Chapter 14: Pollution

1. Introduction:

Pollution is the introduction of harmful substances or contaminants into the environment, leading to adverse effects on living organisms and ecosystems.

2. Types and Sources of Pollution:

- 1. Air Pollution:
 - Sources:
 - Vehicular emissions, industrial discharges, burning garbage, brick kilns.
 - Major Pollutants:
 - Carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), particulate matter (PM).
 - Effects:
 - Respiratory problems, smog formation, global warming, and acid rain.
- 2. Water Pollution:
 - Sources:
 - Household detergents, sewage, industrial waste, oil spills.
 - Major Pollutants:
 - Chemicals, heavy metals, oil residues, plastics.
 - **Effects:**
 - Contamination of drinking water, harm to aquatic life, disruption of ecosystems.

3. Thermal Pollution:

- Sources:
 - Industrial cooling systems, power plants.
- Effects
 - Increases water temperature, reducing dissolved oxygen levels, affecting aquatic organisms.
- 4. Soil Pollution:
 - Sources:
 - Industrial waste, urban and domestic waste, chemical fertilizers.
 - Major Pollutants:
 - Pesticides, heavy metals, plastics.
 - Effects:
 - Decreased soil fertility, contamination of food crops.
- 5. Biomedical Waste:
 - o Sources:

- Hospitals and clinics.
- Examples:
 - Used needles, syringes, soiled dressings.
- **Effects:**
 - Spread of infections and diseases.
- 6. Radiation Pollution:
 - o Sources:
 - X-rays, radioactive fallout from nuclear plants.
 - Effects:
 - DNA mutations, cancer, radiation sickness.
- 7. Noise Pollution:
 - Sources:
 - Motor vehicles, industrial establishments, construction sites, loudspeakers.
 - Effects:
 - Hearing loss, stress, sleep disturbances.

3. Biodegradable and Non-biodegradable Wastes:

- Biodegradable Wastes:
 - o **Definition:** Wastes that decompose naturally.
 - o **Examples:** Paper, vegetable peels.
- Non-biodegradable Wastes:
 - o **Definition:** Wastes that do not decompose naturally.
 - o **Examples:** Plastics, glass, Styrofoam.
 - o Harmful Pesticides: DDT, which accumulates in the food chain.

4. Effects of Pollution:

- Climate Change:
 - Greenhouse effect and global warming.
- Environmental Impact:
 - o Acid rain damaging vegetation, water bodies, and structures.
 - o Ozone layer depletion leading to increased UV radiation.
- Human Health:
 - o Respiratory problems, cardiovascular issues, skin diseases.
- Other Organisms:
 - o Disruption of habitats, reduced biodiversity.

5. Control Measures:

• Air Pollution:

- Use of unleaded petrol and CNG in automobiles.
- o Switching off engines at traffic signals.

• Water Pollution:

- o Setting up sewage treatment plants.
- o Reducing industrial discharge into water bodies.

• Soil Pollution:

- o Promoting organic farming.
- o Ban on polythene and plastic products.

• Noise Pollution:

o Restrictions on loudspeakers and vehicle horns in residential areas.

• General Measures:

- Social forestry to increase green cover.
- o Adoption of Euro Bharat vehicular standards for reduced emissions.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:

 A national campaign aimed at promoting cleanliness and reducing pollution.