



Abhishek - A cdp report on working with NGO

Community development (Lovely Professional University)

Annexure 1

Community Development Project

SAVE ENVIRONMENT

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Annexure 2
CERTIFICATE

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INTRODUCTION

Environmental pollution is not a new phenomenon, yet it remains the world's greatest problem facing humanity, and the leading environmental causes of morbidity and mortality. Man's activities through urbanisation, industrialization, mining, and exploration are at the forefront of global environmental pollution. Both developed and developing nations share this burden together, though awareness and stricter laws in developed countries have contributed to a larger extent in protecting their environment.



Despite the global attention towards pollution, the impact is still being felt due to its severe long-term consequences. This chapter examines the types of pollution—air, water, and soil; the causes and effects of pollution; and proffers solutions in combating pollution for a sustainable environment and health.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious global challenges. Wild-type organisms have a slower degradation rate of hazardous materials. Currently, advanced molecular biology tools along with conventional approaches allow us to rapidly degrade or accumulate hazardous materials from environments. This can help modify microorganisms to gain the ability to sense and degrade hazardous chemicals from contaminated sites, in turn, allowing us to grow vegetation and improve crop productivity.

Problem Identification and the Cause of the Problem:-

Environmental issues are issues related to human impact on the living environment, habitats, land use and natural resources. The planet faces a variety of

troubling issues that stem from man-made contamination. Many of these lead to environmental problems that are causing long-term damage to the earth's ecosystem. The Global Issues website explains that the only way to control current environmental issues is to create sustainable development strategies and continue to instill conservation methods.

Problem identification

The decline in environmental quality as a consequence of pollution is evidenced by loss of vegetation, biological diversity, excessive amounts of harmful chemicals in the ambient atmosphere and in food grains, and growing risks of environmental accidents and threats to life support systems.



Sometimes pollution can be identified by sight and smell, such as seeing smoke rising from a smokestack. But most times pollutants can only be identified with physical tests. Identification of pollutants is the first step in reducing pollution in the environment to ensure cleaner air and water.

The list of issues surrounding our environment go on, but there are three major ones that affect the majority of them overall:

1. Global warming and climate change;
2. Water pollution and ocean acidification;
3. Loss of biodiversity
4. Deforestation

5. Air Pollution. While air quality has improved greatly in the last 50 years, it still remains an issue in many major cities with large populations .

6.Natural Resource Depletion.

Cause Of the problem

There are many environmental issues in India. [Air pollution](#), [water pollution](#), garbage, domestically prohibited goods and pollution of the natural environment are all challenges for India. Nature is also causing some drastic effects on India. The situation was worse between 1947 through 1995. According to data collected and environmental assessments studied by [World Bank](#) experts, between 1995 through 2010, India has made some of the fastest progress in addressing its [environmental issues](#) and improving its environmental quality in the world. Still, India has a long way to go to reach environmental quality similar to those enjoyed in developed economies. Pollution remains a major challenge and opportunity for India.

Environmental issues are one of the primary causes of disease, health issues and long term livelihood impact for India.

Ozone Layer Depletion

The ozone layer is a layer of concentrated ozone gas. It protects us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. This very important layer is being destroyed by CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), which are used in industries and everyday life (e.g. aerosol cans).

The chlorine in these compounds destroys the ozone layer. The hole in the ozone layer leaves humans and wildlife exposed to harmful UV rays resulting in several skin diseases including cancer.

Water Pollution

The introduction of harmful substances into rivers, oceans, lakes and ponds, which changes the physical, chemical or biological condition of the water is called water pollution. The polluted water lacks oxygen and therefore the organisms die.

Water is the main source of life and therefore it is our prime duty to prevent it from any kind of pollution.

Air Pollution

Air pollution is the result of emissions from industries, automobiles, and the increasing use of fossil fuels. The gaseous emissions have added to an increase in the temperature of the earth. Not only this, but it had also increased the risk of diseases among individuals.



Solid Waste Management

Solid-waste management is defined as the discipline associated with the generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing, and disposal of solid waste in a manner that it does not have a harmful effect on the environment.



Deforestation

Deforestation is the depletion of trees and forests at an alarming rate. The trees provide us with oxygen, and several raw materials and also maintain the temperature of the earth. Due to the depletion of trees for commercial purposes, there has been a drastic change in the earth's climate.

Forests are an abode to a large number of wild animals and plants. Destruction of forests has led to the elimination of a large number of plants and animal species affecting biodiversity.



Overpopulation

The earth's population is increasing drastically. It is estimated to be more than seven billion. The increasing population has led to a shortage of resources. If this continues, it will be very difficult to sustain such a huge population. The other environmental issues including pollution, waste management, deforestation, climate change and global warming are all associated with overpopulation.



Objective to be achieved:-

Environmental pollution influences both soil and agriculture which are the two facets of valuable resource necessary for our sustenance. For agriculture, soil is generally assumed as an inexhaustible resource, which is used and overused continually for increasing production. it focuses environmental efforts on recovery of ecosystems, conserving biodiversity and the natural and cultural environment, good human health, efficient material cycles free from dangerous substances, sustainable use of natural resources, efficient energy use, and patterns of consumption.

- Reduced Climate Impact. Clean Air. ...
- A Non-Toxic Environment. A Protective Ozone Layer. ...
- Zero Eutrophication. Flourishing Lakes and Streams. ...
- A Balanced Marine Environment, Flourishing Coastal Areas and Archipelagos
- A Varied Agricultural Landscape.
- A Rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life.
- Minimise raw material use.
- Minimise the unneeded use of paper.
- Reduce carbon footprint by encouraging carpooling in the workplace.
- Use recycled plastic where attainable.

- Correctly dispose of workplace waste.
- Reduce chemical spills and gas leaks in the workplace.

The environmental movement has sought to protect the natural world through a number of initiatives, including reducing pollution, conserving natural resources, preventing endangered species from becoming extinct, and shielding natural areas from destruction or overdevelopment.



Various Steps taken to achieve the objectives :-

This community development project aims to generate social awareness during this environmental issue. I took the decision to work with VIKAS BHARTI Bishunpur, Research & Training centre as a volunteer. I joined the team and helped several communities to fight against environmental issues. The main work of our team was to spread social awareness through our various skills such as Make Rally, Awareness-programme, Using social media campaigns, and writing articles on those things which affect our environment. And i aslo adopt pant to save our environment and social spread awareness programe to encourage the adopt a pant each and every society to save our environment make pollution free.

Address each environmental objective and target. Designate the personnel responsible for achieving targets at each relevant function/level of the organisation. Provide an action plan describing how each target will be achieved. Establish a time-frame or a schedule for achieving each target.

- Attend a Rally or March. A strike can be an effective way to draw attention.
- Use Social Media.
- Contact Elected Officials.
- Recommend Books and Movies.
- Be More Accommodating.
- Write Articles and Create Videos.

- Use These Tips to Get the Word Out About Climate Change.

And also Government take action against to protect our environment and make some policy to make pollution free. Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution in the country.

Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality

=> The Central Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a long-term, time-bound, national level strategy to tackle the air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 % to 30 % reduction in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration.¹⁰² non-attainment cities mostly in Indo-Gangetic Plains have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 – 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. The city specific Action Plans have been approved for all 102 non-attainment cities for implementation on ground.

=> The Central Government has notified a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) in 2018 identifying timelines and implementing agencies for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR.

=> Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for prevention,

control and abatement of air pollution in Delhi and NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four AQI categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.

=> Pollution is a matter of concern in cities and towns and is caused due to introduction of contaminants into the environment viz. air, water and soil that may cause adverse change in ambient conditions. The Government has taken a series of steps to address issues related to water pollution, air & vehicular pollution, industrial pollution, improper waste disposal etc. in cities, towns and metropolises. The major steps being taken by the Government to control pollution inter alia include the following:- .

(i) Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; .

.

(ii) Formulation of environmental regulations / statutes; .

.

(iii) Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; .

.

(iv) Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blend etc; .

.

(v) Promotion of cleaner production processes. .

.

(vi) Launching of National Air Quality index by the Prime Minister in April, 2015; .

.

(vii) Implementation of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) norms in 63 selected cities and universalization of BS-IV by 2017; .

.

(viii) Decision taken to leapfrog directly from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; .

.

(ix) Taxing polluting vehicles and incentivizing hybrid and electric vehicles; .

.

(x) Comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules including Municipal Solid Waste, Plastic Waste, Hazardous Waste, Bio-medical Waste and Electronic Waste notified; .

About the Organisation.

Effectiveness of Project

Pollution control is a term used in [environmental management](#). It means the control of [emissions](#) and [effluents](#) into air, water or soil. Without pollution control, the [waste](#) products from [overconsumption](#), heating, agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation and other human activities, whether they accumulate or disperse, will degrade the [environment](#). In the hierarchy of controls, pollution prevention and [waste minimization](#) are more desirable than pollution control. In the field of [land development](#), [low impact development](#) is a similar technique for the prevention of [urban runoff](#).

On Days when High Particle Levels are Expected, Take these Extra Steps to Reduce Pollution: **Reduce the number of trips you take in your car. Reduce or eliminate fireplace and wood stove use. Avoid burning leaves, trash, and other materials.**

The first way to reduce pollution is to practice the 3Rs concept namely **reduce, reuse and recycle**. Citizens should reduce the usage of air-conditioners as it will release harmful gases , for instant ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons which will result in reducing air pollution.

Turn off lights and electronic devices when they're not needed. Walk or ride a bicycle instead of taking a car. Use eco-friendly and energy-efficient products whenever possible. Reduce, reuse and recycle as often as you can.

Environmental protection is the practice of **protecting the natural environment by individuals, organizations and governments**. Its objectives are to conserve natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where possible, to repair damage and reverse trends.

=> prevention of pollution from point sources by intercepting, diverting and treating the pollution loads entering the lake;

b. In situ measures of lake cleaning such as desalting, de-weeding, bioremediation, constructed wetland approach etc. depending upon the site conditions;

c. Catchment area treatment and lake front eco-development which may include bonding, fencing, shoreline development, creation of facilities for public recreation and entertainment and public area;

d. Public awareness and public participation;

e. Other activities depend upon location-specific conditions including the interface with human population.

According to the National Committee of Environment-Planning and Coordination (NCEPC), the framework for environmental protection aims at:

- i. Control of environmental pollution
- ii. Conservation of natural resources
- iii. Land management
- iv. Development of non-polluting sources of energy
- v. Environmental education
- vi. Environmental laws.

CONCLUSION