

Pollution: A Great Hazard

Abstract

Environmental pollution is a great hazard we get its information almost every day through Media, scientific Journal, govt. documents etc. Today it has created innumerable problems. In the ultimate analysis environmental pollution in the act of introduction by man, of extraneous substance or energy with the environment that in turn induces unfavorable changes. These changes affect man directly or indirectly by endangering his health, harming his living sources and eco system.

Keywords: Pollution, Environment, Health, industrialization

Introduction

Environmental pollution causes health problems to man and animals, economic problem to property and natural ecological problems to balanced ecosystem by interfering with the conservation of natural resources and threatening the very existence of some species, it also cause aesthetic problems by affecting human sense.

Environmental pollution of air, water and soil in broadly classified into two categories (a) physical pollution and (b) chemical pollution. Presence of excessive radioactivity and electromagnetic radiations such as noise, heat and light etc. are some physical pollutants. The chemical industries produce various hazardous, explosions, toxic, corrosion, flammable and pollute the environment.

Contamination of air, water supply, land and animal life occurs by pollution. Areas may become uninhabitable for man and animal's Ecological system may be disrupted on a global scale.

Causes of Environmental Pollution

Environmental deterioration by man in attributed to three major factors:-

- (1) Over population,
- (2) urbanization and
- (3) industrialization.

The increasing amount of wastes generated there phenomena degrades the quality of land, water, air and ford.

Over population

Human population on an average riser by about one million peoples every five days. Indian population is over 125 crores today and is increasing day by day. This increase demands more food, water and land. These three items are already man prepare on the limited agricultural land. India has 1/40th land surface while it supports 1/6th of world population. There is need for more land be devoted to cultivation generally the creation of new cultivable area in achieved only by converting the forest. Forests are the main savers of sinking carbon dioxide which protect flora and fauna from "global warming" effect. More than 3 million hectares of land has already been used by agriculture. These shows great forests are lost. Efforts are on grow more trust and and shown deforestation any further. But this is not possible with the rising turned off population in the long run.

Continuously increasing population has led human race to exploit natural resources to support the community. Land and water have follow short of man's needs. This has resulted in dishwashing the natural biochemical cycles and created problem with conservation of natural resources. Man has to produce more food then future to support this rising population. Man has adopted synthetic biocides to overcome crop losses due to pests and plant diseases. Man further applies chemical fertilizer to boost the crop yield. One crop a year has given way to three crops instead. These efforts have no doubt resulted in increased yields on the one hand and soil degradation, nutrients depletion, water pollution by plant nutrients and contamination of environment with pesticides insecticides it on the other no doubt Indian agricultural production has doubled since independence. This has been made possible through technological advance, use of chemical fertilizers, seeds of heigh, yielding verities and



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improved form practices. This in turn has contaminated air, water and food as the chemically find last shelter there.

Urbanization

Growing population leads to greater concentration of people in this living areas, People move to urban area abandoning rural areas in search of employment, comfort and facilities. As a result towns become cities, cities become big cities and big cities become metro. These urban centers thus become over loaded with population that they can hardly support. A thickly populated area is the home of large number of vehicles, reservoir far solid and liquid wastes with poor sanitary condition and various management problems.

Owing to overcrowding cities have become more susceptible to pollution problems. The concentrations of air pollutants are more in urban atmosphere than in rural areas. Particulate matter in a city atmosphere comes from cooking fire, industrial activities, vehicular exhausts and dirt's arising from transportation. This contamination of air with particulate leads to specific changes in the climate pattern of the city.

The disposal of sewage and house hold wastes render the water resources dirty and contaminated.

Industrialization

Human wants are unending, discovery of newer products and production of luxuries to suit the changing life styles are attained by rapid industrialization. It is also the key of economic development. Industries, during the processing or manufacturing of intermediate chemicals and final products generate huge waste materials and useless by products. This production and processing results in the wastage of 1 to 10% of the quantity of parent chemicals. Chemical also enter the environment through spoils during their use, transportation or dispel. Each industry is associated with an emission of one type of pollution or the other directly or indirectly. Not only are the industries responsible for pollution of air but able for the contamination of water. The quantity of water spent in producing every high thing in the world in this assumingly large. Every process of earth needs water, the universal solvent, industries consume a lot of it paper and pulp industry uses about 150 m³ of water for every tons of its product manufactured.

The Indian industrial sector is ranked as tenth biggest in the world in grows industrial output. Pollution problems arising from industries in India are particularly become of their localization. More than 80% industries are concentrated in 10 or 12 bigger city. Dispersal of industries many result in reduction pollution to a certain extent.

Pollution can take many forms the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land where we grow our food etc. and noise we hear all the time. All contribute to health problems and a lower quality of life. Pollution in this become an undesirable change in the physical, biological, chemical characteristic of air, water and land that turns harmful to living being.

Pollutants are by products of man's action. Some of the pollutants may by as under:

1. Deposited matter- Soot, smoke, tar or dust or domestic waste
2. Gases- CO, nitrogen oxide, sulphur oxide, halogen (chlorine, bromine and iodine)
3. Metal- lead, zink, iron, chromium
4. Industrial Pollutants- Benzene, ether, ectic acid etc and cynoide components
5. Agricultural pollutants- Pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and fertilliger
6. Photo chemical pollutants- Oxide of nitrogen, ozone, aldehydes, ethylene, tohocochemical smog and pronge acubyo nitrate
7. Radiation pollutants- Radioactive Substances and radioactive fall and of the nuclear list.

On the basis of natural disposal, pollutants are of two types:-

1. Non degradable pollutants which degrade at a very slow pace such as salth, aluminum cons, D.D.T. etc.
2. Biodegradable pollutants which can be rapidly decomposed such as domestic sewage. These cause surviving problem when their of deposition executes the pace of decomposition

On the basis of the form in which they persuit after their relax into environment they are of two types:-

1. Primary pollutants emitted directly from identifiable sources such as sulphur compounds, carbon compounds, Nitrogen compounds, halogen compounds and particles of different sizes and substances found suspended in air.
2. Secondary pollutants produced by combination of primary emitted pollutants
3. Smog – fog deposited with smoke and chemical fumes a dark and thick covering.

Air Pollution

Air pollution is the introduction of chemicals, particulates matter or biological materials that cause harm to living being and damage to natural environment sources of air pollution are many eg. Burning of fossil fuels, emission from automobiles, industrial activities, agricultural activities, wars etc. Besides these natural causes are also important e.g. gas emission from active volcanos, marsh gas, spores of fungi and pollens.

Pollution in India

Industrial pollutants, automobile exhausts, ioninging radiation from radioactive substances badly effect plants, men especially children. Some measures have been suggested to control pollution:-

1. Pollution control laws should be enforce strictly.
2. Gases can be separated by dissolving in liquids.
3. Larges particles can be separate in gravity scattting tanks.
4. Height of chimneys should be increased.
5. Extracting sulphar from the fuel before use.
6. General awareness.

India's capital town Delhi is facing this great problem of air pollution and govts have not been able to find any cure for it. In 2015, the air pollution is responsible for the death of 48651 people. Over 7.5 lakh people suffered from different illness on account

of this problem over 1.2 lakh people were admitted in the emergency wards of various hospitals. Besides all this deformity of body is increasing. Dr. Azad Kumar, Member. All India Indian Medicine Graduate Association claim that air pollution element pm 2.5 and pm 10 is turning a health hazard. This slow poison is growing to cause various illness and decrease human immunity system, and increase deformity of body.

I.I.T., Bombay report published in "Environmental and Pollution Research Journal" has claimed that air pollution is creating negative effects on human body and is responsible for increasing death rate. Deaths occurring in the period between 1995 year and 2015 have increased 2.5 times in the past two decades. Various diseases like asthma, diabetes, brain problems, itching of eyes and skin, lungs etc are on an increase.

American I.H.M.E. (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation) has reported that research in 10 important countries (during years 1990-2015) shows that due to air pollution average age is decreasing. Distorts like paralysis, sterility, impotency etc are increasing. In the year 2015 this condition was found 2900 among one lakh people. India stood there in this respect while Pakistan was first and Bangladesh second.

In Delhi 80 people die every day due to air pollution according to a statement in Rajyasabha by the then Central Environment Minister.

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