

सह-अस्तित्व : एक वैचारिकी

विकास सिंह

संपादक

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, प्राचीन इतिहास
राजकीय महिला स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय,
गाजीपुर



लोकनाथ पब्लिकेशन

प्रथम संस्करण : २०१९
ISBN 978-93-81123-92-8

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Email- prcbsbi@gmail.com

lnpvns@gmail.com

Website www.philosophicalresearchcouncil.com

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लखनपुर भुल्लनपुर
वाराणसी २२११०८

चतुर्विंशतिः पुष्प

The People and Environmental Coexistence

Dr. Satyendra Singh*

The 2008 Neutral theory of biodiversity through a migration-speciation-extinction balance, rather through selection. It assumes that all members within a guild are inherently the same, and that changes in population density are a result of random births and deaths. Particular species are lost stochastically through a random walk process, but species richness is maintained via speciation or external migration. Neutral theory can be seen as a particular case of coexistence theory: it represents an environment where stabilizing mechanisms are absent and there are no differences in average fitness

Urbanization and urban social systems show so little restraint in destroying or damaging the natural and agricultural ecosystems on which they depend? is alienation of urban society from nature, particularly if people have no contact with natural or agricultural ecosystems during childhood. The implications for design of urban landscapes are far reaching and profound. Urban landscapes that provide childhood experience with nature may be essential for an ecologically sustainable society. Until recently, virtually all cities contained a landscape mosaic of urban, agricultural and natural ecosystems that provided opportunities for direct contact with nature within walking distance of most people's homes. Unfortunately, many large cities today have become 'concrete jungles' in which this opportunity is no longer available. The result may be a positive feedback loop between an increasingly urbanized society and cities with fewer opportunities for childhood nature experience, creating adults whose lack of emotional connection with nature does not constrain them from

* Associate Professor, Geology, Government Girls' P.G. College, Ghazipur

naturally occurring low-grade coal deposits found in the area have spontaneously ignited from time to time, causing the release of clouds of sulfur dioxide over the nearby tundra.

As this gas is carried to Earth's surface, soil and freshwater become acidified. At some level, this acidification causes metals to become soluble (able to be dissolved). The toxicity (poisons) associated with sulfur dioxide, acidity, and soluble metals at the Smoking Hills has caused great damage to the structure and function of the local ecosystem.

Human-caused pollution is sometimes referred to as anthropogenic pollution. Anthropogenic pollution has existed for centuries. People living in London, England, in the late eighteenth century, for example, were exposed to huge quantities of noxious gases in the air and dangerous levels of harmful materials in their water supplies. However, most people of the time probably accepted such risks as part of being a city dweller.

Modern concerns about pollution began to increase in the 1960s largely as the result of two factors. First, population growth in many urban areas meant that more people and more industries were releasing a higher concentration of pollutants to the environment than ever before. Second, modern science had developed a number of new materials and new procedures that resulted in the release of many new and often dangerous chemicals to the environment.