

Human: A Destroyer of The Nature

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ARTICLE ID: 77

Nature is made up of all the world's non-human manufactured objects, including all the creatures, plants, and other living things, as well as all the natural processes and events. The endless variety of nature is what we find most astonishing.

The natural environment was formerly thought to be an unexplored territory by humans. Many people referred to it as "nature." However, currently scarcely any place has not been explored by human. Human can go to the most remote locations, including the tops of mountains, the depths of oceans, and dense rain forests. These locations are now all regarded as being a component of the natural ecosystem that has been least impacted by humans.

Humans are distinguished by their upright walking and enormous, complex brains. This has made it possible for the advancement of culture, language, and tools. Humans are highly social creatures who want to live in elaborate social systems made up of a variety of coexisting and conflicting groupings. Science, philosophy, mythology, religion, and other academic disciplines have all been influenced by human curiosity.

On the other hand, the human environment consists of all those regions that have undergone a complete transformation because of human activity, including agriculture, mining, industrialization, housing, urbanisation, etc. As civilization grew throughout history, the environment changed from being natural to being human. We see cities, highways, railways, airports, bridges, tunnels, industries, and many other features around us through the lens of human intelligence. The term "economic man" describes the modern man of today.

How human destroy the nature:

Numerous human activities such as overpopulation, pollution, the burning of fossil fuels, and deforestation have an adverse effect on the physical environment. Climate change, soil erosion, poor air quality, and undrinkable water have all been brought on by changes like these. These unfavourable effects may influence human behaviour and lead to large-scale migrations or conflicts over access to clean water.

Nature feeling the squeeze because the population of the planet has doubled since the 1970s, and consumption has gone up by 45 percent per person. In order to fulfil escalating human demands for resources like food, energy, and timber, the planet is increasingly managed in a way that



maximises the flow of material from nature. As a result, at least 70% of the land on Earth has undergone direct human intervention, primarily for the purposes of agriculture and animal husbandry. These activities have the greatest negative effects on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, necessitating deforestation, land degradation, biodiversity loss, and pollution.

In contrast to the millions of years that extinctions normally occur, human activity is directly responsible for hundreds of extinctions in the last two centuries. Humans have altered the earth in previously unheard-of ways as the twenty-first century goes on.

These are ways by human destroy the nature and environment:

- 1. Overpopulation** - One of the most detrimental effects of population growth is the deterioration of the ecosystem. No matter if it's for farming land or for industries, which also require a lot of room, humans need a lot of space. More clear-cutting is caused by an increase in population, which adversely harms ecosystems.
- 2. Pollution** - Pollution and waste are unavoidable, as seen by the rubbish dumped on the motorway and the millions of metric tonnes of pollution released into the atmosphere each year. 2.4 billion people do not now have access to clean water sources due to severe pollution.
- 3. Global Warming** - The main contributors to rising CO₂ levels are respiration and more harmful factors like burning fossil fuels and deforestation. In any case, every year, human activity contributes to rising global CO₂ levels. Measurements of CO₂ levels currently reach 400 PPM, shattering all previous records going back 400,000 years. The rise in CO₂ emissions has caused the average global temperature to rise by almost one degree.
- 4. Climate Change** - Climate patterns on Earth will shift significantly as temperatures rise. While some places will have extended growing seasons, others will develop into desolate wastelands. The change will have an effect on weather patterns, promising stronger and more frequent hurricanes as well as longer and more violent droughts and heat waves.
- 5. Deforestation** - International statistics estimates that each year, 18 million acres of trees are clear-cut to make room for construction projects and the production of wood products; this represents just under half of all the trees that have been planted on the earth since the start of the industrial revolution. Deforestation is a severe threat to the survival of the millions of different species. Additionally, it causes an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which furthers global warming.
- 6. Genetic Modification** - The existence and prosperity of humanity have been greatly aided by genetically modified organisms (GMOs). GMOs are specially bred plants or plants that have had DNA inserted into them directly to offer them a benefit, such as the ability to withstand



colder conditions, use less water, or produce more. Tilling's drawback is that it shortens the soil's productive period by making it dry out more quickly and killing off beneficial microbes.

7. **Water Pollution** - In the water, there are 5.25 trillion particles of plastic trash. Along with rubbish, surplus fertiliser is discharged into the ocean, which is the world's largest source of oxygen. Excess fertiliser enters the ocean through winds, rain, floods, and other natural disasters. Large vortices of trash gather throughout the ocean.
8. **Ocean Acidification** - CO₂ dissolves in the ocean and combines with seawater, carbonic acid is produced. According to study, the acid lowers the pH levels in the water, effectively increasing the acidity of the ocean by 30% over the past 200 years, a level it hasn't reached in more than 20 million years
9. **Overfishing** - In the past 50 years, overfished stocks have increased by three times, and according to the WWF, one-third of the world's assessed fisheries are now overfished biologically.
10. **Acid Rain** - Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, which are produced when people burn coal, are discharged into the atmosphere, where they rise and collect in clouds until they get saturated and rain acid, wreaking havoc on the earth below acid-absorbent trees build up poisons that deteriorate leaves and slowly eradicate vast tracts of woodland.
11. **Ozone Depletion** - Wheat and barley, two essential crops to people, are among the plants with the worst effects on humans because they are so susceptible to UV light. It may take up to 80 years for the chemicals that have already been released to reach the upper atmosphere, so it will take some time before our protective border is completely operational once more. Put some sun block on and be safe outside until then.

Environmental destruction and restoration by humans:

The economic man has been using the most up-to-date technology means to exploit the natural resources. Alarming high levels of exploitation are occurring. A group of people started cautioning man against the detrimental usage of the natural environment in an effort to stop the reckless exploitation. They go by the name of environmentalists. These individuals are receiving a lot of support from the government and other facets of society. As a result, practically all nations have designated a number of locations where it is impossible to discover human traces. National parks and animal sanctuaries are the names of these places. Governments can often turn it into recreational areas.

Without a doubt, human is to blame for careless exploitation, but he also has a significant influence on how the environment is planned for and managed. He is capable of fixing the broken element of the environment. For instance, human is the one who recommends alternatives like



organic farming if he uses harmful insecticides and pesticides. If he engages in damaging mining and deforestation activities, he just recommends alternatives like national parks and biosphere reserves.

What awaits us in the future? / Exactly what is ahead?

How three very distinct circumstances will affect the world's appearance:

1. Global sustainability: The entire planet moves toward sustainability by upholding environmental limitations and ensuring that everyone benefits from economic progress. Equitable wealth distribution, reduced resource and energy consumption, and a focus on both human welfare and economic prosperity.

2. Regional rivalry: Nationalism is on the rise, with a strong emphasis on domestic matters. Particularly in underdeveloped nations, there is less financial support for education. High-income nations will keep exporting the harm, causing significant and long-lasting environmental damage that will have to be dealt with by subsequent generations.

3. Economic optimism: The globe has faith in recently developed, ground-breaking technology that can help us address environmental issues. There will still be emissions, but with the hope that technology will reduce them. Greater investments will be made in health and education, and there will be reasonable global market integration with common objectives.

Conclusion:

The fight against ecosystem destruction will be difficult, and a nexus strategy will be needed. This entails considering the interactions between various aspects of the issue, such as nature, politics, and socioeconomics. The optimists, however, will claim that we can use our brains to find solutions to these challenges. We weren't thinking when issues like plastic pollution and climate change first arose. We had no idea that our actions would have such a profound impact on the world. Now that we are aware of the truth, there are causes for optimism.

Humans have a long history of brutality and destruction, yet we have also fought hard to improve ourselves. We can change the world if enough people take a stand and fight for what is right. With war, slavery, health, and science, we have succeeded. Now it is time to tackle the greatest task of them all: preserving our environment.

Mother nature is an unyielding, merciless force, so it is probably best if we treat her properly, and maybe, just maybe we might make up for the damage that has already been done with. The greatest moment to act, was yesterday, the best we can do is today, but if we wait for tomorrow, it may just be too late. Society needs to help itself in order to survive. For more about our environment, make sure to stop by here.