

## Environment pollution, role of government and remedial measures

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### ABSTRACT

Pollution, pollution ever where, man is safe nowhere and we must find no solution some where. To live in a clean environment is every one's dream. You are a product of environment. So choose the environment that will best to all. We must develop a better sense of responsibility towards our environment. 'Earth provides enough for every man's need but not for every man's greed' (M.K. Gandhi). Therefore, shape your concern for saving the environment. Environment does not belong to man, man belongs to environment. We make the world we live-in and shape our own environment (Orison Swett Mariel). Ecological renewal is an economic reform. "Our globe is facing environment problems due to human behavior by cutting down trees, air pollution, use of plastics cannot be reused or recycled, and chemical hazards in agriculture. No doubt tree planting would reduce CO<sub>2</sub>" – (Net Wong, Thailand, WDR 2010). Unmitigated climate change is incompatible with sustainable development. A climate smart world is within reach if we act now, act together and act differently. Put in place the fundamental for natural resource management and produce more from water thus protect it better. Moreover producing more in agriculture while protecting the environment. So climate policy cannot be framed as a choice between growth and climate change. Infact, climate smart policies are those that enhance sustainable development, reduce vulnerability, and finance the transition to low- carbon growth paths. Therefore, acting now is essential are else options disappear and costs increase as the world commits itself to high-carbon paths waits and largely irreversible warning trajectories. Climate change is already compromised effects to improve stands of living and to achieve the millennium development goals (MDG) which strive to save the planet. Economies would typically argue that the environmental degradation should take place so long as the gains from the activities causing the degradation are greater than the benefits of preserving them. Staying close 2°C above pre industrial levels likely the best that can be done requires a veritable energy revolution with the immediate deployment of energy efficiency and available low carbon technologies. Implementation of policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's natural resources including lakes, and rivers, its bio-diversity, forests and wild life ensuring the well fare of its animals and prevention and abatement of pollution are primary concerns of the Govts. (India, 2008). Efforts are being made for getting the remaining bio-sphere reserves. Over the years the emphasis has shifted from curative measures to pollution prevention and contract through adoption of clean and low-waste technology reuse and recycling, natural resources accounting, environmental audit, and human resource development. Apart from global efforts are made to protect the Ozone layer started in the early seventies. A novel question is add to emphasis on the promising approaches that good for farmers and good for the environment and also stared at the role of land use, agriculture and forestry in managing climate change. Certainly bio-tech crops could help farmers adopt to climate change. The technologies will significantly reduce environmental pollution, increase productivity, cut production costs and reduce nitrous oxide emissions. In spite of all, this paper do examine the menace of environmental pollution, causes of pollution, and various factors responsible for different types of pollution and remedial measures to control environmental pollution in toto and more emphasis will be made on the role of Governmental initiations in controlling the environmental pollution in particular.

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The environmental problems in India are growing rapidly. The increasing economic development and a rapidly growing population has taken the country from 300 million in 1947 to more than one billion today putting a strain on the environment, Infrastructure and the country's natural resources, industrial pollution, soil erosion, deforestation, rapid industrialization, urbanization and land degradation are all worsening problems. Over exploitation of the country's resources be it land or water and the industrialization process has resulted environmental degradation of resources. Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems faced by humanity and other life forms on our planet today.

India has been ranked as seventh most

environmentally hazardous country in the world by a new ranking related recently .The study is based on evaluation of 'absolute' environment impact of 179 countries, whose data was available and has been done by researchers in Harvard. Princeton, Adelaide University and University of Singapore on January 12, 2011.Brazil was found to be worst on environmental indicators whereas Singapore was the best .United States was rated second worst and China was ranked third.

The climate change is due to some pollutants' mixed with the geo atmospheric gasses like-

### Carbon capture and storage:

A process consisting of separation of CO<sub>2</sub> from