

POLLUTION CONTROL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GREEN ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

The statement of problems is associate with multi-pronged aspects of disarrayed development due to violation of town planning rules resulting from mass migration and urbanization. The various cities were observed to be gradually becoming environmentally polluted and the lack of management decision making has been a common important phenomenon. The speed of growth and development and urbanization; resulting in the cityscape is becoming un-conducive for the residents to live with health and hygiene. The agencies deployed by the government to protect the population are not operating in the desired style of functioning. It has become ardent to enforce a plethora of pollution control measures; to restrict and check the ill-results of reckless pollution generating from most the sectors. The efforts to development pertaining to various aspects of the life of people need proper management of the factors and forces which are contributing to the convergence of all for a better future. In understanding the multi-pronged issues of catering to pollution in the process of development; certain sustainable approach has to be implemented and adhered. It has to be in tandem with all the stakeholders of the society; the ultimate being citizenship behavior. Hence this study has been conducted to evaluate the impact of pollution control and how this could influence the sustainable development.

Keywords: Influence, Sustainable, Development, Management, Government, Pollution, Development.

Introduction

The gradual process of unhealthy environment is being contributed significantly by the settlement of people coming for work to the state capital in unauthorized areas. It has been creating unhygienic atmosphere in the city landscape. People have to come and orient themselves to support the necessary requirements in development at different levels and functions. Environment can be made free from pollution only by preserving and creating the quality environment. It is observed that this area of research is quite limited but industrial areas have provisional requirements. The production of garbage and sewerage water discharge is quite different to the industry effluent discharge. For instance, fly-ash discharge or ammonia gas discharge in industry is quite differently made. Urban pollution is relatively different to industry pollution. In different parts of the city; notably in the outskirts and or fringe areas the ecosystem is different and less polluted. It is due to lack of intensity in vehicular traffic and density of population. Here the density of pollution is reduced. It therefore results in environment friendly greenery for healthy living. Herein the pollution becomes less and climate normal. In the given context it is the decrease in the level pollution in the thickly populated areas are ardent. The research study introspected to entail certain ideas through which reduction of the ill-effect of pollution in the vantage places shall be ascertained. It shall appropriate measures to balance the environment; to reach out to the standards of proportionate acceptance of the factors to pollution. The research study area being the factors of pollution applied to industrial areas are therefore dissimilar in nature.

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What Causes Environment Pollution

Urbanisation is the root cause of pollution and the factors of urbanization also contribute to the degradation of environment. It is felt necessary to undertake a systematic study of the current situation of the pollution vis-a-vis the environment. In order to reach unto the crisis points instrumental in ameliorating the uncontrolled pollution; for putting checks for a sustainable environment is to be employed. It shall understand in to the impact of pollution affecting the health of the population. The research study intends to suggest appropriate measures for disseminating the resulting approach; as if it ensures sustainable development and pollution free environment. This resulting approach shall be rightly implemented through the controlled decisions intended for the people. Thus keeping these problems in mind, the present study was undertaken in selected cities of India. These problems were discerned covering all wards and areas. The current epoch of industrial proliferation; driven by scientific and technological advances calls for understanding the cause of environmental pollution, and it need to redress. The ten millions types of chemicals that have been manufactured and used in the industry, agriculture, military and household usage etc. are artificial in their composition and are cost-effective inventions confronting environment. It is recorded that around 80 millions of different types of toxic and hazardous products are used by industries abroad each year; and are being sold to third world countries. These chemicals with their deadly side-effects contaminate air, soil, rivers, seas and underground water supplies, inflicting innumerable diseases. They affect our food and create health hazards consequentially. This menace has threatened the survival of organisms and adversely affected the environment due to intoxication.

The innumerable complicated cases of respiratory lung cancer, cardio-vascular disorders and hormone imbalance etc. represent a bleak and dismal future. If the ill-effect of vehicular pollution is not checked in time; it shall aggravate further. The exhaust fumes emitted by the vehicles shall result in environmental hazards. The aggregate impact if felt by global warming, depletion of ozone layer and arctic melting. To overcome the menace, immediate steps need to be taken to avoid wearing of oxygen masks due to loss of air quality. Currently the poisoning of underground water table due to soil contamination of soil by using fertilizer has created havoc in places. The failure of water boards to provide pure, clean and safe drinking water to people is shocking and need examination. It reflects on the negating attitude and mind set of administration. Their callousness in responsibility inflicts water-borne diseases like, cholera, jaundice, hepatitis and typhoid etc. This contaminated water can also cause large-scale deaths and deformities, if the patient is not treated urgently.

Theories of Sustainability Indicators

Sustainability indicators are grounded on the economic principles of weak sustainability and strong sustainability. Weak sustainability and strong sustainability are two differing economical paradigms of sustainable development. Weak sustainability can be interpreted as the use of resources by former generations that shouldn't exceed a position that will give future generations with at least an optimal position of well-being. Averted from entering one recrimination of this description is that the capital stock (natural and physical capital) shouldn't decline in value. Individual parts of the aggregate may decline in value (generally through investment) to leave the total value unchanged. Weak sustainability is grounded on the workshop of two neoclassical economists, Robert Solow, a Nobel laureate, and John Hartwick, a well-known resource economist. Growth is therefore called weakly sustainable if the natural capital that's being depleted is replaced by further precious physical and human capital. In other words, physical and human capital can potentially replace environmental resources with natural capital stock in the case of weak sustainability. The conception of substitutability between different types of capital is important for lean sustainability. Weak sustainability is achieved if a economy saves further than the concerted losses of different types of capital, indeed as it depletes its stock of natural resources. Development is said to be rigorously sustainable only if the environmental resources essential to human well-being are adding over time. Natural capital thus has a special part that cannot be compensated and must be defended. It isn't the total stock of capital that matters but its composition, especially whether the current generation is using a form of capital to meet moment's requirements. Important of the recent interest in sustainable development has arisen from the concern that current economical growth may lead to the rapid accumulation of physical and human capital, but at the cost of a lesser reduction and declination of natural capital. A major concern has been that, by inescapably depleting the world's stock of natural wealth, the development path chosen by some will have mischievous goods on the well-being of future generations. In other words, according to this view, the current economic development is largely unstable. The main disagreement between these two perspectives is whether natural resources have a unique or essential part in sustaining human well-being and therefore whether special compensatory rules are demanded to insure that future generations don't warrant natural capital moment. Does n't make it worse?

How Pollution Impacts Sustainable Development

Worldwide global pollution poses great pitfalls to the earth's living life- support systems & conditions. nearly each of the inimical consequences of pollution- reduced indigenous food yields, brackish dearth's, raised circumstance of severe rainfall measures, littoral population relegation, differences into the biology & environment of contagious agents, declines in the husbandry community inflows & biodiversity victims by supplementary disturbance of function of ecosystem will meet negatively over individual biology & fitness. Climatic revision ultimately has peril towards our natural health & survival. The United Nation's (IPCC) may be a scientific intergovernmental association, legislated in 1988 through 2 UNOs, (WMO) & transnational association Environment Programme (UNEP) at request of member the governments. The (IPCC) creates reports that support global association Framework Convention on pollution (UNFCCC), that are principal multinational convention over global pollution. (IPCC) reports cover scientific, technological & societal fiscal word material to sympathetic scientific foundation of peril of manmade global pollution, its possible goods & choices meant for the revision & relief. As concluded by assessment reports of (IPCC), globe's climatic system is easily altered on mutually worldwide & original scales ever meanwhile preindustrial time, through a minimum of several of those differences easily due to human behaviour. (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report which is suitable to be completed within the 2014 provides a conflation report and thus the conclusions of report are that

- Warming of climate system has unequivocal, ever since 1950s, various observed differences have unknown above the decades to glories.
- Atmospheric attention of CO₂, CH₄ & inhalation anesthetic (NO) has risen to situations unknown into a minimum of the last 800,000 times.
- Individual's effect upon climatic system has egregious. It's extensively probable that the human impact was the dominant reason of world warming among the 1951- 2010.
- Sustained concealment of GHGs will reason redundant heating & alters into every factor of climate system. Restraining pollution will need considerable & uninterrupted drop of GHGs emigrations.

Main point of pollution will persist for various centuries while when emigrations of CO₂ are stopped. Pollution has measured to dangerous global challenge & current events have established the globe's rising vulnerability to rainfall revision. Goods of global pollution range from the affecting husbandry to more hazard food security, to adding ocean situations & the whisked waste of littoral zones, rising intensity of the natural disasters, rubric extermination & spread of the vector- borne conditions. The dilemmas of Environment were smaller & global pollution not a main anxiety of UNs in to period following Organization's creation. In the time 1949, the United Nation Scientific Conference on protection & use of capital stood 1st UN body to deal with drop of elders resources together with their operation. It's not till 1968 these ecological difficulties conceded grave responsiveness through a number of main United Nation organs.

Impact of Green Environment on Green Economy

Green economy aims to achieve sustainable development without harming the environment and also share in reducing environmental pitfalls and ecological reduction. The green economy works potentially in the direction of reducing environmental pollution, and therefore improves the quality of soil, water and air and also protects the environment. Global warming, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, desertification, lack of resources can be averted sluggishly by enforcing green economy, which will automatically save the earth from destruction as far as possible. The relationship between economic development and environment is complicated. Using environmental resources in a sustainable manner whether by perfecting the effectiveness of resource use or by espousing new ways, this means that there's a sign of violations in important boundaries, further that natural property cannot be replaced and cannot support the asked position of economical exertion. Presently commitments give exemplifications of full conditions to avoid dangerous climate change; Burkart (2012) defines a green economy depending on the six main areas, in front of an extended global economy. They're renewable energy, green structure, durable transport, water operation, waste operation, land operation. All areas of the economy are particularly dependent on agrarian water. Reduce the water resources to cover it like drip irrigation. Nammalvar emphasized that the use of chemical diseases and fungicides is being affected by the soil to reduce the goods of green revolution and globalization, organic husbandry and mindfulness given through various rallies and growers. It'll pave the way for the coming generation and will give healthy food without affecting shortage's titans. At the same time, it'll increase the profit through the reduction in agrarian costs, which will have a endless economic development.

Table 1: Un-weighted Average SERVQUAL Score Calculation

S. No.	Statement	Perceived Service Level	Expected Service Level	Gap Score
1.	Updated Policy & Plans	2.1	4.3	-2
2.	Effectiveness of Agencies	2.6	4.1	-1.8
3.	Stakeholders effort towards environment	2.7	4.1	-1.9
4.	Efficacy of employees enforcing laws	1.8	3.3	-1.4
5.	Government response	2.7	3.1	-0.8
6.	Status of environmental condition	3.4	3.9	-1.1
7.	Status of pollution control Management	3.8	4.1	-1.1
8.	Status of decision on sustainable environment	2.9	4.0	-.81
9.	Prevailing sustainability of environment	3.1	4.1	-1
10.	Stakeholders interest for sustainable environment	1.8	3.5	-.98
11.	Concern for ecological factors	2.2	3.8	-1.5
12.	Effort of all regulatory authorities for Sustainable Environment	2.6	3.7	-.99
13.	Efforts of state pollution control board	2.8	3.7	-1.1
14.	Willingness to build a sustainable Environment	2.9	4.1	-.80
15.	Existing Status of Environment	2.1	3.5	-1.2

Source: Researcher's own calculation

Interpretation of Table

Negative scores at each position easily indicate that there's a gap between the anticipated service position and factual service position which is to be annulled by taking acceptable way. The utmost gaps observed between the anticipated service position and factual service position was observed for streamlined Policy & Plans and sweats of state pollution control board with gap score-2. The least gap observed between the anticipated service position and factual service position was observed for sweats of BMA with gap score -0.8.

Conclusion

The population pressure due to migration is expanding construction for casing vittles and civic serviceability; which is affecting environment. This development is attracting constructions of roads, houses, agreements, drainage system and transportations etc. performing in slice of the green cover of earth. The multipronged aspects of disarrayed development due to violation of city planning rules has redounded fallacies in the administration to apply through agencies concerned. Lack of proper operation opinions on the pollution control and its hamstrung enforcement has performing in the script. The government and development mates should continue to allocate enough resources for the agencies. The agencies should regulate rigorously the use of dangerous aspects, to the optimum respectable position so that quality' of environment is maintained. Agencies should encourage, promote and insure the development made that don't beget dangerous goods on environment, especially by creation of zero-energy perpetration in development. All agencies should make in depth study on the process of development. A well-conditioned equipped special task force should be established to easily carry out the projected pretensions. An intertwined operation approach should be promoted with 'polluters pay principle. Therefore, to keep sustainable and developing for the people, all concerned institutions as well as development mates and NGO's should pay further attention to the significance of environment. Further, as the agencies in general have been significantly contributing to the environment pollution control operation, particularly the major stakeholders of the society- the people have to be conscious of the issues to extend and strength the agencies. It should be initiated at different situations by keeping the principles of environment in mind, to eventually give benefits to the community as a whole for a pollution free environment.

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