

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Land, water and air constitute three introductory substances for food of human and animal life. In India, as in numerous other aged societies, there's a long literal tradition governing the relations between human beings and nature. This tradition is saved from generation to generation through social, religious customs and artistic practices. Worship of trees, creatures and insects, civilization of special food habits and observance of fasts during some carnivals, abstinence from cutting green branches from trees and catching youthful fish from ponds or streamlets are some of the exemplifications of people's approach towards nature and respect for ecological balance. It's particularly during the last hundred times and especially after the onset of ultramodern wisdom and technology that the balance between man and environment has disturbed and oppressively distorted. The applicability of the present study lies in understanding the nature of Environmental changes taking place In India and their health impact. As we all know that with increase in population, open spaces are getting squeezed including space for living. Due to lack of clean drinking water which was before supplied through vill wells is no more available, reduction of ground water and impurity redounded in lack of vacuity of drinking water within vill. With the result people to cover long distances to cost water from hand pumps located at the fringe of the vill. Due to deforestation another problem arises i.e. Vacuity of Energy and Fodder therefore people has to cover long distance to get these veritably musts. In Haryana Green revolution after affects can be easily seen on agriculture practices similar as over use of fungicides and chemical diseases, robotization of agriculture has rebounded in numerous direct and circular problems thus the present study will explore above situation in environment to change.

Keywords: Human, Cultivation, Environmental, Ecological, Deforestation, Agriculture, Population.

Introduction

Population explosion, migration, priority of private over public or community interests and also commercialization of all animal and non animal objects do feed to the global demands. All these factors are primarily responsible for the fast reduction of natural resources in India as away. The story is more or less the same in other developing countries of the world. The relationship between environment and health is intertwined in a complex web of factors and parameters. This integrated relationship is more complex in a natural resource dependent community, like Jaunsari which calculate minimally on the market products and are heavily dependent on the natural resources for survival. To understand the significance of environment on health, one needs to do a holistic study of different interacting parameters. A holistic approach is that which recognises the significance of ecosystem approach of health and it echos in different interdisciplinary fields similar as health ecology, ecological public health, Eco Health, environmental health creation and human ecology, each of which proposes nano second and detailed understanding of health in relation to environmental change in societies. These approaches are used interchangeably by different scholars to understand the environment and health relationship. All

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these along with meteorological data have verified the changes. This has surely affected the health and health care system of the vill. New conditions have appeared; medical shops which used to be major source of drug are on the verge of extermination or getting rare. Conditions which were fluently handled by the Traditional Health Care Systems are also getting complicated due to the changing life particularly change in salutary habits which is told by both environmental changes and experimental factors.

What is Environment

Environment has come an important issue for all the disciplines in recent times. Environment is an each- embracing conception. It means different effects to different people. The variations in individualities notion of environment ranges from one's immediate physical surroundings to political set up or socio profitable conditions. In fact environment is everything that affects not only man but other organisms also. In this sense, environment is a multi-dimensional system. It has spatial, temporal and functional confines. In the recent history, environmental issues have rebounded in environmental conflicts. These conflicts have rebounded in several political movements grounded on ecological issues concerning the quality of man's niche. In order to attune the interests of various groups which are involved in environmental conflict, society has to evolve certain rules regulations and a legal frame. Protection of environment is a major concern of the present society. It needs to be defended against the magpie exploitation of the natural resources by human beings. Man has been indiscriminately manipulating the 'environment' and 'nature' to fulfill his narrow selfish interests. In this process, he has occasionally left the environment so poorly maltreated and crippled that it's proving dangerous to the humanity itself. The nature of environmental change is different in developed and developing societies. In advanced countries, these changes have surfaced due to advancement of scientific and technological development, whereas in the under developed countries it's the development deficiency that affect in people using forestland for energy. It's also material to mention then the fact that just as there are problems related to develop and under developed countries, we've problems within the countries like India where we've about 69 percent of pastoral people who have to bear with fast fading underground water. In civic areas we've the problems of slum dwelling population forced to live in densely peopled agreement. The failure of potable water, artificial waste and absence of sewerage installations produce hygienic condition hanging their very actuality. The robotization for agriculture has created a new contradiction. The spurt in agrarian product due to expansive use of chemical diseases and fungicides have caused severe damage to fertility of soil and thus, the question of development that could be sustained has been the major enterprises of the environmentalists. It's in this environment that the expansive use of natural resources similar as land, water, forest and air has to be used in a judicious manner.

Environmental Change Issues and Trends

The Environmental issues are typically considered to be pollution, resource reduction, inheritable revision and global warming. In sociology movement for environmental protection and sustainable development has aroused special attention for the experimenters in contemporary time. Before sociologists, Spencer, Weber and Marx (1963) talked about migration, population growth, growth of megacity and ecological imbalance caused isolation in a quality and division of labour bringing sharp change in people's life. The ecological theorizing was implicit in Spencer and Durkheim's ideas of natural proposition of evaluation. Spencer's expression 'Survival of the Fittest' (1857) nearly anteceded Charles Darwin's idea of 'Natural Selection' (1859). It's in durability with this ecological tradition that human ecological academy came into actuality. The most striking change came in the 18th and 19th centuries, egregious within a single continuance the conversion of Eastern North America from forest to spreads. The history of the scientific discovery of climate change began in the early 19th century when ice periods and other natural changes in pale o climate were first suspected and the natural greenhouse first linked. In the late 19th century, scientists first argued that human emigrations of greenhouse feasts could change the climate, but the computations were disputed. Numerous believed the metamorphosis was altering the region's climate — presumably for the better. When sodbusters took over the Great Plains they were told that "rain follows the plough." Not everyone agreed. Some experts reported that deforestation not only caused rainwater to run off fleetly in useless cataracts, but reduced downfall itself. Numerous other propositions of climate change were advanced, involving forces from volcanism to solar variation. In the 1960s, the warming effect of carbon dioxide gas came decreasingly satisfying, although some scientists also refocused out that human conditioning, in the form of atmospheric aerosols (e.g., "pollution"), could have cooling goods as well. During the 1970s, scientific opinion decreasingly favored the warming standpoint. By the 1990s, as a result of perfecting dedication of computer models and experimental work attesting the Milankovitch proposition of the ice periods, a agreement position formed

greenhouse feasts were deeply involved in utmost climate changes, and human emigrations were bringing serious global warming. Since the 1990, scientific exploration on climate change has included multiple disciplines and has expanded, significantly adding our understanding of unproductive relations, links with major data and capability to numerically model climate change.

Causes of Environmental Change

The rapid-fire population growth and profitable development in country are changing the environment through the unbridled growth of urbanization and industrialization, expansion and intensification of agriculture, and the destruction of natural territories similar as forest are the important factors performing into the environmental change across world. One of the major causes of environmental change in India could be attributed to rapid-fire growth of population, which is negatively affecting the natural resources and environment.

- **Growing Population:** The growing population and the environmental deterioration face the challenge of sustained development without environmental damage. The actuality or the absence of favourable natural resources can grease or slacken the process of profitable development. The three abecedarian demographic factors of births, deaths and migration produce changes in population size; composition, distribution and these changes raise a number of important questions of cause and effect. The pressures on the environment consolidate every day as the population grows. The rapid-fire increase of human figures combines with hopeless poverty and rising situations of consumption are depleting natural resources on which the livelihood of present and future generations depends. Poverty is amongst the consequences of population growth and its life style play major part in depleting the environment either its energy demands for cuisine or for earning livelihood for their survival. The unstable distribution of resources and limited openings beget drive and pull factor for people living below poverty line that by turn overburdened the population viscosity in civic areas and environment get manipulated by manifolds, accordingly, civic slums are developed in civic areas.
- **Deforestation:** There are numerous causes of deforestation. The World Wide Fund reports that half of the trees immorally removed from forests are used as energy. Some of the common reasons are to make further land available for casing and urbanization. To gather forest to produce marketable particulars similar as paper, cabinetwork and homes. To produce constituents that are largely prized consumer particulars, similar as the oil painting from win trees. To produce room for cattle ranching. Common styles of deforestation are burning trees and clear slice. These tactics leave the land fully barren and are controversial practices. Although there's as yet a shy data base to indicate the exact extent of environmental change in India and its cross indigenous variations available macro information provides sufficient pointers to variant considerable concern and conceivably alarm. Declination in India's natural resource base is manifest in fading forest deteriorating soil conditions and depleting water resources.
- **Commercialization of land:** The various profitable programs followed by the British led to the rapid-fire metamorphosis of India's economy into a social economy whose nature and structure were determined by requirements of the British economy. One important aspect of British profitable policy was commercialization of agriculture. The commercialization of agriculture means that the agrarian crops and goods are produced by the peasants for trade in the market and not for their own consumption. Commercialization of agriculture in India began during the British rule. The commercialization of Indian Agriculture took place not to feed the diligence of India because India was far before in artificial development as compared to Britain, France, Belgium and numerous other European countries of eighteenth century. The commercialization of Indian Agriculture was done primarily to feed the British diligence that it was taken up and achieved only in cases- of those agrarian products which were either demanded by the British diligence or could cost cash marketable gain to the British in the European or American market.

Impact of Environmental Changes on Health

The environmental problems caused due to industrialisation, urbanisation, mining and quarrying and various other experimental conditioning have posed adverse impact on natural resources and well-being of the people. To know the causes and consequences, position of declination and other inflexibility of the problems, environmental pollution impact assessment on human health have come a need of the day. It helps to prepare plans to the decision- makers, itineraries and government officers for development conduct for suitable and feasible environmental operation. Environmental pollution impact

assessment also involves evaluation of environmental counter accusations and objectification of necessary safeguards for the conditioning having a bearing on environmental quality and human health. Etiology of human health is determined by the ways human beings bear and interact with environmental conditions that regulate emergence or forestallment of certain conditions. corridor of the environment similar as geography which is composed of geomorphology, foliage, medicinal shops, health structure etc. determine the health of the population living in it. Health, in an ecological environment, is determined in terms of rigidity and it's related to a complex commerce of niche and geste. Habitat is generally modified and altered in response to live comfortably. This revision might go beyond the threshold limit, in present or future, and challenge the health and well- being of humans. Anthropogenic environmental declination is a change in the niche which is caused due to the relations made by resides or outlanders of a region which further deteriorates human health and good. This impact can be large, similar as; landslides, cataracts and deportations or in some cases like Vector- borne conditions, for illustration, malaria, with a rise in slight temperature of the earth which can extend to many degrees in latitude and hundreds of bases in altitude. This is relatively apparent in the Himalaya and arms of the major gutters. Mosquitoes breed in fresh water, melting glaciers and an increase in downfall gives animally brackish patches where, they can breed successfully and spread malaria roundly and spread it to new regions. Climate change not only affects the complaint ecology but also negatively impact the health due to change in biometeorological factors, water security, and food security, due to air and water pollution and climatic hazards. Medical anthropologists who are concerned with environmental issues look for the ecology driven factors that impact human health, complaint distribution, emergence and frequency of conditions. It also includes the preventative measures deduced from the ecological resources that humans as a socio-artistic member constructed to help their health issues. Medical anthropologists collect data from human knowledge and geste. Their concern is for the causes and consequences of conditions current in the complaint. The human body is subject to different and consequential environmental commerce. Due to their technological backwardness and propinquity of nature they calculate more on the girding environment for their health and good. Their donation in the environmental declination and consequential changes is minimum but the impact of these changes faced by them is maximum. These changes, at one hand, disturbed their harmonious relationship and on the other hand, modify their artistic practices. The environmental changes also lead to change in the socio- profitable conditions and affect appreciatively and negatively depending on the capability of the community to acclimatize in the changes.

Conclusion

Health of a community depends upon the health of the environment they live in. People prize various goods and services from their girding environment to keep themselves healthy. Environment determines the artistic practices of the communities that depend upon the geomorphology, biodiversity, and climate. Human, in the process of adaption, modify the environment to make it favourable for food. Natural resources are primary source of food among the ethnical in India and world. Changing environmental conditions through original perception and knowledge where, lot of changes have encountered in terms of the timing of shops unfolding, product variation in agrarian conditioning, issues of the vacuity of water, coming up of mosquitoes, new ultramodern life- grounded conditions etc. Development of ultramodern Health Care System and vacuity of ultramodern treatment system in near areas could break some of the issues. Changes in environmental condition directly and laterally told the complaint pattern of the townies and it's always going to be a challenge to every community who's facing similar analogous kind of issues. Understanding health in a holistic approach explains the various factors of health in ecological, socio-artistic, political and profitable aspects. This study has opened a broad perspective to understand health in an ecological perspective.

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