

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 CO₂" – (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 craps 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 CO₂ from

industrial and energy related sources transport to a storage location and long term isolation from the atmosphere.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂):

A naturally accuracy gas, a byproduct of burning fuels such as (oil, gas, and coal) burning of biomass, of land and changes of several industrial process. It is the principle anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) that affects the radiative balance. This is in the reference to gas agencies, which other green house gases are measured.

Carbon dioxide equivalent:

A way of expressing the equality of a mixture of different green house gases. Equal amounts of the different green house gases produce different contribution to global warning.

CO₂ express the stage of a mixture of green house gases in term of CO₂ that produce the same amount of warming as world the mixture of gases.

Both emission (Flows) and concentration (Stocks) of green house gases can be expressed in CO₂. It is equalent by multiplicity the quantity of CO₂ by 12/44.

Carbon fertilization:

The enhancing of the growth of plants result in increase of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in atmospheric concentrate depending on their mechanism of photosynthesis, certain types of plants are more sensitive to changes in atmosphere CO₂ concentrates.

Greenhouse gases (GHG):

The atmospheric gases that cause climate change by trapping heat from the sun in earth's atmosphere producing the green house effect. The most common green house gases are carbon dioxide (CO₂) Methan (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Ozone(O₃) and water vapour (H₂O).

Types of pollutants and acute affects due to pollution:

Air pollution:

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that about two million people die prematurely every year as a result of air pollution while more breathing ailments, heart disease, lung infections and even cancer . The study also made a case for four reasons of air pollution *i.e.* emissions of smoke from vehicles, thermal power plants, Industries and refineries and methane (A green house gas).

Coal pollution:

India's environmental problems are exacerbated by

its heavy reliance on coal for power generation according to Bikash,"More than 18 per cent is produced from coal, a fuel that emits a high amount of carbon green house gases. "coal pollution kills more than 3 lakh people every year in A.P. the coastal state of eastern India is experiencing a coal plant construction good including the 4000-MW Krishnapatnam Ultra Mega Power Project.

Industrial pollution:

A comprehensive environmental assessment of industrial clusters under taken by IIT Delhi and the CPCB found that the environmental pollution in tent major industrial hubs has reached a "very alarmingly high level" for eg. Bhopal gas tragedy was the greatest industrial disaster in world took place at a Union Carbide pesticide plant in the Indian city of Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. The plant accidentally released methyl isocyanate(MIC) gas exposing more than 5 lakh people, the government have conformed total of 3787 dies related to the gas released.

Vehicle or auto mobile emission:

Emission from vehicles or auto mobile are responsible for 17 per cent of the country's air pollution. Vehicles have increased eight-fold over levels. 20 years ago quality was worst in big cities like Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore these cities holds the title of being asthma capital of the country according to a society survey. According to, Auto mobile manufactures, India's auto production has doubled from 7 million units in physical year 2004 to over 14 million in physical year 2010.

Water pollution:

Now, contaminated water kills more than all forms of violence. According to united reports of 2010 on world water day that calls for tinning on sanitary waste into an environmentally safe economic resources. 90 per cent of waste discharged daily in developing countries is untreated contributing to the dies of 2.2 million people a year from diarrheal disease caused by un safe drinking water and poor sing.

Pollution due to mining:

New Delhi based Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) Dec. 29, 2007 said mining was causing displacement, pollution, forest degradation and social unless. According to CSE the top 50 mineral producing districts as many as 34 fall under 150 back district identified in the country. The mines which contains obnoxious like propels ammonia, urea and sulphuric acid the supreme court on Feb 29, 2011 ordered a probe by its

committee into a ledge in Bellary and Rayadurgam in A.P. Despite stone minings links to several occupational diseases such as pneumoconiosis, silicosis, T.B. and asthma for eg. Chimakurthi, Prakasm district.

Waste:

Pollution due to bio medical likely to spread is dangerous to life and making atmosphere noxious to health. The death from radiation for poisoning of a scrap a radioactive metal used for radio territory the international atomic energy agency said it was a worst redaction incident world wide in four years. Electronic waste acts environmental pollution in India AIIMS survey said that the majority of people living in Delhi suffered from irritation, cough, sorethroat, shortness of breath and cold. Functioning one in ten people have asthma in Delhi, people have reparative of infections or chronic bronchitis.

Environmental pollution due to green house gas emission:

India ranks fifth in emitting carbon than any other country in the world, Carbon emissions have grown 9 fold over the past forty years. Green house gas concentrations have reached level causing climate change. Carbon emissions grow 2.2 per cent per annum and historical summary of CO₂ emission for fossil fuel in India is increasing rapidly and causes global warming. According to the UN frame work convention on climate change and KYOTO Protocol the most industrialized country are mainly responsible for causing climate change. As Mr. Jairam Ramesh Union Minister of Environment and forest said that we will have to dedicate life that will monitor green house gas emissions across the country and glow through satellite technology.

Role of government:

India and U.S. green energy pack:

India and the U.S. on Nov. 8, 2000 inked an agreement to establish a bilateral energy cooperation programme to promote green and efficiency businesses. They have a joint venture worth 175 million in the renewable energy sector.

The U.S. President and Prime Minister of India announced the setting of the Joint Green Energy Research and Development (JCERE) which performs the coal of the 'green partnership'. Each government propose to 25 million dollars over the next five years.

World bank co-operation on India's green agenda:

India and the world bank that agreed on January 30, 2011 to further strengthen their partnership to the

advance India's green growth agenda, and will not support to extent financial support to strengthen Indian capacity of central pollution controls board, state pollution board and bio diversity conservation centers.

Indian scientist to build an advanced ultra super critical coal feed power plant in next five years.

Establishment of court:

India launched a green coal on Oct. 19, 2010 to make pollutes pay damages as per the environmental loss for eg. plastic waste.

National action plan on climate change:

The centre has made a provision of Rs. 25 cores to mitigate the effects of climate change, a serious problem that India will have to face in the coming decades. Besides the finance ministry has also sanctioned Rs. 5000 cores as recommended by the 30th finance commission to cater this serious problem. About 220 scientist from 120 research institutes working on assessing the impact of climate change on agriculture, water, health and forests.

National clean energy fund (NCEF):

The major steps have been proposed in the union budget 2011 for funding research and inventive projects in clean energetic technology by creating national clean energy fund. Allocation of funds for national Ganga river vaseine authority under the national Ganga river based authority with the objective that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial influence will be discharged into the national river which has already been insulated.

Remedial measures:

Environmental pollution is social problem the success environmental education in society of environment protection and preservation depends upon awareness of the problem and commitment will definitely health to protect our environment there are some remedial measures in order to maintain an ecological balance between the processing of plastic and the removal the environment the following of some measures suggested. towards environmental awareness and action plans:

- Awards for fellowships to encourage activities aimed at environmental conservation and pollution prevention.
- Environment and problems related to pollution. endower to be made compulsory for introduction in the school curriculum.
- Through posters and seminars environmental against should be propagated.
- Public awareness campaign.

- Establishing was an appropriate environmental policy including a committee not to prevention of pollution.
- Induction of academic missions, legal professional, health experts and technologies as both members in pollution controls board.

Conclusion:

In spite of the diligent efforts of environmental engineers, scientists, enlightened legislators and an around public, our environmental problems remain .In my view the triple 'E' concept is appropriate., *i.e.* 'E' for educate, 'E' for enact and 'E' for enforce which keep the earth clean and safe.

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