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Perspective

The Impression of Technology on the Environment

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DESCRIPTION

In this article, the impact of technology on the environment is very negative, but we will look at the paradoxical ideology that the concept of environmental technology can save the planet from damage. This idea is endorsed by WWF1, which states that while technology provides a solution, it is also part of the problem. The term "technology" refers to the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes and the resulting machines and equipment. We are now living in an era of rapid change. There, technological development is revolutionizing our lives and at the same time taking us deeper into the depths of catastrophe in the form of climate change and resource depletion. This article begins by discussing the negative effects of technology on the environment by causing some of the world's most serious environmental problems, and then discusses the possibility of saving the planet from the same problems. Finally, we will look at the special environmental technologies of gas sensors and discuss how they can help reduce their negative impact on the environment. The Industrial Revolution has created new technologies with immense power. This was a transition from 1760 to 1840 to new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States. Since then, there has been continuous industrialization and further technological advances in developed countries around the world, and the environmental impact of this technology includes its abuse and damage to our natural world. These technologies have hurt our world in two ways pollution and depletion of natural resources.

Air and water pollution

Air pollution occurs when harmful or excessive amounts of gas, such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitric oxide, and methane, are introduced into the Earth's atmosphere. All major sources are related to technologies that emerged after the Industrial Revolution, such as fossil fuel combustion, factories, power plants, mass farming, and automobiles. The effects of air pollution include adverse human and animal health and global warming, rising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, trapping thermal energy in the Earth's atmosphere, and raising the Earth's temperature. To do Water pollution, on the other hand, is pollution of water bodies such as lakes, rivers, seas and groundwater, usually due to human activity. Some of the most common water pollutants are household waste, industrial wastewater, and pesticides. A specific example is the discharge of poorly treated wastewater into natural waters. This can lead to deterioration of aquatic ecosystems. Other harmful effects include diseases such as typhoid fever and cholera, eutrophication, and the destruction of ecosystems that adversely affect the food chain.

Depletion of natural resources

Resource depletion is another negative impact of technology on the environment. This means consuming resources faster than you can replenish. Natural resources exist without human creation and can be renewable or non-renewable. There are many types of resource depletion, the most serious of which are watershed depletion, deforestation, fossil fuel and mineral depletion, resource pollution, soil erosion, and resource overexploitation. These result primarily from agriculture, mining, water use and fossil fuel consumption, all made possible by technological advances. As the world population grows, natural resources are also deteriorating. As a result, the global eco-footprint is estimated to be 1.5 times the Earth's ability to sustainably provide each individual with sufficient resources to meet their consumption. Since the Industrial Revolution, large-scale mineral and oil exploration has increased, resulting in an increasing depletion of natural oil and minerals. Coupled with advances in technology, development and research, mineral development has become easier, people are digging deeper to access more resources, and many are in decline in production. In addition, the effects of deforestation are more severe than ever, with the World Bank reporting net loss of 1.3 million km^2 of global forests between 1990 and 2015. This is primarily for agricultural reasons, but supported by rising population pressures, it is also used for logging fuel and creating space in residential areas. Not only did this lead to the loss of trees that are important for removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, but thousands of flora and fauna lost their natural habitat and became extinct.

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