

Must Fulfill the True Companionship with Nature

Anjali Shrivastava

Govt Maharaja College Chhatarpur / Sagar University Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT : *Nature is like a benign cow and an angry lioness. Nature can nurture us until eternity from her richness if we do not do any indecency with her. But exploitation, pollution or misbehave with the nature will leads to destruction, nature will leave no stone unturned like an angry lioness. So it's good to thrive in her lap. For this we should take care of the environment around us to make greener and cleaner place.*

KEYWORDS : *Compassion, Environment, Nature, Pollution, Solution*

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to sensitize people towards the nature. Through this article author wants to highlight those human activities which are creating problem to our mother Earth.

II. COMPANIONSHIP WITH NATURE

Man-made pollution is now taking the shape of a catastrophe. There is no corner of the world untouched by its side effects. The earth has become so devastated that many species are endangered. This danger can lead to suicidal crisis, where the man engulfed with hazard will be in a desert, where Achievements might be so, but without any love and affection of flower and fauna, because the birds has stopped chirping , the spring has subsided, many species of birds have been consummate. Legendary master mind **Karl Menninger** has mentioned in his masterpiece "Man against Himself" that - "Today civilization is developed by those people who are destroying the natural resources, nature and are polluting their own whereabouts and ultimately inviting their death. Today every person is trying to kill himself. An estimated 1,200 bird species are at the risk of extinction in next century. Figures given by bird specialist is heart rending. Currently 99 percent are the most endangered species and the reason is; destruction by human is growing 50 times faster than the natural loss. In the last 500 years has nearly 128 species dissolved into the mouth of destruction. In tropical countries there are maximum bird's diversification and sanctuaries expiration. The ever-increasing human population continues to pose a threat to these species and bio diversification. Today the site has become our residential land where there were great and dense forests. Wood collection, farm expansion, meadows and build settlements has swallowed half of the world's forest. According to "Futurist" magazine; between sixty and ninety decades, 20 percent of the world's tropical forest cover was cut or burned. This area is 4.5 million square kilometers. This became the basis for the loss of species.

Other human risk factors in the survival of these species are oil spills, factories waste, lead poisoning, tall buildings, towers and electric wires block the migration of birds and their daily activities. Earth warmth is the most threat for the birds. Scientists estimate the temperature in the last century has doubled in growth and fears that rising temperatures will be even more, will lead to sea level. Flood, storm, and the weather can change suddenly. This will have side effects on bio-diversity. Sunderban's large mangrove forest and Himalaya glacier are the world largest natural variations. They are constantly under threat from climate change. Sea surface has come up in Sunderban. After ten years of study in the Bay of Bengal, it is found that the sea level has been rising 3.14 kilometers per year, while the global average is 2 kilometers. Here are hundreds of islands, where narrow water streams flows. Mostly tigers live in this region. The existence of tigers is in crisis, because of the declining cover of Mangrove. It was home to 500 tigers in the early 1960s, there has now been halved their number. If India lost the Tigers then it would be the largest conservation destruction in the world. Tigers are the most fascinating creatures on Earth and for the pride of any country their preservation is essential. The region has unique ecosystem but destruction of mangrove is responsible for the extinction of crocodile, fish and other marine wildlife from this unique region of ecosystems. It has badly affected the biodiversity. Trees have lost their red and green color because of environmental crisis. Now the hunter is able to hunt instinctively. 40,000 tigers were in India a century ago, but this number has been depleted to 1200 from 3700. Scientists estimate that a quarter of the world's vegetation and wildlife is likely to destruct by the year 2050. Rapid climate change is becoming synonymous with the severe crisis for trees and biodiversity.

The whole world is affected from this. Rate of destruction is faster than the stage of development. It takes millions of years to develop a new species. Environmental destruction is precisely in a few centuries. India's wildlife and biodiversity is amazing in the world. About 80 thousand species of animals are there. In animals, elephant, rhinoceros, wild Himalayan sheep, deer, tiger in addition to the lion, ground and snow leopard are included. Due to the end of forests many species of Indian trees are on the edge of extinction. Approximately 136 species of trees are in danger. The 39 species of mammals, 72 species of birds and 2 species of fish are under threat. The country has 86 National Parks and 460 Wildlife Sanctuary. It is 4.66 percent of the country's geographical area. It must be protected to preserve biodiversity and sensitive relationship could be built between human beings, plants, trees and fauna.

III. CONCLUSION

Emotional association with the nature and environment can give new life to a man. Solution to the environmental problem happen only if every resident of planet earth will consider earth as his mother and will be worried for its care. Culture thrives from sensation. Until our deepest condolences to the trees does not occur, the environment will continue to be exploited and exploiting, but when we will have compassion in depth , and will respect trees, and provide safety and protection, then we will be free from the crisis.

REFERENCES

Books:

- [1] Akhand Jyoti (September 2011).