

TERMS ESSAY SAMPLE



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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Ecology belongs to the order of young scientific disciplines. An increasing need for natural resources by human species affects an increasingly complex relationship between man and nature. Ecology was initially developed within the framework of biological science. With it, unlike in the recent times, dealt few scientists. Ecology has become more and more present in the life of individuals and smaller or larger, formal and informal groups, due to the alarming endangerment of the environment. A race for profit and uncontrolled use of natural resources to eliminate poverty in underdeveloped countries dramatically violates living conditions. As a result, numerous environmental movements are emerging and formed by Green parties, who base their political program on environmental protection. In scientific circles, ecology is also dealt with by scientists who base their work on scientific disciplines outside the system of biological sciences. A fund which, through a long part of human history, was present in the relation between man and nature, disrupted the man himself by uncontrolled development of the economy, especially the processing industry. The rapid industrial development, which is focused on the large production of consumer goods, as well as the technological revolution, threaten to devastate the biosphere and undermine the development of human society itself. Within ecology, today most attention is paid to the applied ecology. The trend in ecological studies was most strongly influenced by the emergence of various green movements, which are trying to warn mankind of the negative consequences of the inadequate use of natural assets and thus prevent the collapse of ecological systems. The reason for their appearance lies in the deterioration of the general conditions of life. Human "blindness" has led to acid rain, greenhouse effects and biodiversity reduction. The informal houses also point to the poor state of the environment. Thus, the Times magazine, which manages the year of 1989, instead of a significant person, chose the planet Earth. Ecologists are actively involved in solving many environmental problems. In our time, there are more and more unknown new problems that need to be addressed, while others, until then known, remain unresolved. Ecologists are increasingly involved in training people, thus spreading awareness of the need to respect ecological principles for the benefit of mankind. Experts from different fields (ecologists, geographers, pedologists, chemists, geologists, urban planners, architects, construction workers) are increasingly engaged in environmental issues. Representatives of other professions, such as sociologists, are involved in environmental protection because it has long become socially and we can say a philosophical question. There are numerous interdisciplinary works that deal with environmental issues. The biggest problem is man created himself. This primarily relates to: climate change, degradation of forest areas, desertification, erosion, reduction of natural diversity, pollution of air, water and soil. The creation of most of the problems was largely influenced by the demographic explosion and consumer psychology of the modern man.

Numerous living organisms today inhabit our planet Earth. From the very beginning of the creation of organisms, different relationships have developed in the living world, as well as relations between organisms and inanimate nature. Relations are related to the interactions of biotic members with one another, as well as abiotic and biotic between each other. It depends on the maintenance of populations of organic species in nature, their distribution, density, but also the way of life and the ability to adapt to different environmental conditions. That is why we define ecology as a science that deals with the study of the relationship of biotic members, as well as biotic and abiotic, and the laws of ecosystem relations. The study of the laws and mechanisms on which the living world is based, as an integral part of nature, and the way in which the unity of the whole nature is realized on our planet, is the most important task of ecology.

The subject of the study of ecology, as it follows from the definition, is living beings, the outer environment (the effects that the individual organism is exposed to come from the living and inanimate nature) and the relationships established by the interactions between the living and the non-living parts of nature. A good knowledge of the biological properties of living beings and the abiogenic features of the outside environment is a prerequisite for proper understanding of environmental problems.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The environment and the organisms in which they live should not be viewed in isolation. The influence of environmental factors, the reaction of organisms and mutual relations with other organisms make the inseparable connection between the organism and the environment. The evolutionary development and the possibility of adjusting the organism basically depends on the environment in which the living organisms live and in which the struggle for survival is present every day and where the selection is made. Life on Earth was born four billion years ago, in the period of the Precambrian. The incredible speed that has since evolved from the living world and the diversity of living conditions has influenced today that there are between 10 and 30 million different species of organisms living on Earth. All living beings have certain common characteristics, despite the great diversity of different forms of life, which include: reproduction (birth, reproduction, dying), metabolism (decomposition of food and energy generation - total traffic of matter and energy), sensibility (ability to react to stimuli from the environment), mobility (ability of different modes of movement), adaptability (ability to adapt to external influences), changeability (changing organism characteristics over time). Associated cells comprise tissues, and tissue organs, and all together form an integral part of all beings. The organ system forms more interconnected organs, and the organs of the organism make up the organism. System organs make one interconnected whole, in order to enable the organism to perform the necessary physiological and biological functions and survival of the individual. Therefore, it is said that the cell is the basic building unit of any living being. Ecology provides men with the opportunity to, through respect for ecological laws, use nature economically, taking into account the established legitimacy in it and the balanced relations formed by the long-lasting evolution of species, in which it consists its greatest significance. This will alleviate the past mistakes in managing natural resources and avoid natural disasters on a wider scale. This is cautioned by numerous landslides, excessive soil erosion, floods, greenhouse effects, disappearance of plant and animal species, and the like. Owing to the knowledge of ecological laws, man finds the most sophisticated ways to avoid the often harmful and tragic consequences of his ignorance, or the unwillingness to accept the right attitude towards nature, as happened to us in the development of past civilizations. What will be the future of modern civilization and the quality of life of future generations will depend on how effectively the environment will be protected. The success of environmental protection will depend on the individual, his will and level of environmental knowledge that mankind has. People possessed certain knowledge, which we today designate as ecological, even in earlier epochs of the development of human society. The first collectors and hunters possessed relatively large ecological knowledge. Thanks to their experience, they knew about certain living spaces where they could find suitable plants and animals, but they also knew when the leaves were the easiest to eat and when the roots, bulbs or tubers grew most, when they were the tastiest and the most nutritious. In the northern parts of today's Latin America, the Indians managed to get higher yields by mixing corn, beans and pumpkin seeds during sowing, realizing that something like this happens in the natural setting. People have long learned to apply seedlings in farming to gain higher yields, as this allows for a normal flow of circulation, primarily carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfur. In our time, thanks to the development of ecology, an increasing number of people on Earth accept an ecological way of thinking, and hence, the number of ecologically illuminated population on it increases.

The first alarming signs of serious environmental pollution coincide with the process of urbanization, that is, the industrial revolution. Although the first towns were founded in the interstices of Tigris and Euphrates 5-6 thousand years ago, until the middle of the 19th century urbanization was not significant in any country of the world. Thus, for example, in 1800, only 2.4% of the population lived in cities, while there were only four cities with more than a million inhabitants.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

At the beginning of the 20th century, the number of such cities was 19, so that in 1965 it would rise to 141. In late 2000, more than half of the world's population lived in urban areas. Today, for example, in the Netherlands, Belgium, the Ruhr region, Silesia, etc., the urban population accounts for 90% of the total population, and we witness the education of huge cities - megacities in several industrialized countries. Increased environmental pollution contributed to the cramped space where more and more residents lived on the unit of land, and therefore there was an increasing number of communal waste. Getting into the surrounding environment, waste is included in the biological circular flow, so the self-purifying power of the environment is getting weaker and ecological balance is disturbed. In the first place, the ability to self-estimate the soil has been impaired, and the biological value of groundwater has been weakened.

The polluted water for drinking in the cities became the source of severe intestinal diseases, and in the late 18th century, due to the unsatisfactory level of communal hygiene in Europe, the famous era of large destructive epidemics began (fertile typhus, plague, the big goddesses, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century and cholera). Significant impulse to accelerate the pace of environmental pollution gave industrialization in the 19th century. The pollution of the natural environment has gained a new character: if it was previously local, with the development of industry, pollution with toxic substances and various final products got worrying conditions. The increase in the industrialization pace, the development of new technological processes and the improvement of living standards have caused intensive growth of industrial and municipal waste materials. In this way, the problem of sanitary and controlled landfilling becomes first-class, and the control of waste materials - the imperative of the modern world. It is interesting to recall the concerns about the environment typical of the time before the new era, the old and the new age. In addition, an attractive landfill was discovered in the Sumerian town of Ur (around 2500 BC). This landfill is a treasure trove of important findings, based on which the development and history of the city can be monitored for three centuries. Atmospheric dust in cities is hundreds of times more, used gases - 5 to 25 times more than in the villages. The polluted atmosphere of cities absorbs about 20% of sunlight, at low sun positions - more than 50%. All this affects the health of the population, the number of respiratory, cardiovascular, malignant and other diseases increases.

The number of diseases is rising rapidly in times of smog. The main cause of the particularly dangerous type of smog - the so-called photochemical or Los Angeles smog are exhaust gases of cars. The increase in traffic has led to a huge increase in the number of accidents on the roads. According to the data from the end of the 1980s, the total number of people injured in road accidents in Germany reached an average of 1.7 million a year. In countries with developed car and rail transport, unfortunate road cases took 3rd - 4th place among all causes of mortality, and the first place in terms of children under five years of age. Only in the streets of Paris, in the space of 105 km², over 1.3 million cars are moving daily. Over 4 million cars in Los Angeles are releasing about 1,100 tons of nitrogen oxides, ozone concentrations are 100-200 times higher than in pure air, different organic compounds are formed (toxic formaldehyde and organic peroxides), several hundred chemical compounds enter the air. In general, during photochemical smog, the air gets an unpleasant odor, visibility worsens, in humans, it irritates mucous membranes, exacerbates pulmonary and other diseases. Pests also are domestic animals and plants. Permanent street noise from urban traffic is harmful to the hearing. In addition, noise causes tension, feeling of fear, insomnia, and often severe disorders of the nervous system, somatic changes, stress - illnesses, elevated blood pressure, impaired secretion of the stomach and intestines, hormonal disorders (for example, diabetes).

