestation and soil erosion is one of the major problems of the highland that Ethiopia is currently facing. For the implementation, management, and coordination of the development activities, the integration between socioeconomic and demographic characteristics with environmental issues are not only necessary but also vital.

3. CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

The farmer's perception of soil erosion and deforestation and their response to conservation measures are being influenced by their current status of demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The conceptual framework of the factors, which consist of two key concepts of variables, is shown in the figure.

4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

The problems undertaken by the investigator is as A study of Environmental degradation and its problem

Radiation pollution for whatever purposes nuclear energy is used be it for peaceful purpose or nuclear warfare the physical and bio-environment cannot get way with its hazards. These are the delayed effect of fall out and increasingly important hazards of peacetime

user of radiation. Air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution noise pollution sources cannot be suppressed and degrade the quality of life.

5. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The general objective of the study is to examine farmer's perception and response to the impact of socio-economic and demographic characteristics on soil erosion and deforestation.

- To identify farmer's perception of the impact of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of soil erosion and deforestation.
- To determine socio-economic and demographic factors of farmers that influences their response to soil erosion and deforestation.

6. METHODOLOGY

Data obtained from unstructured interviews were described and presented qualitatively. The data gathered by structured questionnaire were tabulated in frequency and analyzed using SPSS computer software. It was employed to facilitate the description and analysis of the data. The specific methods of data analysis involved a description of background variables variations in simple percentage, bivariate and multivariate analysis. The chi-square was employed to identify possible associations between each independent variable with the dependent variable. Finally, logistic regression model was also used to examine and establish relationships between the dependent and a set of predictor variables. This regression analysis applied when the dependent variable is dichotomy and the independent variables are of any type. This method also enabled the researcher to rank the relative importance of each independent variable.

7. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data was analyzed by using simple mean and percentage

S. No	Environmental Awareness	Aware %	Not Aware %
1-	Components of Air	78	22
2-	Components of water	77	23
3-	Role of microorganisms	66	34
4-	Ecosystems	58	42
5-	Components of Ozone	71	29
6-	Components of Soil	72	28

8. CONCLUSION

The living sphere is the biosphere where different types of human activity thrive. The consequences of some of these activities have warranted this discussion. But the issue being discussed has been precipitated by anthropogenic factors and the emerging problems assumed a well-defined pattern, which can possibly be restored through the application of the land suitability classification technique, creation of awareness, formulation of the legal framework and the adoption of environmental education in the school curricula. No doubt our present information is not well detailed and can not be really accessed unless a large research and assessment in the field are to carry out and accomplish thoroughly. Therefore there is an urgent need for research to improve understanding of the nature of hazardous materials to identify their potential environmental effects and to prepare technology and management to safely handle it. The kind of research we need to hold is a broader system of studies, data base environment, and environmental risk assessments used to cope with hazardous materials.

One way of infusing our people most especially the rural folk into ecological governance is by weaving its aims into the cultural norms of the people, for example making people see the need to preserve the forests and certain animal and plant species. In so doing poaching and illegal felling might eventually be considered culturally inappropriate. Thus ecological governance infuses cultural for the processes of making decisions from this perspective, Hochachka says the individual contains his or her own ecological governance system embedded within his or her own intentions and actions, accordingly then civil society and civil society organizations play an important role in promoting good governance and also leading the process toward ecological governance ecological governance, therefore, advocates the following.

- Teacher training in environmental education
- community-based research and impact assessment
- Participation in policy advocacy formulation and intervention.

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