

On

“Ecological Imbalance : A Challenge for the Human Race.”

On Wednesday, 28th Sep. 2016

Pamper Nature...



...Save Earth

Organised by:

Department of History

GURU NANAK COLLEGE, DHANBAD

(NAAC Accredited Grade 'B')

A Sikh Minority Degree College

Affiliated to V.B.U. Hazaribag

MESSAGE



सत्यमेव जयते

Smt. Droupadi Murmu
GOVERNOR OF JHARKHAND



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MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure that Department of History, Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad is going to organize a U.G.C.- aided one day national seminar on **"Ecological imbalance: a challenge for the human race"** on 28th September, 2016.

The Ecological imbalance between the natural factors and human activities has become a Socio-ecological crisis and the topic of the seminar aptly befitting with the present scenario.

I am looking forward to a purposeful exchange of experiences, ideas and sharing of information in this National Seminar.

I commend my best wishes to the seminar and the organizers.

(Droupadi Murmu)

MESSAGE

रघुवर दास
Raghubar Das



मुख्यमंत्री
झारखण्ड सरकार
Chief Minister
Govt. of Jharkhand




MESSAGE

*I am glad to know that the Department of History, Guru Nanak College Dhanbad is going to organize a U.G.C. aided - national Seminar on "**Ecological imbalance: a challenge for the human race**" on Wednesday 28th of September, 2016.*

The College Souvenir will provide ample opportunity to the students to give expression to idea & vision and display their creatively to nurture their budding literary talent. This is also valuable platform to showcase achievements of the college.

The educational institution must encourage original thinking and inculcate positive attitude in the students and provide environment to realize their potential fully to contribute towards the growth of the nation effectively.

I wish the national seminar a grand success. I hope your college's and Jharkhand budding talent both students and teachers will spread fragrance of love, endeavor to create excellence in providing quality education in Jharkhand.


(Raghubar Das)

MESSAGE

Dr. Neera Yadav
MINISTER
School Education & Literacy Department
and
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Jharkhand, Ranchi



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Date : 10.09.2016



MESSAGE

It is heartening to note that the Department of History, Guru Nanak College Dhanbad is going to organize a U.G.C. aided - national Seminar on "Ecological imbalance: a challenge for the human race". Academic institutions have a serious social responsibility, organizing seminars on such issues of contemporary significance is part of that social responsibility.

I hope scholars, teachers and intellectuals will participate in big number from various parts of the country. This seminar will surely provide them a great opportunity to express their vision and ideas. I am sure this seminar will reach conclusions as would be treated as milestone for future initiative on ecological studies.

I wish to Dr. Ranjana Das and the organizers all the best, and the seminar a great success


(Dr. Neera Yadav)

MESSAGE

पशुपतिनाथ सिंह

मुख्य सचिव

(पशुधन)



12, विडम्बर प्लेस

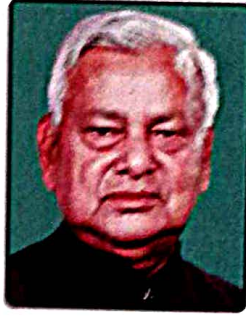
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दूरभाष : 011-23782666

नोकडल : 09431115697

संकेत

- पशुधन और किसान सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समिति
- पशुधन के क्षेत्र में नए प्रयत्न
- लोक सभा सभ्यों के साथ साकारों की बैठकियों द्वारा
समाज परिवर्तन के सुझावों और कार्यक्रमों
का अन्वयन करने की समिति

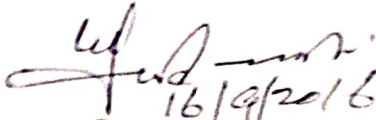


शुभकामना सन्देश

अत्यंत हर्ष का विषय है कि गुरुनानक महाविद्यालय, धनबाद एक ऐसे विषय पर राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन कर रहे हैं जो बड़ा ही चिन्तन और आत्म संशय का है। पूरा विश्व इस विषय को लेकर काफी गंभीर है।

गुरुनानक महाविद्यालय, धनबाद ऐसे आयोजनों के लिए जग जर्हिर है। गुरुनानक महाविद्यालय, धनबाद हमेशा से प्रेरणादायी कार्यक्रमों के लिए समाज को नई दिशा दिखाने के लिए आगे रहा है।

निश्चित रूप से इस सेमिनार से जो बातें आर्यंगी वो समाज को जाग्रत करेगी। मैं इस आयोजन के लिए पुरे गुरुनानक महाविद्यालय, धनबाद के परिवार एवं इस सेमिनार में भाग लेने वाले सभी प्रतिनिधियों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए शुभकामना देता हूँ।


16/9/2016
(पशुपतिनाथ सिंह)

MESSAGE

राज सिन्हा

सदस्य

झारखण्ड विधान सभा,
राँची।



सत्यमेव जयते

आवास :

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पत्रांक : DHN/MLA/928

दिनांक : 12.09.2016



MESSAGE

Dear Shekhar Jee,

First of all, I whole heartedly Congratulate and applause the Department of History Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad for showing their Concern on this burning global issue "Ecological Imbalance: A Challenge for the Human Race" by Organizing a national seminar. In fact your esteemed institution has always brought big laurels many-a-time to this Coal City.

Undoubtedly Ecological Imbalance is great threat to the human race in the present scenario. The survival of human race is only possible when there will be a sound and balanced ecosystem. The precious view by many school of thoughts in the seminar must being some concrete measures to cope up with this big challenge and thereby creating awareness among the masses to control the Situation by hook or by crook. I have firm belief on the positive outcome of the seminar. My heartfelt wishes for the huge success of this seminar.

With optimistic vision Dedicated for the service of
the people of Dhanbad.

(Raj Sinha)

MESSAGE



VINOBA BHAVE UNIVERSITY HAZARIBAG - 825 301

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Date : 27.08.2016



MESSAGE

I am happy that Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad is organizing a National Seminar on a very contemporary theme – “**Ecological imbalance: A Challenge for the Human Race**” on September 28, 2016.

The modern civilization is fragile, for it is riddled with problems like poverty, war, religious fundamentalism, racial conflict, terrorism etc. Ecological imbalance is one such problem of our civilization. The sophistication of life promoted by the scientific and technological development, the thirst for material well-being based on consumerism and extravagance have resulted in the ecological imbalance which is no less catastrophic than nuclear war.

The anthropogenic activities manifesting itself in the development of industry, agriculture, defence, mining, aquaculture, horticulture, tourism, have been plundering nature without respite.

The situation is grim all over the globe. The effects of ecological imbalance do not have respect for borders. The industrial pollution of a country will affect other countries on the globe in the form of acid rains and poisonous gases. No country can afford to be complacent about its development.

The fundamental and radical change in our relationship with nature is the only solution to the problem of ecology. We need to treat nature with care and respect to maintain ecological balance.

Best wishes for the grand success of the Seminar!


(Gurdeep Singh)
Vice-Chancellor

MESSAGE



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Prof. (Dr.) Manoranjan Prasad Sinha
PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR

Ref. No.VBU/PVC/ 154 /16

Date : 9-9-16


Message



It is a matter of great pleasure that Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad is going to organize a UGC aided one-day National Seminar on "Ecological imbalance: a challenge for the human race" on 28th September, 2016. Ecological balance plays an important role in survival of mankind. Ecological balance deals with various scientific principles that govern the relationship between organisms and their environment. The whole biosphere is divided into a number of ecosystems. Every ecosystem has resilience to overcome the disturbances and maintain stability, and if the disturbance is beyond the resilient power, ecological imbalances set in. The disturbances may be biological or non-biological and may be major or minor. Although the economic development resulted in improved standards of living of the human beings, it did indeed impact on the ecosystem. The balance state of the ecosystem is regarded as an indication of harmonious interaction between human economic activity and flight environmental which leads to sustainability.

Organizing a National Seminar on such a relevant and important topic shows the academic height of the College and the organizers. Hope the Seminar will be very useful for all the participant and new ideas will emerge out of it.

On this occasion I congratulate all the participants, members of the organizing committee and all the staff members. I wish the National Seminar a grand success.


(M.P. Sinha) 7.9.16
Pro Vice-Chancellor

Residence: Near Holy Cross Road No. 2, Canary Hill, Hazaribag-825301 (Jharkhand)

MESSAGE

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Ref. No. VBU/.....



Date

MESSAGE

It is a matter of great pleasure to learn that Dept of History, Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad, is holding a UGC aided National Seminar on *Ecological Imbalance: A Challenge for the Human Race* on September 28, 2016.

Although change is inevitable, and there are diverse opinions apropos inevitability of change – the moot issue is how greed induced ecological transformation has threatened human existence itself, and therefore, the relevance of the topic in discovering ways and means of an interim stasis to stem the imbalance through academic endeavours. Nevertheless, the heartening intelligence is that the human world has realized the gravity of its sin and is embarking now on an empirical taxiway of ecological redemption. Contiguous to it is the insight that God's world is not entirely anthropocentric; there are other creatures and plants as well with equal rights to survive and evolve.

Hence, I am sure that the Seminar will show a light at the end of the dark tunnel we are groping our way in, for the benefit of contemporaneity and posterity. My best wishes to Prof P Shekhar, Principal, and his proficient team on the occasion.

(Rajesh Kumar)

Dean, Students' Welfare

MESSAGE

Dr. S. K. Sinha
Registrar
Vinoba Bhave University
Hazaribag



MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad is organising a National Seminar on "Ecological Imbalance: A Challenge for the Human Race" on 28/09/2016. The theme of the Seminar is of utmost significance in the present day context.

In the wake of urbanisation, industrialisation and development in unplanned and unscientific manner, natural environment has been altered adversely, and ecological imbalances have been created. There is a genuine concern all over the world over the deteriorating state of environment. If this state of affairs continues, human race will be at stake. It is, thus, the foremost duty of the environmentalists, scientists and common people to sit together and formulate mechanism to make the planet clean, unpolluted and vibrant repository of life.

I have strong belief that the deliberations of the Seminar would go a long way in understanding the problems and their solutions.

I send my best wishes for the grand success of the Seminar.

(S. K. Sinha)

MESSAGE



Sardar Joginder Singh Johal
President
Guru Nanak College
Dhanbad

It is heartening to know that the Guru Nanak College Dhanbad is going to organise yet another national Seminar—fourth within a span of two years, on 28th September 2016.

*The Seminar is being organized on a very important contemporary issue “**Ecological Imbalance: A Challenge for the human race**”, which deserves attention of each human being. I understand, learned and eminent Professors are coming from various parts of the country; and will actively participate in the deliberations. It is hoped that something conclusive will surely emerge out of this brain –storming; and a great deal of awareness would be created among the people.*

The organizing team of the college, I hope, will make sincere efforts for making the Seminar successful, looking after every small detail. Eminent scholars and environmentalists coming to our college, I am sure, will find their stay comfortable, and the deliberations in the Seminar, fruitful.

Wishing the Seminar all success.

(J. S. Johal)

MESSAGE



Sardar R.S. Chahal
Vice- President
Guru Nanak College
Dhanbad

Guru Nanak, after whom this college is named had shown serious concern about "environment" more than five hundred years ago.

It is in fitness of things that this college should organize a national Seminar on "Ecological Imbalance: A Challenge for the human race". It is undeniably the most significant contemporary issue, a real challenge, globally.

The entire international fraternity has shown concern, and all countries: developed or developing, weak or powerful have tried to contribute on the issue. It is generally agreed by the scholars all over the world that creating awareness among the masses should be the most important activity. I am sure this Seminar will discuss the challenges in detail, and will succeed in its objective.

I wish every delegate, resource person, Professor/Scholar coming to our college a very comfortable stay at Dhanbad; and a very meaningful Seminar.

(R.S. Chahal)

MESSAGE



Sardar Diljaun Singh Grewal
Secretary
Guru Nanak College
Dhanbad

It gives me endless pleasure to know that the Guru Nanak College Dhanbad has planned to organise another national Seminar, and this time on "Ecological Imbalance: A Challenge for the human race".

The subject of the Seminar is most relevant in modern times – a global challenge, which needs to be addressed urgently.

I believe, many scholars and intellectuals from all over the country have consented to participate in the deliberations on 28th of September, 2016 in the college.

I am sure, something concrete will come out of this seminar, which would help contribute in solving the problem.

I am sure, the college will live up to its reputation as far as hospitality and other aspects of organizing the Seminar is concerned; and will provide a healthy platform to the learned participants.

I wish the Seminar a grand success.

(D. S. Grewal)

"More than a Message....."

Mahesh Lal Das
University Professor of English (Retd.)
Former Pro - Vice - Chancellor
Former Vice - Chancellor
Vinoba Bhave University Hazaribag

Rakhsyaa /
Rakhsyaa, Professor, GGS Indraprastha College, Delhi
Ph.D. (1974), M.A. (1972), M.F.A. (1974)
Ph.D. (1974), M.F.A. (1974)
Ph.D. (1974), M.F.A. (1974)

Ref. No. _____



Date _____

My dear Principal Purnendu Shekhar Jee,

How can I say 'no' to you? Every time you hold a conference or seminar and publish a commemorative souvenir, you ask me for a message and I send you "more than a message" (pasted with the verbosity of retired life) which I have never chance to see as yet.

It pleases me to learn the Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad, is going to hold a one day seminar on "Environment Imbalance : A challenge to Human Race", in the last week of September, 2016. From Washington to Harare to Rio Paris, scientists and specialists have been racking their pats to tailor-repair the ozone layer hole and to protect the living beings from annihilation born out of warron environmental degradation. Now, it is a little conference at Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad, with the same fret and fever. That is fine: "Think globally, act locally".

The Holy Bible has a rosy picture of the universe: "The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose". (Bible: Isaiah). Perhaps it did. But Man, in his avarice, couldn't hold it: he spoilt it. I remember Anton Tchekhov's words, in Uncle Vanya (1897):

"Man has been endowed with reason, with the power to create, so that he can add to what he has been given. But up to now he hasn't been a creator, only a destroyer. Forests keep disappearing, rivers dry up, wild life's become extinct, the climate's ruined and the land grows poorer and uglier every day".

The development of science, the warron use of energy in harnessing new pleasures and comforts have depleted the 'life' elements, in nature: mankind has probably done more damage to the earth in the 20th century than in all of previous

history; and we are bound to weep in the twenty-first century, seeking to save mankind from total degradation and death. If you don't do something to protect the environment you will pocket Philliparkin's warning.

"All that remains

for us will be concrete and tyres".

So the concern at Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad seminar is justified. But what are you going to do there and how? Perhaps some teachers of science subjects, some research scholars or specialists will recount the dangers of environmental degradation and imbalance, and will echo the worries and/or remedies identified at World Conventions and other seminars. It is like reading a book or browsing the internet, "google" perhaps. What are the students and the teachers of non-science faculties going to do and how are they going to benefit from this or such a seminar? The University Grants Commission and you, as organizers of this seminar, should plan to ensure more meaningful participation of students and teachers of all sections. They may plant trees, make posters educating the general masses about the dangers and remedies of environmental pollution; telling people how to tap sources of renewable energy; that is solar, air, water energy etc. Participating students may help educating the general, rural masses about the environmental dangers threatening us and about safety measures, changing styles of living; perhaps returning to the pastoral life, if humans want to live longer.

I would also like to add that this seminar should have been organized for teachers and students of faculties other than that of science, also. The ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATIONS have affected almost all walks of life: The Behemoth has many heads like Ravan's. Environmentalism has become a social, political and philosophical movement: a number of distinct eco-philosophies have emerged that seem as likely to combine in any revolutionary synthesis. This Behemoth confronts us with its cornucopia: and we must confront it in all sectors. Today we have Eco-economics, Eco-literature, Eco-politics and what not. I would have liked this seminar to be divided among people of literature (Eco-criticism or Eco-literature), of Political Science and Economics as well as people of Science. The students may participate in their own ways making message, posters, public theatres and all that. That would have demanded more time, more money, more planning, but that certainly would have been more purposeful. Perhaps the UGC may give considerations

to my humble suggestion in times to come.

Old men are not only garrulous, they continue to be dreamers also, I beg your pardon for being too wordy with a tall of suggestions. These are my genuine feelings.

I have every hope that the impending seminar will be a grand success and the participants will have the satisfaction of having done something purposeful.

I congratulate you and your team for arranging the seminar so well.

Yours sincerely,


M. K. Das

15/9/11

Principal's note:



Organizing Seminars on diverse contemporary issues and challenges, I believe, should always be encouraged by the institutions of higher learning. The U.G.C. and other statutory funding agencies provide money for this. But one often wonders if these Seminars serve any real purpose, or (as the detractors would say) if organizing seminars is an exercise in futility. What does the society gain out of it? There is so much of effort involved – experts travel from distant places to present their views – so much of discussion is held. Seminar volumes are published. But the nett gain?

I can say from my personal experience that seminar method is a more meaningful method of teaching. The internal seminar organized by various departments within the college, I am told, are more effective than the classroom teaching. These are interactive classes, students prepare and participate, and surely an impact is made and felt.

National/International Seminars organized by colleges/Universities involve many experts coming from various parts – from Universities, from research, many students, teachers and principals from various institutions. It is natural that the impact is quite widespread; and an awareness can be created. It is true that the experts present research papers, highly technical and scholarly; but all those who attend become carriers of those novel ideas, and the impact is spread to a big area, and an awareness is created.

The idea of organizing a Seminar in our college on "Environment" came from Sardar R.S. Chahal, our Vice-President, and the initiative came from the organizing secretary Dr. Ranjana Das. "Ecological Imbalance: A challenge for human race" looked like a good enough topic for deliberations, and everyone in the organizing team seemed to agree.

The resource persons coming to the seminar are highly celebrated and distinguished scholars Dr. Amrik Singh Ahluwalia, from Panjab University, Chandigarh, Dr. Bishwarup Mukjerjee from Ranchi College, Sri Dinesh Kr. Mishra, a celebrated columnist and noted environmentalist and many others have agreed to be amidst us, and to enlighten us with their research and findings, their idea of helping solve this problem. A lay man that I am, considering the galaxy of scholars, academicians and experts to be present in seminar, I do not want to have any pretensions of presenting my point of view on the subject. But I can only shout my concern that the danger is real – quite within our sight. And that it merits immediate attention, and needs to be addressed without much loss

of time. And what would be the mechanism? Let the scientists, scholars and researchers, who can contribute by helping solve the problem in a tangible manner, and can make this planet ecologically congenial, do their work.

But what does a common man like me do? How can he contribute to the well-being of this planet? A movement at the social level to spread awareness can be initiated by the academic institutions. The apparatus of higher education, I believe, can be an effective tool for sending "ecological ambassadors" in the society, who can act as carriers of the notions of social awareness. In fact, we have the responsibility of training and teaching the young, who should be initiated to a vigorous awareness programme. The N.S.S. programme being run by the colleges is only like "a storm in the tea cup". We need to make it more effective.

I take this opportunity to welcome all the academicians, scholars and experts who have so willingly agreed to make it possible to come to us. They have spared their time from a rather packed schedule, but I do believe it is a cause worth that. I hope they will be happy during their brief sojourn at Dhanbad; and the deliberations in the seminar will be meaningful.

Purnendu Shekhar

From Organising Secretary:



Dr. Ranjana Das
Asst. Prof. (SS), History
Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad

Ecological Imbalance : A Challenge for the Human race

I am delighted to present this souvenir on the occasion of the UGC aided National Seminar on the topic, *"Ecological Imbalance: A challenge for the human race"*, organised by the Department of History, Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad.

Healthy and clean environment supports different organisms on earth, and the human population depends on these organisms for comfortable and healthy living. The natural and anthropogenic factors disturb the ecosystem. Though naturally-induced imbalances have assumed dangerous proportions today, humanity's ruthless use of nature and its bounty causes imbalance and that too, at an accelerated pace. Bearing this in mind, it was proposed by the college management to organize a national seminar on this topic so as to highlight the challenges faced by the humanity and also to create awareness about it. The purpose of the seminar is to study the various causes of ecological imbalance and its effect on the environment. Also what could be the way out?

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the management for their co-operation and support. I would also like to express my gratitude to our principal for his encouragement. It is his constant support and guidance which has enabled us to organize this event. A special note of thanks to all the teachers and official staff who worked tirelessly and helped us to organize the seminar and in bringing out this souvenir. I also extend our warm wishes to all our delegates. To sum up, I would like to quote Theodore Roosevelt,

"The nation behaves well if it treats its natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased, and not impaired, in value."

“कुछ करने का वक्त”

पृथ्वी हमसे खुश नहीं है। पिछले एक दशक में ऐसा ही लगता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि सिर्फ हमारा ही देश इसके बदलते स्वर को महसूस कर रहा है बदलाव विश्व भर में दिखाई दे रहे हैं। शायद यही कारण है कि दुनिया भर में पर्यावरण को लेकर गंभीर चिंतन - मनन शुरू हो गया है। हम न सिर्फ पृथ्वी को समझने में नाकाम रहें हैं, बल्कि इसकी संजीदा कोशिश भी नहीं की है।

हमने सुविधाओं को ही विकास का मूलमंत्र माना और होड़ में लग गए। औद्योगीकरण एवं तकनीकी विस्फोट के कारण जहाँ बहुमुखी विकास की संभावना के द्वार खुले हैं, वहीं विध्वंस और विनाश की आशंका भी उसी अनुपात में सिर उठाने लगी है। अनेक प्रकृति आपदाएँ आज हमारे सामने प्रश्नचिह्न बनकर खड़ी हैं, जिन्हें हल करना एक बड़ी चुनौती है। आपदाओं के अनेक वार हमारी वर्तमान जीवन प्रणाली से जुड़े हैं, जिसके कारण प्रकृति का संतुलन गड़बड़ाने लगा है। विकास की अंधी दौड़ भी इसके लिए काफी कुछ जिम्मेदार है। यह सब कहने का मतलब विकास का विरोध नहीं है, बल्कि विकास की दिशा तय करके प्रकृति से प्रेम की ओर अग्रसर होना है। उपभोक्ता संस्कृति से जो कूड़ा-कचड़ा दुनिया में फैला रहा है, वह बाहरी सफाई अभियान से बस में नहीं आने वाला। इसके लिए ‘यूज एण्ड थ्रो’ की पॉलिसी छोड़कर आवश्यकतानुसार खर्च की नीति अपनानी होगी। पर्यावरण को प्रदूषण से बचाकर ही हम सही दिशा में विकास कर सकेंगे। कुछ सुविधाओं की बढ़ती भूख ने इस पृथ्वी को बर्बादी की कगार तक पहुँचा दिया है।

बेमौसम बरसात, बर्फ की आंधियाँ, बढ़ती हुई गर्मी संदेश दे रहे हैं कि धरती का धैर्य खो रहा है। हमने प्रकृति को अपनी प्रयोगशाला बना रखा है

वायु प्रदूषण ने आकाश तक को अपनी चपेट में ले रखा है। जैव विविधता संकट के दायरे में हाँफ रही है। भूजल में आर्सेनिक, फ्लोराइड जैसी विषैली धातुओं का साम्राज्य फैल रहा है। भोग आधारित चिंतन ने आज जल, जमीन, खनिज, जैव विविधता, वायु और आकाश का उपयोग की तरह देखने का शिल्प धारदार बना दिया है। विश्व के तमाम देश इन्हीं दबावों के चलते कर्बन उत्सर्जन व ग्रीन गैसों के बढ़ाव को लेकर गंभीर दिखते हैं, है नहीं।

आज धरती की चिन्ता में सह विचारक होने का समय है। हम धरती की पीड़ा अनसुना ना करें, बल्कि सहभागी बनें। आने वाला समय पूरी दुनिया में मौसमी उलट-पुलट का है। पृथ्वी के बारे में नए सिरे से सोचने का यही समय है। कल की पृथ्वी को हमने आज भोग है और आज की पृथ्वी को आने वाली पीढ़ी झेलेगी। वो कोई और नहीं, हमारी ही संतान होगी। इससे पहले की वे हमें कोसे पर्यावरण को बचाने की शुरुआत होनी चाहिए। चूँकि यह साझा संकट है तो प्रयास भी मिलकर करने होंगे। अन्यथा प्रकृति को गुलाम बनाने के कुत्सित प्रयास जारी रहेंगे। और हमारी कर्महीनता को लेकर आने वाली पाँड़ियाँ पानी पी-पी कर नहीं, बिन पानी के कोसेंगी।

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Ecological Crisis and Human Concerns

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I feel privileged to be here, to deliver the key-note address, among a galaxy of scientists, environmentalists, faculty members, students, guests, ladies and gentlemen, on the occasion of the ecological crisis and our concerns, and I am thankful to the management, principal and the organizing faculty.

Sociologically the environmental crisis is a major public policy issue influencing prospects of global peace and human development. Let us understand the relationship between human activity and the whole of creation. Faced with the widespread destruction of the environment, people everywhere are coming to understand that we cannot continue to use the goods of the earth as we wish, a new ecological awareness is beginning to emerge as the people are realizing that the ecological crisis is a moral issue.

There is no doubt that our environment is in the face of crisis. The threats that our environment suffers, is the result of man's exploitation of nature. It is rightly said "Environmental crisis is a result of people crisis - A crisis due to population growth, wasteful consumption of resources and crisis of environmental apathy." In his poem, "The world is too much with us," William Wordsworth blames world for first Industrialization for being absorbed in material world and distancing itself from nature. "God's Grandeur" a poem by Gerard Manley Hopkins says how we treat nature and our loss of spirituality towards nature earth.

Scientifically an ecological crisis occurs when the environment of a species or a population changes in a way that destabilizes its continued survival. We live in an era of ecological crisis which is a direct result of human actions. There is a growing awareness that world peace is threatened not only by the arms race, regional conflicts and continued injustices among people and nations, but by a lack of due respect for nature, by the plundering of natural resources and by a progressive decline in the quality of life. The sense of precariousness and insecurity engenders is a seedbed for collective selfishness, disregard for others and dishonesty. Faced with the widespread destruction of the environment, people everywhere are coming to understand that we cannot continue to use the goods of the earth as we have in the past. The public as well as political leaders are concerned about this problem, and experts from a wide range of disciplines are studying its causes. Moreover, a new ecological awareness is beginning to emerge which, rather than being downplayed, ought to be encouraged to develop into concrete programmes and initiatives. Many ethical values, fundamental to the development of a peaceful society, are particularly relevant to this ecological problem. A massive influx of natural disasters, warming and cooling periods, different types of weather patterns and much more, people need to be aware of what types of environmental problems

our planet is facing. All across the world, people are facing a wealth of new and challenging environmental problems every day in addition to global warming. Some of these are small and only affect a few ecosystems, but others are drastically changing the landscape of what we already know. Current environmental problems make us vulnerable to disasters and tragedies, now and in the future. We are in a state of planetary emergency, with environmental problems piling up high around us. Unless we address the various issues prudently and seriously we are surely doomed for disaster. Current environmental problems require urgent attention.

The major ecological crises include issues related to:

- a. Unsustainable industrialization
- b. Increasing urbanization
- c. Rising energy demand
- d. Pollution of air, water and soil and public health
- e. Global temperature rise and Climate change
- f. Ozone depletion
- g. Unsustainable agricultural practices
- h. Invasion and Habitat degradation
- i. Eroding Biodiversity
- j. Population explosion
- k. Technological advancements
- l. Solid and liquid waste disposal

Unsustainable industrialization

Increasing industrialization with age old technology has been consuming a lot of fossil fuel energy, water and adding an appreciable amount of green house gases, effluents, solid wastes and pollutants. This results in pollution of all the three major resources of nature. Since industrialization is considered the wheel of economic progress, every nation wants to have more industries.

Increasing urbanization

There has been steep rise in urbanization covering a major chunk of crop and forest land to raise houses, industries and other such amenities for economic development. This is resulting in complete disappearance of some ecosystems. Filling of even a wetland from a village periphery can result in disappearance of number of microbial, plant and animal species, disturbing the food chain in others. Sectoral water demands can be expected to change over time in response to changes in population, settlement patterns, wealth, industrial activity and technology. For example, rapid urbanization can lead to substantial localised growth in water demand, often making it difficult to meet goals for the provision of a safe, affordable, domestic water supply, particularly in arid regions.

Rising energy demand

Every sector requires enough energy for running industries, automobiles, kitchen and agriculture. The demands of increasing population for energy are continually showing a rise and most of this energy comes through fossil fuel. This fuel adds up a substantial quantity of green

house gases to the atmosphere to cause green house effect on the surface of the planet. Automobiles and mechanised agricultural practices requires energy for their operations.

Pollution of air, water and soil and public health

Industry and motor vehicle exhaust are the number one pollutants. Heavy metals, nitrates and plastic are toxins responsible for pollution. While water pollution is caused by oil spill, acid rain, urban runoff; air pollution is caused by various gases and toxins released by industries, factories and combustion of fossil fuels whereas soil pollution is mainly caused by industrial waste, agrochemicals that deprives soil from essential nutrients.

Global temperature rise and Climate change

Extreme weather is being experienced by people across the world and it is becoming ever-clearer that some of the events are underpinned by man-made climate change. Changes in the spatial extent and timing of the weather systems may lead to unprecedented extreme climate events. One such example is a multi-day cloudburst in the state of Uttarakhand which caused devastating floods and landslides becoming the country's worst natural disaster. Global warming is the result of number of activities including human practices like emission of Greenhouse gases. It leads to rise in temperature of the oceans and the earth's surface, causing melting of polar ice, rise in sea levels and also unnatural patterns of precipitation such as flash floods, tsunamis, excessive snow or desertification. Green house gases create a layer over the surface of the earth and reflection of Infra red radiation from this cause the warming of the planet. Climate change is starting to have major impacts on ecosystems. Due to global warming, there is a decrease in snow-fall, and sea levels start rising. Ecosystems will change or evolve to cope with the increase in temperature. Consequently, many species are being driven out of their habitats. Global warming is expected to account for about 20 percent of the global increase in water scarcity this century. It is predicted that global warming will alter precipitation patterns around the world, melt mountain glaciers, and worsen the extremes of droughts and floods. If climate change results in greater water scarcity relative to demand, adaptation may include technical changes that improve water-use efficiency, demand management. Increased temperature over continental regions causes to enhanced evapo-transpiration so that precipitation-evaporation balance would be extremely negative. Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004) took 230,000 lives, and an economic loss of more than 10 billion US dollars was estimated. Ten years later, India emerged as a global example of early warning, early action with the timely evacuation of up to 400,000 people ahead of Cyclone Hudhud.

Ozone layer Depletion

The gradual depletion of stratospheric ozone layer and the related green house effect has now reached crisis limits as a consequence of industrial growth, massive urban concentration, industrial waste, burning of fossil fuels, unrestricted deforestation and the use of certain pesticides and herbicides. Reduction of this layer has resulted in number of skin problems in humans and survival of certain primitive plant species.

Unsustainable agricultural practices

Excessive use of agrochemicals in agricultural fields for raising higher harvest/yield results in

pollution of soil and underground water. Some of the crops require a large quantity of water for their growth and good yield, which always put pressure on the underground water levels. Uninterrupted cultivation of same crops, without leaving the field free results in unbalancing the minerals/nutrients. These practices make the agriculture as unsustainable for a longer time. This also results in disturbed and reduced populations of useful microbes in the soil thereby lowering the yield.

Invasion and Habitat degradation

Invasive alien species (IAS) have devastating impacts on native biota, causing extinctions and affecting ecosystems. These form one of the main causes of biodiversity loss in nature and threaten food security, plants, animals and humans. A major source of marine introductions of alien species is hull fouling and the release of ballast water from ships. Many invasive species have proved themselves as nuisance in the cultivated fields. *Prosopis* and *Pathenium* are examples of such plants. These normally displace/replace the native biodiversity and cause a huge loss to the quality of soil. Non-native plants and animals may get an advantage over native plants being unsuited to local predators. Such species can easily overpopulate and destroy its environment.

In an area like the Dhanbad, famous for its coal mining, and is known as Coal Capital of India where extensive and rapid underground and opencast mining is going on continuously, land-use studies are of paramount importance. Destruction or drastic modification of the original site can have major impact on biodiversity of the area. Destruction of the habitat is the main component of biodiversity losses, but direct poisoning caused by mine-extracted minerals and indirect poisoning through food and water, can also affect flora and fauna. Habitat modification such as pH and temperature modification disturb communities in the area.

The potential vulnerability of algae and algal communities and the possible consequences of their depletion or extinction are also known. There is an urgent need to inventorise the global algae, conserve species in culture collections and genetic stocks in 'seed' banks, as well as to preserve natural communities by protecting sites of phycological importance.

Depletion of Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Human activity is leading to the extinction of species and loss of bio-diversity. Biological diversity is the very stuff of life, because the variety of life on earth is recognized as an essential part of our planet's life support system. Ecosystems, which took millions of years to perfect, are in danger when any species population is decimating. Balance of natural processes like pollination is crucial to the survival of the eco-system and human activity threatens the same. Another example is the destruction of coral reefs in the various oceans, which support the rich marine life. The speed in which species are becoming extinct is much faster than in the past. The growing demand for water is diminishing the ability of ecosystems to provide essential services that keep people healthy and out of poverty. Loss

of Shell fish in aquatic habitats has reduced quality of water. Every year nearly 17000 -100000 species become extinct from the mother earth. As the ecosystem will evolve to cope up increased temperature, many species lose their habitat and hence survival. Global trading

systems favour monoculture of crops and fruits and contributes towards biodiversity loss.

8. Deforestation:

Our forests are natural sinks of carbon dioxide and produce fresh oxygen as well as helps in regulating temperature and rainfall. At present forests cover 30% of the land but every year tree cover is lost amounting to the country of Panama due to growing population demand for more food, shelter and cloth. Deforestation simply means clearing of green cover and make that land available for residential, industrial or commercial purpose. Forests, around the world, are being continually chopped down by humans to make way for businesses such as Mining and Oil Production. By cutting down all those trees, we are lowering the amount of oxygen and increasing the amount of carbon dioxide, which directly damage our lungs and that of the nature. Deforestation also leaves thousands of animals homeless and starving, until they eventually die off and turn threatened or even extinct with time. Over the last 40 years, deforestation has increased substantially, and the Amazon Rainforest has had at least 20% of its trees and forest cover exterminated. India lost 367 square kilometres of forest cover according to the India State of Forest Report, 2011, released by the Forest Survey of India; however, Mr. Prakash Javadekar, Union Minister of Environment Forest and Climate Change, in his biannual report, indicated that India's total forest and tree cover has increased by 5081 sq km in the past two years, the latest Indian State of Forest Report (ISFR 2015), released by the Forest Survey of India (FSI). It is difficult to quantify the worth and impact of biodiversity, but estimation is that many varieties of food, medicine, timber, fuel and other resources will be lost forever and ecological services like climate regulation, flood and drought control, nutrient recycling, clean air, water and pollination will be affected.

Population explosion

Overpopulation is one of the crucial current environmental problems. Due to continuous increase in population of the planet, it is reaching unsustainable levels as it faces shortage of essential resources like water, fuel and food. Population explosion in less developed and developing countries is straining the already scarce resources. Intensive agriculture practiced to produce food damages the environment through use of chemical fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides. To sustain such population, more industries, energy resources, grains and other things are to be arranged which results in a vicious cycle of disturbing the ecology of the area. It is one of the major reasons for overexploitation of resources. Some have cited economic development and suggested that India's growing population is the primary cause of India's environmental degradation.

Animal overpopulation is regulated by predators. In the absence of predators, animal species are bound by resources which does not control over population. Population boom normally results in more individuals than the ecosystem can support.

Solid and Liquid Waste disposal

Improper disposal and treatment of different types of wastes produced in the households, industry and hospitals is very serious and resulting in damage to ecosystems. The over consumption of resources and creation of plastics are creating a global crisis of waste disposal.

Developed countries are notorious for producing an excessive amount of waste or garbage and dumping their waste in the oceans. Nuclear waste disposal has tremendous health hazards associated with it. Plastic, fast food, packaging and cheap electronic wastes threaten the well being of humans. Most of the Indian cities are yet to be fully covered for treatment of their solid and liquid wastes. Therefore, proper management of the waste is one of urgent current environmental problem.

Advanced Technology

There is indiscriminate application of advances in science and technology. Many recent discoveries have brought undeniable benefits to humanity. Indeed, they demonstrate the nobility of the human vocation to participate responsibly in God's creative action in the world. Unfortunately, it is now clear that the application of these discoveries in the fields of industry and agriculture have produced harmful long-term effects. This has led to the painful realization that we cannot interfere in one area of the ecosystem without paying due attention both to the consequences of such interference in other areas and to the well-being of future generations. Our current ecological problems are contributed by tendency for increasing capitalist economy without bothering for the social cost involved. Pollution crisis in Huai river in China, indicated in 2001 that 38 billion gallons of highly polluted water was flushed into the river turning it literally black, damaging agriculture, fishing, unfit for industrial and animal use as also causing pollution borne diseases.

The major effects of such crisis are multidimensional. Nature's casualties include recurring flooding of rivers causing soil erosion, spreading desertification, severe water shortage, dwindling forests, darkened skyline, recurring dust storms, tsunamis, and massive growing human population. Severe water pollution in rivers results in large scale migration of people thus increasing the curse of eco-refugees. Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004) took 230,000 lives, and an economic loss of more than 10 billion US dollars was estimated.

Key environmental problems from burning of fossil fuels, unrestricted deforestation, and the use of certain types of herbicides, coolants and propellants: all of these are known to harm the atmosphere and environment from air pollution, the destruction of ozone layer, vast quantities of industrial toxic waste, increased rates of cancer, massive levels of soil erosion, growing deserts etc. The possible exhaustion of key natural resources includes oil, coal, extinction of animals and medicinal plant species. While in some cases the damage already done may well be irreversible, in many other cases it can still be halted. The most profound and serious indication of the moral implications underlying the ecological problem is the lack of respect for life evident in many of the patterns of environmental pollution. Often, the interests of production prevail over concern for the dignity of workers, while economic interests take priority over the good of individuals. Delicate ecological balances are upset by the uncontrolled destruction of animal and plant life or by a reckless exploitation of natural resources. Once their land yields no more, many farmers move on to clear new land, thus accelerating uncontrolled deforestation, likewise, some heavily indebted countries are destroying their natural heritage, at the price of irreparable ecological imbalances, in order to develop new products for export.

Despite the international agreements which prohibit chemical, bacteriological and biological warfare, the fact is that laboratory research continues to develop new offensive weapons capable of altering the balance of nature. Today, any form of war on a global scale would lead to incalculable ecological damage. But even local or regional wars, however limited, not only destroy human life and social structures, but also damage the land, ruining crops and vegetation as well as poisoning the soil and water. The survivors of war are forced to begin new life in very difficult environmental conditions, which in turn create situations of extreme social unrest, with further negative consequences for the environment. The society will find no solution to the ecological problem unless it takes a serious look at its life style. In many parts of the world society is given to instant gratification and consumerism while remaining indifferent to the damage which these cause in maintenance of a healthy environment.

Today, the ecological crisis has assumed such proportions as to be the responsibility of everyone. Its various aspects demonstrate the need for concerted efforts aimed at establishing the duties and obligations that belong to individuals, peoples, States and the international community. When the ecological crisis is set within the broader context of the search for peace within society, we can understand better the importance of giving attention to what the earth and its atmosphere are telling us: namely, that there is an order in the universe which must be respected, and that the human person, endowed with the capability of choosing freely, has a grave responsibility to preserve this order for the well-being of future generations. Even men and women without any particular religious conviction, but with an acute sense of their responsibilities for the common good, recognize their obligation to contribute to the restoration of a healthy environment. Faced with the widespread destruction of the environment, people everywhere are coming to understand that we cannot continue to use the goods of the earth as we have in the past. New ecological awareness is beginning to emerge. It calls us to examine how we use and share the goods of the earth, what we pass on to future generations, and how we live in harmony with God's creation. The effects of environmental degradation surround us: the smog in our cities; chemicals in our water and on our food; eroded topsoil blowing in the wind; the loss of valuable wetlands; radioactive and toxic waste lacking adequate disposal sites; threats to the health of industrial and farm workers. The problems, however, reach far beyond our own neighborhoods and workplaces.

Our problems are the world's problems and burdens for generations to come. Poisoned water crosses borders freely. Acid rain pours over 110 countries that do not create it. Greenhouse gases and chlorofluorocarbons affect the earth's atmosphere for many decades, regardless of where they are produced or used.

Mitigation strategies:

i. Nearly 5 million Km² land is of poor quality and turning it under forestation could capture/sequester an estimated 5 billion metric tonnes of carbon from the atmosphere every year for many years. In addition, reforestation would have many benefits through better biodiversity scenario.

ii. After Rio De Janerio conference in 1992, concerns were shown and measures taken to

environmental degradation seriously. sustainable human social structures.

iii. Recycling and ameliorative movement should be undertaken.

iv. India emerged as a global example up to 400,000 people ahead of Cyclone must be intrinsically linked to sustainable livelihoods and increase the resilience.

mitigation should be considered just mitigation of the impacts. Measures exacerbate, disaster risks.

v. Non-polluting and energy efficient carbon and effluent neutral and so people are taking efforts to shift to and geothermal energy.

vi. Bioenergy itself can provide 10% should be achieved by putting bioenergy order to maximize the efficiency of food and materials. Mobilizing one is possible and this can be done biomass and would be sufficient and materials, without competing check devastating effect of the ecological pervades in the present society. The intelligent use of sophisticated ecological damage that has already repair itself without creative commonly singled out for blame moralism, psychotherapeutic approach the present ecological crisis. No for an ecological outlook, the undergoes profound structural

vii. Proper planting of marginal vegetation cover which over minimise soil waste erosion a

viii. World meets on ecological A number of times the world crisis concerning biodiversity

ix. Awareness creation an

environmental degradation seriously. Efforts are being made to achieve a goal of ecologically sustainable human social structures.

iii. Recycling and ameliorative measures would be important. Grass root steps for green movement should be undertaken.

iv. India emerged as a global example of early warning, early action with the timely evacuation of up to 400,000 people ahead of Cyclone Hudhud. Any measure taken to avert ecological crisis must be intrinsically linked to sustainable development and it should reduce the risk to lives and livelihoods and increase the resilience of communities to all hazards. Ideally, adaptation and mitigation should be considered jointly, as some adaptation measures can contribute to mitigation of the impacts. Measures can be planned to help reduce, and not inadvertently exacerbate, disaster risks.

v. Non-polluting and energy efficient technologies need to be developed. These should be carbon and effluent neutral and self sustaining in terms of water use and recycling. Globally, people are taking efforts to shift to renewable sources of energy like solar, wind, biofuel, biogas and geothermal energy.

vi. Bioenergy itself can provide 10%-30% of all total CO₂ emission reductions needed and this should be achieved by putting bioenergy in the integrated context of the bio-based economy, in order to maximize the efficiency of how we use this resource, to produce renewable energy, food and materials. Mobilizing one billion dry tons of ligno-cellulosic biomass by 2030 in Europe is possible and this can be done sustainably. This would mean doubling the current use of biomass and would be sufficient to meet the expected demand both for carbon neutral fuels and materials, without competing with food production. It is only by judicious use, humans can check devastating effect of the ecological crisis. The present social illness lies in the outlook that pervades in the present society. Blaming technology for the ecological crisis serves no purpose. The intelligent use of sophisticated technology would be direly needed to restore the vast ecological damage that has already been inflicted on the biosphere, much of which will not repair itself without creative human intervention. Along with technology, population is commonly singled out for blame as an alleged "cause" of the ecological crisis. Finally, new age moralism, psychotherapeutic approaches, or personal lifestyle changes are the key to resolving the present ecological crisis. No matter how much society paints itself green or shows the need for an ecological outlook, the way society literally breathes cannot be undone unless it undergoes profound structural changes.

vii. Proper planting of marginal and waste lands with trees and grasses can provide permanent vegetation cover which over time would restore soil structure, water retention functions, minimise soil erosion and improve overall soil productivity.

viii. World meets on ecological issues

A number of times the world leaders have met to find some effective way to counter ecological crisis concerning biodiversity conservation, checking climate change etc.

ix. Awareness creation and role of media: Public awareness about causes of ecological crisis

and steps for their mitigation should be supported under the sub heads as:

- Risk preparedness and assessments
- Protecting ecosystems, concept of designer ecosystems needs to be encouraged.
- Improving agricultural methods to bring degraded ecosystem back to original state.
- Development projects should be consistent with conservation.
- Managing water resources
- Building settlements in safe zones
- Developing early warning systems
- Instituting better building designs
- Improving insurance coverage
- Developing social safety nets.
- Production of bio-fuels

Since 1970, UNESCO has recognized the role of humans in the ecosystem through Man and Biosphere (MAB) programme. It recognises that peace, development and environmental protection are inter-dependent and indivisible.

The fact is that we are confronted by a thoroughly irrational social system, not simply by predatory individuals who can be won over to ecological ideas by moral arguments, psychotherapy, or even the challenges of a troubled public to their products and behavior. The stagnation of New Age ideology today in the United States attests to its tragic failure to "improve" a social system that must be completely replaced if we are to resolve the ecological crisis. One can only commend the individuals who by virtue of their consumption habits, recycling activities, and appeals for a new sensibility undertake public activities to stop ecological degradation. Each surely does his or her part. But it will require a much greater effort—an organized, clearly conscious, and forward-looking political *movement*—to meet the basic challenge.

GURU NANAK COLLEGE, DHANBAD

National Seminar on

“Ecological Imbalance: a challenge for the human race”

on

Wednesday 28th September 2016

Venue: Guru Nanak College, Women's wing,
Multipurpose Hall, Bank More, Dhanbad

The Inaugural Session:

- 10:00 AM The house will be brought to order chairperson: Sardar R. S. Chahal, Vice President Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad.
- 10:05 AM Lighting of the ceremonial lamp by the Chief Guest and dignitaries
- 10:10 AM Presentation of bouquet & badges to the guests
- 10:15 AM Welcome song by Students
- 10:20 AM Welcome speech by the Principal, P. Shekhar
- 10:25 AM Introduction of the seminar them by the organizing secretary Dr. Ranjana Das.
- 10:35 AM Address by the inaugurating officer Hon'ble Sri P. N. Singh, member of parliament.
- 10:45 AM Key-note address by Dr. A. S. Ahluwalia
- 11:10 AM Address by the Chief Guest Hon'ble Sri Raj Sinha MLA Dhanbad Constituency
- 11:20 AM Presidential adress
- 11:20 AM a) Release of the souvenir by the Chief Guest and other dignitaries
b) Presentation of Mementoes
- 11:35 AM Vote of Thanks to be proposed by Dr. Munishwar Prasad

TEA BREAK (11:40AM to 12:00Noon)

Post –inaugural Session

To be chaired by Dr. Bishwaroop Mukherjee

Co-chairperson:

Papers to be presented by:

1. 12:05 PM Sri K. K. Mishra
2. 12:10 PM Sri KumudRanjanJha
3. 12:15 PM Ms. Pinky Kumari

4. 12:20 PM Sri Abhishek Kumar
5. 12:25 PM Ms. Moushami Banerjee
6. 12:35 PM Ms. Bidisha
7. 12:45 PM Ms. Sonam

Chairman's address:

Co-chairman's address:

LUNCH BREAK (1:30 PM to 2:30PM)

Post – Lunch academic session:

To be chaired by Dr. D. K. Mishra

Co-chairperson:

Papers to be presented by:

1. 02:30 PM Sri N. Krishnaraj
2. 02:40 PM Ms. Nita Ojha
3. 02:50 PM Ms. Bishweshari Bhattacharjee
4. 03:00 PM Ms. Annu Kumari
5. 03:10 PM Ms. Tapti
6. 03:20 PM Prof. Arbind Kumar
7. 03:30 PM Sri Daljeet

TEA BREAK (4:15AM to 4:30Noon)

Valedictory Session: 4:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Valedictory address: Dr. A. I. Khan

Vote of thanks by Dr. Ranjana Das

National anthem

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