



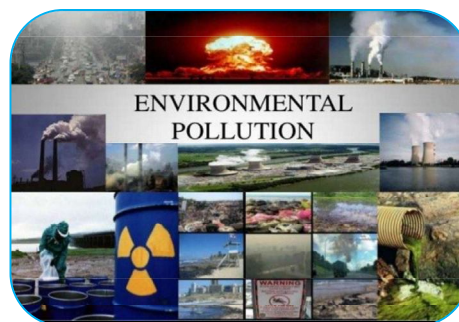
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: ITS TYPES AND THE HUMAN VOLUNTARY ACTION NEED

Dr. Vinay Kumar Singh

Department of Botany, K.S. Saket P.G. College, Ayodhya.

ABSTRACT:

Climate contamination is a wide-arriving at issue and it is probably going to impact the wellbeing of human populace is incredible. this paper gives the understanding perspective about the effects of climate contamination in the viewpoint of air contamination, water and land/soil squander contamination on human by illnesses and issues, creatures and trees/plants. As indicated by creator, actually time left in the possession of worldwide foundations, governments and neighborhood bodies to utilize the development assets to adjust the climate for living and starts the inhaled learned people to live cordial with the climate. As viable answer to defilement is generally base on human examination of the issue from each age gathering and tainting control program develops as a cross country fixed expense sharing exertion depending upon willful support.



KEYWORDS: *environment pollution; air pollution; water pollution; remedies.*

INTRODUCTION

The significance of environmental factors to the health and well-being of human populations' is increasingly apparent (Rosen stock 2003). Environment pollution is a worldwide problem and its potential to influence the health of human populations is great. Pollution reaches its most serious proportion in the densely settled urban-industrial centers of the more developed countries. In the poor countries of the world more than 80% polluted water have been used for irrigation with only seventy to eighty percent food and living security in industrial urban and semi urban areas. Industry, clustered in urban and semi urban areas surrounded by densely populated, low-income localities, continue to pollute the environment with impunity. Over the last three decades there has been increasing global concern over the public health impacts attributed to environmental pollution. Human exposure to pollution is believed to be more intense now than at any other time in human existence. Pollution can be made by human activity and by natural forces as well.

At present, the adoption of environmental auditing in any economic sector is voluntary but future legislation could well make it mandatory. Sharp & Bromley (1979) posit that pollution control program evolves as a nationwide fixed cost- sharing effort relying upon voluntary participation. Interestingly, Goodall (1995) refers tourism as the potential to damage the environment. There is no doubt that excessive levels of pollution are causing a lot of damage to human & animal health, plants & trees including tropical rainforest, as well as the wider environment.

Environmental pollution is tangled with the unsustainable anthropogenic activities, resulting in substantial public health problems. McGeehan et al, (2004) reported that U.S. population from infectious diseases such as cancer, birth defects and asthma, many of which may be associated with environmental exposures. There is virtually no check on some 8,000 industrial units in the U.S.A. that are contributing to high rates of pollution (Kaufman, 1993). Environmental health problems are not simply a conglomerate of concerns about radiological health, water and waste water treatment, air pollution control, solid waste disposal, occupational health, etc.

Air Pollution:

The air we breathe is an essential ingredient for our wellbeing and a healthy life. Unfortunately polluted air is common throughout the world especially in developed countries from 1960s. South of Poland, Ukraine, China, and Pakistan even famous crowded cities and countries are facing air pollution. Polluted air contains one, or more, hazardous substance, pollutant, or containment that creates a hazard to general health. The main pollutants found in the air we breathe include particulate matter, PAHs, lead, ground level ozone, heavy metals, sulphur dioxide, benzene, carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide. Air pollution in cities causes a shorter lifespan for city dwellers.

According to Mishra (2003) rapid growth in urban population, increasing industrialization, and rising demands for energy and motor vehicles are the worsening air pollution levels. He added other factors, such as poor environmental regulation, less efficient technology of production, congested roads, and age and poor maintenance of vehicles, also added to the problem. He further added that air pollution is caused of ill health and death by natural and manmade sources, major man-made sources of ambient air pollution include tobacco smoke, combustion of solid fuels for cooking, heating, home cleaning agents, insecticides industries, automobiles, power generation. The natural sources include incinerators and waste disposals, forest and agricultural fires.

Water Pollution:

The water we drink is essential ingredients for our wellbeing and a healthy life. Unfortunately polluted water and air are common throughout the world. The WHO states that one sixth of the world's population, approximately 1.1 billion people do not have access to save water and 2.4 lack basic sanitation. Polluted water consists of industrial discharged effluents, sewage water, rain water and polluted by agriculture or household cause damage to human health and to the environment. The water pollution affects the health and quality of soils and vegetation. Some water pollution effects are recognized immediately whereas others don't show p foe months or years. Estimation indicates that more than 50 countries of the world with an area of more than million hectares are treated with polluted or partially treated polluted water including parts of all continents. And this poor quality of water causes health hazards and death of human beings, aquatic life and also disturbs the production of different crops. In fact, the effects of water pollution are said to be the leading cause of death of human being around the globe, moreover, water pollution affects our oceans, lakes, rivers, and drinking water, making it wide spread and global concern. A drinking water contain a fluoride content ranging from 5.26 to 26.32 milligrams per liter and this is too high as compared to the world health organization's standard of 0.6 to 1.7 milligram per liter.

Effects of Dying Environment on Human, Animals and Plants

Environment dying is global perilous point which catastrophically the human, animals and plants. Air pollution results are cancer , neurobehavioral disorders, cardiovascular problems, reduced energy levels, premature death(European Public Health Alliance 2009), asthma, asthma exacerbations, headaches and dizziness, irritation of eyes, nose , mouth and throat, reduced lung functioning, respiratory disease, disruption of endocrine, and reproductive and immune systems. London Fog episode of 1952, where a sharp increase in particulate matter air pollution led to increased mortality among infants and older adults. High air pollution levels have been linked to infant mortality.

Polluted drinking water or water polluted by chemicals causes waterborne diseases like, Giardiasis, Amoebiasis, Hookworm, Ascariasis, Typhoid, Liver and kidney damage, Alzheimer's disease, non-Hodgkin's, Lymphoma, multiple Sclerosis, hormonal problems that can disorder development reproductive processes and cancer, heart disease, damage to the nervous system, cause many harmful damages to the babies in the womb, Parkinson's disease, damage to the base DNA, meanwhile, polluted beach water contaminate people with stomach aches, diarrhea, Encephalitis, hepatitis, gastroenteritis, respiratory infections and many other harmful effects on ears and eyes. Lost of wildlife is directly related to the pollution

- i. Nutrient polluted water causes overgrowth of toxic algae eaten by other aquatic animals, and may cause death; it can also cause eruptions of fish diseases,
- ii. Chemical contamination can cause declines in frog biodiversity and tadpole mass.
- iii. Oil pollution can increase susceptibility to disease and affect reproductive processes and negatively affect development of marine organisms and it can also be a source of gastrointestinal irritation, damage to the nervous system, liver and kidney damage.
- iv. Mercury in water can cause reduced reproduction, slower growth and development, abnormal behavior and death.
- v. Persistent organic pollutants may cause declines, deformities and death of fish life and fish from polluted water and vegetable/crops produced or washed from polluted water could also make impact on human and animal health.

Soil pollution effects causes according to tutorvista are cancer including leukaemia and it is danger for young children as it could cause developmental damage to the brain. Furthermore it illustrated that mercury in soil increases the risk of neuromuscular blockage, causes headache, kidney failure, depression of the central nervous system, eye irritation and skin rash, nausea and fatigue. Soil pollution closely associated with the air and water pollution, so its numerous effects come out as similar as caused by water and air contamination.

CONCLUSION:

It so obvious that polluted environment is a global hot topic and world community would bear worst results more in future as they already faced. As effective response to pollution is largely based on human appraisal of problem and pollution control program evolves as a nationwide fixed cost-sharing effort relying upon voluntary participation. Education, research, and advocacy, are lacking in the region for the preventive strategy for pollution especially in Asia. At present the adoption of environmental auditing in any economic sector is voluntary but future legislation could well make it mandatory and still time available to use technology and information for environmental health decision. Policymakers in developing countries need to design programs, set standards, and take action to mitigate adverse health effects of pollution. Healthy people mean human resources are the main object of any successful business and country. These societal beneficial efforts need to carefully adapt available knowledge from other settings, keeping in mind the differences in pollutant mixtures, concentration levels, exposure patterns, and various underline population characteristics.

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Dr. Vinay Kumar Singh
Department of Botany, K.S. Saket P.G. College, Ayodhya.