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### History of Environment Sustainability through the Ages

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#### **Abstract:**

Our Environment consists of life and it is a life supporting system like air water soil and topography. This is surrounded by the geological environment below and the cosmic environment beyond. Since the earth first form the environment is continuously change this is the result from the interaction with the ecosystem. Environment is very pragmatic and crucial for future sustenance. It includes way of living conditions sanitation, habitat and income for minimum needs for living conditions. Human being always inhabited in nature as well as human society and Technology. Both are essential to our lives but integrating them successfully causes enduring tensions for sustainable future. we should understand about how are they works, what we are doing and what we can do to protect and improve it. The most important features of earth planet may be the self sustaining ecological system that make life possible and the rich diversity of life that is part of, an dependent upon those ecological processes.

The history of sustainability traces human-dominated ecological system from the earliest or primary civilization to the present day. This history is represent by the increased reason success of a particular society, followed by crisis that were either resolved producing sustainability or not leading to decline. In the early human history the use of fire and desire for particular food may have altered the natural composition of plant and animal communities. 8000 years ago agricultural communities raised which generally dependent on their environment and the formation of a “structure of permanence”.

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## Introduction

After industrial revolution in 18th to 19th century tapped into the large growth believable of the energy in fossil fuels. Coal is used to power ever more efficient engines and later to generate electricity. Modern sanitation system development in medicine, protected large population from diseases so in 20th century environmental problems became Global in scale.[1,2] In late 20th century Energy Crises demonstrated the extent to which the Global community had become depended on non renewable energy resources. Ecological footprints of humans exceeded the carrying capacity of earth so the mode of life of humanity become unsustainable. In 21st century we saw the increasing Global awareness of the threat posed climate change and global warming. A major threat is biodiversity loss caused primarily by land use change.[3,4]

## Primary /Early civilization:

In the early human history the energy and the other resources demand of human nomadic Hunter gatherers were very small. The use of fire And the Desire of particular foods may have altered the original composition of plant and animal communities .In between 5000 to 6000 years ago cultivation emerged in the various regions of the world. The community of cultivators depend largely on the environment and the creation of a “structure of permanence” The societies were out growing their local Food Supply or shortage of resources either they moved or faced collapse.[5,6]

According to archaeological evidences the first Civilization arose in Sumer, in Southern Mesopotamia and Egypt, both dating from around 3000 BCE by 1000 BCE, Civilization also established in China, Mexico and India. Sumerian cities are example of agriculture system from 5000 BC cultivation and the surplus of storable food created by this economy allowed the population to settle in the one place instead of migrating in the search of food. It also give the permission for greater population density. Development in area of agriculture in Mesopotamia required many labors to built and maintained the irrigation .Political hierarchy Bureaucracy and religious function along with standing Armies to protect the emergent civilization. Escalate agriculture allowed for population growth but also led to deforestation in upstream area , in result flooding and over irrigation.[7,8]

From 2100 BCE to 1700 BCE the many civilization of world was based on cultivation and horticulture. Even in India and China have farmed in the same localities for centuries. Some Polynesian cultures try to control human pressure on environment .In Srilanka nature reserves established during the period of King Ashoka Dev Naam Priya and dating back to 307 BCE were devoted the sustainability and harmonious living with nature.[9,10]

## Discussion

### Emergence of industrial Societies :-

After the centuries technological development over several Millennia gave human big control over the environment it was the industrial revolution of 19th century that tapped into the huge growth and potential of the energy in fossil- fuels. In this Era coal was used to power ever more accomplished engine and later to generate electricity. Modern system of sanitation and growth in medicine protect large population from various disease these conditions leads to a human population explosion and unrepeatable industrial technological scientific and literature growth that has continued to this day.[11,12]

From 1600 to 1850, the world population doubled from around 500 million to 1 billion. In this time concern about the environment and social impact of industrialization were expressed by some political

and economics the Thomas Malthus criticized the theory of “overpopulation” John Stuart mill foresaw the desirability of a “stationary state” economy. In the second half of 19th century the Eugenius warming was the first botanist to study the psychological relation between plants and their environment, announcement the scientific discipline of ecology.

The industrial revolution hand led to an exponent enhancement in the human consumption of natural resources. The increase in wealth, health and population was perceived as a part of progress. In 1930 developing models of non renewable resources management was given by economist and the sustainability of welfare in an economy that uses Non Renewable Sources. In this period Ecology had gained acceptance as a scientific discipline, and many concept with vital to sustainability were being explored. this included the interconnection of all living system in a single living planetary system, the biosphere: the importance of natural cycles like water nutrient and other chemicals material waste; and the passage of energy through tropic level of living system. [13,14]

## Results

The losses of the Great Depression after world war second developed World entered a new period of intense .A post 1950 great acceleration....asurge in the human enterprise that has importantly stamped humanity as a global geophysical force. A gather environmental movement pointed out that there were environment cost my concerned with the many material profits that were now being enjoyed. Modernity in technology and the increased use of fossil fuels were transforming society. Modern industrial agriculture was based on the development of artificial or synthetic fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides which has a terrifying consequence for rural wildlife. In 1956 American geoscientist M. King Hubbert's peak oil theory predicted and Indefeasible peak of oil production. [15,16]

In literature 20th century environmental problems were become global .The 1973 and 1979 energy crisis Prove the limits to which the Global community had become dependent on the non renewable sources the double up word was considered the problems of unchecked development the developing countries faced with nude poverty and deprivation regarding development as essential to raise the living standards of the people unity is demand on the planet has more than doubled over the past 45 year as a result of population explosion and increase of individual cancer consumption in in 1961 all countries in the world had more than enough capacity to meet their own demands by 2005 the situation had changed gradually with many countries able to meet their needs only by bye move towards sustainable living by increase public awareness and adoption of recycling and renewable energy emerged. [17,18]

## Conclusion

Through the work of climate scientist and ecologist in the IPCC there is increasing Global consciousness Ocean acidification and extreme climate events. There is a significant risk that many of the Trends will Accelerate leading to an increasing risk of a brand or Irreversible climate. Ecological economics now seek to bridge the gap between the Ecology and traditional neoclassical economics it bestow and containing and ethical economic model for society. [19,20]

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