

SUSTAINABILITY LOSS GAIN AND LESSON TO LEARN

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ABSTRACT

There several definition describing sustainability, meeting need with no compromise, conserving economy, environment, social aspects, the fact is there is huge deficit in balancing all the criteria's of sustainability. Many civilisations vanished they could not sustain. The Maya, Mohenjo-Daro, Harrapan, Egyptian Pharaohs, Yadav's unending list. Many huge animals also were unable to survive, at the end of the Cretaceous era 66 million years ago lead to demise of all dinosaur species except those that became birds. The strategy of present generation is read and forget. There is a fear of losing our civilization too due to poor sustenance. Nature is the glory of the divinity. The abiotic and biotic manifestations, once declared 5,114 years ago by Sri Krishna as pure, prosperous and powerful, are now deteriorated to a great extent. The Bhagwat Gita says: Let the human community protect the environment for their own survival and the biodiversity around. The tenth chapter of the Gita-Bibhuti Yoga (the yoga of divine manifestations) is a thought- provoking one.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainability focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The concept of sustainability is composed of three pillars: economic, environmental, and social—also known informally as profits, planet, and people. (Life <https://greencoast.org> > sustainability) The three components of sustainability — the environment, the economy, and the community — are interrelated and individually and collectively important in achieving a sustainable community. (27-Mar-2013- Sustainability Element - City of Elk Grove <https://www.elkgrovecity.org> > Server_109585) Sustainability is important for many reasons including: Environmental Quality – In order to have healthy communities, the essential need is clean air, natural resources, and a nontoxic environment along with societal stability. Sustainability aims to use our resources efficiently to benefit our campus and community. (WHY IS SUSTAINABILITY IMPORTANT TO UNTHSC <https://www.unthsc.edu> > wp-content > uploads > sitesPDF). The over exploding population of human beings, the greed, over exploitation, war, over consumption, over harnessing the nature. “This make Earth angry” at times, thus there is shedding of hot Lava

by volcanoes, earth quakes, floods, disease out break. It is rather difficult to sustain at certain areas.

ANCIENTS EVIDENCES SHOW THAT HOW SUSTAINANCE WAS LOST IT IS LESSON TO LEARN

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

A major drought occurred about the time the Maya began to disappear the time of their collapse, the Maya had cut down most of the trees across large swaths of the land to clear fields for growing corn to feed their burgeoning population, heating lime for construction. They also fell out trees for firewood and for making building materials. Scholars have suggested a number of potential reasons for the downfall of Maya civilization in the southern lowlands, including overpopulation, environmental degradation, warfare, shifting trade routes and extended drought. It is likely that a complex combination of factors was behind the collapse. The Maya used lime plaster as foundations to build their great cities filled with ornate temples, observatories, and pyramids. Over hundreds of years, the lime seeped into the soil. As a result, the vegetation around the ruins looks distinctive in infrared to this day." For more on NASA Science, <https://science.nasa.gov>. Published: Oct 6, 2009 Author: Dauna Coulter | Editor: Dr. Tony Phillips | Credit: Science@NASA

Dwarka was built before the last Ice Age by reclaiming the seas (according to Mahabharata Epic). This technique (of reclaiming the sea) is done today in various places. Japanese built the Kansai International Airport 80 miles from the mainland by dumping a large quantity of earth onto the sea, making an artificial island there. The same technique used by China in South East Asia except they did it on top of coral reef, killing an ecosystem in the process. Himalayan terrain is largely disturbed by the China- Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC) which runs from Kashgar (beyond Himalayas) via Gilgit (the beautiful place in Himalayas) to Gwadar in Baluchistan. In Denmark (if not mistake), they had built a wall which it is called a dyke that hold sea water.

Reclaiming the sea for settlement is not new in Hinduism. Kerala state is stated to be created in such way by Prashurama (sage with an axe) and in Ramayana, they have built a bridge (adam bridge/Rama Setu) from South India to Sri Lanka. Construction of Dwarka could be the third such construction mentioned.

So, if we were to assume that Dwarka was built 8000 years ago on the bottom of a sea bed while the surrounding sea was dyked and pushed back (like in Denmark), it is possible that rising sea water plus natural phenomena like storms and Tsunami had broken the dykes and sank the city. Indian archaeologists are still working on it. The ancient map shows Dwaraka on the shore line of ancient Gujarat. It is also said that Lord Krishna had hired Maya for the construction of Dwaraka. Mayas were skilled people in Architecture, constructions. For now, all that mentioned in Mahabharata was that Dwarka had sank in one day and one night (similar to Atlantis)

The description of Dwarika by Arjuna at this during the narration in Gita resembled that it was the result of severe biological and chemical attacks by King Shalva. The city was uninhabitable, people were sick, disoriented and going crazy. Krishna had urged Arjuna to hurry up and take all the residents including his father Vasudev and move towards north. This shows people were trying to sustain. Even Krishna himself along with his surviving immediately moved north to escape the after-effects of Shalva's NBC weapons (probably) on the city. Once evacuated, the city was gradually rated up by the sea as it was located on the collapsing (continental shelf), was this the aftermath effect of Mahabharata war, which might have made something called heating island because lot of ammunition called Astra were used for destruction of each other. This must have led to create earthquakes, tsunami or any such incident. It was said that axis of earth tilted due to this war.

The ancient Egyptians also used lot of stuff to build huge pyramids, this over use turned Egypt into desert. In ancient times it had lot of biodiversity across the fertile land that was covered by Nile river which is studied through hieroglyphs and pictures in the monuments, caves, chambers of dead ones.

The present human civilisation is ignoring the warning giving by Indian epics and world history manuscripts.

CURRENT SCENARIO

Today there is warfare in some or other part of earth or testing of nuclear weapons under the sea, ocean, or barren deserts. This is also creating island heat effect and heat dissipated out heats the ocean and sea rising the temperature creating cyclones, typhoons, melting the glaciers of North pole South pole, Himalayas, the melting of glaciers, over flooding the rivers engulfing the villages, towns on potamon zone. Construction under sea, over sea, on the mighty mountain thus over all over construction, it is causing displacement of everything

including those species of plants and animals who have nothing to do with our development. we have eaten up the forest, land water, destroyed other species. Under sympathy, compassion now it is beautifully name “conservation” to save in sanctuary’s or national parks , it is there planet too. This is not the way of sustenance, this one sided business that only humans should survive. Humans have over exploited everything for economic growth of few biotypes of our own species who are mighty, strong.

In parts of south east Asia there is over population beyond carrying capacity , the problem of sustenance is still unanswered, the resources are over exploited, the forest are cleared as it is the rice belt. Tourism is big industry in this areas, over exploitation of food resources, wastage of food, massive use of non-biodegradable plastic. The sustenance will be lessened if the planet is exploited at this speed. Hunting of marine mammals, fishes causing imbalance in marine food web, Homo sapiens are interfering in sustenance of even these animals, however other species have learnt innately how to sustain by passing genetic information to successors through different geological periods. Marine mammals have also been hunted with the intention of reducing their predation on valued resources such as fish, crustaceans . or molluscs (Northridge and Hofman, 1999). This culling, often implemented through government-sponsored bounty programs, is similar to that directed at wolves, mountain lions, and other predators in parts of North America, with the outspoken support of ranchers and sport hunters. Today, polar bears are killed almost exclusively by shooting them with high-powered rifles, but in the past they were hunted with baited set-gun traps in Svalbard. A small number of polar bears are killed each year in self-defence.

During the Cold War, there was a race by the superpowers to drill as deep as possible into the Earth’s crust – and even to reach the mantle of the planet itself. Project Mohole of US, funding was stop and later diverted for the space expedition , Russia became more open and willing to cooperate with the (Germany) West all of these expeditions ended in a degree of frustration. Russia's Kola Superdeep Borehole was created by the Soviets in the name of science so they could learn more of hidden things in depths unknown. They also collected samples of fossils. The project to drill into the Earth's surface began near Murmansk in the 1970s, when Soviet scientists wanted to learn more about the Earth's crust. There were false start and blockages. Then there were the high temperatures issue, in 1992 they had to stop drilling because the temperature was around 180 degrees Celsius their machinery encountered that deep underground, the cost was heavy.

Extensive use of personal vehicle adds to pollution all developed nations than the developing and undeveloped ones. In 2013, transportation contributed more than half of the carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides, and almost a quarter of the hydrocarbons emitted into our air. According to the EPA, motor vehicles collectively cause 75 percent of carbon monoxide pollution in the U.S.

Creation of Heat islands: The heat island effect occurs as vegetation is replaced by asphalt and concrete for roads, buildings, and other structures necessary to accommodate growing populations. These surfaces absorb more heat rather than reflect the sun's heat, causing surface temperatures and overall ambient temperatures to rise. Extensive use of huge glass panes to decrease the construction cost. The glass panes, cooling gadgets also add to rise in temperature. Thus, all this led to urban desert effect, creating heat trap. This led to rise in ocean temperature causing frequent cyclones

INDIA AND LOSS OF SUSTENANCE

India's most polluted rivers. Even dead bodies are let free in rivers for after death salvation (MUKTI). In ancient period very few were set free because very few people would commute to holy places. Tirupur from south India is textile hub polluting the rivers. Many international brands have their own offices called liaison office here to control the production and others have contracts with agency who work on behalf of them. The total exports of Tirupur exceeds 29000 crores per year. The total exports of Tirupur exceeds 29000 crores per year. The industry created jobs for large number of people leading to economic sustenance, but cost is paid by pollution of rivers, polluted water drains out in for agriculture. The leather industry of Kanpur in UP state of India, Dharavi Mumbai, many examples can be described. Clearing the forest for cultivation is destroying the capability of sustenance of other species dependent on this forest, then they venture in cities, cultivated land in search of food. At several places we running are in shortage of potable water we have to run in for water conservation programs.

THE ANCIENT VILLAGE LIFE

The village was self-sustaining unit or colony the members having division of labour to satisfy the need and sustain, agriculture, and allied systems, most of the economy was revolving around agriculture. The kings who ruled such large number of villages would look after the welfare, also give work during non agricultural period after the harvest thus was construction of massive temples, palaces, forts, wells, lakes, which still stand proudly in

India, the entire system was sustaining, despite flood and famines. People utilised from the Nature only as and when required. There was no over exploitation, even the population was less.

In the western Asian there was system of Hamams common place for bathing this gave proper sanitation to the settlements. A way of water conservation probably. Every part of settlement was equipped was self-sustaining. All villages had their own way of sustenance there was always safeguarding of everybody's interest. There was lot of social interaction which created good mental health along with physical wellbeing. Entire village was huge family through neighbourhood.

Loss of social sustainability: In the crave for growth of economy, we have lost social sustainability, the country like Japan is facing problem of old age people though they have excellent medical facilities, but no social empathy, it is mechanised life lack of social sustainability. The family bonding is lessened, we have started living like machines, which work on command. People are facing mental sickness. The society is strangled amidst of work, career and only self-wellbeing

CONCLUSION

We are creating disaster then find solution for sustaining. we have to study the ancient history and decipher script to understand them so that we do not commit same mistakes that will toll our future.

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