

Pollution and Environment the Indefinite Enemies of Each Other



Dr. Sudhir Kumar Rawat*

Associate Professor,
Department of Zoology,
Government Degree College, Kasganj, UP, India

ABSTRACT

The right to a clean environment is essential and closely connected to the proper to health and well-being. It's of fundamental importance to note that there is a strong connection between the quality of the environment and thus the health of the people living and/or exposed to the environment. Quality life is possible only in an exceedingly superb environment with clean air to breathe, safe water to drink and noiseless atmosphere. Environmental pollution is one all told the foremost severe problems that this living beings face today. Many people haven't got access to wash air and water and knowledge health problems thanks to the ever increasing pollution. Pollution is that the method of making land, water, air or other parts of the environment dirty and not safe or suitable to use. This might be done through the introduction of a contaminant into a natural environment, but the contaminant doesn't must be tangible. Read on to hunt out out more about specific types of pollution. Keeping of these seeable attempt has been made to assess the effect of pollution on environment. Study has been applied through intensive field work by analysing various literature and available material and eventually their effect on human health has been assessed.

Keywords – Environment, Pollution, Economic Impact, Social Impact, Sustainability, Efforts.

INTRODUCTION

The results of pollution on human, ecosystems, buildings and monuments have long been recognised, but it's only very recently well understood the link between pollution emissions and exposures. The health effects of certain air pollutants are documented in numerous studies' and high concentrations of these substances in many developing countries are known to guide to increased incidence of illness (morbidity), especially among individuals plagued by respiratory problems, and to cause premature death (mortality). Within the past these external impacts were mostly ignored but recently emphasis has been placed on the actual fact that such effects do involve an economic cost. Government is pressurized by both domestic and international. Until recently in humanity's history pollution has been considered as a section problem. Today, unprecedented demand on the environment from the industrialisation of societies, the introduction of automobiles and also the explosion of the human population have however, caused an exponential growth within the assembly of products and services. Along with this growth, there has been an incredible increase in waste by-products. The utilization of newly developed chemicals without considering potential consequences are causing a seamless and accelerating decline within the standard of the environment and its ability to sustain life. Pollution is typically classified per the kind of pollutant by which it's caused. In general, there are ten differing kinds of pollution, namely, pollution, pollution, pollution, deforestation, pollution because of reactive waste and radiation, climate changes, acid rains, depletion of the layer, desertification and decline of bio-diversity.

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION

The term Environment means the complete surroundings contains the water, air & land which interrelation with the water, air & land, plants, animals and living creatures. It's a composite term & draws into its contours all the organisms which incorporate air, water, food etc. are necessary for the living beings. It comprises both the living as well as non-living of this factors earth additionally as it's from the environment that everyone wants of the life are derived. The concept environment is well-defined as per external bodily yet as organic method in the human & other creatures live is a complete, albeit a difficult with numerous interacting components. the commonly identified components of environment generally contain its rocks, minerals, soils & water, its land moreover as its current & possible flora, its wild life & possible to cattle farming together with its climate. Environmental pollution may well be a significant and growing issue in both industrialized and developing countries, both in rural and concrete areas. While natural events like forest fires, release huge amounts of certain pollutants into the atmosphere, the primary explanation for pollution is human economic activities just like the generation of electricity, vehicular use, and industrial operations, mainly in urban areas. Burgeoning population, worsening air quality, polluted rivers, congested roads, and environmental managers of all countries face hazardous. Occupational and environmental problems. Pollution isn't simply the function of the number of pollutants released into the atmosphere. Other factors like topography, climate, time of day, and also the range of pollutants and my interactions between them do determine the pollution levels.

DEGRADATION OF ENVIRONMENT

Nowadays, the full globe is facing the difficulty of the environmental humiliation due to growth. The method of development which though meant for the human happiness became in command of the disasters, particularly in to the context of ecology yet as environment. Environmental & developmental problems are intimately connected. Maximum ecological problems are as well as the interaction among the human populace similarly as natural resources, those triggered through taking resources from the environment. The precise growth & rapid industrialization, man has underway distancing himself from nature & even developed an urge to surmount the planet Flora. The continual increase in to the human population is adding up more to the current process of demolition. The prevailing process of growth has exerted 4 negative results on the ecosystem; heating, ozone (O3) depletion, toxic pollution & erosion of biodiversity. The processes of growth that produced huge gain in human welfare are humiliating the environment of the planet additionally as depleting its basic environmental capital at an alarming rate - not only planets basic life supporting capital of forests, species, & soils, but its fresh waters & oceans, & while ozone shield which defend all life from the sun's more deadly rays. Furthermore now we intimidate ourselves with a fast increase in to the world temperatures & sea levels - greater, maybe, in 46 years than within the 10,000 years while past freeze age. Human activities throughout past decades of modernization, rapid industrialization & population explosion are responsible factor for the altering climate. The gas as CO2 into environment is risen by 31% while pre-industrial times, reasoning extra heat to be trapped in to the lower atmosphere. There's evidence to indicate that-carbon dioxide (CO2) levels are still rising. Global economic development & its increasing populace over the past century, intensified human actions, particularly energy-intensive actions, have changed weather of planet through unchaining amount of underground fossilized carbon & secreting of CO2 in to weather. Other GHGs like as methane(CH4), nitrous oxide (NO) & a spread of halocarbons have also been injected for environment by persons, & land cover alters have impaired capability of the parts of biosphere towards confiscate atmospheric carbon into living biomass. This has changed the working of ecological system.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN INDIA

The environmental problems in India are growing rapidly. Industrial pollution, geological process, deforestation, rapid industrialization, urbanization, and land degradation are all worsening problems. Overexploitation of the country's resources is its land or water and so the industrialization process has resulted in considerable environmental degradation of resources. The worth of environmental damage in India would save 4 percent off the country's gross domestic product. MoEF recognizes the necessity to strike a balance between development and protecting the environment in administering and enforcing the country's environmental laws and policies. This amendment however had little power because it contained a clause that stated it had been not enforceable by any court. India is that the primary country within the planet to pass an amendment to its constitution ostensibly protecting the environment. Of those meant extensive release of toxic chemicals, into the environment, harmful gases into the air, chemicals in to the rivers, and pesticides into the soil. Most styles of industries growth in last ten years has increased rapidly. There are four reasons of pollution are - emissions from vehicles, thermal power plants, industries and refineries. The matter of indoor pollution in rural areas and concrete slums has assumed significant attention lately. Coal supplies over 1/2 the country's energy needs and is used nearly three-quarters for electricity generation. Reliance on coal because the key energy

source has led to a nine-fold jump in carbon emissions over the past forty years. The government estimates the value of environmental degradation has been running at 4.5 percent of GDP in recent years. The low energy efficiency of power plants that burn coal can be a serious pollution contributing factor. India's coal plants are old and do not seem to be outfitted with the foremost modern pollution controls. Given the shortage of generating capacity and scarcity of public funds, these old coal-fired plants will remain operative for some time. Station modernization to spice up the plant ratio, improvements in sub transmission and distribution to cut distribution losses, and new legislation to encourage user energy conservation were all mentioned as a component of the energy efficiency effort, the government has taken steps to handle its environmental problems. As of now, the utilization of washed coal is required for all power plants.

NEED TO CHANGE ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

It is true that the look process started immediately after the adoption of Indian constitution. The design commission also started working in the time with the constitution keeping a vigil eye on wellbeing of the people. Just after the independence, Indian Government adopted policy of rapid economic development which was finished the expensive and intensive exploitation of natural recourses ranging from the very 1st five years plan, require for safe drink water & the requirement in the direction of defend water resources was seriously felt. The process of monetary growth is barely enriched few, thereby pushing an outsized chunk of the population to tremendous suffering & misery to scores of tribes. The incessant arrival of numerous rural population to the cities & town are indeed ecology refugees” displaced by dams, destruction of forests, victims of floods & draughts then on. Almost 60 years have passed since the primary plan was conceived & we are in to twenty first century. Certainly the time must come to guage the achievements & think what is done. Nobody can deny the actual fact because the natural resources into the procedure of economic development of nation. According to Professor W. Arthur Lewis, the quantity of a country's resources in quite clearly a boundary on the sum & which sort of growth it should undergo. Thus after we verbalize natural resources which determine the course of development, we've to stay in our mind how best or not it's ready to be used for the betterment of the economy. The necessity of hour to review this position regarding the environmental crisis & evolve certain new strategies so as to create a balance among the economic development & preservation of environment. Recently prepared environmental policy, 2007 certainly aims in this way & it's hoped, it attains the specified goal.

Environmental issue is global. Amongst concerns atmospheric problems are receiving the international attention. The issues include consequence of “greenhouse” gas emissions, acidic precipitation impacts on the ozonosphere, and also the release of warmth from industrial activities. Environmental problems commonly confined to local to global. Some issues arise beyond the jurisdiction of national government and inherently international global temperature change, disintegration of stereographic ozone and use of space and also the deep sea bed have a number of problems which can be decreased to a selected country but their impact is also global. Worldwide community is developed system and norms and embodied them into treaties and conventions. All nations are obliged to follow the international lawful system, and community. All the contracts are termed as a soft law. They're nonbinding instruments that lay down only guidelines for future action. Statutory enactment of environment has no single law gives a legal a legal & institutional framework to environment management. It integrate approval & developed in response to the deficiencies in the sectoral approach toward the administration of environment. It symbolizes an integrated ecology oriented lawful government which authorize a holistic sight of ecology, synergies & interaction within it, & linkages in environmental stresses & administrative institutions. It also includes relevant authorities with extensive regulatory powers to promulgate supplementary legislation addressing environmental issues. The framework of rule has enough money a basis & a indicator for harmonization of sectoral activities & rationalization of legal regimes. The cause for bearing on framework rules like umbrella legislation is to point its overreaching role as framework law of environment that gives for the environmental management.

CONCLUSION

Every day, in every moment of its existence, knowingly or unknowingly, mankind has been striving hard to pollute the environment which surrounds them. Mother Earth is being denuded, deforestation could be a universal phenomenon. The consequence of such a mad race would be devastating and destructive, just like the dinosaur mankind could also be either extinct from the surface of the world or so as to flee from the perilous vortex of pollution, will must find out a new habitat. Pollution, our new creation has not only been damaging to water, soil, air but as a consequence of recent civilization, mal distribution of wealth and resources and disparity between the developed and also the devolving countries, has intensified the glaring disparity between the rich and the poor. Pollution has been all the more polluted due to this disparity. India, a awfully vast and divergent country, cannot break loose the evils of pollution and its pernicious effects. Environment protection and its preservation is today a matter of concern for all nations round the world. The environment because it exists today is of the instance that human activities are correlated with nature and

masses cannot remain aloof after causing damage to the environment. No doubt, environmental affecting human life in the present. Enhancing environmental awareness is crucial to harmonize patterns of individual behaviour with the wants of environmental conservation. This might minimize the stress placed on the monitoring and enforcement regimes; after all, large-scale noncompliance would simply overwhelm any feasible regulatory machinery. Such education is also formal, or informal, or a mixture of both.

REFERENCES

1. Agoramorthy, Govindasamy and Minna J. Hsu (2005), China's battle against escalating environmental pollution: Current Science, Vol. 89, No. 7, October 10th, pp. 1073.
2. Babar, Md (2007), Meeting Report on the National Conference on "Environmental Pollution, Disaster Management and Mitigation", Current Science, Vol. 92, No 4, pp. 421.
3. Chellakan, R. Stephen and J Cyril Kanmony (2010), Vehicular pollution in India: A Trend Analysis. (J. V. Kumar, J. C. Kanmony, M. Jebanesan, & D. Peter, Eds.) Global and Regional Economic Issues, pp 48-56.
4. Dr. K.B. Ojha (2013) "Human right and Environment Pollution in India & Judiciary Contribution", International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention, Volume 2 Issue 11, November. 201, ISSN (Online): 2319 – 7722, Pg. 42-47
5. Energy Information Administration (EIA) (2006), International Annual Energy Report Available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/iea/carbon.html> visited on January 22, 2009.
6. Jalpa Rohit Pate (2014) "Importance of Environmental Education in Global Warming" Indian Streams Research Journal Vol. 4, Issue 11 ,December 2014, ISSN 22330-7850 (online), Pg.1-9
7. K. Sovacool (2014),"Environmental Issues, Climate Changes, and Energy Security in Developing Asia", Asian Development Bank June 2014 ISSN 1655-5252, pg.1-2
8. Michael Jffery (2009)" Book Review: International Law and the Environment, by Patricia Birnie, Alan Boyle, And Catherine Redgwell" Osgoode Hall Law Journal Volume 47, Number 3 (Fall 2009) , ISSN 00306185 Pg.595-596,
9. Mrs. Ruma M. Pawar (2015) "Legal Provisions For Environment Protection" Global Online Electronic International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, Volume – IV Issue – III October 2015, ISSN : 2278 – 5639, Pg.474-477
10. Snigdha Panda (2015) "Environmental Problems: A Review", Scholars Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences 2015; 3(2A) ISSN 2347-5374 (Online) Pg.410-414,
11. T.S.N Sastry (2012) "Relationship Between Human Rights & Environment" Journal The Legal Analyst; Volume II No.01,Jan-June 2012,ISSN 2231- 5594(Print) pg.5-11

Corresponding Author

Dr. Sudhir Kumar Rawat*

Associate Professor, Department of Zoology, Government Degree College, Kasganj, UP, India