

Proper Environmental management is the proper way to poverty Eradication; A case study of South of West Bengal & Bangladesh

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Abstract- The paper indicates a prolonged research work conducted by the researcher. The climatic character of West Bengal is extremely variegated in nature. Drought and Flood are the normal occurrence since so many years. Not only that human interference also effects the area to a greater extend. The paper has tried to resolve all these vagaries

and development and building strategy for our betterment without thinking about the future. The various phases of development are directly or indirectly hampering environmental balance as well as ecological balance. We are also extending our cruel hands towards the heritage bio-diversity region of Sundarban also. What we are doing actually? Actually we are preparing our own grave and sitting on that we are thinking for the future development. I may side some important examples of it:-

I. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the study is

- 1) To study the causes of vagaries in the study area.
- 2) To draw a proper solution plan for the area.
- 3) To prepare of better direction plan for the alleviation of poverty.

i) Global warming was a blessing for the countries located in the cool temperate bells of the world because it was decreasing the prolonged winter of that area. But what happened actually in the last 5 to 6 years maximum ice fall have occurred in various parts of the cool temperate belts just like a little ice age. It is causing excessive contrast of temperature in the upper and lower layer's as well as unequal radio active decay of minerals of the earth's interior, increasing the mobility of the plates and are causing vigorous earthquakes. The global warming is also increasing the sea-level by melting the various ice sheets and glaciers in the various parts of the globe. That is why, since long time, it is observed that water quality in the coastal area is degrading quickly. We, the people residing at the coastal area will not get pure water for our drinking in near future. These in turn will increase poverty and will cause vagaries to the general people also.

II. METHODOLOGY

In the study the researcher has followed three phase Methodology :

- 1) In the pre-field phase the researcher has collected map of the area and has also collected so many books related to the study.
- 2) In the phase of the field the researcher has conducted survey work in various parts of West Bengal and has collected various data and information.
- 3) In the third phase depending on the survey data and information researcher has analysed the changeable nature of the climate and as well as the various types of vagaries and has also tried to co-relate all these vagaries with the unplanned growth and development in the anthropogenic environment.

ii) The unrestricted growth and development & growth of population have caused excessive pressure on natural resources. Development and growth of urban center and growth centres developing the urban sprawl and land use pattern. Developing multi storied building and various other unusual structures by damaging the isostatic balance of the surface. Not only they are hampering the isostatic balance but also hampering the recharge and discharge of ground water flow of surface run-off and as well as normal rhythm of the hydrological cycle.

iii) Soil erosion and pollution, water quality degradation may easily hamper the agricultural productivity and also may cause health hazard. These in- turn may cause vagaries and increase poverty at a quicker rate in West Bengal and Bangladesh.

III. ANALYSIS

Being a person of geography and environmental science I think that all the questions in the analysis of poverty have their own answer in the nature. Further I also think that if we may control the causes of poverty by the proper management plan of the nature then there is no need of any type of financial help, Government subsidies and any type of sympathy from any body and any authorities. But once we have to take a proper, perfect and planned step.

Environmental awareness has become an important part and parcel of our daily life. We are running towards the growth

IV. LACK OF LONG TERM PREDICTION IN FIELD OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

India and Bangladesh is a land of monsoon. Its vagaries are known to every body. It happens probably due to the lack of prediction in the field of physical environment. The departments of meteorology give a predication of 24 to 48 hours in the

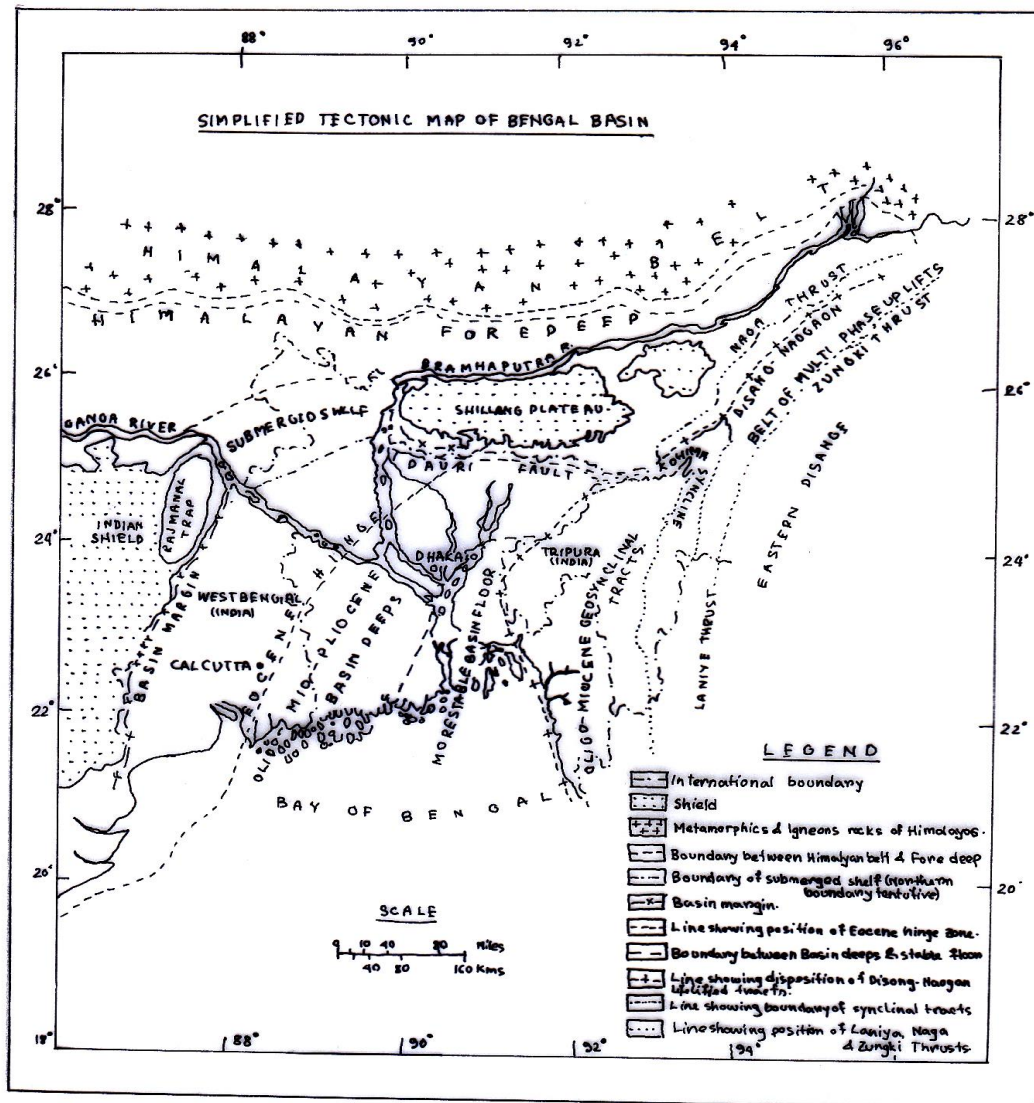
meteorological phenomena but it is too little in the field of agricultural planning. We can not get any specific information well before the beginning of any proposed agricultural activities and at the same time it is also hampering the cropping pattern and crop calendar. That is why crop failure is the normal occurrence which is increasing the level of poverty.

At last but not the least I may raise an example of Bengal delta where the lack of environmental awareness is causing the traditional poverty.

If we think for the evolution of Bengal Delta then it is observed that it has evolved in successive stages and phases. Thus the lithological arrangements have occurred over the Bengal Fan. All the water bearing stratas are extended horizontally over this fan which may carry water as the

ephemeral stream of water or sub-surface flow of water. Such typical rock layers are not capable to hold water which is causing seasonal fluctuation of ground water table in various parts of South Bengal and Bangladesh & is also hampering agricultural productivity.

Since long time various planners and authorities have tried their level best to control the flood and drought of South Bengal and Bangladesh & they have developed various dams on river Damodar, On Ganga at Farakka and on Thista with out thinking about the regulation on the recharge of ground water. We are thinking about the water distribution policies in the national and international level. But the vagaries are beyond our limit and the poverty is increasing by leaps and bounce.



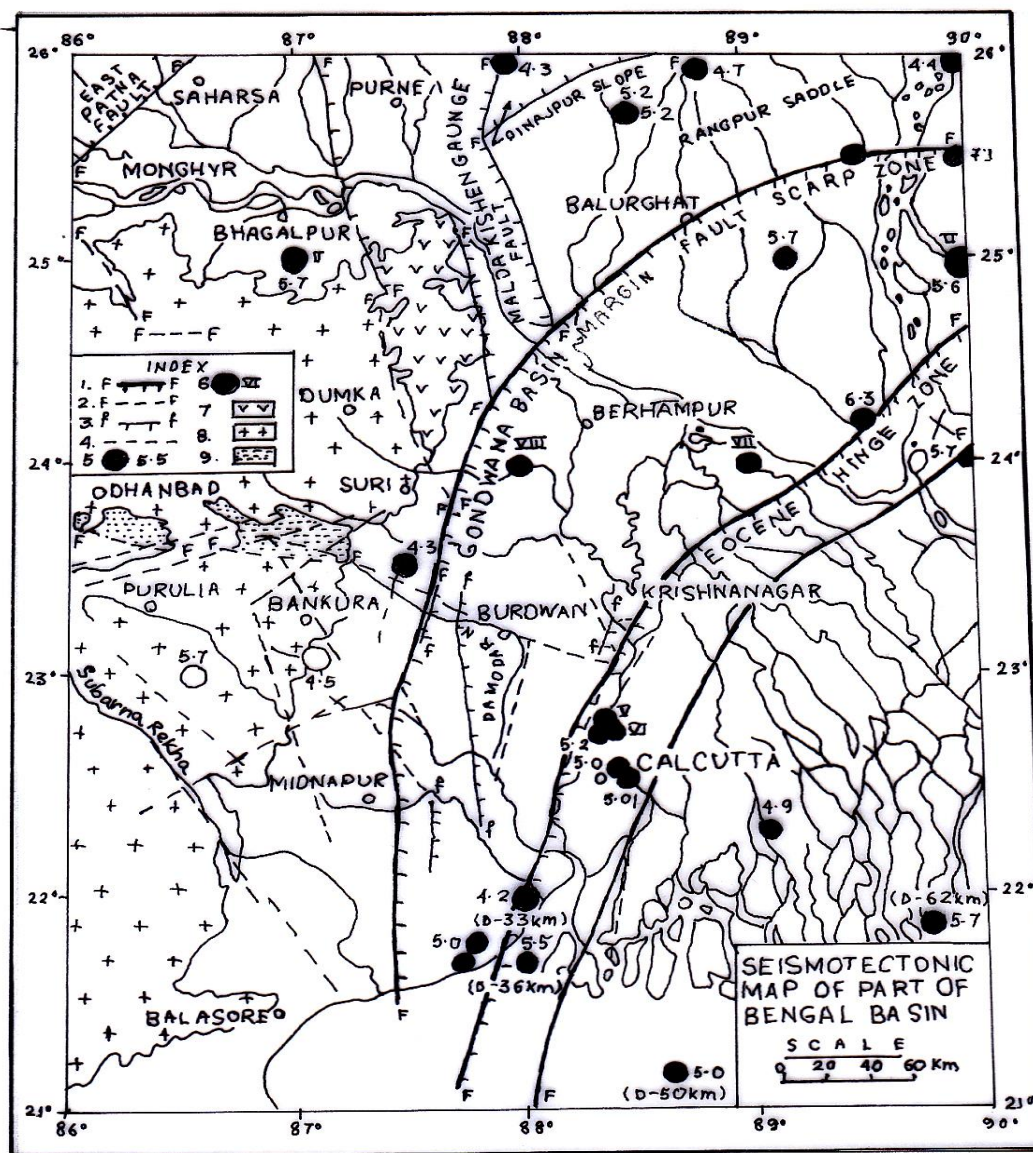
Simplified tectonic map of the northern part of the Bengal Basin

Here in this context if we go through the actual geological structure of Bengal Delta then it will be observed that in the various phases of the evolution of Delta series of faults have

developed in various parts. These faults have distorted the lithological arrangements to a greater extent. Depending on these fault lines mainly BASIN- MARGIN fault, EOCENE HINGE,

MID-PLIOCENE fault and PADMA-PABNA fault etc can easily indicate the physiographic variations in the context of the evolution. If government planners in various level can develop some under ground barricade through these fault lines up to 40 to 50 metres deep they will control the subsurface flow and ephemeral streams then these barricades can easily control the movement of surface and sub- surface flow, not only that they may also balance the seasonal fluctuation of ground water table.

After wards it will be observed that no dams on the natural flow is necessary. It may also be able to balance Arsenic contamination of ground water and salinity of water in the saturated and un saturated layers of water specifically Arsenic and Salinity are hampering the daily life in various parts of South Bengal and Bangladesh as well as causing failure in Agriculture and Health hazard.



On the other hand if we develop important roads upon these barricade then we may easily connect the various parts of India with Bangladesh, Shilong, Tripura, and Mayanmar within a very short span of time because these roads will decrease the distance between the important towns to a greater extent. This may increase the importance of the space. Our "Sundry Kolkata" & "The Beautiful Dhaka Town" will be the main business center of north-east India and South-East Asia.

As the Ganga delta is made up of loose sand and clay, so, it is clear that any type of seismic shock can easily disrupt the

layers of sediments and propagate the sliding nature of the alluvium of the delta. That is why minor Earthquakes may also have vigorous impact on this area. It is observed that there are series of faults at the delta fronts which may cause Earth quake in the sundarban area also at any time. These barricades may easily save the delta from powerful Earthquake by controlling the movement of rock layers. At the same time the whole North-East India will also be saved from such seismic activity.

In this way such condition will save delta from its vulnerability and will increase the sustainability of Kolkata,

Dhaka, Guahati and Shilong town etc. So, multipurpose and multidimensional landscape planning is necessary for the sustainability of a region as well as for the balanced growth and the development and eradication of poverty.

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