

# Editorial Note on Environmental Deterioration

Manuel Saba\*

Department of Engineering, University of Cartagena, Colombia

## Editorial

Environmental degradation is the degradation of the environment caused by the depletion of resources such as air, water, and soil quality; ecosystem disruption; habitat loss; species extinction; and pollution. The physical environment of a man or woman is described as the physical surroundings of which he or she is a part and on which he or she is dependent for activities such as physiological functioning, production, and consuming. His physical surroundings include air, water, and land, as well as natural resources such as energy carriers, soil, and plants, as well as creatures and ecosystems. The relationship between physical environment and individual and societal well-being is complex and multi-faceted, including both qualitative and quantitative aspects. Natural resource availability and use have an impact on the development process' result and pace. A considerable portion of the environment in an urbanised civilization is man-made. Even so, the built environment (buildings, roads) and equipment (clothing, automobiles) are founded on an artificial environment. The natural and anthropogenic determinants of the environment, as well as their impact on human health, are discussed in this book. With case studies from Australia, India, Italy, and Latin America, it illuminates the perspectives of climate change. The ecology of antibiotic-resistant microorganisms, pesticide and heavy metal (arsenic) problems in the natural environment, molecular advances in microbial interactions, ecological studies of human/animal health and diseases, food security, technological developments, and more are among the topics discussed. The many chapters include both theoretical and applied features, and they could serve as a foundation for future study that could lead to substantial advancement.

Over the last few decades, environmental deterioration has become a "shared concern" for humanity. The current environmental challenges are distinct in that they are primarily caused by anthropogenic rather than natural causes. Consumption without thought and economic expansion have begun to have negative consequences for Mother Nature. Despite this, the rate of economic development and the desire for it have never slowed. Environmental policy has been dictated by economics. The role of science and technology as a catalyst for combining ecological and economics has been highlighted. Environmental change on a global scale is as old as the Earth itself. Since the beginning of time, 4.5 billion years ago, physical, chemical, and biological activities have shaped and reshaped the earth's environment. However, in recent years, humanity has been one of the primary drivers of global change, including climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, deforestation, biodiversity loss, acidification, pollution, and desertification.

Sustainable management of the environment and natural resources is critical for economic growth and human prosperity. When properly managed,

inexhaustible natural assets, watersheds, profitable sceneries, and seascapes can provide the foundation for supported comprehensive development, food security, and poverty reduction. Natural resources provide jobs for a large number of people and generate significant tax revenue. The biological communities of the earth control the air, water, and soil that we all rely on. They form a unique and useful cradle in the face of extreme weather and climate change. Healthy biological systems are essential for the long-term growth of financial sectors such as agribusiness, ranger service, fisheries, and tourism. They currently provide a wide range of jobs.

Industrialization and urbanisation are two factors, both of which are driven by human needs and desires, such as the need for water, food, and shelter. Water and food shortages, floods and droughts, health concerns, and resource conflicts are among the consequences. Adaptation, such as growing different crops, and even migration from places most affected by environmental changes, as well as mitigation, such as lowering gas emissions into the atmosphere, are examples of responses to these changes. In India, there are numerous environmental concerns. Air pollution, water pollution, waste pollution, and natural environment pollution are all issues that India faces. Between 1947 and 1995, the situation was far worse. According to World Bank specialists' information gathering and condition evaluation investigations, India made one of the fastest progresses on the planet in tending to its natural concerns and improving its ecological quality between 1995 and 2010. Even still, India has a long way to go before it can achieve environmental standards comparable to those seen in rich economies. For India, pollution is both a challenge and an opportunity. One of the most pressing concerns is the environment [1-5].

## REFERENCES

1. Zhou, De, Jianchun Xu, Li Wang and Zhulu Lin. "Assessing urbanization quality using structure and function analyses: A case study of the urban agglomeration around Hangzhou Bay (UAHB), China." *Habitat International* 49 (2015):165-176.
2. Zhao, Pengjun. "Too complex to be managed? New trends in peri-urbanisation and its planning in Beijing." *Cities* 30 (2013):68-76.
3. Hao, Pu. "Do landholdings affect social mobility in China? A study of rural migrants in Jiangsu." *Cities* 111 (2021):102977.
4. Dadashpoor, Hashem and Somayeh Ahani. "Explaining objective forces, driving forces, and causal mechanisms affecting the formation and expansion of the peri-urban areas: A critical realism approach." *Land Use Policy* 102 (2021):105232.
5. Wu, Yuzhe, Hualou Long, Pengjun Zhao and Eddie Chi Man HUI. "Land use policy in urban-rural integrated development." *Land use policy: The International Journal Covering All Aspects of Land Use* 115 (2022):5.

\*Address for Correspondence: Manuel Saba, Department of Engineering, University of Cartagena, Colombia; E-mail: manuelsaba10@gmail.com

**Copyright:** © 2022 Saba M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Received** 05 February, 2022, Manuscript No. jbes-22-56661; **Editor Assigned:** 07 February, 2022, PreQC No. P-56661; **Reviewed:** 10 February, 2022, QC No. Q-56661; **Revised:** 15 February, 2022, Manuscript No. R-22-56661; **Published:** 20 February, 2022, DOI: 10.37421/2332-2543.2022.10.410

**How to cite this article:** Saba, Manuel. "Editorial Note on Environmental Deterioration." *J Biodivers Endanger Species* 10 (2022): 410.