



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A STUDY ON THE ENVIRONMENT FOR PROMOTING UNBIASED DEVELOPMENT WHILE THWARTING GEO-HAZARDS

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ABSTRACT

Healthy and Dignified lives of humanity are highly dependent on the physical environment in which we all live. Natural Resources such as air, water, and soil conditions are among the essential elements of the physical environment, which are global commons that don't fall under the jurisdictions of any one country to have a right to damage. Pollution free environment is an international human right and also a natural right of every living-organism.

Environmental issues & priorities are also closely interlocked with economic development. The Rapid growth of industrialization in Developed Countries and attempts of the Developing nations for economic improvement are causing several environmental problems. Many countries in the world are now changing from an agricultural base to service and industrial sectors, which are an indication of growth & development, but this, can cause irretrievable damage to the environment. Sustainable growth is encouraging balanced growth without destroying nature which is need, so it is now time to create awareness that penetrates till the grass root levels of every locality.

In India, According to the article 21 of the constitution the Fundamental Right of every citizen to Quality life and personal liberty includes a person's right to fresh air, clean water, and pollution-free environment. In this paper we attempts to address different dimensions from the perspective of the law of Environmental focusing on the root causes of geo-hazards with certain case studies to promote all the required actions to achieve sustainable development.

KEY WORDS: Environment, Industrialization, Urbanization, Pollution, Topography, Fundamental rights, Constitution of India, Quality life.

INTRODUCTION:

An environment free of pollution is an international human right and also a natural right of every plant & organism. Personal autonomy and majestic life includes a persons right to fresh air, clean water and pollution free environment. For developing nations urban development is an inevitable process. Industrialization and urbanization though vital for the development of a country, cause massive environmental impacts, which are not often acknowledged until they reach the level of severity. Due to speed urban development process, migration from rural to urban areas and due to growth in population, has given lot of problems in environment. Many countries all over the world are now changing from an agricultural base to service and industrial sectors, which are an indication of growth & development but can cause irretrievable damage to the environment if the concept of sustainable development is not followed in every project aimed at growth and development. Development without damaging the environment is possible by promoting sustainable development.

The environmental crisis concerning the quantity and density of wastes has increased radically in our post-globalization epoch. Pollution is any action that makes the environment impure or any harm caused to the environment. It is a forbidden behavior that UN laws seek to avoid in all its member nations as our earth and its resources are global commons that are not under the authority of any country on the planet to have the capacity to demolish or damage. Pollution in one corner of a nation can affect even other parts of the world; for example, it is evident that the radioactive contagion from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine has

affected North West England. The Report on the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled "Our Common Future" defines "Sustainable Development" as development that "meets the present needs without compromising the ability of coming generations to meet their own requirements." We have to make sure that development and protection of environment go together and not conciliating on one goal for the other. It is to make both of them move in coactions.

There are two crucial issues to achieve sustainable development: The first is institutional orders. The narratives that shape institutional responses to climate change are biased from the beginning, placing too much burden on developing countries even though communities in the developed world, which had itself developed with insignificant gaze at for the environment, remained the major clients of energy and producer of ravage.

LAND POLLUTION:

From agricultural chemicals and waste material from mines, quarries, scrap, industrial waste, and household wastes emerges Land pollution. Pollutants of Industrial wastes such as mercury and lead caused irretrievable damage to plants, Animals & human beings. Mercury might root damage to cell membrane permeability, active phosphorus groups, ADP or ATP, and essential ions, and it may pilot to oxidative anxiety to plants, among other effects (Patra and Sharma, 2000; Azevedo and Rodriguez, 2012). Mercury may also enter the environment causing land pollution from electronic wastes such as Switches and relays. Numerous people die in Minamata Bay of Japan after eating the fish, which are polluted by industrial mercury waste. If once mercury entered the body, it doesn't leave quickly. It takes up to 18 years for the body to dispose of the dose of mercury from the body. Metal pollutants such as Lead are from Solder in electronics, Industrial Discharges from smelters & battery manufacturing units, pipes, pigments, paints, lead crystal glassware, ammunition, jewelry, toys, and cosmetics. This pollution causes collective poison, which affects the central nervous system, causes anemia and kidney damage. Adverse effects on the brain development of infants have been recorded as it crosses the blood-brain barrier to work on the neurons of the brain. Lead also inhibits plant growth, reduces photosynthesis, and reduces mitosis and water absorption. It Inhibits photosynthesis by blocking protein sulfhydryl groups and changing the phosphate levels in living cells. Asbestos used in Insulators is also extremely toxic. Chemical waste from industries such as asbestos gives off the dust, which cause cancer.

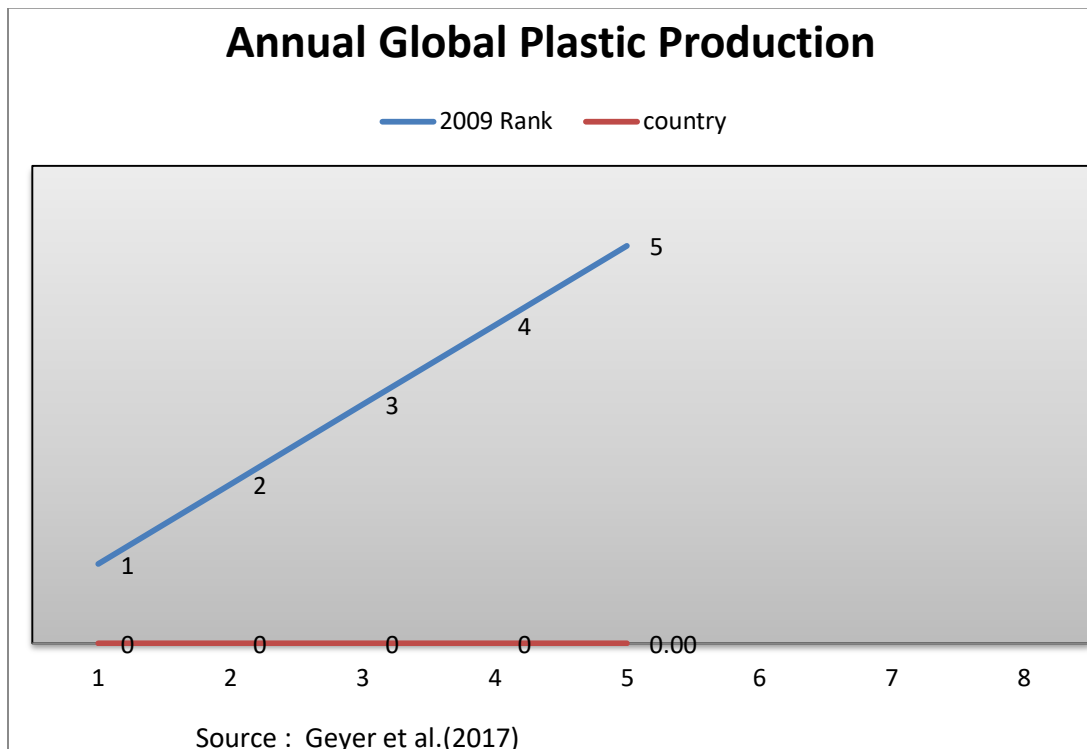
More than 30 percentage of the Earth surface covered by forest, as per the World Wildlife Fund. These forested areas can provide food, medicine, and fuel for more than a billion people. Human use directly affects more than 70% of the global, ice-free land surface (IPCC report). The land is both a source and a sink of greenhouse gases and plays a vital role in the exchange of water, energy, and aerosols between the land surface and atmosphere. Bringing Changes in land-use patterns by expanding the area under agro forestry and bio-fuel plantations could help mitigate GHG emissions. But these measures may, however, lower land availability for food crops. Spreading awareness to excise the branches alone & not the whole trees for fuel and also for minimizing the soil erosion by methods like terracing, strip farming also helps.

Practices of illegal dumping & inappropriate disposing of municipal solid wastes have become a severe threat in many parts of the world. Proper appropriate techniques are desirable to make citizens make use of all the resources available in the organic wastes with inventive ideas such as Capsula Mundi, also known as biodegradable burial pod or green burials, which turn the deceased body into nutrients for a tree that will grow out of their leftovers. One popular way of using organic wastes is by converting organic manure into fertilizers.

WATER POLLUTION:

Due to the rich water on its surface, Earth is called as the Blue Planet. Water is decisive for human endurance, economic growth, and the environment. The oceans represent about 70.8 percent of the total surface area of the globe, and the continents represent 29.2. These Oceans have the highest pool of carbons. Water pollution is caused when undesirable substances such as organic, inorganic, biological, radiological substances get into the water, which degrades the water quality so that it becomes unfit for utility.

Wastes can travel all through the world's rivers, oceans, and accumulate on beaches and gyres. These wastes harm physical habitats, transports chemical pollutants, threatens aquatic life, living and non- living species, and interferes with human uses of the river, marine, and coastal environments. River waters get polluted mostly when effluents from



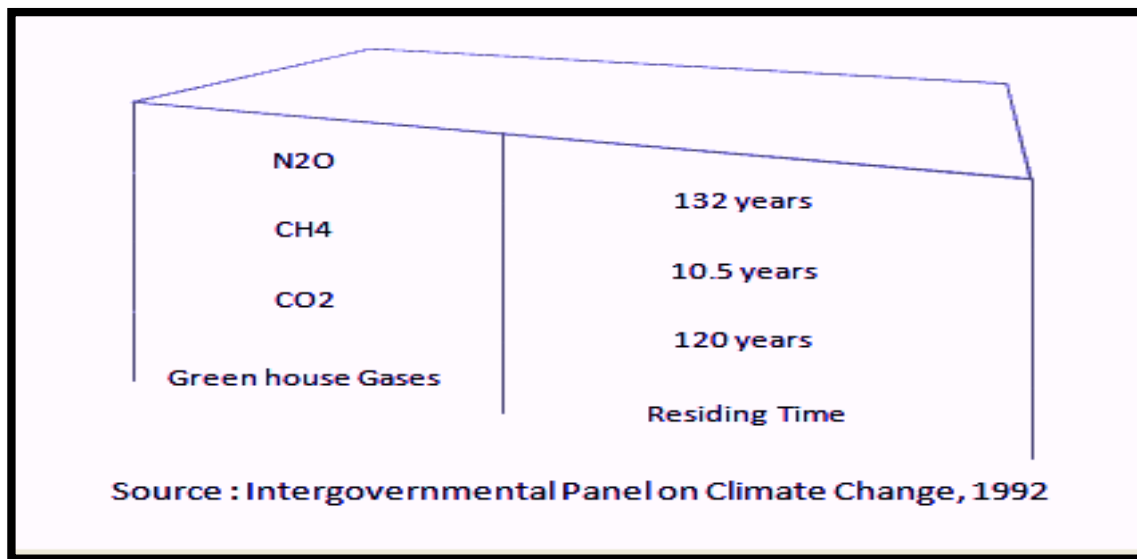
untreated industrial waste, dirty water, Fertilizers, and pesticides from agriculture get washed into the watercourses. Hot water from power stations causes thermal pollution. Polluted water from industry, oil slicks and spills, and untreated human sewage cause sea pollution. Trash, packaging, and reprehensively predisposed off wastes from sources of land accounts for about 80 percentage of the marine debris originate on beaches during lots of surveys. The One-third to two-third of the waste we index on beaches comes from single-use, disposable plastic wrapping from food and beverage-associated goods and belongings like plastic cups, bottles, straws, utensils, and stirrers. The other 20% of items making up marine debris are attributed to at-sea losses from accidental or deliberate discharges from ocean-going vessels and lost or abandoned fishing gears and traps.

Plastics in the water are often consumed by birds and fish and other organisms & get concentrated as toxic chemicals in their tissues filling their stomachs and causing them to starve. Evidence suggests that plastic debris, including resin pellets and fragments, transfer PBTs to aquatic organisms when they consume it. one example is the accumulation of PBTs from plastics, which has been documented in seabirds and benthic organisms, can be referred. The issues associated with the intake of plastics include the development of internal and external wounds, destruction of feeding capability owing to the obstacle of the digestive system, toxicity, predatory avoidance, and decreased mobility. intake of plastics by the seabirds has been exposed to diminish body weight, inhibit fat deposition, and decrease reproductive capability

AIR POLLUTION:

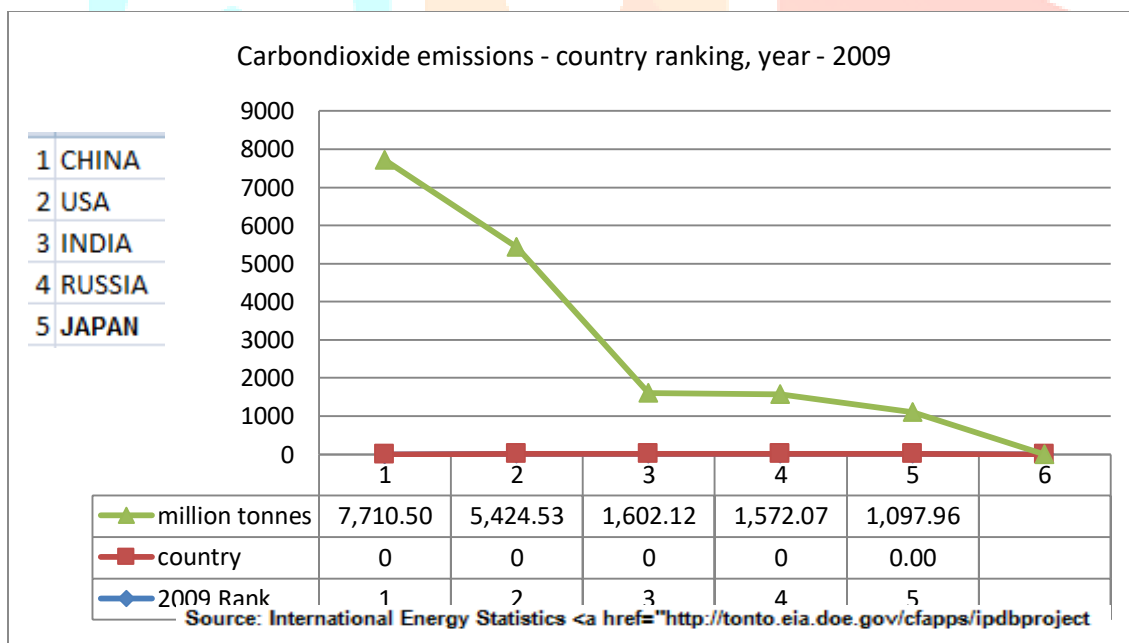
It is caused by burning fossil fuels for industrial, domestic, and transport use giving off gases like sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide, smoke, small particles, and droplets. Chemicals used in Agriculture also penetrate in to the air and harming the environment.

According to article 21 of the Indian constitution, it is a fundamental right to breathe clean air for all human beings. Emission of greenhouse gases like CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and the halo-Carbons in to the atmosphere due to the result of human activities. Manufacturing factories like Cement, Transportation and heating-cooling systems emits CO₂ in vast amounts. Due to agricultural and animal rearing activities CH₄ has increased. By fossil fuel burning and by fertilizers N₂O is released. Chloro – Fluoro carbons used largely as agents of refrigeration. All these cause ozone depletion in Strato sphere and contribute greenhouse effect. There is strong scientific agreement that climate change is occurring and that human activity especially carbon dioxide gas emissions from the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas were responsible for most of the climate change which is observed since the 1970s



The gases released today due to greenhouse shall remain in the atmosphere for a long duration. According to IPCC, 1992, the life span of CO₂ is 120 years, and 132 years for N₂O for elimination.

Based on data of 2012, nitrous dioxide is 6 percent of all the U.S. emissions arising from human actions. Globally, about two-fifths, which means 40 percent of nitrous oxide emissions are attributable to human activities. Nitrous oxide emission sources are Agriculture, transportation, and industry activities. Due to several natural and anthropogenic activities there is growth in the concentration of greenhouse gases are the main cause for change of climate around the globe.



Globally around seven million deaths per year estimated because of air pollution. Perils of Health such as impaired lungs, asthma, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and shortened life spans are a few of the multitude of effects of a degraded environment. A world health organization (WHO) report estimated that in the year 2016, air pollution contributed to more than half a million deaths from respiratory tract infections in children fewer than five years of age. As per global data, found that People living with air pollution have undergone higher rates of depression and suicide. This new confirmation further strengthened calls to begin what the World Health Organization calls the “silent public health emergency” of unclean air.

Creating awareness among the people for importance of clean air by choosing public transportation, using devices like energy – efficient and helping them to know the concepts of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle is the need for the sustainability in our environment.

NOISE POLLUTION:

Noise means unwanted sound greater than acceptable limits. It is a nuisance of Tort. People who desire to survive in peace, comfort, and become quiet within his residence have a right to put off the noise from reaching them. No one has the power to make noise even on his premises because it travel beyond his premises and create nuisance to other.

Any sound which can affect people by materially interfering with their ordinary comforts of life as judged by the standard of a reasonable human is a nuisance. High levels of sound are more than just a problem of the nuisance. They constitute a real danger to the healths of people. Day and night, at home, and at work, noise can produce acute physical stress and psychological stress. No person can be immune to this stress. Even though we seem to adjust to the noise by just ignoring all that, the human ear never closes, and the body continues to respond sometimes even with extreme pressure as to a eccentric sound in the night. It is a shadowy public enemy, and growing menace of it has increased in the modern age of industrialization and technological advancements.

C.S. Kerse, in his book 'The Law Relating to Noise' stated that noise is psychologically and also physiologically unsafe as an unnoticeable and threatening form without any doubts, and once the sound has damaged the hearing, it can scarcely get restored to wholeness. The scholarly author as also proceeded to state that noise causes defeat of sleep, aggravation, anxious, stress, heart disease, migraine and gastro-intestinal disorders. Noise has both auditory and non-auditory effects depending on the period and the intensity of the noise level. It disturbs sleep, harms hearing organs, disrupts communication, and physical, the mental health of humans. Noise can disrupt work, rest, communication, and even sleep. It can harm our hearing and evoke other psychological and possibly pathological reactions. No human on earth can claim a fundamental right to create noise by amplifying the sounds. Indian constitution assures that as one has a right to speech, others have a right to listen or decline to hear. No person can be compelled to listen, and nobody can claim that he has a right to make his voice trespass into the ears or minds of another. Nobody can indulge in aural aggression, as freedom of speech is not an absolute right. If anyone causes noise with the assistance of artificial devices to forcibly expose those who are unwilling to hear sounds that are raised to unpleasant or obnoxious levels, then that person is violating the right of others to a peaceful, comfortable, and pollution-free life. A person can decline to read a publication or switch off a radio or a television set. But, he cannot suspend the sound from a loudspeaker getting him. People are forced to hear what, he wishes not, to hear. That will be an invasion of his right to be let alone, to listen to what he wants to hear, or not to hear, what he does not wish to hear.

One may put his mind or hearing to his uses, but not that of another. No one has a right to trespass on the brain or ear of another and commit auricular or visual aggression. A amplifier is a mechanical gadget, and it has no intellect or consideration process in it. Acknowledgment of the right of words or appearance is a recognition accorded to a human power. Power belongs to human personality and not to a mechanical device. One may put his faculties to reasonable uses. But, he cannot set his equipment to any use he likes. He cannot use his tools, such as speakers, to injure others.

Environmental noise pollution is a form of air pollution that is considered a threat to the health and well-being of Plants, Animals, and humans beings. According to estimates of the World Health Organization (WHO), road-traffic noises elevate the possibility of coronary heart disease by nearly 8% per 10 dB(A) increase starting at 50 dB(A). Traffic noises at night cause fragmentation of sleep, the elevation of stress hormones. These factors can cause endothelial dysfunction and high blood pressure, which, in turn, elevate cardiovascular risk. There are also pieces of evidence showing that chronic noise exposure is associated with an increased risk of hyper cholesterol, adiposity, and the development of type 2 diabetes.

Noise barriers such as planting bushes and trees in and in the region of sound generating sources are an effective resolution for noise pollution. Noise barriers are solid obstructions built to diminish the overall noise levels in that area. They can be of permeable resources like barriers made of thatched leaves or nonporous materials made of plain cement concrete. Barriers like concrete can assuage the noise drastically. Standard servicing and alteration of automobiles can also efficiently diminish noise pollution. Designing the buildings with suitable sound-absorbing materials for the walls, windows, and ceilings can also be useful. Doors and windows which are of soundproof materials can be installed to block unwanted noises from the outside

Case laws regarding Protection of Environment by Indian courts:**In Church of God (Full Gospel) in India Versus K.K.R. Majestic Colony Welfare Association and others:**

The petitioner, in this case, is a cardiac patient who has undergone a coronary artery bypass surgery in the year 1996, has knocked at the doors of justice under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India to command respondents to take action against the use of loudspeakers and other public address systems under the provisions of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. The noise pollution problem has become very serious. These days we are forwarding towards Urbanization, Industrialization and Modernization and had much kind of harmful effects on human health. The extent of harm depends upon the Intensity and duration of noise. Sometimes this causes serious law and order problem. Further, in an organized society, rights are not absolute from any one person and are related to duties towards others, including neighbors."

In Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Versus State of Uttar Pradesh:

The court here ordered to stop Limestone quarrying in Mussoorie hills in a phased manner as Mining in forest area creates a question of conflict with the idea of ecological security and environmental protection. • Rampant mineral extraction leads to a perceptible threat of deforestation, irreversible loss of biodiversity, and even elimination of wildlife from that area. It reminded us that tapping of natural resources has to be done with care so that nature & environment do not get effected in any serious manner.

In the case of Subhash Kumar Versus the State of Bihar :

The Supreme Court held that the natural sources of air, water, and soil could not be utilized if the utilization results in irreversible damage to environments. Studies show that there has been accelerated degradation of the environment primarily on account of a lack of effective enforcement of environmental laws and non-compliance with the statutory norms. Judiciary in India has held that right to life is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, and it includes the right to of enjoyment of pollution-free water and air for full enjoyment of life. The most vital necessities, namely, air, water, and soil, having regard to the right of life under Article 21 cannot be permitted to be misused and polluted to reduce the quality of life of others.

Conclusion: Environment constitutes air, water, land. To guard the environment means to take productive measures to free these natural objects from pollutants. The procedures are backed by the constitution and the chief law creation forum in a country so as to make certain an expedited and guaranteed execution of the measures. An Act provides for the preclusion, organize and abatement of pollution.

For instance, a number of acts have been enacted to guard and progress air , water and soil in India. The various laws related to environmental legislation are: Water Act, Air Act, Forest Act etc. Forest Act: It gives priority to maintaining environmental stability and ecological balance. Water Act: The government formulated this act in 1974 to avoid the pollution of water by industrial, agricultural and household wastewater that can contaminate the other sources. Air Act: The government passed this act in 1981 to clean up out air by controlling pollution. It states that not allowed to discharge particulate matter, lead, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, volatile organic compounds or other toxic substances beyond a prescribed level. To ensure this , pollution control boards have been set up by government to measure pollution levels in the atmosphere and at certain sources by testing the air.

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