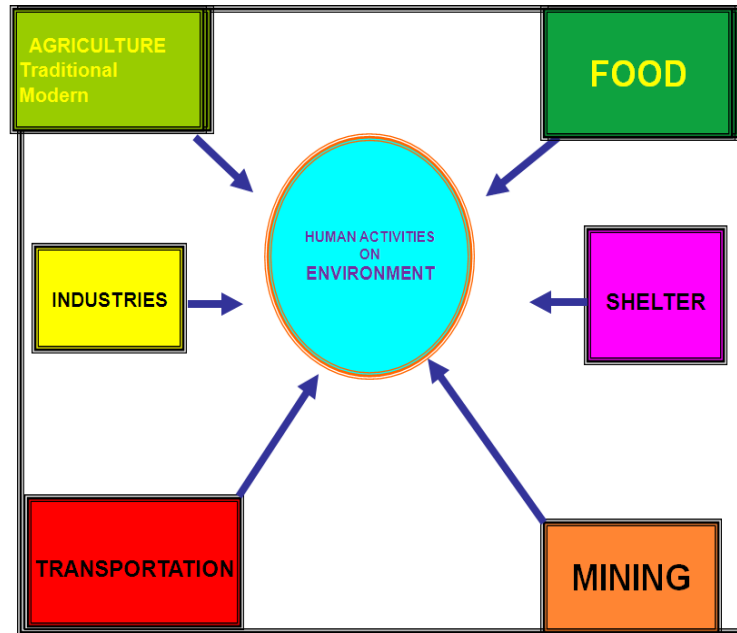


HUMAN ACTIVITIES AND ENVIRONMENT

In 1800 the world population was home to about 1 billion people. Now it has crossed 6 billion and may reach 11 billion by 2045 by the estimation of World Bank. During stone period human population was quite stable and human was surviving with the environment. Any stress like famine, draught, floods and natural disasters were command to death of human beings. In 14th century large scale mortality due to bubonic plague when about 50% of people in Asia and Europe were died. As well as the man is developing and also developing the artificial tools the fight with better facilities of food, Shelter, and medicine. Victory over famine is increasing the size of human population



Food-

We have thousands of edible plants and animals all over the world. Out of which only few dozen types constitute the major food of human. The main food resources are wheat, maize, potato, barley, cassava, sweet potato, sugarcane, pulses, sorghum, and twenty types of common fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, fish, and seafood, about 1500 million metric tons of each year. FAO (FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION) of United Nations which are grown estimated on an average minimum calories intake on a global scale is 25000 calories per day.

Agricultures

In the early years of human existence on this earth human was quite like animals species. Some 10,000 years ago he took agriculture by cultivating plants of his own choice. The type of agriculture practices varies according to their climatic condition and culture.

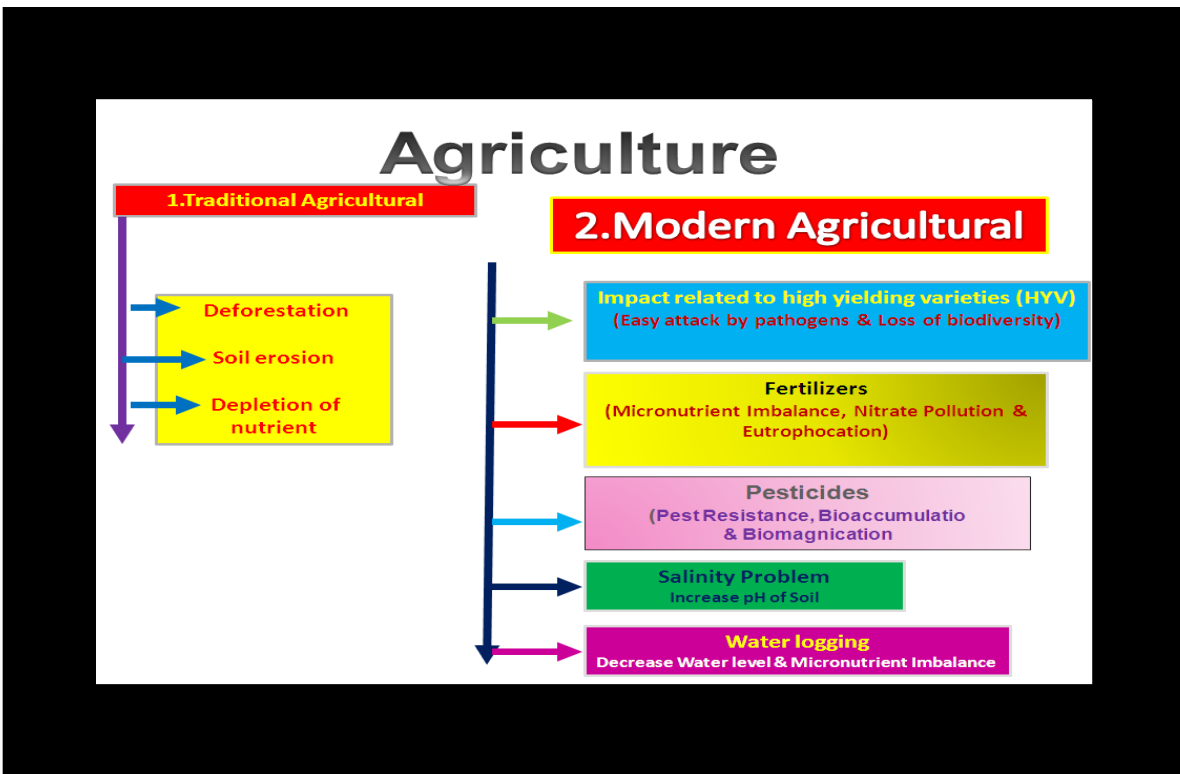
1. Traditional Agricultural and its Impacts

It involves a small simple tools, naturally available water, organic fertilizer and mix of crops. This type of agriculture is also shows adverse impacts on environment.

Deforestation- On the demand of increasing agriculture field is responsible for decreasing forest land

Soil erosion- Clearing of forest creating the soil erosion.

Depletion of nutrient – Slash and burn of organic matter make the soil poor quality of nutrients Nitrogenous Fertilizers- Nitrogenous fertilizers contaminate the ground water and it creating several deceases. In India, also the problem of nitrate pollution exists in many areas.



Modern Agricultural and its Impacts-

It include hybrid seeds, high-tech equipments fertilizers, it is symbol of green revolution , however it also gave rise to several problem are as fallows

Impact related to high yielding varieties (HYV). High yielding varieties encourage monoculture i.e. same type genotype is grown own vast areas. In case of an attack by some pathogen causes rapid spreads of the diseases.

Fertilizers- This also created micronutrient imbalance. N. P. K. are essential macronutrients. Farmers use more fertilizers for more yield but excessive use of fertilizers cause micronutrient imbalance and finally the productivity of land is affected

Eutrophication: Eutrophication means more trophic. This problem is more in water bodies not in level. In lack excessive using of N&P cause large growth of algal blooms. These algal blooms have very short life cycle and died very rapidly. Thereby adding a lot of dead material or decomposition respond the decreasing of O₂ and fishes and other animals die due imbalance of the ecosystem.

Pesticides: Thousand types of pesticides are used in agriculture. These pesticides are chemicals like sulphur, arsenic, lead, DDT, Hg to kill pest. More use of these pesticides also affects the environment conditions. Many insecticides not only kill the target species but also target the wanted species. Many pesticides are not biodegradable and accumulate in the environment (Bioaccumulation) and become a part of food chain (Biomagnifications).

Water logging: Over irrigation causes water logging, India the ground water is decreasing rapidly which will be very harmful in future. More use of ground water in irrigation is also harmful for the productivity.

Salinity Problem: Sodium chloride, Sodium sulphate, Calcium chloride etc. causes salinity problem of soil. In India about 7 million hectare of land area is affected due to salinity problem. Thousand of hectare of land in Haryana and Punjab are affected due to soil pH.

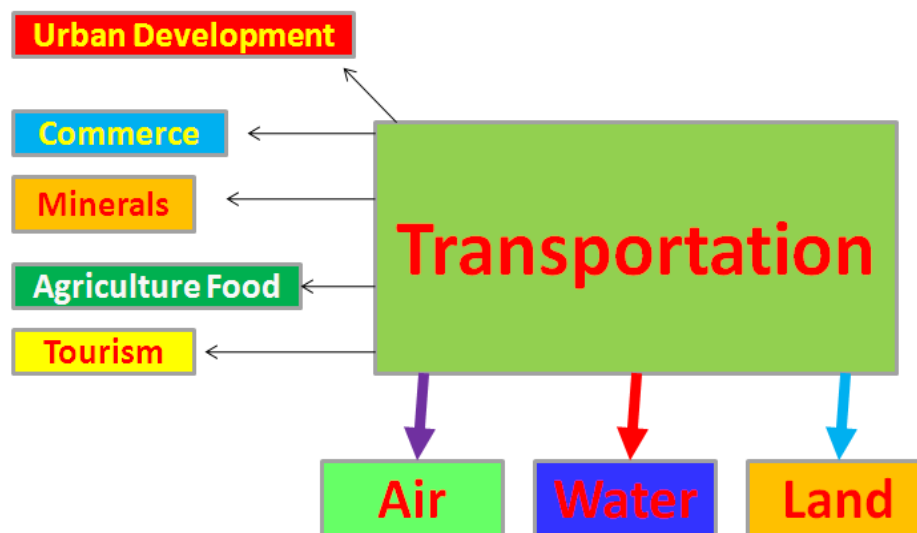
Shelter

- In stone period man was living rocks, cave, tree, etc. as well as development of human beings starts developments, they developed, wooden houses for shelter and accommodation. These houses were not only made by wood, leaves the forests were also destroyed to made colonies and big cities. This development also affected the environment and their ecosystems.

Economics and Social Security

The development of human beings creates many changes in environment, made several structure for maintaining their infrastructure. They made agriculture fields, Industries, all types' transportation facilities, security of people and country, educational systems mining, electricity generation, irrigation etc but all unsustainable development causes the adverse affects on environment

Transportation



It is an important for the development of the country and their economy. The main effects of transportation are as follows

- **Emission-** Vehicle exhaust are the major sources of air pollution, it includes Cox, Sox, Nox and other air pollutants
- **Expansion-** Transport allows urban expansion which causes damage of natural habitat by making roads, railway track, air and sea ports.

Transportation- Its activities also creates sound by engine exhaust, engine sound and horn

Mining

It is done to extract mineral from deep deposit from soil by using sub- surface mining or shallow deposits by surface mining. Through mining about 10% of world energy is generating. The environmental damage caused by mining activities is as follows.

- **Devegetation and defacing of landscape:** Top soil is remove due to mining activities and the land becomes non fertile, so it causes deforestation and devegetation
- **Subsidence of land:** Underground mining resulting tilting of buildings, cracks in houses and roads etc.
- **Ground water contamination:** Many impurities of mining goes in ground water with rain water and it become polluted. Through microbial action some heavy metals reaches in to the ground water.
- **Surface water pollution:** the mine drainage also goes in to the surface water and make polluted.
- **Air pollution:** Dust from mine goes in to the air and make them polluted.
- **Health Hazards:** Miners are suffers from various respiratory diseases due to constant exposure by dust.

