International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development
Online ISSN: 2349-4182, Print ISSN: 2349-5979; Impact Factor: RJIF 5.72
Received: 29-08-2020; Accepted: 14-09-2020; Published: 30-09-2020
www.allsubjectjournal.com
Volume 7; Issue 9; 2020; Page No. 133-135

Effect of environmental pollution on human, animal and fossils in India

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Abstract
Environment pollution is a worldwide problem and its potential to influence the health of human. 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 industrial urban and semi urban areas. Industry, clustered in urban and semi surrounded by densely populated, low-income localities, continues to pollute the environment with impunity. Pollution is an undesired change in in agriculture and industry is taken general criteria of the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of air, development of any country. This craze resulted into water and soil that may harmfully affect the life or create unlimited exploitation of every bit of natural resources a potential health hazard of any living organisms.

Keywords: environment, pollution, industry, clustered, urban and health

Introduction

Today, pollution is occurring on a vast and unprecedented scale around the globe. Trends point in two ominous directions: first, toward large and growing releases of certain chemicals—principally from burning fossil fuels—that are now significantly altering the natural systems on a global scale; and second, toward steady increases in the use and release to the environment of innumerable biocidal products and toxic substances. Environment pollution is a worldwide problem and its potential to influence the health of human. In poor countries of the world more than 80% polluted water have been used for irrigation with only seventy to eighty percent food and livin industrial urban and semi urban areas. Industry, clustered in urban and semi 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 (Kimani, 2007), Human exposure to pollution is believed to be more intense now than at any other time in human existence.

Due to lack of development of a culture of by nature. If we compare human being and environment, pollution control, there has resulted a heavy backlog of the authors would like to comment that the human is now gaseous, liquid and solid pollution in world is a recent no more than selfish species. Since last few years environmental concerned. Thus pollution control in world is a recent environmental concern. Not only in India, has the mad rat raced among nations over the globe for scare-word. Pollution is a man-made problem, mainly of development jeopardized the health of man itself. Pollution is an undesired change in in agriculture and industry is taken general criteria of the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of air, development of any country. This craze resulted into water and soil that may harmfully affect the life or create unlimited exploitation of every bit of natural resources a potential health hazard of any living organisms.

Human and Environment

There is a strong common to find warnings at public places, reading as “Air relation between human and nature. Nature has given air, unfit for breathing”, “Water unfit for drinking”, “Do not water, earth, fire and space for the existence of human eat fish caught here” and so on. Being. Because of human’s selfishness and negligence, pollution has occurred in all these basic blessings given by nature. The air pollution has lead to the empty / dead air (akash) without birds, soil / water pollution has lead to the dead soil / land without living creatures, there are un-required sound everywhere due to noise pollution, plastics (wastes) are seen in here and there. Most importantly, the global climate is changing now which will lead to: sea level rise-migration of low territory area animals (eg. Lion)-conflict between two species of the same population for territory, food, reproduction-sustenance of life-decrease the population unbalance in the food chain and food web-threats to ecosystems-may lead to extinction of human species. Over population and related effect is the part of this population.

Review of Literature

Review of related literature provides an opportunity of gaining insight into the method, measures, subject and approaches employed by the other researchers. A careful review of research, journals, books, dissertations, thesis and other sources of information about the problem to be investigated is one of the important steps in the planning of any studied.

Goyal SK, Ghatge SV, Nema P *et al*. (2006) [1] Transport sectors contributes around three fourth of pollutants in air of Delhi.

Mathew *et al*. (2015) [2] A cross sectional survey was conducted by the prevalence of respiratory symptoms (wheeze, cough, phlegm) with pollution status. A statistically significant positive relationship of PM10 was observed with wheezing in participants.

Central Pollution Control Board (2016) [3] Central pollution Control Board had noted many of the establishment had idle pollution control devices and short chimney.
Kumar S, Aggarwal SG, Malherbe J, Barre JP, Berail S, Gupta PK, Donard Of (2016) in summer, air quality gets deteriorated due to dust storms originating from Thar Desert and middle-east Asia.

Methodology
The method used in this paper is descriptive-evaluative method. The study is mainly review based. It is purely supported by secondary source of data, i.e. books, journals, papers and articles and internet.

Results and Discussions
Global heritage and human life are being destroyed on the industrialization race. Emission of CO, CO2, SOx, NOx etc. like polluting agents from the vehicular industrial emission are leading human health problems like eye irritation, lung cancer, heath related disease etc and also creating disturbance in natural world. The high pitch noise pollution from vehicles and industries lead to the increase the cholesterol level in blood, high blood pressure and reduction in listening ability. Plastic, paper, excreta of animal and organic-inorganic wastes contaminate the water and causes water born diseases. Simultaneously, with environmental pollution, it is important to be conscious about human insensitivity of nature, polluted psychology and responsibility less society. Everywhere, there is an unsatisfaction and anger in everyone's heart. Pollution is created its way in all the direction like society, politics, management, administration, psychology of human mind.
Pollution is traditionally categorized in several ways—by receiving media, sources, types of pollutants, and effects. Perhaps the most customary pollution categories are those that focus on the receiving media: air (emissions), water (effluents), and land (dumps and disposals). A slightly more sophisticated breakdown would distinguish between inland and marine waters, surface and groundwater, troposphere and stratosphere. Most discussion and regulation of pollution is built around these categories, but concern is shifting increasingly to inter-media effects, such as the acidification of lakes and streams caused by air pollution or the disposal on land or in the ocean of sludges and other residuals from air- and water-pollution control measures.
Atmospheric emissions represented as a causal chain, from source to effect. As this indicates, most pollutants are of human origin. They derive from human activities such as industry, energy production and use, transport, domestic activities, waste disposal, agriculture and recreation. In some cases, however, natural sources of pollution may also be significant. Radon, released through the decay of radioactive materials in the Earth's crust, arsenic released into ground waters from natural rock sources, heavy metals accumulating in soils and sediments derived from ore-bearing rocks, and particulates and sulphur dioxides released by wildfires or volcanic activity are all examples.
Emissions from industrial combustion or waste incineration tend to be released from relatively tall stacks, and often at high temperature, with the result that they are dispersed widely within the atmosphere. Emissions from low-level sources such as road vehicles and low-temperature combustion sources such as domestic heating, in contrast, tend to be much less widely dispersed. As a result, they contribute to local pollution hotspots and create steep pollution gradients in the environment. In urban environments, for example, traffic-related pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide typically show order-of-magnitude variations in concentration over length-scales of tens to a few hundred metres. Evaporation and leakage are also important emission processes contributing to local variations in environmental pollution.
Releases to other media, such as surface waters, ground waters and soil, also occur through a range of processes. Deliberate discharge, spillage (*e.g.* from storage, during transport, or during processing and usage), leakage and runoff (*e.g.* of agricultural chemicals) are all important in terms of aqueous pollutants. Legal limits for discharges to streams are set for many industries, aimed at keeping levels of contamination within accepted limits. Illegal discharges, or accidental spillage, however, sometimes occur and accounted for the majority of reported surface water pollution incidents in India, for which the cause is known. Dumping (both legally in landfill sites and illegally) represents a major source of emission of solid wastes, though final release into the wider environment may only occur when these materials decompose or break up. Landfill sites may thus be responsible for emissions of a wide range of pollutants, *via* different pathways, especially when these sites are inadequately sealed or poorly maintained. The contribution of informal and illegal dumping to environmental pollution is, inevitably, only poorly known.
Pathways and processes pollutants pass through the environment, four related factors are especially important in determining the potential for exposure and health effects: their persistence, their mobility, their decomposition products and their toxicity. The problems associated with the release of persistent pollutants into the environment were highlighted many years ago with recognition of the global extent of contamination, and wide-ranging environmental and health effects, caused by DDT and other organochlorine pesticides. The story is in many ways now being repeated in relation to chlorofluorocarbons and other atmospheric pollutants that act as greenhouse gases or scavengers of stratospheric ozone, and perhaps also in relation to endocrine disruptors. Persistence, however, is not necessarily the most important issue, for where they persist in inert yet inaccessible forms, pollutants may pose relatively limited risks. Thus, whereas inorganic mercury is persistent, it is less toxic and less readily bio available than methyl mercury, to which it is naturally converted through chemical reactions and the action of soil and aquatic micro-organisms. Equally, many solid wastes represent little risk to health so long as they remain in their original form.
While public attention most often focuses on industry, virtually all sectors of modern life are producers of pollution: households, agriculture and forestry, and government, as well as industry and commerce. Our affluent households generate huge volumes of garbage and other solid waste, liquid sewage, and exhausts from our cars and trucks. In recent years, pollution from agriculture has attracted increased attention. Soil particles, fertilizers, pesticides, animal wastes, salts, and other substances. While responsibility for pollution is widespread, two human activities deserve special note: our reliance on fossil fuels, the combustion of which gives rise to carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and sulfur heavy metals, and particulates; and our reliance on the chemical and

metals industries, which are linked directly and indirectly to pollution from pesticides, synthetic organic chemicals, fertilizers, heavy metals, and the generation of hazardous wastes. Most pollutants are of concern because of their chemical activity, whether it be toxic effects on living organisms or damage to buildings and corrosion of forestry of adverse pollution impacts.

Pollution challenges

The serious pollution challenges of decades ahead, several large-scale social and technological transitions are needed. Today's pollution is integrally related to economic production, modern technology, life-styles, the sizes of human and animal populations, and a host of other factors. It is unlikely to yield except to broad macro transitions that have multiple social benefits. These transitions include shifting away from fossil fuels and waste intensive technologies, bringing our most sophisticated science to bear, altering prices and other economic incentives, perceiving pollution as trans boundary and global, and progressing to a stable world population. Pollution has been around as long as humans have organized societies and carried out economic activity, though it has varied enormously in time, type, and seriousness.

Despite the major efforts that have been made over recent years to clean up the environment, pollution remains a major problem and poses continuing risks to health. The problems are undoubtedly greatest in the developing world, where traditional sources of pollution such as industrial emissions, poor sanitation, inadequate waste management, contaminated water supplies and exposures to indoor air pollution from biomass fuels affect large numbers of people. In recent decades, too, a wide range of modern pollutants have emerged—not least, those associated with road traffic and the use of modern chemicals in the home, in food, for water treatment and for pest control. Most of these pollutants are rarely present in excessively large concentrations, so effects on health are usually far from immediate or obvious. Problems of environmental exposure that concern today imply large relative risks. Detecting small effects against a background of variability in exposure and human susceptibility, and measurement error, poses severe scientific challenges.

The progressively larger number of people exposed to environmental pollution (if only as a result of growing population numbers and increasing urbanization) nevertheless means that even small increases in relative risk can add up to major public health concerns. The emergence of new sources of exposure and new risk factors, some of them—such as endocrine disruptors—with the capacity to have lifelong implications for health, also means that there is a continuing need for both vigilance and action. As the impact of human activities and issues of environmental health become increasingly global in scale and extent, the need to recognize and to address the health risks associated with environmental pollution becomes even more urgent. Effective action, however, requires an understanding not only of the magnitude of the problem, but also its causes and underlying processes, for only then can intervention be targeted at where it is most needed and likely to have greatest effect.

Conclusion

It appears that polluted environment is global an issue and world community would bear worst results more as they already faced. As effective response to pollution is largely based on human appraisal of the 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 as preventive strategy for pollution especially in Asia. Policymakers in developing countries need to design programs, set standards, and take action to mitigate adverse health effects of air pollution.

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