

Discuss the Importance of Environmental Studies

*Dr. Rupen Chatterjee

Department of Mathematics, Nabagram Hiralal Paul College, Nabagram, Hooghly, West Bengal Pin:712246, India (Affiliated to Calcutta University)

Abstract

Environmental study means we need to develop sustainable strategies for living and protecting the environment. It helps people to understand how to deal with complex environmental issues that affect their lifestyle, physical environment and nature. In addition to studying the physical aspects of the environment, he stressed the need to conserve biodiversity, adopt a more sustainable lifestyle and use resources responsibly. To raise awareness of today's environmental pressures, the University Grants Committee (UGC) has committed universities to conduct environmental research and educate students about ecosystems, pollution and environmental issues. environmental. Let's talk about the urgent need to incorporate ecology into the curriculum.

Keywords: *Environmental, University, Ecosystem, Ecology*

Article Publication

 Published Online: 31-Mar-2022

*Author's Correspondence

 Dr. Rupen Chatterjee

 Department of Mathematics, Nabagram
Hiralal Paul College, Nabagram, Hooghly,
West Bengal Pin:712246, India (Affiliated to
Calcutta University)

 rupenchatterjee429@gmail.com

© 2022 The Authors. Published by *Revista Review Index Journal of Multidisciplinary*

This is an open access article under the CC BY-

NC-ND license 

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

Introduction

The study of the environment is interdisciplinary because they include sciences such as chemistry, physics, medicine, life sciences, agriculture, health, and hygiene. It is the science of physical phenomena in the environment. It studies the origins, responses, migrations, impacts and destinies of living things in air, water and soil, as well as the impact of human activities on them. A literary environment is an external environment that affects the development or growth, life or work of people, animals or plants, etc. In fact, any research related to the human environment. However, the existence or understanding of humans isolated from other life forms and plants has not been explored. Environment is a set of conditions based on space and time. the scope of the word the "environment" changes and expands over time. in the primitive era the environment is created as a biome that consists only of the physical characteristics of soil, air, and water. over time the social, economic and political activities of people expand their natural habitats. The physical composition of the earth, soil, air, water and other plants supports and influences the life of the biological world. Gaudi's environment represents the physical composition of the world from an environmental point of view. where human beings are an important factor influencing the environment.

Most Important Components of Environment

1. **Annoying:** "The environment consists of a bunch of stimuli that she gains from conception to death." From the above definition, it can be concluded that the environment includes various types of energy such as physical, intellectual, economic, political, cultural, social, moral and sensitive. The environment is the sum of external forces, influences and conditions that affect the life, nature, behavior and growth, development and maturity of living things.

2. **Douglas and Holland:** The term "nature" is used to describe the essence of all external forces, influences and conditions affecting the life, environment, behavior, growth, growth and maturity of an animal.

The role of the environment:

Nature is divided into four types:

1. **Atmosphere:** The atmosphere is a protective gas layer around the Earth:

(A) save life there

(B) He saved him from the place of hatred.

(C) It absorbs most of the cosmic rays and much of the solar radiation from space.

(d) Here, UV light only transmits visible infrared radiation (300 to 2500 nm) (0.14 to 40 m). When filtered, ultraviolet waves destroy tissue less than 300 nm. The atmosphere is made up of nitrogen and oxygen. Argon, carbon dioxide, and gas lanes

2. **Hydropower:** Hydropower covers all types of oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, streams, lakes, glaciers, glaciers and groundwater.

(i) 97% of groundwater is seawater.

(ii) About 2% of water resources are concentrated in glaciers and glaciers.

(iii) About 1% of surface water is rivers, lakes and streams.

Groundwater is suitable for human use and for other purposes.

3. **Limestone:** The lithosphere is the outer layer of the Earth. It contains minerals such as earth and soil crust, minerals, air and water.

4. **Biosphere:** The biosphere refers to the biological environment and its interactions with the environment such as the atmosphere, hydropower and the earth's crust.

- The word "nature" is derived from the French word "nature", which means "nature". That is why everything around us is called "nature".
- Every body is surrounded by materials and energy that create the environment. This is a place where every living thing has to meet its needs. Nature creates an ideal environment for living and evolving living things.
- Continuous supply of material and removal of waste from the environment are required for the survival of any living thing.
- Environmental degradation has become a serious problem for human health. Pollution of soil, water and air harms living organisms and damages vital ecosystems.
- Environmental study is about teaching people how to conserve natural resources.

Environmental sciences include:

1. Develop an understanding and understanding of the environment in general and its implications.
2. Encourage people to participate directly in the protection and development of the community.
3. Identify active problems in developing strategies to solve environmental problems.
4. Talk and encourage the need to protect mineral resources
5. Examine environmental systems in terms of social, economic, environmental and aesthetic factors.

Environmental Issues

Environment is a system of relationships between physical, educational and cultural factors that are connected individually and collectively in different ways. The following can be explained as follows:

a) Physical material

Physical objects - space, relief, water, weather, soil, rocks, minerals.

They determine the type of change in a person's environment, its potential and its end.

(b) Living things

Produce living things such as plants, animals, microorganisms and humans.

Biosphere

c) Cultural objects

Cultural factors such as economic, social and political factors are factors that shape the cultural environment.

Learn how to use the application effectively

In an environment where natural resources such as air, water, oil and minerals are depleted, an environmental program will help students understand the importance of these resources and how to improve the situation through regularity. in our daily lives to keep them.

Raising awareness for environmental protection

For the use of plastic or air pollution, the university may accept additional curriculum programs as part of this training program so that students understand the importance of community safety. Events such as warning systems and protests prevent environmental damage.

Engage in great movements for creativity

By completing the environmental education, students may be encouraged to participate in community outreach programs with their peers. By planting trees on the school grounds, supporting conferences and pressures, or joining a community-based NGO, students can learn about different ways to protect and preserve the community.

Create a positive learning environment

These important non-academic training activities allow students to take the lead in creating a positive, green and sustainable learning environment so that students understand the importance of pregnancy. Writing about the environment helps them to develop the knowledge and skills needed to solve complex environmental problems.

Build a satisfying career in environmental training

Work life and environmental studies lead to success in energy, animal welfare and many other areas. You will be involved in successful projects that include investigation, environmental protection, data processing, data analysis, agriculture, public speaking on disaster management, and policy and legislation. able to save the world.

By summarizing the importance of integrating environmental education into the curriculum, the primary goal is to help students understand the importance of resources and to identify ways to solve environmental problems. The aim should be to create a world where everyone knows and cares about the environment and try to create sustainable plans for the current situation and prevent future problems. Restoration of forest products and taxes on plant and other forest products.

Environmental law

As India has clearly stated, the state is responsible for “protecting and developing the region, protecting the country’s forests and wildlife”. He said "all citizens are responsible for the preservation and development of the environment, including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife." In addition to national policy, the Special Environmental Protection Agency also deals with environmental issues. In 1960, an environmental company was established to provide health care in India. It later became the Center for Environment and Forestry in 1985. Many laws (rules, regulations and standards) support legal entities. The EPA (Environmental Protection Act), which came into force after the 1986 Bhopal gas disaster, was designed as a general law to fill many gaps in existing laws. Then, as the problem arose, a series of laws were enacted, such as the Hazardous Waste Regulations of 1989.

General

- 1986 - The Environmental Protection Act allows the federal government to protect and improve the environment. control and reduce pollution from all sources and limit the creation and/or activity of any industry. for environmental reasons
- 1986 - Method for determining the amount of discharge or discharge - Established area (guard)
- 1989 - Hazardous Waste Management, Management and Handling Regulations) for the production, collection, processing, import, storage and handling of hazardous waste.
- 1989 - Manufacture, Possession and Importation of the Hazardous Substances Act defines the principles used in this Act. and establish powers to inspect annual imports of hazardous chemicals and separation-related industrial activities.
- In 1989, the production, use, import, export and protection of genetically modified organisms to protect the environment environment and health environmental protection Environment and health through the application of genetic and microbial technologies...
- Public Liability Insurance Act 1991 and Laws and Amendments Act 1992 Public debt insurance is designed to provide immediate relief to people injured in an accident while transporting a dangerous item.
- 1995 - The National Environmental Court Act is used to compensate people, property, and the environment.
- 1997 - National Environmental Appeals Act It is designed to file complaints in limited circumstances in areas where industry, etc. It is appropriate to act or appoint under certain protections under the EPA.
- 1998 - Rules for waste disposal. (management and administration) Legal obligations to control the management of hospital waste, such as the distribution, processing, collection and management of healthcare facilities.
- 1999 - President of the Industrial Projects Department. In 1999, a wide range of industrial protection initiatives were initiated, including site selection and environmental protection. Implementation of industrial development projects
- Solid Waste Regulations Management and Operations 2000-2000 apply to municipalities responsible for the collection, disposal, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of household waste.
- 2000 - Ozone depletion law required. (rules and regulations) to control and manage the process of ozone depletion
- 2001 - Battery Control The 2001 Act can provide secure controls for individual manufacturers, importers, manufacturers, mixers, retailers, bidders, customers and regular customers in connection with the manufacture, processing, sale, purchase and use of batteries. make sure it's broken
- 2002 - Noise Pollution (Rules and Regulations) Act (Revised).
- Conditions to reduce noise pollution at cultural or religious events or where loudspeakers are allowed at night or during public sound systems (22:00 to 12:00).
- 2002 - The Biodiversity Act is a law that protects biodiversity. Rational use of ingredients Fair and equitable distribution of benefits from the use of biological resources and related information.

Forest and wildlife

- 1927 - The Indian Forests Act and its amendment of 1984 is one of many colonial laws. "Integration of forest laws transportation of timber cost of registration and other forest products".

- 1972 - Wildlife Conservation Act Amendments 1973 and 1991 guarantee the protection of all birds and animals and their owners, habitats, bodies of water or forests.
- 1980 - The Forest Protection Act and the 1981 Act provide for the conservation and conservation of forests.

Water

- 1882 - The Aid Act allows people to use the facilities that treat groundwater. It was also stated that all surface water is owned by the state and is the property of the state.
- 1897 - Indian Fisheries Act defines two cases. The government may prosecute anyone who kills anyone. (on the coast or inland) by using any explosives or explosives. or destroy any fish or toxic fish.
- 1956 - The River Council Act allows provinces to partner with a federal government to form a River Council Advisory Committee to address boundary issues.
- 1970 - Merchant Shipping Act is designed to regulate shipping waste to coastal areas within a particular area.
- 1975 - Water Act (Pollution Control and Control) has established an institutional framework for the prevention and reduction of water pollution. Set water and wastewater quality standards. Pollution measures should be allowed to discharge wastewater into polluted water.

Under this law the CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) was established.

- 1977 - The Pollution Prevention and Control Act requires the collection of taxes and levies from water users and local governments.
- 1978 - The Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act defines the standards and defines the type and location of the meters that each water user must install.
- 1991 - The Coastal Law Office sets rules for various activities. which includes the preparation of proclamations Provides some protection in stagnant water and in riverine areas.
- the wind
- 1948 - Industrial Law and its 1987 amendments began to raise concerns about working conditions. The 1987 amendment was environmentally friendly and comprehensive.
- 1981 - Air Pollution Control and Control Act establishes air pollution control and control. has instructed the Public Service Commission to appoint officers
- 1982 - Pollution Prevention and Control Determines the Order and Power of Council Meetings.
- 1982 - Atomic Energy Act deals with radioactive waste.
- 1987 - Amendments to the Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act enable central and state air pollution control agencies to respond to air pollution emergencies.
- 1988 - The Motor Vehicles Act requires all hazardous waste to be properly packaged, labeled and transported.

The importance of environmental awareness

Humans have a moral responsibility to protect the environment and to contribute to the sustainable development of the world for future generations. Environmental pollution poses a threat to the health and safety of animals, plants and humans over the long term. It is more important than ever to understand the impact of our actions on society. Raising environmental awareness, we must work to protect the planet and wait to repair some of the damage done by human activities.

You just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people. Humans affect the environment in many ways, including erosion, air and water, and the use of minerals. fuel consumption and expenditure.

There is no doubt that human activity is a major cause of environmental damage. The industrial revolution has been linked to our impact, as greenhouse gas emissions have increased by more than a third. Therefore, it is our responsibility to increase our knowledge of the environment and to change our behavior.

Extremely greenhouse gas emissions increase the greenhouse effect by increasing global warming. These gases also cause air, soil and water pollution. Poor air is also a major threat to human health.

Forest work is another example of how it affects people in the community. Forests provide raw materials such as food and medicine. The factory has special carbon tanks. This means that it helps to balance carbon dioxide concentration by absorbing carbon dioxide during photosynthesis. with a few medications We add a greenhouse effect. This means an increase in global warming. This will lead to drastic climate change such as hurricanes, droughts and floods.

Problems such as climate change place many species at risk of extinction because they cannot cope with the new climate. All ecosystems are interconnected. Therefore, the waste of seemingly insignificant funds can be a danger to society. Some may worry that bees may become extinct because of popular names such as selling and burning insects. In addition to turning the perfect beehive into a jar, we also pay more attention to bees, but they deal with 35% of the dust in most 100 grains of food. Therefore, honey reduction is directly related to the sustainability of human food sources. This shows that we can view boring animals as an important part of our lives. The link between our actions and the serious environmental problems is unclear. But that does not mean that the results are irrelevant to us. Therefore, it is very important to take the highest responsibility for protecting the environment.

Because environmental degradation is a concern for all of us. Everyone must grow up in a culture of nature. Raising children, the importance of understanding the environment is important for the safety of future generations. Our actions will have a profound impact on future generations, so our children need to have the tools they need to be responsible and understanding about the environment.

In the context of successful solutions to environmental problems, there is a great need to spread environmental awareness. This has to do with environmental education.

Environmental education, on the other hand, also raises awareness among individuals and communities about the use of natural resources for conservation and conservation for things like exercise and other areas

Methods and techniques used to disseminate environmental information to the public Electronic and print media are the primary means of disseminating environmental information and informing people about environmental issues and solutions News, TV, talk shows, TV and radio programs are increasingly focused on today's environmental issues.

Global warming, air and water pollution over-consumption of fertilizers The impact of plastics and the use of polyethylene energy savings and fuel sources are the headlines in current news headlines. One can say that newspapers and magazines are more common than ever. Articles and analyzes examine the environmental problems we face around the world and increase public awareness of environmental issues.

Schools and universities play an important role in defining environmental awareness for children and young people. Textbooks are increasingly focusing on environmental problems and solutions. And there are many bachelor's courses. which covers environmental studies related to the environment and conservation environmental health social ecosystem etc.

Environmental education has become a serious issue that needs to be addressed. Numerous national and international seminars, conferences and workshops have emphasized the need for environmental education.¹⁹ The United Nations Environment Conference in Stockholm in 1972 played an important role in the emergence of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In 1950, the International Symposium on Environmental Education (ICEE) was held at UNESCO in Belgrade, Yugoslavia to define guidelines for promoting environmental education.

This was followed by the International Conference on Environmental Education in Tbilisi, USSR on July 19, 1977, which developed a policy to promote formal and informal environmental education.

ICEE was held in New Delhi in 1980 and 1985 in the past. During these sessions, it was observed that time was needed to help build public awareness and awareness of the damage caused by environmental disasters.

Public awareness

Population growth, urbanization and poverty put pressure on natural resources and lead to environmental degradation. To prevent the environment from going into more detail, the Supreme Court has ordered and initiated an increase in environmental awareness through government and non-government organizations to take part in protecting our environment. Environmental pollution cannot be prevented by law alone. People's participation is equally important in protecting the environment.

Environmental education is a learning process that provides a general perspective on environmental knowledge and awareness. It informs the society about environmental problems and encourages stakeholders to develop skills and knowledge, thereby providing appropriate solutions.

Climate change, depletion of biodiversity, depletion of fishery resources, depletion of ozone levels, illegal trade of endangered species, habitat destruction, land degradation, depletion of groundwater resources, introduction of alien species, pollution, solid waste disposal, deforestation, storm and erosion the marine ecosystem poses a serious threat to the water environment.

Environmental education, both formal and informal, will provide individuals with the knowledge, values, skills and tools needed to address environmental issues locally and globally. It is important for people to be aware of the huge impact Deterioration of the environment if no response and reform measures are taken Life can be lost. We face various environmental challenges. It is important to make the country aware of these issues so that their works are environment friendly.

Some of these issues are listed below:

1. Population growth

More than one million people are growing at 2.11 percent a year. More than 17 million people join each year. This puts a lot of pressure on the minerals and reduces the growth yield. This is the biggest problem in reducing population growth. Although controlling the population automatically leads to its growth. But the growth has led to a slowdown in population growth. For this, the development of women is important.

2. Poverty

India is often referred to as the land of the poor. This is exactly what poverty and environmental degradation are. Many people are directly dependent on the country's natural resources to meet their basic needs for food, shelter and food. Environmental degradation has a negative impact on the poor. Poverty and environmental degradation, which rely on environmental protection agencies, are the same problem. Population growth is a function of poverty. For very poor children, all children are helpless and helpless. Global problems do not pay much attention to this.

3. Prosperity of agriculture

People need to be familiar in different ways. Storage and cultivation of seeds without harming the environment Other high-energy strains cause soil salinity and damage to parts.

4. Ground water demand

The direction of groundwater use is very important. ingredients such as industrial wastewater, fertilizers and pesticides damage our groundwater and affect groundwater quality. restoring water quality in rivers and other important body fluids Pools are a big problem, so it is very important to find the right technology to provide safe drinking water when renewing water, so it cleans the reservoirs. it's hard work

5. Development and Forestry

Forests act as water molds in rivers. with the decline in demand for water Therefore he plans to use the great river through major irrigation projects. Of course, they cause flooding in the forest. As a result, dams on the Naramada River, Bhagirati, and elsewhere have caused political and scientific controversy. Forests in India have been damaged for centuries due to pressure to use them for agriculture and other purposes. Now a large area that was green was filled. These areas should return to vegetation. Tribes living in the forest respect trees, birds and animals for food. We need to recognize the role of these people in the conservation and preservation of forests. Developing Knowledge and Skills in Royal Forest Management The local community needs to be integrated with technical expertise and expertise. Forestry cooperation mechanisms need to be carefully developed.

6. Damage to the house

Currently, only 266 million hectares of the 329 million hectares of land have production capacity. Of this, about 143 hectares are arable land and only 85 types of housing. Of the remaining 123 hectares, 40 are incomplete. The remaining 63 million hectares are distributed as forest. more than half more or less space. About 406 million head of livestock, or less than 4 percent of the arable land, are grazed on 13 million hectares. This is a very poor area. So, 226 million acres, about 175 million acres, or 66 percent, have been damaged to some extent. Water and wind energy will be reduced by about 150 million hectares. This damage must be prevented.

7. Restructuring of the organization

Eastern organizations, relationships and infrastructure need to involve people according to the current situation and needs. This change can be attributed to resources, curricula, and so on. India's governance tradition must be taken into account and change must take place in the education system, in terms of governance system and system. Because people seem to look at the sources of technology and development.

8. Decrease in genetic diversity

Appropriate measures should be taken to protect genetic diversity. Today, most wild genetic populations are extinct. Asians face the challenge of losing species, including Asian lions. The system of protected areas, such as nature conservation, national parks and biosphere reserves, does not take the population into account. Therefore, they reduce reproductive changes from one group to another. Corrective action should be taken to prevent the loss of genetic diversity.

9. Influence of community influence

About 227 percent live in Indian cities. Urban and industrial development has caused many environmental problems that need to be addressed immediately. More than 30 percent live in the ruins of Indian cities. Of the 3,245 cities in India, only 21 have partial or full drainage and maintenance facilities. As a result, fighting urban chaos is a very difficult task.

10. Air and water population

Many of our factories use old materials that lack old technology and a lot of people and waste recycling equipment. Many cities and industrial areas are considered to be the worst in terms of air and water pollution. Inurt has laws, but they are not easy to follow. Because their implementation requires a lot of money, technology, politics and the will of society. Again, you should know these rules. They need their help to follow these rules.

Environmental Education Goals

The need for an environmental system is recognized by all, but with some useful experience or knowledge of how to build it. The purpose of such education is to inform individuals and communities, to develop their knowledge, attitudes, skills and perceptions, and to solve environmental problems. Extracurricular and international education must be provided to all sections of the population. First, it requires a new approach to education - a path through different processes in schools and colleges.

The objectives of the environmental system, as defined by ESUNESCO, are to build global knowledge of the environment, to take into account all local and related issues, and to create a special commitment to people to solve and build on existing problems.

Objectives

The objectives of environmental education formulated at the UNESCO Tbilisi Conference (1977) were as follows:

- i. The misuse of human nature and the development of human empathy in this case have led to awareness of the universe and all the problems that have arisen.
- ii. Teams and individuals need to acquire skills to identify and solve environmental problems.
- iii. To help people gain experience and a general understanding of the environment and related issues.
- iv. Help people develop a sense of value and care for the environment and encourage them to take part in improving and protecting our environment.
- v. Provide an assessment of environmental measures and programs for environmental, economic, social, aesthetic and educational factors.
- vi. Give everyone the opportunity to take part in solving environmental problems at all levels.

Guiding Principles

The following are the guidelines established by UNESCO ICCE in Tbilisi in 1977:

- i. The natural, technical, social, economic, political, cultural, moral, historical, historical and aesthetic environment must be fully taken into account.
- ii. Environmental education should be a continuing health care system for formal and non-formal education from kindergarten.
- iii. Dissemination of information and data on environmental issues requires the use of multiple sectors.
- iv. Major environmental issues need to be addressed from a local, national, regional and international perspective.
- v. It is important to recognize the complex nature of environmental problems and develop people's critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
- vi. It is important to emphasize the importance of local, national and international cooperation in addressing environmental issues.
- vii. Knowledge of the environment and general teaching and learning methods are needed.
- viii. Students should be aware of the real causes of environmental problems and how they arise, and be involved in preventing and solving environmental problems.
- ix. School education should combine elements of environmental sensitivity, environmental awareness and problem solving.
- x. Possible natural conditions should also be noted.

Eleventh. All social, economic and other forms of growth and development must take into account environmental factors.

Disconnect the system Recognizing the urgent need to raise environmental awareness and ensure that everyone has knowledge about nature, environmental education programs are divided into categories. Newman (1981)

Separation focuses on three aspects Environmental Research, Ecology and Environmental Engineering.

Environmental research is concerned with degrading the environment and reducing its impact on social change. This may be related to the study of society.

Environmental science deals with environmental processes (water, soil, air, and organisms) that cause pollution or degradation of the environment. It's about setting the standard for a clean, safe and healthy human health and ecosystem. It has to do with the natural and biological sciences.

Environmental engineering is the study of technological processes that help reduce pollution and assess its impact on the environment. It has to do with engineering.

The U.S. National Environmental Education Act, passed by Congress in 1990, aims to improve people's understanding of the natural and artificial environment and the relationship between man and the environment.

It also encourages high school students to pursue a career in nature. In general, the goal is to improve our understanding and understanding of the environment, to introduce students to current environmental issues, and to develop research skills, critical thinking, and the ability to solve a variety of environmental problems.

The Importance of Environmental Research

Importance of environmental research: Environmental research educates us the importance of protecting and preserving the arbitrary emission of our pollutants Wednesday. Nowadays, environmental problems have grown into a huge size and complexity. Day after day, humanity on earth is threatened. We are exploring these issues in addition to effective advice in environmental research. Environmental research has gained importance for the following reasons:

1. Global environmental challenges are important

It is widely acknowledged that environmental problems such as global warming and ozone depletion, acid rain, marine pollution and biodiversity are not only national but also global. A world that needs to be addressed through global efforts and cooperation.

2. Problems with installation

Growth will ultimately boost urban growth, economic growth, transport, agriculture and housing, but it will gradually come to a halt in developed countries. It has managed to remove almost all the "dry" offices in the south to tidy up the northern environment. As the West develops, they are unaware of the environmental impact of their activities. Of course, even developed countries go by it, the road in this country is staggering and unacceptable.

3. Increased pollution

An international census shows that one in seven people in the field live in India. It is clear that natural resources, which account for 11.6 per cent of the world's population and only 2.4 per cent, suffer the most. Agricultural experts have acknowledged soil health problems such as micronutrient and organic matter deficiencies, soil salinity, and soil degradation.

4. There must be another solution

Finding alternatives is especially important for developing countries. We need this goal:

- (1) The objective is the real objective of improving the environment and improving resilience.
- (2) Mission for all citizens of our country.
- (3) One of the goals is to distance itself from global development and to 'cure' communities that are being wasted.

5. People must be protected from extinction

We need to save people from disasters. Because of our activities, which limit the environment and is called the development of the biosphere.

Sound. Planning requires creating words

There is our way of life and our survival. The extraction, production and use of resources in all development plans must be integrated with the ecosystem, and our efforts for the environment and development must be planned in an ecological way.

6. Launch of Misra

Mishra (1991) identified four ecological principles, namely:

- (i) holism (ii) ecosystem (iii) heritage (iv) dialogue.

Holism is the true foundation of ecology. Hierarchical stages of interactive ecological units are discussed:

People <groups <communities <ecosystem <bioma <biosphere.

Mishra (1991) endorsed four principles of environmental management:

below:

- (i) the impact of human activities on the environment; (ii) procedural processes;
- (iii) Planning and development of sustainable development (iv) Learning environment

India is sponsoring the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the World Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with an environmentally sustainable approach to development. June 3-14, 1992

Data Analysis

Different types of development

According to Kurt Levin, there are three types of work that affect a person.

A natural person is as follows:

- physical environment,
- Also social and cultural environment
- Psychological environment.

It can be defined as follows:

1. Physical environment

Physical environment refers to the area of air and climate or physical environment in which a person lives. Humanity is affected by the weather. Here are some examples:

(A) In cold countries, ie Europe, whites. Just like in Asia and Africa, so in the tropics, people are dark.

(B) When a person tries to change the environment of his body, his body is affected by the weather.

(D) The function of human activity also depends on the weather conditions.

2. Environmental Relations

The social environment includes the social, economic and political life of the family in which one lives. Moral, cultural and emotional well-being influence people's lives and attitudes. Citizens can be divided into two traffic groups:

- (i) The organization is very open to self-improvement
- (ii) The closed community is not conducive to development.

3. Psychological Environment

The physical and social environment is also always there for someone in a certain situation. But everyone has their own place of mental illness. Kurt Levine used the term "residence" to describe the mental environment. The psychological environment makes it possible to understand human behavior. Both man and his goal are to create a mental environment. If a person is unable to overcome problems, he or she will become frustrated or achieve their goals instead of moving to a new mental health environment. However, by using these techniques, it helps people adapt to their environment.

Environmental standards

The environment is both physical and biological. inclusive living and survival stocks.

(i) physical environment

For example, the physical environment falls into three broad categories:

Environmental research

(i) solid (ii) liquid (iii) gaseous.

They represent the following fields:

i) lithosphere ii) hydropower (water component) and iii) wind

For example, our physical environment can distinguish the following:

i) lithospheric environment ii) hydropower environment iii) atmospheric environment

The researchers divided the rooms into smaller units according to a measure of variance.

For example.

i) mountain environment ii) glacial environment iii) mountain environment iv) beaches v) biological environment

Harmonization biological environment:

(i) Plants (ii) Animals

Therefore, the organic environment is further divided into plant habitats and fauna habitats. Each organism works at different levels and creates its own groups and organizations. In this way the community environment is created. In this environment, microorganisms struggle to extract material from the body's environment for their life and development. This process creates a business environment. Humans claim to be the best and most successful of all living things. Therefore, her business relationships are the most legal. There are three human factors namely physical, social and economic in the biological environment. As shown below:

(i) **Personal**

A person is a population of one of the inhabitants or biological communities. This should include important elements of the physical environment such as location, weather, water and food. In addition, like other biological organisms, it dumps waste into the ecosystem.

(ii) **Social Worker**

"Social Person" works like this:

- Build relationships,
- Create physical condition,
- Establish rules, regulations and principles
- Use measures to protect their lives, interests and the health of the community.

(iii) **Rich people**

The scientist uses and utilizes the resources of the body and physical environment with his skills and technology. Industrialization transforms the individual in ecological/terrestrial processes as it transfers problems and energies from one ecosystem concept to another. The following two situations can occur:

- (a) Its operational performance can be adapted to the environment. Doing so doesn't really involve changing the way the ecosystem works.
- (b) These functions may exceed critical limits. As a result, the ecological balance is disturbed and many ecological problems arise. They restrict its access to people, as well as to the entire human population of certain ecosystems.

Environmental statistics and analysis

Environmental statistics is the use of statistical methods in ecology science. It incorporates human interaction with nature and the urban environment, as well as solutions to current environmental-related problems. Over the past decade, environmental statistics have rapidly developed to address environmental issues in public relations, institutions and government.

The United Nations Framework for Environment Statistics (FDES) defines the field of environmental statistics as follows: it integrates the elements of economic systems. environmental, social and economic statistics are consistent. It is easy and useless to draw a clear line between these spaces. Socio-economic statistics describe processes or activities that directly or indirectly affect the environment. and widely used in natural statistics is included in the FDES.

Mathematical analysis is very important in ecology. This allows researchers to gain insight into environmental issues by studying the problems they are studying and developing solutions. The use of mathematical methods in ecology is different. used in a variety of contexts, including environmental statistics, Department of Health and Safety, Quality Organization, Research Organization, Department of Water and River, Meteorological Agency, Fisheries Agency, Environmental and Risk Agency, Pollution Control and Monitoring Agency.

Environmental statistics are critical and widely used in the fields of education, government, governance, technology and consultation.

The use of mathematical analysis, especially in environmental science, to assess the risk of earthquakes. environmental policy development; arranging environmental samples and environmental impact assessments.

There are two main types of applications in natural computers.

- Visual statistics are not only used to make conclusions about data and to describe its characteristics.
- Conclusions about data, benchmark tests, or forecasts are used in logical reasoning.

Gender statistical research includes:

Basic instruction for documenting current environmental conditions to provide information on unexpected future changes;

Practical research conducted to explain the potential impact of change or accident;

Look for time zone changes

Statistics is the area responsible for collecting, editing, analyzing, translating and retrieving data. When using math to solve scientific, industrial, or social problems, you usually start with a few people or the type you want to study. People can be different or identical, such as “everyone in the world” or “all crystal molecules”. This includes all aspects of data, including the organization of statistical data collection and the generation of calculations.

There are many ways to analyze statistics in the natural sciences because there are applications. Many of these methods need to be adapted to meet environmental science needs or address data constraints if systems implemented elsewhere make sense. Linear regression model, standard regression model, and linear type are some of the mathematical methods commonly used in science to study the relationship between variables.

Collaboration of environmental data (CORINE) The collection of environmental data on several EU institutions (air, water, soil, soil, coastal erosion, biomes, etc.) is a European initiative established by the European Commission in 1985. Since 1994, the European Environment Agency (EEA) included Corinne in its work plan. The EEA is responsible for providing targeted, consistent and targeted information across Europe.

Environmental studies is an interdisciplinary science study that examines the relationship between man and the environment. Environmental studies include the principles of nature, business and economics, humanities and science to solve today’s complex environmental problems. It is a comprehensive research unit that covers the environment, the environment, and the relationships between them. This area includes ecology and ecology, as well as ethics, geography, anthropology, political science, political science, social planning, law, economics, philosophy, social science and justice, planning, pollution management and related topics. Asset Management. There are many programs for environmental education, including master’s and master’s degrees. Environmental education programs provide the skills and testing tools needed to meet global challenges. Scientific students will have the knowledge and tools of the system to understand and solve important environmental problems that affect our time and people, society and world.

Research around the world can be provided at traditional universities, medical science, social science, or agriculture. Scientists use their knowledge to better understand the natural and social sciences, social and humanities, and suggest possible solutions. Students observe our interactions with the world and develop ideas on how to avoid its elimination.

Conclusion

Our social environment empowers people and our collective environment helps us determine who we are. Thus, it is crucial for our population and economic growth to survive in the environment. The best for our environment is that we maintain the right balance. The research undertaken under these projects reveals one of the biggest challenges of our time: the efforts being made for the sustainable development of the Amazon region. The study demonstrates the benefits of regional development assessment through integrated part-time employment to create and expand key areas for future development. They also

highlighted the importance of starting operations in areas that reflect both the potential and limitations of the Amazon. Sustainable use includes the sustainable use of forests, which provide solutions for the countries in which they live, exploit and utilize these resources. For example, a revision project selects species for labeling, quantification, and conservation design. Use nature and forests as a contrast to the larger community for the benefit of the people associated with it. The whole world should support the country's efforts to develop such a model for sustainable use of forest resources with the help of appropriate technology and financial institutions. Regardless of the economy, property use is closely involved. However, the lack of adequate funding to ensure that these funds are disbursed in the future can challenge sustainable development. Despite this complexity, it presents an opportunity not to be missed, as the interpretation of such guidelines creates the conditions for the development of unnecessary approaches and the creation of a more social and more sustainable environment. Human resource development should be given priority for sustainable development as well as efficient use of natural resources. The cross-border policies of developing countries have clearly focused on poverty reduction, although achieving it in the short term makes it difficult for them to overcome their current poverty situation. Physical planning and management can manage landforms for efficient use of resources, set standards for reducing hazardous materials, define, protect or preserve land for reuse and use, and develop and improve a region. Finally, in order to achieve a more satisfactory relationship between society and its environment, one must first look at the changes that may occur in the competition for the use of resources and personnel to reduce potential conflicts.

Reference

- Bechtel, R. (1993). Power and Control in E & B Research. In EDRA (Ed.), Proceedings of the 24th Annual Conference of the Environmental Design Research Association (pp. 218–221). Chicago, Illinois.
- Bishop, I. D., & Rohrmann, B. (2003). Subjective responses to simulated and real environments: a comparison. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 65, 261–277. doi:10.1016/S0169-2046(03)00070-7
- Blake, T. (1980). We Are What We Study: Priorities For Environmental Design Research. In Weidemann, S. and Anderson, J. R. (Eds.) Proceedings of the 8th Annual Conference of the Environmental Design Research Association. Priorities for Environmental Design Research (pp 7-9). Washington D.C.
- "The History and Development of AESS". Association for Environmental Studies and Sciences. Archived from the original on 6 November 2016
- "Archived copy". Archived from the original on 28 January 2012. Retrieved 12 March 2012. "A Brief History of ESAC". Accessed 12 March 2012.
- "About Environmental Studies at ESF," Archived 1 December 2017 at the Wayback Machine SUNY-ESF website. Accessed 28 November 2017.
- National Center for Education Statistics. Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP 2000)- (03) NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION Archived 12 May 2009 at the Wayback Machine. Institute of Education Sciences, United States Department of Education. [Accessed 29 January 2010]
- Keywords for environmental studies. Adamson, Joni, 1958-, Gleason, William A., 1961-, Pellow, David N., 1969-. New York. ISBN 0-8147-6074-0. OCLC 933297292.
- Arild Holt-Jensen (1999): *Geography - History and Concepts: A Student's Guide*. London: SAGE. ISBN 9780761961802
- Rapoport, A. (1969). An Approach to the Study of Environmental Quality. In EDRA (Ed.), Proceedings of the 1st Annual Conference of the Environmental Design Research Association (pp. 1–13). Chapel Hill.
- "Association for Environmental Studies & Sciences AESSonline.org". AESSonline.org. Archived from the original on 10 March 2016. Retrieved 29 April 2018.
- Marshall, S. (2012). Science, pseudo-science and urban design. *Urban Design International*, 17, 257–271.
- Whyte, W. (1980). *The social life of small urban spaces*. Washington, D.C.: The Conservation Foundation.
- Moseley, William G.; Perramond, Eric; Hapke, Holly M.; Laris, Paul (2014). *An Introduction to Human-Environment Geography*. Wiley Blackwell. pp. 26–27.
- Garcia, Hector (2010). *Environmental Geography*. Apple Academic Press, Inc. ISBN 978-1926686684.
- Gifford, R. (2014). *Environmental psychology. Principles and practice (5th ed.)*. Victoria, BC: Optimal Books.