

THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ITS CURES

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ABSTRACT: *Environmental pollution is a wide-reaching issue and is likely to have a great impact on the health of human populations. This paper provides an insight into the impacts of environmental pollution on human diseases and problems, animals and trees/plants from the perspective of air pollution, water and land/soil waste pollution. The study finds that these types of pollution not only have a serious impact on humans through diseases and problems, but also on animals and trees/plants. According to the author, there is still time left in the hands of global institutions, governments and local bodies to use the advanced resources to balance the living environment and to initiate the intellectuals who breathe to live environmentally friendly. As an effective response to contamination is largely based on human assessment of the issue from each age group, the contamination control program evolves as a national fixed cost-sharing effort based on voluntary participation.*

KEYWORDS: *Environmental issues, Pollution, Air, Water, Waste materials, Contaminations.*

INTRODUCTION

It is increasingly clear that environmental factors are critical for the health and well-being of human societies. Environmental contamination is a global concern and its capacity to impact the health of human populations is great. In the heavily populated urban-industrial centres of the more industrialized nations, pollution approaches its most extreme proportions. More than 80% of untreated water has been used for agriculture in developing countries of the world, with food and living survival in industrial urban and semi-urban areas of just 70% to 80%. Clustered in metropolitan and semi-urban areas surrounded by heavily developed, low-income communities, manufacturing tends to pollute the atmosphere with impunity[1]. There has been growing global outrage about the public health effects related to environmental emissions over the past three decades, and it is assumed that human vulnerability to pollution is more severe today than at any other point in human life. Pollution can also be created by human behavior and through natural forces.

One of the key causes for emissions is greedy private enterprise and its lack of knowledge of environmental well-being and social costs and natural hazards such as volcanic ash from Iceland. In their overarching aim of being a decent friend, concerned with the society and the climate, British Airways shares its concern about the environment. This means that, as part of their overarching corporate plan, corporations today have accepted this responsibility; this should fit their wider

business priorities[2]. The implementation of environmental auditing of every economic field is currently optional, but it may well be made obligatory by future regulations. Sharp & Bromley claim that the scheme for emissions reduction is emerging as a national fixed cost-sharing effort focused on voluntary participation. Interestingly, the ability to affect the atmosphere is referred to by Goodall as tourism[3]. There is no doubt that excessive levels of pollution are causing a great deal of damage to the health of humans and animals, plants and trees, including tropical rainforests, and to the wider environment.

According to Fereidoun et.al, Tehran is one of victim cities in terms of environmental pollution. Gautam et.al has classified Indian cities as the world's most polluted cities. In the officially known Czechoslovakia (now the Czech Republic and Slovakia), Carter considers contamination to be a major problem that eventually affects soils and plants. As Debartheven postulates, environmental waste and destruction in Eastern and Central Europe are severe problems[4]. The reality that China has environmental issues, including outdoor and indoor air pollution, water scarcity and pollution, desertification, and soil pollution, has become more pronounced and is subjecting Chinese people to major health risks.

Environmental pollution is related to unhealthy anthropogenic activities that lead to global public health problems. McGeehin et.al, suggested that the U.S. population ranged from infectious disorders to diseases such as cancer, birth defects and asthma, most of which could be associated with environmental exposures. In the United States, approximately 8,000 industrial units that contribute to high pollution rates are essentially unregulated. Environmental health problems are not merely a cluster of questions related to radiological health, water and waste water management, air quality control, solid waste collection, occupational health, etc. An effort has been made to detail all of the unique challenges facing contemporary people with environmental health.

Air Pollution

For our wellness and a safe life, the air we breathe is an important element. Sadly, contaminated air is prevalent throughout the world, especially in the developing countries of the 1960s. Even well-known crowded cities and countries in southern Poland, Ukraine, China and Pakistan are experiencing air pollution. Contaminated air includes one or more toxic chemicals, toxins or pathogens that pose a risk to general health. Particulate matter, PAHs, lead, ozone at ground level, heavy metals, sulphur dioxide, benzene, carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide are the major contaminants present in the air we breathe. For city dwellers, air pollution in towns creates a shortened lifespan. Holland et.al, showed that British scientists concluded that at high levels, particulate and associated air emissions present threats to human health. According to Mishra, growing urban population growth, increasing industrialization, and increasing demand for electricity and motor cars are the worsening levels of air pollution. He added that other causes, such as inadequate environmental control, less effective manufacturing technology, congested

highways, age and poor vehicle maintenance, are also contributing to the crisis. He added that air pollution is caused by ill health and mortality from natural and man-made causes, including cigarette smoke, burning of solid fuels for cooking, heating, home cleaning agents, insecticide factories, vehicles, electricity generation, inadequate control of the atmosphere, less effective manufacturing technology, congested highways, and age and age. Incinerators and waste disposal, woodland and farm fires are among the natural causes.

Water pollution

The water we drink for our well-being and a healthy life are important ingredients. Sadly, contaminated water and air are widespread in the world[5][6]. According to the WHO, one-sixth of the world's population has no access to drinking water, about 1.1 billion people have no access to safe water, and 2.4 billion lack basic sanitation. Polluted water consists of discharged industrial effluents, runoff of waste water and rainwater, and pollution caused by agriculture or household harm to human health or the environment. The health and quality of soil and plants is impaired by this water contamination[7]. Any consequences of water contamination are instantly noticed, although others don't turn up for months or years. It is estimated that more than fifty countries with an area of twenty million hectares worldwide are treated with contaminated or partly treated polluted water, including portions of all continents, causing health risks and human mortality, marine life and even affecting the production of various crops. In fact, the consequences of water pollution are said to be the world's leading cause of death for humans, and water pollution affects our seas, streams, rivers, and drinking water, making it a global and widespread problem. Drinking water contained a fluoride concentration varying from 5.26 to 26.32 milligrammes per litre, which is too high compared to the 0.6 to 1.7 milligrammes per litre level of the World Health Organisation.

Solid waste Pollution

One of the key sources of environmental degradation is poor stewardship of solid waste. Land pollution is one of today's big types of environmental disaster threatening our planet. The heavy metal factories, like Bulgaria and the Slovak Republic, have created waste that is stored without special safeguards in landfills. Approximately half of the population lives in the vicinity of waste sites that do not meet with existing requirements in Romania, according to Cucu et al. Coal and uranium mining in the Czech Republic have developed significant contamination issues, and most of the solid industrial waste containing heavy metals is disposed of in open dumps without pre-treatment. Harvath & Hegedus concluded as the worst pollution of Hungary comes from open cast mines, lignite-based power plants, chemical factories, and the aluminium industry. The Silesia district in the south of Poland has severe contamination from mining and industry. Concealed soil contamination by Avdeev & Korchagin is a serious problem in Ukraine. The World Bank has discovered that particulate matter is the most extreme pollutant in large South Asian cities.

CONCLUSION

It seems like the polluted climate is a global concern and that, as they have already faced, the international population will achieve worse outcomes. As a successful emissions solution is primarily focused on human issue evaluation, the pollution reduction scheme emerges as a national fixed cost-sharing effort dependent on voluntary engagement. As a preventive strategy for pollution, education, study and advocacy are missing in the region, especially in Asia. The implementation of environmental auditing in every economic field is generally optional, although future regulations may well make the use of technologies and knowledge for environmental health decision-making obligatory and still available. To mitigate the detrimental health consequences of air emissions, authorities in developed countries need to plan schemes, set requirements and take action. Safe persons mean that the primary object of any good company or nation is human capital. Such socially effective efforts must be cautiously tailored from other contexts to the information required, taking into consideration the variations in pollutant mixtures.

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