

Deforestation and Its Impact, Solution Etc

Dr. Manindra Singha

Department of Economics, Lala Rural College, Lala, Hailakandi, Assam manindrakhun@gmail.com

Abstract:

Political Deforestation is a process of self creation burning problem of the all living things of this world. There are some inter connected forces, forcing to deforestation like poverty, subsistence farmers and landless poor to tropical forests, where they try to grow enough food to survive shifting cultivation is leads to depletes soil and destroys large tracts to forest. Deforestation creates various environmental problems, it causes floods and floods eater carry the soil, they have washes off the land and often deposit it as the water shows down behind irrigation and flood control dams. Secondly to control deforestation migration of poor people should be stop by giving substitute / alternative way of living without disturbing tropical forests. Deforestation is directly related to biodiversity in many areas. Large scale forest damage would causes mass extinction of species that could not migrate to nearby areas. Soil pollution is another situation due to the application of fertilizers and pesticides in which is modified the earth materials over time by physical, chemical and biological process. Farmers attempt to make huge quantity production but it create problem in near future the supply of nutrients to plants growth. Soil are extremely important in environmental considerations such as fertility, land use, erosion potential and pollution. Commercial fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Such time of fertilizers have raised would food production by about 40% in the past years but it had also disadvantages in another side. They have significant environment consequences, especially water pollution and release of green – house gas. Moreover the wide spread use of commercial inorganic fertilizers, especially on sloped land near streams and lakes also causes water pollution as some of the nutrients in the fertilizers are washed into nearby water. Use of pesticides causes' soil pollution through irrational use of pesticides they do not only degrade arable land but create various health problems and excessive use of pesticides also reduce crop yields. Thus the environmental health and soil costs of pesticide is very high indeed.

Keywords:

Deforestation, Global Warming, Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Environment.

*Correspondence Author:

Email: manindrakhun@gmail.com (Dr. Manindra Singha)

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1. Deforestation

Tropical deforestation results from a number of interconnected causes, all of which are related in some way to population growth, poverty and government policies that encourage deforestation. Population growth and poverty combine to drive subsistence farmers and the landless poor to tropical forests, where they try to grow enough food to survive. Shifting cultivation leads to unsustainable farming that depletes soils and destroys large tracts of forests. Cattle ranching also degrades tropical forests. Ranchers move from one area to another area and repeat a destructive process known as shifting ranching.

Clearing large areas of tropical forest with nutrient-poor soil for raising cash crops severely degrades these reservoirs of biodiversity. Mining also degrades tropical forests. Widespread gold mining has been particularly damaging because it pollutes streams and soils with mercury. Oil drilling and extraction also take its toll. Large amounts of oil move into the forest and waterways from leaky pipelines. Dams built on rivers flood large areas of tropical forests. Tropical forests are also degraded by commercial logging. However, logging is directly responsible for only a small portion of tropical deforestation when compared to small-scale agriculture.

Deforestation creates various environmental problems. It causes floods, which erode soil. Deforestation causes floods by removing water-absorbing vegetation. Urbanization increases flooding (even with only moderate rainfall) by replacing vegetation and soils with highways, buildings which leads to rapid runoff of rainwater. When sea levels rise many low-lying coastal urban areas, wetlands and croplands are under water. The flood water carries the soil they have washed off the land and often deposit it as the water flows down behind irrigation and flood control dams.

A number of measures can be adopted to tropical forests, to use them sustainably, and to use restore degraded areas of tropical forests. An immediate step is to make a detailed survey to determine how much of the world is covered with tropical (and other) forests, how much has been deforested or degraded, and where.

Secondly, we can identify and move rapidly to protect areas of tropical forests that are both rich in unique species and in imminent danger—so-called hot spots. Environmentalists urge countries to reduce the flow of the landless poor to tropical forests by slowing population growth and discouraging the poor from migrating to undisturbed tropical forests, and to sharply reduce the poverty that leaves the poor no choice but to use forests (and other resources) unsustainably.

Programmes are also needed to help new settlers in tropical forest learn how to practice small-scale sustainable agriculture.

Tropical timber-cutting regulations and practices can be reformed. Pressure for clearing old-growth tropical forests can be reduced by converting peasant farming, trees and crop plantations and ranching activities in already cleared tropical forest areas they could.

The makeup and location of forests would change: Forests in temperate and subarctic regions would be forced to move towards the poles or to higher altitudes, leaving more grasslands and shrubland in their wake.

Climate changes would lead to loss of biodiversity in many areas. Large-scale forest damage would cause mass extinction of species that couldn't migrate to nearby areas. The resulting loss of biodiversity and reduction of ecological complexity is likely to reduce ecological resilience and the ability of ecosystems to adapt to change climate.

In a warmer world, water in the world's oceans would expand and lead to a rise in sea level. It would also destroy coral reefs, accelerate coastal erosion, contaminate coastal aquifers with salt water, and flood tanks storing oils and other hazardous chemicals in coastal areas.

Weather extremes are expected to increase in number and severity. In a warmer world, prolonged heat waves and drought could become the norm in many areas, killing a large number of people and destroying ecosystems. As the upper layer of sea water warms, hurricanes and typhoons would occur with greater frequency and would be of a more severe nature.

Global warming also poses threats to human health. A warmer world would disrupt supplies of food and fresh water, displacing millions of people and altering disease patterns in unpredictable ways. Sea-level rise would spread infectious disease by flooding sewage and sanitation systems in coastal cities.

Climate changes would lead to a growing number of environmental refugees. Most of these refugees would illegally migrate to other countries, causing much resentment, social disorder and international political instability.

2. Soil Pollution

Soil pollution occurs mainly due to the application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. We have already discussed effects of fertilizers and pesticides in an earlier chapter.

Soils may be defined as Earth materials modified over time by physical, chemical and biological processes. Soil fertility refers to the capacity of a soil to supply the nutrients necessary for plant growth when other factors, such as availability of water and climate, are also favourable.

Soils are extremely important in many environmental considerations, such as agriculture (fertility), land use, erosion potential and pollution.

Fertilizers partially replace plant nutrients lost to erosion, crop harvesting and leaching. Farmers use either organic fertilizers from plants and animals or commercial inorganic fertilizers produced from various minerals.

Today, farmers in most developed countries rely on commercial inorganic fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Such fertilizers have raised world food production by about 40% in the past 50 years. But they have disadvantages as well. They have significant environmental consequences, especially water pollution, and release of a greenhouse gas (nitrous oxide, N_2O). The widespread use of commercial inorganic fertilizers, especially on sloped land near streams and lakes, also causes water pollution as some of the nutrients in the fertilizers are washed into nearby water.

Soil pollution also occurs due to the use of pesticides and in what proportions. So through irrational use of pesticides they not only degrade arable land but create various health problems for themselves and their family members. Excessive use of pesticides also reduces crop yields. Thus the environmental health and soil costs of pesticides are very high indeed.

3. Biodiversity Loss

Many plants and animals face extinction today. Extinctions are occurring at a much faster rate than earlier is biologically sustainable. Extinction is of two types: natural and accelerated. Natural extinction occurs from causes outside of human control. In contrast, accelerated extinction refers to the loss of species largely as a result of human activities.

Today thousands of species are endangered or threatened. An endangered species is one that is in imminent danger of becoming extinct. A threatened species is one that is still abundant in its natural range. But because

its numbers its numbers are falling it is likely to become extinct in future.

Table 01: Endangered Species	
Species	Observation
Plants	One-quarter of the world's plants are threatened with extinction by the year 2020
Amphibians	Worldwide decline in numbers. Half of New Zealand frog species are now extinct
Birds	Three-quarters of all bird species are declining or threatened with extinction
Carnivores	Almost all species of cats and bears are declining in numbers.
Fish	One-third of North American freshwater fish are threatened, or endangered; half the fish species in Lake Victoria, Africa's largest lake are close to extinction due to predation by the Nile perch.
Invertebrates	About 100 species are lost each due to deforestation; half the fresh water snails in the Southeastern USA are now extinct
Mammals	Half of Australia's mammals are threatened; 40% of mammals in France, the Netherlands, Germany and Portugal are threatened.
Primates	Two-thirds of primates species are threatened
Reptiles	Over 40% reptile species are threatened.

Causes: Many factors contribute to the loss of species. The two most important are : the destruction and alternation of habitat and commercial farming.

4. Physical Alteration of Habitat.

Almost all human activities alter the environment, changing the biotic and abiotic conditions and fragmenting habitat. Habitat alteration is the main cause of species extinction. The most rapid changes occur in biologically rich areas such as the tropical rain forests and wetlands.

5. Commercial Hunting and Harvesting.

Commercial hunting and harvesting of wild species have occurred for a long time. Today they represent the second largest threat to the world's animal species. This includes past activities such as well-hunting and present activities such as commercial fish hunting and poaching of endangered species.

So many factors contribute to the loss of biodiversity. These factors may cause an amount of damage far greater than anticipated. The main factors causing loss of biodiversity are:

- 1. Introduction of foreign species.** Plant and animals species introduced into regions may thrive because of the favourable conditions and low environmental resistance. Therefore, they often out compete and eliminate natives species.
- 2. Pest and predator control.** Chemical pesticides, sprayed on farms and other areas to control insects pests and predator control programmes have had an adverse effect on native species.
- 3. Study, research, collection and recreation.** Millions of plants and animals are extracted from the wild and imported into developed countries for zoos, private collection, pet shops and research. All these contribute to worldwide loss of species.

4. Species trading. In developing countries local residents sell birds and animals they catch in nearby forests, to dealers who export them-sometimes illegally-to the industrial nations. Many animals die along the way.

5. Pollution. Pollution changes the environment in a way that threaten the survival of many species. Plays an important role in decreasing the Earth's biodiversity and is bound to play a more important role in the future. As the human population increase and economic growth occurs today, pollution-caused problems such as global warming, acid rain and ozone. Conclusion and suggestion: Deforestation is not only destroying of forestation but indirectly it is killing the forests supporting for living things of this world so environmental policymaking more complicated than merely measuring the effects of a proposed policy on the environment. Nevertheless, the value of the environment decision-making. It is not necessary to put monetary values on environmental resources. What is absolute essential how much environmental quality is being sacrificed in the name of the environment.

It is in the right of things to adopt those policies, which achieve a realistic compromise between the two. In other words, developing countries like India should take advantage of policies that are good for both economic growth and development.

Conclusion:

Deforestation and its impact on environment is to study by keeping relation with other related factors of Environment. In this modern world in the name development and economic growth for extension high ways, Industries and up-liftmen commercial places everything is directly or indirectly related to deforestation going continuously even in most under developed countries. Environmental policymaking is always more complicated than merely measuring the effects of a proposed policy on the environment. Nevertheless, the value of the environment has to be taken into account in any environmental decision making, it is not necessary to put monetary values on environmental resources. Which is absolutely essential is to determine how much environmental quality is being given up in the name of economic growth and how much growth is being sacrificed in the name of the environment.

It is in the rightness of things to adopt those policies which achieve a realistic compromise between the two. In other words, developing countries like India should take advantage of policies that are good for both economic growth and development.

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