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IMPACT OF ECOLOGY ON HUMAN THOUGHTS- "AN INTER-RELATION BETWEEN HUMAN THOUGHTS AND ECOSYSTEM"

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ABSTRACT

It is rightly said that "Man is a Social Animal". Like any form, man too has to depend on the natural resources for his survival. In this paper researchers tries to find that there is a strong natural relationship between human minds and it's thoughts towards the environment. Thinking, it allows human to make sense of interpretation, representation or model making of the world in which they survive, they experience and to make the predictions about how the world is. It rather helps an organism having needs and objectives, desires as it makes plans or otherwise attempts to accomplish their goals. On the other hand, the word "Ecology" is a branch of biology that studies the interactions among organisms and their biophysical environments, which included different components. Ecology is much of a biological science as its attempt is to study the human science. The attempt of this paper is to study the impact of ecology on human thoughts. Rather to understand whether the ecology impact is direct or indirect. The need of the hour is to study the relationship between human thoughts and the ecology (human behavior and ecosystem services). There is a high requirement to develop a proper understanding of the approach the human has and of its decision making being a very core area needs to be touched upon.

Keywords: Ecology, Human Behavior, Bio-diversity, Conversion, Extinction

INTRODUCTION

Human activity is rapidly transforming most of Ecological systems. Ecology is the observation of the interactions of dwelling organisms with their environment within the discipline of ecology. It is the branch of biology that deals with the scientific study of the interactions among organisms and their physical environment which included different components. Environment affects and modifies the organisms and also organism's impact adjusts the environment and accordingly different ecosystems are formed. Its processes, such as primary production, pedogenesis (the formation of soil), nutrient cycling, and various niche production activities, regulate the flux of energy and matter via an environment. These processes are sustained by using organisms with unique life-history traits. The variety of organisms, known as biodiversity, which talk related to the differing species, genes, and ecosystems, enhances sure surroundings services. The other side of nature due to increasing human population, human demands are increasing day by day wherein the ecosystems tries to do the adjustment in natural structure to feed the human well-being. Several steps are required to be able to quantify this contribution; firstly, there needs to be an knowledge of how changes in human activities impact the dynamics of ecosystems, then how these adjustments in environment structure, feature and diversity have an effect on the variety of offerings that humans use and then how adjustments in these services feed through into well-being. For the researchers it becomes a very active area to research to interconnect the relationship between the human activities and their mind and with ecology systems.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The below review of literature has been covered few of the following aspects of Impact of Ecology on Human Thoughts.

1. The global economy is growing even faster, prompting the nation states to transpose the natural endowments to economic goods and services, add to GDP and national income. It has been shaped by market forces, not by the principles of ecology. Therefore the market ...does not recognize basic ecological concepts of sustainable yield nor respects the balances of nature (Brown 2001: 78). The limitations of market signals to reflect the full costs or real costs of goods and services leads to a distorted economy- an economy that destroys its natural support systems; where the relationship between ecology and economy is under threat and stress. According to Brown, economic theory and economic indicators do not explain how the economy is disrupting and destroying the earth's natural systems, and asserts that an economy is sustainable only if it respects the principles of ecology.
2. According to Michael Common and Sigrid Stagl (2005) ecological economics is the study of the relationship between human housekeeping and nature's housekeeping. It starts from the fact that both of them are interdependent, where environment is the material base for economic activity. Their book

Ecological Economics: An Introduction makes an effort for systematic analysis of the subject. The book has four parts with a general introduction to ecological economics. The first part of the book analyses the interdependence of ecology and human beings as well as explains how the economy became a subset of environment with the history of human evolution, biological evolution and recent pollution problems. The second part, **Economic Activity**, highlights the significance of ecology in growth, development, human wellbeing and economic accounting (input-output Analysis, GNP, foreign trade, natural resource balance sheet etc.). Common and Stagl question the so-called 'economic activity', which is directed toward the satisfaction of human needs and desires and states that, there are some market limits rather than 'unlimited economic growth' dogma. Rest of the two parts, **Governance and International Dimension** respectively, propose and analyze the international environmental policies, problems and principles. Sustainability of ecosystem is the principal concern in these chapters.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the concept of Ecology in detail
2. To study the relationship between ecology and human thoughts
3. To understand the impact of ecology on human thoughts
4. To study the stability between both the human thoughts and ecology.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The Researcher focuses majorly on the whole ecosystem and increasing human activities, due to which a positive measures can be taken towards the negative aspects of impact of ecology on human thoughts and vice-versa. Through which a qualitative impact can be generated on the human thoughts because that is the sole underlying driver of this study. In this research paper the researcher made it understand that ecological issues if minimized can help the society to meet the basic human needs and also towards the betterment of natural environment.

METHODOLOGY

Sources of data collection

Secondary data: It majorly consist the information collected from various sources like books, websites, journals etc.

Impact of Ecology

Chemicals released into the surroundings may also have a number of adverse ecological outcomes. Its results can be long-term or short-lived changes in the normal functioning of an ecosystem, resulting in economic, social, and aesthetic losses. These ability consequences are an important motive for law of pesticides, poisonous substances, and other resources of pollution, global warming, biodiversity losses and many other. When it is connected to human and ecology, now-a-days business and human activities are directly threatening to ecosystems. The impact of it is at highly in the negative aspects which may include-

1. Overconsumption

Overconsumption is a situation where useful resource use has outpaced the sustainable capability of the ecosystem. Human current demand is highly increasing than the regeneration rate of the whole ecosystems combined. An extended sample of overconsumption leads to environmental degradation and the eventual loss of resource bases. Their lifestyle such as ordinary affluence and useful resource utilization and the pollutants they generate which includes carbon footprint are equally important.

2. Fishing and Farming

The environmental impact of agriculture varies based at the wide sort of agricultural practices employed across the world. Ultimately, the environmental effect depends on the manufacturing practices of the gadget utilized by farmers. The connection between emissions into the environment and the farming system is indirect, as it also depends on other climate variables which include rainfall and temperature. It impact of agriculture entails a variety of factors from the soil, to water, the air, animal and soil diversity, plants, and the food itself. Some of the environmental troubles which can be associated with agriculture are weather change, deforestation, genetic engineering, irrigation problems, pollutants, soil degradation, and waste.

3. Meat Production

Environmental affects associated with meat production consist of use of fossil energy, water and land resources, greenhouse gas emissions, and in some instances, rainforest clearing, water pollution and species

endangerment, among other damaging effects. Changes in livestock production practices influence the environmental impact of meat production.

4. Electricity generation

The environmental impact of electricity technology is tremendous because cutting-edge society uses big amounts of electrical energy. This energy is commonly generated at energy flora that converts some other type of strength into electricity. Each such system has benefits and disadvantages; however lots of them pose environmental concerns.

5. Light Pollution

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Artificial light at night time is certainly one of the most obvious physical adjustments that humans have made to the biosphere, and is the easiest form of pollution. The principal environmental effects of artificial light are because of light's use as a facts source in place of an power source.

6. Leather

Leather is acquired from agriculture which is a leading factor in environmental degradation.

7. Resource exploitation

Humans perpetually consume resources for his or her own wants. Some examples which involves mining of natural resources like coal, the logging and fishing of animals for food, and also the clearing of forests for urbanization and wood use.

STABILITY BETWEEN BOTH THE HUMAN THOUGHTS AND ECOLOGY

It is very natural and easy to take from the nature to satisfy business and human needs but at the same time it is one of the most difficult activities to give back to the nature in equivalent manner to balance the ecosystem. But not always it has negative impact of ecosystem on human thoughts, also have some positive impact wherein economic is trying to develop the ecosystem

1. Green Economy

The green economic system aims at making try to decrease the environmental dangers and ecological scarcities, and has the goals for sustainable development without degrading the environment. The need for a technological "greening" of the economic system implied developing ways to reduce the dependence on nonrenewable electricity and resources to provide items and services.

2. Simple Recycling

Ecology serves as small, interconnected worlds that host multiple sorts of plant and animal life. Nature recycles everything. Dead plant and animal depend, return to the soil to all over again produce more trees and plants. Taking a cue from nature, many people recognize that recycling gives a tremendous contribution to the ecosystems of the sector by reusing or remaking old products into new ones while not having to take assets from nature.

3. Green and open spaces

Human well-being in many state and local communities have created laws that require builders who build homes and industrial homes to set apart green, open areas of land to guard them from development. This consists of bridges over highways and freeways that allow animals to emigrate across the developed region without threat of death-by-vehicle. These protected areas represent high quality contributions to ecosystems.

4. Federal Environmental Protection Laws and Acts

- 1980: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act is a fund that helps offset the cost of cleanups from disasters like oil spills.
- 1986: Environment (Protection) Rules. It lay down procedures for setting standards of emission or discharge of environmental pollutants.
- 1990: The Pollution Prevention Act focuses on production and use of raw materials, recycling and reducing waste.
- 1991: Coastal Regulation Zone Notification. This law puts regulations on various activities, including construction, are regulated. It gives some protection to the backwaters and estuaries.
- 2000: Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules. This law apply to every municipal authority responsible for the collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing, and disposal of municipal solid wastes

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- 2000: Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules. This has been laid down for the regulation of production and consumption of ozone depleting substances.
- 2002: Biological Diversity Act. It is an act to provide for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and knowledge associated with it.

FINDINGS

- Some people are of the opinion, that extinction is not a relevant issue, but it is actually more relevant than ever before. Historically, the natural extinction rate is been deteriorating year by year. Human impact has caused this rate to jump to a significantly upper rather higher rate, offsetting or disturbing, the balance of biodiversity.
- Others Researchers have found out in their study that "greenhouse gases prove to be producing a negative impact (global change). On the other hand, greenhouse effect serves as a natural purpose: maintaining the warmth that sustains life on Earth.
- Although biodiversity loss may be a large-scale and an intense problem, reducing threats to biodiversity can begin with a single individual. Smaller efforts, can be introduced where in reusing or recycling items, or even purchasing sustainable foods, can have a culminating and ratifying effect. That is, if every individual does these things, even just a little, they would add up and help reduce biodiversity loss!

CONCLUSION

There is an urgent need for predictive research on the dynamics existing and linked between human and

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CONCLUSION

There is an urgent need for predictive research on the dynamics existing and linked between human and ecological systems in order to inform interventions to conserve biodiversity while sustaining human livelihoods. Research has become a must, now looking the current scenario, in the field of natural resource management (encompassing conservation, sustainable use and ecosystem services provision) is flourishing, but as yet, the feedbacks received by the management actions implemented, resource user decisions and ecological sustainability on the other hand are not receiving the attention they deserve. Instead, there is a substantial effort being invested in quantifying the individual (direct or indirect) directional impacts of humans on nature and nature on humans. This is likely to be a reflection of our lack of knowledge about different processes, underlying the relationships existing between ecosystems and society. However, unless we start to build process-based models and actively test them in an adaptive framework, this situation will not improve may get more worsened. Of course, conservation has successes as well, and researchers are becoming highly sensitized to the need for counterfactuals and controls, so that the impacts of interventions are properly measured and their effectiveness evaluated there are huge gaps in our knowledge about the dynamics of ecosystems that must be addressed.

The most threatening challenge for ecology in the upcoming further decades is to fully and productively integrate the complications faced and also the global scale of human activities into ecological research. We also thereby, challenge the assumptions that a "human-free" ecosystem transfer can be productively applied to human-dominated ecosystems. We argue that leaving humans out of the group of the ecological equation will surely lead to inadequate explanations of ecosystem processes on an increasingly human-dominated Earth. Integrating humans into ecosystems will surely provide lots of important opportunities for ecosystem science.

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