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# OUTDOOR POLLUTION EFFECT ON HEALTH IN URBAN INDIA

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**ABSTRACT**
*Environment. Almost all about 20 percent of all the diseases in Andhra Pradesh. Outdoor pollutions emitted from industrialization and explosive of urbanization it leads to slums. Slums are characterized by subhuman settlements conditions slums are overcrowded and lack of civic amenities so surrounding environment impact human health it deals with some chronic diseases like respiratory syndromes, asthama cardiovascular diseases kidney problems skin and joint problems different types of allergies, this article studied about the that relation between outdoor environmental factors effect on health of slums in Andhra Pradesh. They reflect the failure of our urban planners, municipal they represent the highest from of human degradation.*
**KEYWORDS:** *Air pollution, Environmental pollution, Health hazards, Solid wastes.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems are social problems. They begin with people as the cause and end with people as the cause and end with people as victims. The unfavorable interaction of people with environment resulted in environmental pollution. The pollution created by dumping of waste causing health hazards in other places from protecting some people. Solid wastes are the most visible forms of pollution. Most of methods of disposing them pose serious damage to environment it is a global problem like air pollution and water pollution.

## II OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Trace out the outdoor pollutants around and within City
2. Analylze the environmental factors effect on health conditions
3. Suggestions and policy measures

## III. STATEMENTS

The poor are unable to afford the choices offered to them in these markets. In contrast, the informal and illegal housing markets of slums and squatter settlements are specifically geared to meet their shelter needs. Several areas with air and water quality falling below norms. As for noise pollution, it is common occurrence in most public places and roads with fairly heavy traffic. Air pollution is largely attributed to automobile emissions.

The growth of populations has increased several environmental problems, which are focused in this study. Thus and attempt is made to picture the black area of the environment in India and global, while undertaking the challenges and try to make clear and healthy environment for quality of human life. The study focuses the following environmental area, which is very much necessary for human life.

In India with growing population, the relentless pressure to convert forest lands for agriculture industries, power and irrigation projects, housing and urban development has gone up substantially, trapping the country in vicious spiral of deforestation, land degradation and poverty. Since 1970 there has been a 160% increase in fuel wood and charcoal production. The largest portion (104%) occurred between 1970-80. Looking forward, the demand for fuel wood is likely to continue growing in pace with growing population. i.e., 24% decade. By 2010 according to the planning commission that the demand for the fuel wood and charcoal will exceed 33 million cubic meters.

## IV. EARLY STUDY

[i]**Sabu Thomas an analyzed** *the People and Environment*: Human beings are the precious product of nature and thus occupy a prominent position in the galaxy of living beings. In the right of human right from the birth till death, he explained to adapt to the contradictory phases of environment. Human beings as a whole should be prepared to face the challenges posed by environment and climatic changes. While en countering these changes, people them create certain environmental problems, partly unwillingly and partly due to carelessness. Vast

majority of this kind of hardships are creation of man because of their impatience for more commodious life by rupturing the environment.

[ii]Environmental problems are social problems. They begin with people as the cause and end with people as the cause and end with people as victims. The unfavorable interaction of people with environment resulted in environmental pollution. The pollution created by dumping of waste causing health hazards in other places from protecting some people. Solid wastes are the most visible forms of pollution. Most of methods of disposing them pose serious damage to environment, it is a global problem like air pollution and water pollution.

Garbage: putrescible (decomposable) waste from food slaughter houses, canning freezing industries and market refuse. Rubbish: non-putrescible wastes like paper, wood, cloths', rubber, leather etc. which are combustible. It also includes non-combustible like metals, glass, ceramics stone etc.

Ashes like fly ash from thermal plants, resides of combustion of solid fuels or residue of incineration of solid wastes by municipal bodies or industries
Hospital refuse : cotton, plasters, anpoules, needles and operation theater wastes .

1. Lorgewastes: debris from construction sites, lodfurniture, automobiles.
2. Dead animal's households, veterinary hospitals and zoo.
3. Sewage treatment process solids or sludge .
4. Industrial Solid Wastes: chemicals, plaints, sand, etc.
5. Mining Wastes: Tailings slag, heaps. And 10 agricultural wastes farm animal manure, crop residue etc.

Water pollution: man cannot live without water and people are in need of fresh water . but water pollution reduces the amount of pure fresh water. The factor responsible for water pollution may be artificial or natural. Several natural phenomena are found to be the reasons for polluting water.

Greenhouse gases (Kyoto Protocol) in 1997 in Japanese town called Kyto,84 countries decided on an agreement that promised to lead the way to lowering the atmosphere levels of certain gases, called greenhouse gases (Gh Gs).

[iii]On pollution, the reports showed that India's record was dismal. Class-I and Class-II cities generated around 20 billion liters of sewage waste water per a day, but treated only a tenth, the total sewage generation from the urban centers had grown six times in the last 50 years. The water requirement of major water consuming industries, petrochemicals, fertilizers and chemicals had grown 40 times, but these were not treating the large quality of waste water generated Municipal solid waste had grown seven times while the collection, transport and disposal of solid waste continued to be unscientific and hazardous. The report also showed that indoor and outdoor air pollution cost the nation almost 2.5 million premature deaths. If the above trend continues, then the matter of intergenerational equity will be far from reality.

[iv] discussed about Environmental pollution : Effects, causes and concerns Pollution is an undesirable change in the physical, or biological characteristics of our air, land and water that will harmfully affect, the human life and that the desireable aspects, or that may waste or deteriorate our raw material resources. Pollution is the deliberate or accidential contamination of the environment with man's waste. Pollution is the introduction by man of waste matter or surplus energy into the environment, which direcly causes damage to man and his environment.

## V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The econometric analysis shows that, other things being equal, the economically backward communities are the most affected by the exposure to air pollution on an average. The effect is quite pronounced when they are staying in industrial areas. However, the study could not find any evidence of environmental inequity due to religion and the evidence was weak for communities that are socially backward.

Asthma is a chronic disease characterized by recurrent attacks of breathlessness and wheezing, which vary in severity and frequency from person to person. Symptoms may occur several times in a day or week in affected individuals, and for some people become worse during physical activity or at night. During an asthma attack, the lining of the bronchial tubes swell, causing the airways to narrow and reducing the flow of air into and out of the lungs. Recurrent asthma symptoms frequently cause sleeplessness, daytime fatigue, reduced activity levels and school and work absenteeism. Asthma has a relatively low fatality rate compared to other chronic diseases.

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