

Editorial: Pollution, Bioremediation & Biodegradation Journal

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Environment plays a vital role in wellbeing of human society. It gives the opportunity to every species to survive and develop at its best. This rule is well understood by the human society throughout the globe. It is worth mentioning the eco-centric philosophy of the indigenous culture especially with reference to India. The age old practice of the humans to live in harmony with MOTHER NATURE; a symbiotic relationship based on the principle of "PRAKRUTI PURUSH" (Nature's Man) along with the concept of "ARANYA SAMSKRUTI" (Forest Culture) and "VASUDHAIV KUTUMBKAM" (Family of Earth) are the essence of the eco-ethics of the traditional heritage of Indians imparted to the global community. The small efforts had been undertaken by the team of modern environmental professionals to revive the age old conservation practices on the principle, "Conservation Practices for Sustainable Livelihood" which could be read in works of the author under the aegis of NGO – Rajputana Society of Natural History.

In the present information age, the mechanized world has overshadowed the relevance of the eco-ethics. Gone are the days to realize the importance of the phrase "Ati Sarvat Varjayte" (avoidance of 'over' or excess everywhere). Traditional concept of 'minimum energy' departed with the pace of development. The lust and desire for the modern comforts and the materialistic greed of the man inducted the overexploitation and indiscriminate use of the natural resources on the earth. This exerted pressure of the ecological balance and resulted into the alteration of the natural phenomenon frequently observed now-a-days. The "YOG" (addition, refer in terms of conservation) is lost in the market of

"BHOG" (consumerism), thus culture of "UPYOG" (usefulness) has been replaced by "UPBHOG" (consumerist) following the trends of "Use & Throw". This generated the "Waste" propounding the theories of Rs - Reuse, Reduce and Recycle.

Globalization has affected the human society in many ways in both positive and negative directions. One of the impacts is the loss of eco-ethical culture. The 'modern theory of sustainable development' setting up Agenda 2030 with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the global community reminds the age old conservation practices of the Indian society in form of rituals, customs and traditions. These customary and traditional approaches follow the rules of nature. Our ancestors have given the ethics which are compatible with our environment. This is not only the case in Indian Culture but could be observed in every indigenous culture throughout the globe.

Realizing the importance of eco-ethical principles, environment is the prime concern for the global community at every level in the present age. The tirade against the setbacks observed in the latter half of twentieth century has increased the global consciousness for the five Es – Ecology, Economics, Energy, Employment and Equity. Pollution, Bioremediation & Biodegradation Journal is one of the steps of the global efforts to raise the voice with a notion that the issues will be undertaken from every corner of world to mitigate present world's challenges related to the deterioration of the environment through revival of the indigenous eco-ethical culture. Through such contributions, it is believed that the site

specific sustainable solutions developed by the humans in different spheres will create examples for the global community to realize that “ENVIRONMENT IS FOR ALL” and cumulative efforts will result into the safe environment for human and development.

The PBBJ invited such contributions from the global workers to join hands to revive the indigenous techniques of mitigating the environmental challenges described in the traditional knowledge of the local communities. The author’s team used the traditional approach and formed site specific Social Models with the global application. The Abu Model had linked the protection of habitats and conservation of the globally important bird species Green Munia/Green Avadavat (*Amandava formosa*) with the livelihood of the local community. Thus, the people engaged in the trapping and killing of the birds became the saviors and revived the population of this bird to five folds in the period of ten years at Abu Hills (Sirohi, Rajasthan, India). Similarly, the Bharatpur Model had linked the local floral species with the livelihood of the women from the local community of the Banjara (considered as the Gypsies of India). Thus, the people were encouraged to revive the ecological setup of the indigenous floral diversity especially grass species around the World Heritage Ramsar Site - the Keoladeo National Park (Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India). On the same principle,

Chambal Model (Dholpur, Rajasthan, India) and Kumbhalgarh Model (Rajsamand, Rajasthan, India) were developed.

These models had proved to be important in coping up the modern challenges such as conservation issues, livelihood, employment, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage, women empowerment, etc. These could be further effective in meeting out many of the targets under the seventeen SDGs. The PBBJ could be an effective academic benchmark to highlight such works and give the directions to the policy makers from the Global Community to think over the traditional knowledge of meeting out present day environmental challenges and revive the eco-ethical culture.

The integrated approach in the holistic manner is one of the best solutions for the human society to cope up with the adverse effects of development. It is, therefore, hoped that the present collection of the researches and investigations in the field of Population, Development & Environment will respectfully encourage the human community to revive the age old eco-ethical practices for establishing the symbiotic linkage of the HUMAN & NATURE along with the pace of development.