

OUR ENVIRONMENT AND US

Dr. Shakun Shukla*

Manisha Mishra**

Abstract

Five elements of creations (Earth, Water, Sky, Air & Fire) exists in the 'Human' which is most beautiful creation of God, human life is based on environment which also a wonderful gift as we received from the creator. Environment having a key role in existence of human life, animals and other living visitation, it very helpful to grow and develop naturally. Environmental air, water, soil, flora, fauna jive, Man and his activities is strikingly mixed bag of results. Where progress and development of human is based on the available natural resources, while clean environment having much important factor of healthy human life, on other hand we can say in simple word that where the civilization process of Man's is continuously going ahead while at the same time the environment becoming polluted. In the race of development and growth, result that we made sinister environment not only for Men but also to all living and other thing. Including all efforts made In the process to conserve our environment by the Government of India, we very hopeful to get more better result as various step taken by the Government under the very initiative programme "Make In India" and its selected 26 sector (Automobiles to Wellness) i.e. renewable, wind, solar, biomass and hydro-electric. To conserve fully our environment through all Government steps including all segment of the society there is prime need, we brought awareness at all levels of society, especially youth, so that our society will feel by heart that his first duty is to protect the environment. The overall theme of environmental protection aspects of the study and its objective is an effective conclusion of this research paper.

Key Word: Ecology, Awareness, Natural resources, Act.

*** Professor/ H.O.D, Political Science, Govt.M.L.B.Girls College, Bhopal.**

**** Research Scholar, Political Science**

Introduction:

The flora anywhere on the earth, the soil and the stones, the rivers and water bodies, the sky and the air, the seas and the oceans, the fauna everywhere in the world, the climate and the interior of the earth – all combine together to form the environment. Our Vedas, Puranas and other scriptures says that pay always regard and respect to Earth as Mother and natural powers, Being that our Earth is the Mother of all natural powers. Power balance on earth lies between natural and human existence. Progress and development is an important aspect of human civilization, this is the result of progress and development that human having ownership on land, sky and sea. But this growth and development cause to rise a new problem, which is environment pollution. Because environment is the attainment to balance our lives object. Thus if we pollute the environment from our activities it means that we are killing ourselves. Where the furnace chimney engaged in the production which shows the fulfillment of human desire while at same time it also destroys our environment. While we use tree as wooden for our new furniture and it show our status, is also drag our environmental and ecological balance.

Environmental issue is global issue and it is likely to influence the health of human populations is great. Through this paper we discussed the insight view about the affect of environment pollution in the perspective of air, water and land pollution on human by diseases and problems, animals and trees/plants. We find that these kinds of pollutions are not only seriously affecting the human by diseases and problems but also the animals and trees. The significance of environmental factors to the health and well-being of human populations is increasingly apparent. Environment pollution is a worldwide problem and its potential to influence the health of human populations is great. Pollution reaches its most serious proportions in the densely settled urban-industrial centers of the more developed countries. In 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, continues 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 and by natural forces as well. Selfish private enterprise and their lack of awareness of public well-being,

social costs and natural disasters are the one of the main reason of pollution. There is no doubt that excessive levels of pollution are causing a lot of damage to human and animal health, plants and trees including tropical rainforests, as well as the wider environment.

Environment Pollution and its Forms:

Environment pollution means the presence of substance in the air, water, and land, which has adverse effects on living organs and on environment. Our environment is in danger due to pollution. The atmosphere is being polluted by discharge of emissions from industrial plants, domestic sources, running vehicles, which burns fossil fuel and from thermal power etc. Public health and hygiene are seriously effected in the cities of developed and developing countries by presence of Sulphur dioxide, Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen oxide, Carbon monoxide, Hydro carbon substance, etc.

The various forms of environmental pollution includes air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, radioactive pollution, noise pollution, light pollution, oil pollution, marine pollution, plastic pollution, etc. They are each discussed with their cause, effects and how to control below:

Air pollution means the presence of pollutants in the atmosphere is such concentration that causes injury to human being and plants. Air pollution is the name for anything that makes the air dirty. Thus, air pollution is anything that contaminates the air and makes it harmful to breathe for humans, animals and birds. Of course, air pollution will depend on the context: some things may be counted as air pollution in some contexts, but not in others. Air pollution can be both indoor and outdoor as follows:

Indoor air pollution is the pollution of the air in enclosed spaces such as our homes, shops, schools and other businesses. It can be caused by numerous things, like smoke from a domestic fireplace or the emission of gases inside a factory. It can be controlled by using detectors to detect pollution within the home or business and then controlling emissions. Chimneys may be used but these can simply cause outdoor air pollution instead.

Outdoor air pollution is the pollution of the air outdoors. It is usually caused by the emission of polluting gases from the burning of fossil fuels in industry, car exhausts and air travel. It can be limited by reducing the emissions that we create in both homes and businesses, by reducing our reliance on fossil fuels and by traveling less by car and by plane.

The main Causes of Air pollution is Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen oxide, Sulphur dioxide, etc. Air pollution effects: Damaging to respiratory health, Makes buildings grimy, Aggravates allergies, Causes diseases & Reduces biodiversity.

Air pollution can be checked by increasing forest and protecting forests. Industry should be placed long distance from residential areas. We should be careful and alert that our surrounding on our houses, streets, drains are cleaned. Smoke free furnaces should be used. Electric engines should be used more and not steam or diesel engines. Lastly air pollution can be better controlled by way of combined effort of Government and by our efforts.

Water pollution means contamination of water with physical, chemical or biological properties of water due to discharge of industrial effluent or any other liquid, gases or solid substance into water which is harmful for public health of commercial activities or in agriculture. Domestic waste water and dirty municipal waste or sewage are the chief source of water pollution. It effects human life, by different sources such as gases, dirty soil, minerals, humans' materials, dead body of animals and other living organisms.

Water pollution can largely be controlled by proper treatment of domestic and municipal effluents. Domestic water and sewage can rightly be mixed with soil which will increase fertility. The industries must not discharge toxic water in the land.

Soil pollution mainly occurs through agricultural chemicals. These are pesticides and fertilizers. These pesticides directly or indirectly injure other animals and human being. Land-ship, volcanic eruption, very strong wind current, torrential downpour, etc. are the natural phenomena which may partly contribute to creating soil pollution. The chief reason of soil pollution lies in the multifarious activities of man. The contaminated sweepings and all sorts of refuses and garbage

of the industrial establishment and of homes and homesteads, various types of chemicals and radio-active left-over etc., mainly cause soil pollution. The very harmful garbage and the unwholesome sweepings can be used to produce Bio-gas and manure. Use of pro-environment fertilizers and insecticides in agriculture are to be restored to. Proper precautionary measures are to be adopted while using the radio-active ingredients or implements. Propagation of consciousness regarding soil pollution and other such means may materially help to control land or soil pollution.

Radioactive pollution refers to the presence of unwanted and undesired radioactive substances that radiates ionizing radiation in the environment and its surroundings. Such radiation is very harmful for the environment. Various types of atomic wastes are the main sources of radioactive radiation. The cosmic rays coming down from the outer space are the sources of radioactivity. Again, the radioactive elements lying inside the earth are the sources of the radioactivity on earth. The influence of radio-activities on human beings has become very harmful in the present century. The effects of radioactivity are generally divided into three classes, such as, instantaneous reaction, long-term reaction and a very retarded reaction. Various preventive measures are being resorted to today through the world for getting rid of this terrible danger of radiation of radioactive rays. These measures include adoption of special anti-radiation measures. The atomic wastes must be shifted scientifically to any safe area of the environment for proper interpolation. All people connected with radioactive production or program must be made aware of the direct or indirect adverse reaction of radioactivity. Properly trained people should only be allowed to work the nuclear research centers and treatment centers as well. All people professionally connected with any such project must put on their special type of radioactive preventive costume. The well-defined rules and regulation related to Nuclear energy ought to be abided by all.

Noise Pollution One of the greatest problems of modern times is the sound or noise pollution. It refers to the presence of excessive sound or noise in the environment. It is often harmful for human and animal health. Noise pollution is caused by large industries, vehicles such as cars, buses and lorries, etc. Besides these, the periodic sounds of hammering connected with some construction or repair work can be quite maddening. Loud speakers blaring film music during

festive occasions and speeches at political rallies or some other obscure cause add to the cacophony. The silence we so desperately long for seem unattainable.

Light pollution is caused by excess light contaminating the dark sky and making it artificially light. Lights that are left on – in both commercial premises and private residences – throughout the night are key causes of light pollution. Light pollution can disrupt the habitats of animals who rely on natural cycles of light and darkness to tell them when to wake up and when to rest. It can cause stress and disrupted sleep to humans. It can also make stargazing and astronomy difficult due to blocking out starlight. Turning lights off at night time and installing street lamps that do not scatter light up towards the sky will help to control light pollution.

Oil pollution means oil that has contaminated the land or the sea. Oil spills as a result of oil tankers being wrecked or breaking are the main causes of oil pollution. Damage to marine habitats and to marine animals (such as fish, gulls and whales). Reducing our dependence on oil as a fuel, and ensuring the safety of all ships that use oil as fuel or transport oil tankers.

Marine pollution is presence of substances that contaminates the sea. Sewage, oil spills, chemical runoff from industry and plastics and other waste from human lives are major pollutants in the sea. Polluting gases such as CO₂ or sulfur dioxide can also dissolve in the sea and pollute it. The acidification of the oceans and the destruction of marine habitats are some of the main effects of marine pollution. Reducing waste and fossil fuel use and preventing chemical runoff and oil spills will help to protect the sea from pollution.

Plastic pollution means plastic products contaminating the land or the water on planet earth. Humans throwing away plastics carelessly rather than placing them in landfill responsibly or recycling them. Large islands of plastic waste have formed. When ingested by animals, as they frequently are, they can cause digestive complications and death. Reducing our use of plastics, recycling them wherever possible, and disposing of them in environmentally responsible ways. As per a website which give average ranking to most polluted countries every year, position of India among about 140 countries shown below:

S.N.	Year	Ranking
1	2012	15
2	2013	29
3	2014	28
4	2015	29
5	2016	21
6	2016 Mid Year	26
7	2017	26

The above table shows that due to effort made by Government, pollution level and our ranking among other countries is stable in last two year.

Initiative by Government

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental and forestry policies and programmes. The primary concerns of the Ministry are implementation of policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including its lakes and rivers, its biodiversity, forests and wildlife, ensuring the welfare of animals, and the prevention and abatement of pollution. While implementing these policies and programmes, the Ministry is guided by the principle of sustainable development and enhancement of human well-being. The Ministry also serves as the nodal agency in the country for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and for the follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The Ministry is also entrusted with issues relating to multilateral bodies such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and of regional bodies like Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) and South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) on matters pertaining to the environment. The major objects of the Government through its Ministry are :

Conservation and survey of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife. Prevention and control of pollution. A forestation and regeneration of degraded areas. Protection of the environment and Ensuring the welfare of animals. These objectives are well supported by a set of legislative and regulatory measures, aimed at the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment. Besides the legislative measures, the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992; National Forest Policy, 1988; Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution, 1992; and the National Environment Policy, 2006 also guide the Government's work.

Initiative taken Under " Make in India ": Make in India Initiative was launched globally in September, 2014 as a part of the Government of India's renewed focus on invigorating 26 sectors of our economy with the slogan " Zero Defect with Zero Effect " . It means Government has taken all step to grow our economy faster with conservation of our environment. Renewable Energy sector selected under Make in India programme those directly effected of our process to save environment.

Renewable Energy : India has the fifth largest power generation portfolio in the world and its current renewable energy contribution stands at 44.812 GW which includes 27.441 GW of Wind power and 8.062 GW of Solar power installed capacity in the country. (As on 31.07.2016). India is the fourth largest importer of oil and the 15th largest importer of petroleum products and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) globally. The increased use of indigenous renewable resources is expected to reduce India's dependence on expensive imported fossil fuels. The National Solar Mission aims to promote the development and use of solar energy for power generation and other uses, with the ultimate objective of making solar energy compete with fossil-based energy options. Fourth largest installed capacity of wind power. Third largest installed capacity of concentrated solar power (CSP)

Renewable energy contributes 14.7% of the total installed capacity in the country as on 31.07.2016. Ambitious target of 175 GW of renewable power by 2022 which will include 100 GW of Solar power, 60 GW from wind power, 10 GW from biomass power and 5 GW from small hydro power. Beside this Government initiated a scheme for development of Solar parks and Ultra mega solar power projects, Green energy corridor project and Clean energy fund- clean

environment, cess on coal, lignite and peat has been doubled to promote use of renewable energy sources.

Conclusion:

It appears that polluted environment is global an issue and world community would bear worst result more as they already faced. As effective response to pollution is largely based on human appraisal of the problem and pollution control programme evolves as a nationwide fixed cost sharing effort relying upon voluntary participation. Education, research and advocacy, are lacking in the region as preventive strategy for pollution especially in India. 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 India need to design programs, set standards, and take action to mitigate adverse health effects of air pollution. Healthy people mean human resources are the main object of any successful business or country. These societal beneficial efforts need to carefully adapt available knowledge from other setting, keeping in mind the differences in pollutant mixture, concentration levels, exposure patterns and various underlying population characteristics. Along with all effort there is prime need that all segment of the society we brought awareness at all levels of the society, especially youth, so that our society will feel by heart that his first duty is to protect the environment.

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