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Research Paper Economics



Urbanization & Pollution in India

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Keywords :

Introduction:
The rapid growing population and economic development are leading to the environmental degradation in India because of the uncontrolled growth of urbanization and industrialization, expansion and massive intensification and industrialization, expansion and massive intensification of agriculture and the destruction of forests. There has been a shift in recent years from the traditional top-down approach to a more open management system where all levels have a say in the allocation and use of the resource. If properly done, truss system ensures that the needs and concerns of those most affected by the use of the resource are addressed, without losing sight of the wider issues touting the society as a whole. The most developed countries possess the capital, technological and human resources required for successful adaption while in the developing countries a large proportion of the populations engaged in traditional forming, that particularly vulnerable to the changes in temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events associated with climate change. Mahatma Gandhi had said that nature had enough to satisfy everyone's need but hasn't enough to satisfy man's greed. According to U N framework convention on climate change and the kyto protocol, the most industrialized countries are mainly responsible for causing climate change.

Objective :
1. To evaluate the impact of environment on city.
2. To study the government policy related to the cities environment.
3. To study the growth of city and environment.
4. To study the various types of environment in city in India.

India emits the 5th most carbon of any country in the world. At 253 million metric tons, only the U.S. china, Russian and Japan surpassed its level of carbon emission in 1998. Carbon emissions have growth nine fold over the past forty years. In this industrial age, with the ever expanding consumption of hydrocarbon fuels and the resultant increase in carbon dioxide emissions, that greenhouse gar concentrations have reaches levels causing climate change. It is estimated that 80% of all diseases and over 1/3rd of deaths are caused by consumption of contaminated water and on an average as much as 1/10th each person's productive time in sacrificed to water related diseases. India supports 1/6th of the world population on 1/50th of world's land with meager 1/25th of the world's water resources.

Water Population & Top polluted cities in India:
A result of this is that the principal drinking water supply sources of cities and towns are becoming polluted of which is increasing conciclerably the cost of water treatment. Even in the mega cities namely Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and Chennai; where in about two third of the total waste water of 23 metro cities is generated, the waste management is tightly unsatisfactory despite the huge infrastructure and paraphernalia due to many socio-political and managerial problems, of the wastewater generated in class one cities, 12 metropolitan cities accounted for about 65% Mumbai and Delhi generated more waste water than that generated in all the class II cities together. The major water polluting industries are leather, sugar, distilleries, paper and pulp, chricals, iron and steel and metal plating urban air pollution has a significant impact on the chemistry of the at mosphere and thus poteritially on regional and global climate. A first ever exercise on March 25, 2010, the country's 7500 km. long coastline will be surveyed to democrat areas vulnerable to sea erosion high tide and waves in order to help government take measures protecting community living in such pocket. Most populated cities under air pollution. Urban air pollution in and increasing number of megacities around the world and new policies to address urban air pollution are likely to be enacted in many developing countries irrespective of the participation of their countries in any explicit future climate policies. The emissions of gases and microscopic particles that are important in air pollution and climate are often highly correlated due to shared generating processes. Most important among these processes is combustion of fossil fuels and biomass which produces carbon dioxide (CO_2) carbon monoxide (CO) nitrogen oxides (NO_x), Volatile organic compounds (VoCs) black carbon (BC) aerosols and sulfur oxides.

A survey by the central pollution control board and the all India institute of medical sciences survey showed that a majority of people living in Delhi suffered from eye irritation, cough sore throat, shortness of breath and poor lung functioning some studies show children are among the worst affected by the dense have that often shrouds the city, and doctors frequently Tess portents of keep their children indoors when smog levels are particularly thing. In breathlessness, compared to just eight percent of children in a rural area. Municipal solid waste is solid waste generated by households commercial establishment and officer's does not include the industrial or agriculture waste. Municipal solid waste management is more of an administrative and institutional mechanism failure problem rather than a technological one. Cities in India spend approximately 20% of the city budget on solid waste services. India urban population slated to increase from the current 330 million, the challenge of managing municipal solid waste in an economically sustainable manner is bound to assume gigantic proportions.

Noise Pollution in India:
Noise pollution in India gigantic proportions many rules and regulations from time to time to ensure that the noise levels in the country are maintained at a neuronal level. As motor vehicle are the chies source of noise pollution, the motor vehicle Act of 1998, gave numerous powers to the state administration to monitor the noise levels at their own level. The present generation and the coming generations have to solve three grave problems, namely population poverty and pollution is they have to survive pollution being the most danger-

ous problems likes cancer in which death is sure but slow. Environment population is assuming dangerous is proportion s all through the global and India is not free from this poisonous disease.

It also appeared that the excessive pollution was having an adverse effect on the Taj Mahal. After a court during ruling all transport in the area a shut down shortly followed by the closure of all industrial factories in the area. The air pollution in the big cities is rising to such an extent that it is now 2-3 higher than the amount recommended by WHO. It is well established that air pollution control policies are beneficial for human health and downwind ecosystems. As for as ancillary benefits are concerned, our calculations suggest that air pollution policies many have only a small influence either positive or negative, on mitigation of global scale climate change. However, even small contributions to climate change mitigation can be disproportionately important in economic terms. This occurs because, as we show in the case of increased carbon uptake, these effects mean that the highest cost climate change mitigation measures, those occurring at the margin can be avoided.

1 The effects of eaps on black carbon.

2 The effects of air pollution policy on overall demand for fossil fuels and individual demands for coal, oil and gas.

3 The effects on ecosystems of changes in deposition rates of nitrates and sulfates and levels of exposure to SO2 and NO2 resulting from air reductions.

Conclusion:
One of the working groups of the national commission for integrated water resources development plan on the perspective of water requirements also deliberated regarding the norms for urban and rural water supply. In their view, a variety of factors affect water use in rural and urban areas. These include population size of habitant, economic status, commercial and manufacturing activities. A host of water factors like dimate, quality of life technology, costs conservation needs etc also influence these requirements. Desirable and feasible norms can be established boy reviewing post performance and modifying these on the basis.

The economy has grown two and a half timer over the past decades pollution control and control and civil services have not kept pace. Air quality is worst in the big cities like Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai etc. These cities are on the world health organization's list of top most polluted cities. Vehicle, together with tax enforcement laws, will result in further increase in pollution levels. Water pollution is a major problem in the global context. It has been suggested that it is the leading worldwide cause of deaths and diseases and that it accounts for the deaths of more than 14,000 people daily. In addition to the acute problems of water pollution in developing countries, industrialized countries continue to struggle with pollution problems as well. One of the biggest causes of air cities pollution in India is from the transform system. 51 India cities have extremely high air pollution Patna, Lucknow, Raipar, Fairdabad and Ahmedabad topping the list.

Recommendations:
1 Electric rickshaws and less polluted vehicles preference for control on pollution.

2 Government has need to improve active rules and regulation regarding the pollution.

3 the use suitable water supply for domestic needs such as drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, flushing of toilets, gardening and individual air cooling.

4 To technology to effectively utilize rain and river water through advanced ground water recharging technique.

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