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Environment Saving Technology

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ABSTRACT: The climate is quick corrupting. Specialists accept that in the closest future, the climate will implode, assuming the current pace of corruption proceeds. One of the fundamental drivers of this debasement is accepted to be innovation. This has prompted the far reaching impression of innovation as a revile rather than a gift to the climate and humankind. Innovation in itself is esteem nonpartisan; it is its utilization that prompts terrible or great outcomes. It is the conflict of these specialists, that innovation when all around driven could reestablish the wellbeing of the climate. Innovation because of its off-base situating in the past has created ecological issues. It very well may be repositioned to encourage ecological wellbeing later on. Innovation along these lines, has the potential, to reestablish and recuperate what it has injured, when appropriately determined. This study talked about different innovation which can assists with forestalling the climate. In future this work concurs that innovation is one of the fundamental driver of ecological issues however differs that innovation is revile.

KEYWORDS: Degradation, Environment, Global Warming Technology, Water Quality.

1. INTRODUCTION

The environment is now in poor condition, prompting environmentalists to appeal to all people for a change in attitude toward the environment. Human activities are thought to be to blame for environmental deterioration. Many environmentalists and academics have pointed accusing fingers at technology because they believe that human bad behaviors are the root of environmental issues. This is due to the fact that technology facilitates human exploitation of the environment. Humans, for example, are capable of cutting the same amount of trees in a day that would have taken years to chop down

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without the aid of technical instruments(Agrawal et al., 2019; Choudhary et al., 2019; Gola et al., 2019).

Vehicles, as a result of technological advancements, have become major contributors of carbon emissions. Communication technologies have made it simpler and quicker to communicate, but they have also increased the amount of radiation in the atmosphere. Fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides flow into streams and rivers, lowering their quality and impacting the lives of those who live nearby. Technology and its products wreak havoc on the environment on a daily basis. When it comes to technology's role in environmental deterioration, many environmentalists see it as a burden rather than a benefit. Though many people believe that technology is a key contributor to environmental concerns, not everyone agrees that technology should be eliminated. Some environmentalists argue that technology is neither good nor harmful in and of itself; rather, it is how it is used that decides its goodness or badness. They think that if technology is used correctly, it may preserve the environment(A. Jain & Sharma, 2020; V. Jain et al., 2019; Meenu et al., 2019; Nagamanjula & Pethalakshmi, 2020; Sharma et al., 2019).

1.1. Technology Has Negative Environmental Consequences:

Humans' living standards improved as a result of technological advancements that eventually led to the Industrial Revolution. Innovation has helped individuals in further developing food security, admittance to clean water, and the solace of their homes, as well as supporting and further developing wellbeing, transportation, correspondence, and different parts of the human economy. For instance, per capita pay in the United States developed by 40% somewhere in the range of 1870 and 1910 because of the Industrial Revolution, while the worth of modern result expanded sevenfold. Subsequently, innovation might be considered to have changed for all intents and purposes each area of human life. Notwithstanding this positive part of innovation, it has left a contaminated climate and decreased assets afterward.

1.2. Impacts of technology on environment:

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The following are some of the ways that technology has an influence on the environment:

- Global Warming Is Getting Worse

The expansion in the normal temperature of the Earth's environment and seas is known as a dangerous atmospheric devation. The Earth's mean surface temperature has ascended by around 0.8 °C from the start of the "twentieth century". "Global warming is largely driven by growing concentrations of greenhouse gases created by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation," according to most scientists. The majority of fossil fuels are burned as a result of industrial and technical processes. Extreme weather, such as heat waves, droughts, and heavy rains, are among the repercussions of global warming, as are ocean acidifications, class extinctions, "increase in sea levels and a change in the volume and pattern of precipitation, as well as a possible extension of subtropical deserts". Other implications include a "threat to food security from decreased agricultural yields, habitat loss from floods, melting of snow and ice, rise in ocean heat content, higher humidity, and so on". These alterations are thought to be almost entirely caused by humans(Qiu et al., 2020; Sasakura et al., 2020; Soheilian et al., 2021).

- Water Quality Affectation

Modern and vehicle emanations of vaporous contaminations (especially nitrogen oxides) contrarily affect water quality. In waterways, lakes, streams, estuaries, as well as oceans, nitrogen stores are referred to fill in as compost, advancing the improvement of green growth. These green growth are known to cause eutrophic circumstances, which kill lowered amphibian vegetation and, generally speaking, make business fishing troublesome. Horticultural spillover of compost, pesticides, and creature defecation is more destructive to water quality. These poisons wash off into streams and waterways, polluting them and making them unsatisfactory for sea-going life.

- Pollution Levels Rise

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The volume and speed of contamination in the climate is said to have developed because of mechanical progressions. People today travel like never before because of innovation improvement (most of which is pointless). This ascent in movement, supported by innovative progressions, drives straightforwardly to air contamination. It very well might be contended that movement has forever been a piece of human existence, however before mechanical progressions, the danger of contamination was little. Beforehand, camels, ponies, and bulls were utilized for movement, which were tedious however environmentally advantageous, yet present day innovation has improved to the point that one might go starting with one region of the globe then onto the next in a short measure of time. This is incredible, however it comes at a greater expense as far as human existence and the climate. How much contamination delivered by these excursions is tremendous. It shows itself in the types of air, water, and even commotion contamination.

Contamination is dangerous to one's wellbeing. Consistently, generally 4.5 trillion liters of contaminated water is projected to spill into the ground in the United States alone. Septic tanks, cesspools, metropolitan and modern landfills and garbage removal offices, as well as horticultural synthetic substances and squanders all add to this. Diseases due by waste defilement are relied upon to influence 1.5 million Americans every year, costing billions of dollars. Consistently, ships dump 6 million metric huge loads of plastic containers, pressing materials, and different foreign substances into the waters, stifling seabirds, creatures, and fish. As indicated by oceanographers, between three to 6,000,000 metric huge loads of oil are spilled into the world's sea every year because of oil ships, fuel releases, intentional releases, and different variables.

- Produces More Waste

Despite the fact that waste sources vary per country, they are always more or less directly or indirectly linked to technology. The primary sources in the UK are mining and quarrying, building construction and demolition, industry, and commerce. Technological advancement is a major source of waste in developed nations. Changes

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in technology create a considerable quantity of harmful waste on a daily basis. For example, a move in computer technology from large-screen PCs to laptops has resulted in the waste of prior systems that are no longer required. Because of their tiny size and mobility, consumers now choose to utilize laptops and tablets, rendering desktop computers obsolete and consequently waste items. As a result of technology advancements, large-screen desktop computers are now being discarded into the environment.

- Increases the amount of energy consumed

Technology has resulted in a significant level of power usage. Technology (such as phones, televisions, and radios) is used in schools, workplaces, residences, and other locations. These devices are powered by electricity, which uses a considerable amount of fossil or nuclear fuels. Non-renewable resources include fossil fuels and nuclear materials. This indicates that a high usage of technology equates to a high depletion of global energy (fossil and nuclear power), meaning that the world's energy supply will soon be insufficient to meet human power demands.

- Contributes to Deforestation

The world's forest has been severely reduced. This is made feasible by the advancement of industrial technology with greater capacity. Unlike in the past, people can now remove foliage in a matter of seconds and dig through hills and mountains with ease because to technological advancements. With advancements in technology, it is now feasible to construct a large number of dwellings in a short period of time. While this may seem to be delightful for humans, it has resulted in the extinction of species. Many experts think that the current pace of species extinction is the greatest in recorded history. Deforestation has an impact on the climate as well as live organisms. This is precisely why the planet is experiencing climate change. It is also one of the reasons why nations with a significant amount of forest land have a pleasant climate.

- Increases Radiation

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It is typical to see individuals engrossed in their mobile phones and tablets in their homes, parks, workplaces, and even on the streets. Addiction to phones and the applications that come with them means more WiFi and internet access, which in turn means more radiation and the health risks that come with it. Scientists think that the impacts of radiation cause certain birds to go extinct in these WiFi-enabled places.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1. Technology Has the Potential to Protect the Environment:

Numerous preservationists accept that innovation is intrinsically destructive, and that it is unequipped for tidying up its wreck and safeguarding the climate. There are two normal reasons used to safeguard this perspective. The principal contention depends on the differentiation among nature and human advancement. This contention depends on the for the most part held thought that culture and nature are entirely against. That is, culture is against nature since what is social isn't regular. Since culture is contrary to nature, innovation, which is a result of culture, is additionally contrary to nature.

The value of nature is the reason for the subsequent contention. This contention declares that nature in its regular condition is basically advantageous. At the point when innovation increases nature, be that as it may, it has a lesser worth than nature in its regular state. Envision a gathering of guests appreciating a piece of innovation made nature without acknowledging it was not regular. Vacationers will see the value in the sights and wonder about nature's delights, however their appreciation for what they saw will plunge once they discover that what they saw was not actually regular. This fills in as a suggestion to this bunch that innovation made nature can have a lower esteem. Since the worth of an innovatively instigated climate is lower than that of regular environmental elements, innovation can't safeguard the climate. It can make a reproduction that is less significant than the first (Mehrpouya et al., 2019; Sadeghian et al., 2021;Tu & Yang, 2019; Zhang et al., 2021).

As a result, we agree with those who say that technology is neither good nor bad, but rather neutral. It is the usage of technologies that determines whether it is harmful to

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the environment or beneficial. Historically, the use of technology has tended to have a detrimental impact on the environment. Most scientists now are aware of technology's historical bad inclinations and are working to reposition technology to contribute positively to environmental health.

2.2. *Technology has been used, or may be used, to help save the environment:*

- Contraception and Birth Controls Technologies

One of the primary causes of environmental deterioration is thought to be the human population. The human population is currently expanding, which indicates that human effect on the environment is also increasing. As a consequence, environmentalists have called for a decrease in the human population. To do this, scientists have devised a number of birth control methods. Anti-conception medication aids the diminishing of family size as well as the number of inhabitants in a country. Anti-conception medication advances financial improvement by diminishing the quantity of ward youngsters, permitting more ladies to work, and decreasing asset utilization, which is the essential driver of ecological disintegration.

- Geoengineering

Another effort by technologists to remedy environmental concerns is geoengineering, often known as climate engineering. It alludes to enormous scope messing with the "World's climatic framework" to alleviate a worldwide temperature alteration. The word alludes to two kinds of advancements: sunlight based radiation control and carbon dioxide reduction. Carbon dioxide evacuation geoengineering expects to eliminate carbon dioxide from the environment, bringing down ozone depleting substance emanations, while "sunlight based radiation the executives" intends to alleviate ozone depleting substance impacts by helping the Earth in engrossing less sun oriented radiation. "Deflecting sunlight away from the Earth, or enhancing the reflectivity of the Earth's surface" might be used to regulate solar radiation.

- Waste Reduction

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Waste reduction is the practice of reducing the amount or quantity of rubbish produced by an individual or a society. It comprises making deliberate efforts to reduce the quantity of materials and energy used throughout the production process. The less resources used to get the same result, the less waste is produced. In industrial production, waste reduction may take a variety of forms, including:

1) Scrap material reuse – in order to reduce waste, many companies re-incorporate wastes at the start of production so that they do not end up as a waste product.
2) Resource optimization is the deliberate reduction of waste caused by people or organizations by maximizing the utilization of raw resources. A tailor, for example, might cut a piece of cloth such that no portion of it is wasted.
3) It is appropriate for the intended use. This is the deliberate endeavor to develop things that are appropriate for their intended usage. Products that don't meet the intended purpose are more likely to end up in the trash.
4) Increasing the longevity of the product. Improving product durability, such as increasing the usable life of a radio from 12 to 15 years, may minimize waste and enhance resource efficiency.

- Bioremediation

Bioremediation is a technique that "uses the metabolism of microorganisms to eliminate contaminants." It's a "process in which metal pollutants are directly transformed by microbial action". The purpose of remediation may be to immobilize, mobilize, or lessen the toxicity of metals in the soil or water, depending on the remediation goals. Bioremediation may include the introduction of additional microorganisms to a polluted site or the modification of environmental conditions to increase the pace of degradation of local fauna. Brownfields may be recovered for development, while toxic industrial effluents can be prepared for disposal into rivers via bioremediation.

- Stream Restoration

The use of technology is also being used to help restore the health of streams. A series of actions aimed at improving the health of a river or stream is known as stream or river

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restoration. The extension of different species' habitat and the prevention of stream bank erosion might result in improved health. "Improved water quality and achieving a self-sustaining, functional flow regime in the stream system that does not require periodic human intervention, such as dredging or the construction of flood control structures" are also examples of improved health.

3. CONCLUSION

Innovation will most likely be unable to resolve every single ecological issue, however it has tremendous guarantee for diminishing them and reestablishing natural wellbeing. At the point when all around designated, the web, for instance, shows significant potential as far as giving rich information chronicles and recovery instruments for ecological specialists. It may likewise help with the quick exchange of information, research discoveries, and logical demonstrating of convoluted ecological cycles between/among far off specialists, as well as the advancement of programming for logical displaying of mind boggling natural peculiarities. The Internet can possibly fundamentally help with the scattering of ecological data to everybody. It can possibly raise public mindfulness about ecological issues and their causes.

Green vehicles and biofuels are two additional advancements that may help the climate. Both electric vehicles and vehicles that use non-renewable energy source yet utilize less of it are alluded to as "green vehicles." Because transportation and the ignition of petroleum derivatives are significant drivers of ecological issues, understanding this ideal gives tremendous guarantee to the climate. Bio filtration, bioreactor, desalination, doubly-took care of electric machine, energy preservation, energy-saving modules, electric vehicles, wave energy, green registering, hydroelectricity, wind power, wind turbine, hydrogen energy component, sea nuclear power transformation, sunlight based power, photovoltaic, warm De polymerization, fertilizing the soil latrine, and pyrolysis are a portion of different advancements that have extraordinary potential for saving the climate. These advancements are significant for safeguarding the biological system from approaching breakdown by limiting a

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worldwide temperature alteration, environmental change, sea corrosiveness, contamination, and different variables, as well as advancing human wellbeing.

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