

AIR POLLUTION: DELHI

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ABSTRACT:

The capital of India, New Delhi, has been recognized as the most polluted city in the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported this according to its findings in 2014. Delhi and its surrounding region are showing initial signs of improvement in air pollution. But it's not yet safe to breathe. We must not lose sight of the fundamental right to breath. The fact is that the air in the National Capital Region is so polluted and highly toxic. According to the government's health index, prolonged exposure to this level of pollution is hazardous, even to healthy people. This means that all of us breathing this air are exposed to toxins and this will affect our health and, more importantly, the health of our children. Children and the elderly are the most vulnerable to pollutants. Some significant measures should be taken and some strict legislation should be introduced to prevent environmental pollution in the major cities of India. Deadly diseases such as cancer and asthma etc. are on the rise in the Indian population. Pollution is indeed responsible for such an increasing incidence of diseases.

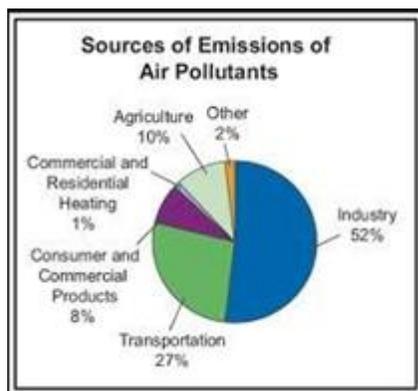
Keywords: Air Pollution, Environment, Pollutants, Toxicants, Health Status, Environment, Diseases.

1. INTRODUCTION:

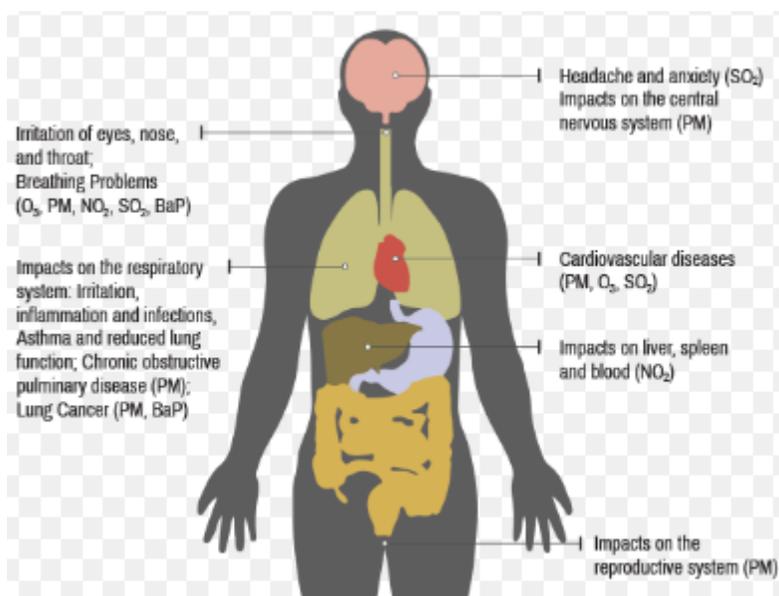
It is shocking to know that, out of the top 20 most polluted cities in the world, thirteen in WHO India studies have shown that seven million people worldwide have died from exposure to air pollution. These include death [1] due to exposure to toxic pollutants both indoors and in the environment. In winter, Delhi and its surrounding regions have a high level of pollution due to the drop in temperature and the inversion that is taking place. This traps pollutants close to the ground and does not allow for dispersion. That's why we need to monitor wind speed and direction—as winds from the west (from beyond Afghanistan, via Punjab) can cause dust or crop residues to burn, and winds from the east can bring moisture. This can be combined to create smog incidents, as we have seen in November 2017. Primary air pollutants have been widely classified as indoor and outdoor pollutants. Outdoor pollutants include fossil fuel remains, carbon particles and metallic particles in the atmosphere from industrial and automotive emissions, toxic gases, [2] i.e. nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, etc., and ozone, tobacco smoke, etc. On the other hand, indoor pollutants include toxic gasses produced from kitchen fuels, building materials such as asbestos, lead, tobacco smoke, etc. Delhi has been found to have the highest concentration of Respiratory S (RSPM) in the air. The concentration of RSPM in the air of Delhi is higher than that found in the air of the other metro cities of India. New Delhi is a bustling metropolitan city, the capital of India. In May 2014, the measured concentrations of Particle Matter (PM) of less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter were found to be greater than 350 micrograms per cubic meter of air in New Delhi.

2. MOJAR AIR POLLUTANTS:

When fresh air is polluted by dust, toxic gases, smoke, motor vehicles, mills and factories, etc. called air pollution. As we all know that fresh air is the most important part of a healthy life, we need to think that what happens when whole air gets dirty. First of all, air pollution is a matter of great regret for human brotherhood as a whole. Some of the major reasons for air pollution are the use of poisonous fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides by innocent farmers in the agricultural sector to increase crop production. Released chemicals and hazardous gasses (ammonia) from these fertilizers are mixed into fresh air and cause air pollution.



3. EFFECT ON PUBLIC HEALTH:



The most famous pollutant is particulate matter. We know from numerous experiments and observational studies that particulate matter causes inflammatory reactions in the lungs and the body as a whole, promotes blood clotting, causes cardiac arrhythmia, increases arteriosclerosis and alters lipid metabolism. Furthermore, particulate matter can penetrate the brain. These same biological changes can be seen in both active and passive smokers. The same diseases are produced, including heart attacks, strokes, respiratory diseases and lung cancers. Air Pollution among the top killers was organized in New Delhi on 13 February 2013 by the Center for Science and Environment (CSE) in collaboration with the Indian Medical Research Council, New Delhi and the Institute for Health Effects.[3] Their report showed that air pollution

is one of the top 10 killers in the world. Air pollution is the sixth deadliest killer in South East Asia[4] and has been recognized as the biggest killer in the world. Hypertension and associated risk of cardiovascular disorder has been shown to be associated with exposure to polluted air. Particles less than 2.0 micrometer in diameter are small enough to enter the respiratory system and cause fatal physiological consequences (Particles of this small size originate from dirt and dust on the road, grinded by vehicles. These small particles are the most harmful ones. Due to their small size, they can easily enter the circulation and reach the tissues.

4. CONCLUSION:

The Government of India has taken several steps to prevent and control air pollution in the country. In addition, the Government needs to enact legislation to prevent this increase in air pollution and the emission standard for air pollutants. Old vehicles have been banned from running on Delhi's roads by the government.[5] Steps have also been taken to reduce diesel-fueled vehicles [6]on Delhi Road Electrostatic precipitators have been added to industry chimneys to prevent the emission of particulate matter into the environment. Alternative energy and renewable energy use should also be taken seriously to reduce pollution.

5. REFERENCES:

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