#### Factors Causing Pollution:

(i) Over population: Pollution increases with the population density. As the population increases more burden is placed on the environment.

(ii) Urbanization: Shifting of population from rural to urban. A thickly populated area is the home of large number of vehicles reservoir solid and liquid wastes with poor sanitary conditions and many problems.

(iii) Industrialisation: Power generation, Vehicular.

(iv) Per capita income: Standard of living, goods and services demanded per person increased.

(v) Extent of recycling: Waste product is cleaned and reused pollution level is de­creased.

(vi) Technology: Efficient Engines provides less in pollution/wastes.

(vii) Waste treatment: Cleaning of air and water.

(viii) Ionic

(ix) Deforestation

(x) Water depletion

(xi) Refrigeration

(xii) Arosol

(xiii) Radioactivity

(xiv) Volcanic eruption

(xv) Strong wind

(xvi) Forest fire

(xvii) Vibration

#### Effects of Pollution on Human Health:

Air pollution can cause death, impairment of health, reduce visibility, bring about vast economic losses and contribute to the general deterioration. It can also cause intangible losses to historical monuments.

Minor symptoms include headaches, mucosal irritation (eye, nose, throat or respiratory discomfort). Severe reaction can include nausea or asphyxiation and prolong exposure can lead to various system effects of toxic poisoning or to cancer of the lungs or other organs.

i. Odour nuisance

ii. Increase in mortality rate

iii. Increase in mobility rate

iv. Asthmatic attack

v. Bronchitis

vi. Cardio vascular diseases

vii. Pulmonary diseases

viii. Furosis

ix. Motting of fat

x. Silocosis, asbestosis.

#### ii. The Problem:

a. There is an increasing trend in environmental pollution. Water is polluted by four kinds of substances: traditional organic waste generated from industrial processes, chemical agents for fertilisers and pesticides for crop protection and silt from degraded catchments.

While it is estimated that three-fourths by volume of the waste water generated is from municipal sources, industrial waste, though small in volume, contributes over one-half of the total pollutant load, and the major portion of this is coming from large and medium industries. For class-I cities of the Country, less than five percent of the total waste water generated is collected and less than one-fourth of this treated.

b. Ambient air quality trends in the major cities indicate that levels of suspended particulate matter are higher than the prescribed standards or limits, especially in summer months. Levels of nitrogen dioxide are increasing in urban centres with growing emissions.

c. Environmental problems are becoming larger in scale. The chemical industry generates an increasing quantity of substances every year; adversely affecting essential aspects of the composition of the atmosphere, soil and water. In the industrial high density areas, in addition to the effects on local health and impact on nature, we are confronted with damage to the social and economic functions of the environment.

d. With restrictions on releases to air and waste water, hazardous chemical wastes are getting diverted to land for their disposal. Earlier concerns with pollution that was visible and degradable area giving way to new types of pollution with very small quantities of synthetic chemicals that are not so visible and are injurious to health and damage the environment because of widespread use, persistence and toxicity. Reducing the hazards from toxic chemicals is now a primary public concern.

e. Human activities are also influencing the composition of the atmosphere. Despite uncertainties and insufficient knowledge, political and scientific decisions concerning environmental change will increasingly be necessary.

f. The state of the environment continues to deteriorate. The growth in scientific and technical knowledge has made it possible to use an ever increasing quantum of natural resources. The increase in population is further enhancing the pressure on the environment. The depletion of forests has been accompanied by increasing amount of pollution af­fecting atmosphere, soil and water. Some of the damage is irreversible.

In seeking a higher quality of life while developed countries need to focus on changing the compo­sition of their processes and products, developing countries will need to obtain the benefits of economic growth.

The policy statement on Abatement of Pollution thus complements the Forest Policy Statement. The Government seeks to ensure that its policies in every sector are based on a set of principles that harmonise economic development and environmental imperatives.