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## **ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN ANDHRA PRADESH A CASE STUDY OF GUNTUR AND VIJAYAWADA CITIES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Environmental Pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity and other life forms today. Badly polluted air can harm crops and cause life-threatening illnesses. Some. The environment refers, basically, to what is around you. It's the surroundings in which you live, such as the land, water, and air which affect you and the other living things in mountain your area like plants and animals. The growth of pollution started during Ancient times when large number of people began living together in cities. As cities grew, pollution grew with them. Poor sanitation practices in early cities.

### **Introduction:**

Environmental Pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity and other life forms today. Badly polluted air can harm crops and cause life-threatening illnesses. Some air pollutants have reduced the capacity of the atmosphere to filter out the Sun's harmful Ultraviolet Radiation. Many scientists believe that this and other air pollutants have begun to change climates around the World. Water and soil pollution threaten the ability of farmers to grow enough food. Ocean pollution endangers many marine organisms.

Nearly everyone would like to have pollution reduced. Unfortunately most of the pollution that now threatens the health of our planet comes from products that many people want and need. For example, Automobiles provide the convenience of personal transportation, but they create a large percentage of the World's air pollution. Factories make products that make people use and enjoy, but industrial processes can also pollute. Pesticides and fertilizers aid in growing large quantities of food, but they also poison the soil and waterways.

Some pollution comes from one specific point or location, such as a sewage pipe spilling dirty water into a river. Such pollution is called point source pollution. Other pollution comes from large area. Water can run off farmland and carry pesticides and fertilizers into rivers. Rainwater can wash gasoline, oil and salt



from highways and parking lots into the wells that supply drinking water. Pollution that comes from such areas is called non-point source pollution.

The growth of pollution started during Ancient times when large number of people began living together in cities. As cities grew, pollution grew with them. Poor sanitation practices in early cities

### **Environment:**

The environment refers, basically, to what is around you. It's the surroundings in which you live, such as the land, water, and air which affect you and the other living things in mountain your area like plants and animals. There are different environments in different places, depending on whether that place is a hot, dry desert or a cold, snowy.

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that causes adverse change. Pollution can take the form of Chemical substances or Energy such as noise, heat or light. Pollutants the components of pollution, can be either foreign substances/energies or naturally occurring contaminants. Pollution is often classed as point source or non-point source pollution.

### **History of Pollution:**

Human beings have always caused some environmental pollution. Since prehistory times, people have created waste. Like garbage today, this waste was burned, tossed into waterways, buried or dumped above ground. However, the waste of early peoples was mostly food scraps and other substances that broke down easily by natural decay processes. Prehistoric population were also much smaller and were spread out large areas.

The growth of pollution started during Ancient times when large number of people began living together in cities. As cities grew, pollution grew with them. Poor sanitation practices in early cities. Environmental problems became even more serious and widespread in the 1700's and early 1800's during a period called the Industrial Revolution. This period was characterized by the development of factories and the overcrowding of cities with factory workers. During the Industrial Revolution, Coal powered most factories. Most city homes also relied on coal as a heating fuel. The burning of coal filled the air of London and other industrial cities with smoke and soot. Poor sanitation facilities also allowed raw sewage to get into water supplies in some cities. The pollution water caused typhoid fever and other illnesses.

The World polluted places are located in Azerbaijan, China, India, Peru, Russia, Ukraine and Zambia. Pollution began to draw major public attention in the United States between the mid 1950's and early 1970's when Congress passed the Noise Control Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. La Oroya, Peru due to the mining the city is polluted and



around 35,000 people are badly affected by it. Norilsk Russia city is the home of the World's largest heavy metal smelting complex, more than 4 million tons of Cadmium, Copper, Tin, Nickel and Arsenic etc., are released into the air each year. The number of people potentially affected is around 2,75,000. Guinness Book of World Records named Dzerzhinsk (Russia) the most chemically polluted city on the Earth and in 2003 with the death rate exceeds the birth rate by 260.0 per cent. 3,00,000 people are affected Skandia (India) is the largest open player of Chromites Ore mines in the World.

Rapid population growth and development in Countries like China and India will put additional pressures on natural ecosystem and will lead to a rapid rise in the release of Greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. More than half of the 4,000 lakes in the Qinghai Province China are disappearing due to drought. By the end of the century Nations in Southeast Asia will face debiting economic loss due to Global Warming, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

### **HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Significant risk factor for multiple. The health effects caused by air pollution may include difficulty in breathing, wheezing, coughing Air pollution is a aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiac conditions. These effects can result in increased medication use, increased doctor or emergency room visits, more hospital admissions health conditions including respiratory infections, heart disease, and lung cancer, according to the WHO and premature death. The human health effects of poor air quality are far reaching, but principally affect the type of pollutant a person is exposed to, the degree of exposure, the individual's health status and genetics.

### **Types of Pollution:**

Depending upon the type of Ecosystem affected, the major types of environmental pollution include air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, solid waste pollution, noise pollution, thermal pollution and radioactive pollution etc. Many people think of air and water and soil pollution as distinct forms of pollution. However, each of the parts of an environment air, water and soil depends upon the others and upon the plants and animals living within the environment. Since all the ecosystem of the earth are connected, pollution that seems to affect only one part of the environment may also affect other parts.

### **Air Pollution:**

Air pollution is the contamination of the air by such substances as fuel exhaust and smoke. It can harm of plants and animals and damage buildings and other structures. According to the World Health Organization, about 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the World population are exposed to hazardous levels of air pollutants. In scientific terms Air pollution can be defined as the presence of one or more Foreign Constituents in natural composition of Air (Air composed of 78.0 per cent of Nitrogen, 21.0 per cent Oxygen and rest of the 1.0 per cent consists of several gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>, Argon, He. etc.).



Air pollution occurs when wastes dirty the air. People produce most of the wastes that cause air pollution. Such wastes can be in the form of gases or particulates. These substances result chiefly from burning fuel to power motor vehicles and to heat buildings. Industrial processes and the burning of garbage's also contribute to air pollution. Natural pollutants include dust, pollen, soil particles and naturally occurring gases.

The rapid growth of population and industry and the increased use of automobiles and aeroplanes, have made air pollution a serious problem. The air we breathe has become so filled with pollutants that it can cause health problems. Polluted air also harms plants, animals, building materials and fabrics. In addition, it causes damage by altering the earth's atmosphere.

The damage caused by air pollution costs the people billions of dollars each year. This includes money spent for health care and increased maintenance of buildings. Air pollution may cause damage to the environment that cannot be reversed.

### **Outdoor Air Pollution:**

The main sources of outdoor pollution are transport and industry. Cars use petrol and diesel and when this is burnt, air pollution like Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, particulates and lead are given off. A single car does not pollute the air that much, but millions of them on the road every day do cause pollution problems. With the growing number of cars, it is important that something is done to reduce the pollution they make. Although outdoor air pollution from industry has fallen quite a lot since laws were introduced in the 1950's and 1960's to control the amount of harmful gases given off, factories and power stations are still major pollutant sources. The two main pollutants produced by industry are Sulphur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxide. Both these contribute to Acid Rains.

### **INDOOR AIR POLLUTION:**

Indoor pollution is defined as the presence of physical, chemical or biological contaminants in the air of confined environments, which are not naturally present in high quantities in the external air of the ecological systems. Different conditions are responsible for indoor air pollution in the rural areas and the urban areas. In the developing countries, it is the rural areas that face the greatest threat from indoor pollution, where most of the population continue to rely on traditional fuels such as firewood, charcoal and cow dung for cooking and heating. Concentration of indoor pollutants in households that burn traditional fuels are alarming. Burning such fuels produces large amount of smoke and other air pollutants in the confined space of the home, resulting in high exposure. In urban areas, exposure to indoor air pollution has increased due to a variety of reasons, including the construction of more tightly sealed buildings, reduced ventilation, the



use of systematic materials for building and furnishing and the use of chemical products, pesticides and household careproducts.

### **Water Pollution:**

Water pollution is any physical or chemical change in surface water and groundwater that can harm living organisms or make water unfit for certain uses. There are two main sources of water pollution, cauterized as point source and non-point sources. Point source pollution comes from specific location, such as through a pipe or a ditch. Producers of point sources include factories, sewage, on the other hand, cannot be traced to a specific location. Nonpoint source are more dangerous because they are difficult to contain and search.

The purest form of water is H<sub>2</sub>O but neither it is not available naturally nor desirable as some components such as minerals etc., are required from health point of view. When any one or more components exceed the prescribed limit, it causes water pollution. In a healthy water system, a cycle of natural processes turns wastes into useful for harmless substances. The cycle begins when organisms called aerobic bacteria use the oxygen dissolved in water to digest wastes. This digestion process releases Nitrates, Phosphates and other nutrients. Algae and Aquatic green plants absorb these nutrients. Microscopic animals called Zooplankton eat the Algae and fish eat the Zooplankton. The fish, in turn, may be eaten by larger fish, birds or other animals.

Water pollution occurs when population put so much waste into a water system that its natural cleansing processes cannot function properly. Some waste, such as oil, industrial acids or farm pesticides, poison aquatic plants and animals. Other wastes, such as phosphate detergents, chemical fertilizers and animal manure, pollute by supplying excess nutrients for aquatic life. Some water pollution occurs when there is improper separation of sewer wastewater from clean drinking water. In parts of the World that lack modem sewage treatment plants, water caring human waste can flow intodrinking water supplies. Disease-carrying bacteria in the waste can then contaminate the drinking water and cause such illnesses as Cholera and Dysentery. In areas with good sanitation, most human waste flows through underground pipes to special treatment plants that kill the harmful bacteria and remove the solid waste.

Many human activities and their by-products have the potential to pollute waste. Large and small size industries, the water industry, the urban infrastructure, agriculture, horticulture, transport, discharges from abandoned mines and deliberate or accidental pollution incidents all affect water quality. Pollutants from these and many other activates may enter surface or groundwater directly, may move slowly within the groundwater to emerge eventually in surface water, may run of the land or may be deposited from the atmosphere.



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### **Soil Pollution:**

Soil pollution damages the thin layer of fertile soil that covers much of the earth's land and is essential for growing crops, vegetables and fruits. Nature takes thousand of years to form the soil to support food crops, but man can destroy it in a few years. In nature, cycles keep soil fertile. Bacteria and fungi decay these down into nitrates, phosphates and other nutrients. The nutrients feed growing plants and when the plants die the cycle begins again. The use of large amounts of fertilizers decreases the ability of bacteria and other helpful organism in the soil. Erosion causes much damage to soil. Agriculture and industrial activities in many negative affects which curb the production of land. In factories, offices, hotels and restaurants as well as in our homes, we produce tonnes of garbage and dumped in to soil. Much of the waste is made in factories. When coal and other minerals are mined, waste in the form of stone and dust is brought to the surface. This is usually dumped on land and indiscriminate use of fertilizer and pesticides are responsible for the soil pollution.

### **Marine Pollution:**

Marine pollution is defined as the introduction by man, directly or indirectly of substances or energy into the marine environment, including estuaries, which results or is likely to result in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources and marine life, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities, including fishing and other legitimate uses of the sea, important of quality for use of sea water and reduction of amenities. Causes oil marine pollution such as Oil spills, Toxic wastes and Plastics are familiar marine pollutants. However, human interaction with the Ocean results, often more serious threats. Pollution sources include accidental dumping of garbage and controlled dumping.

### **Noise Pollution:**

Noise pollution can be defamed as unwanted or offensive sounds that unreasonably intrude into our daily activities. It has many sources, most of which are associated with urban development, road, air and rail transport, industrial noise, neighbourhood and recreational noise. A number of factors contribute to problems of high noise levels including. Increasing population, particularly where it leads to increasing urbanization and urban consolidation, activities, associated with urban living generally lead to increased noise levels. Increasing volumes of road, rail and air traffic. Causes of noise pollution. Construction equipment, Transportation equipment. Any motor or engine. Electrical or electronic equipment, Vacuum cleaners, City traffic factory machinery, car alarms, farm equipment and aircraft noise are just a few examples of daily assault on our ears. Even forms of recreation, like rock concerts and the use of personal stereo system.

### **Nuclear Pollution:**

The disposal of nuclear waste will be a problem as long as nuclear production persists. Radioactive effluence if dumped into the sea harms marine life. However, this material cannot be buried either as it will pollute underground



sources of water. Also nuclear waste remains radioactive for several centuries altogether.

### **Andhra Pradesh Profile:**

In February 2014, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 bill was passed by the Parliament of India for the formation of Telangana state comprising 10 districts and in Andhra Pradesh 13 districts. Hyderabad will remain as a joint capital for 10 years for both states.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the country's south eastern coasts. The state is the 8<sup>th</sup> longest state in India covering an area of 61,855 sq.m. According to 2011 census the state is 10<sup>th</sup> largest by population with 49,386,799. The state has the 2<sup>nd</sup> longest coastal line of 972 k.m. There are 2 Regions which are more often referred as Seem Andhra by the news media. There are 13 districts with 9 in costal Andhra and 04 in Rayalaseema. The GSDP of Andhra Pradesh was Rs.2, 953.3 billion in 2012-13. The growth in state was mainly driven by the Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors.

Literacy rate of 72.87 per cent (male literacy stands at 81.59 per cent while female literacy is at 62.46 per cent. The state also claims an outstanding sex ratio of 978 rural sex ratio 994, urban sex ratio 1,004. Out of the total population of Andhra Pradesh only 29.47 per cent people live in the urban areas while a massive 70.53 per cent of the population lives in villages (Census 2011). Andhra Pradesh is Agriculture rich and has a long coastline. Although the State Agricultural annual growth rate 5.90 per cent, Industrial Sector annual growth rate 5.25 per cent and Service Sector annual growth rate 8.48 per cent as on 2014-15.

The poverty head count ratio of the state is 21.9 per cent in India (2014-15) and the number of poor in the state of Andhra Pradesh has been estimated to about 21.1 per cent (2014-15). The Global Hunger Index of the state is 23.8 (2007) which is more than that of the entire country estimated at 23.3 (2007). Considering the figures above the task of ensuring food security in the state has been a tremendous challenge for the state government.

### **Brief History of Guntur District:**

The Guntur is one of the districts where 64.20 per cent rural population lives in rural areas of villages. As per 2011 Census, the total Guntur district population living in rural areas is 32, 32,485 of which total males and total females are 24,41,128 and 24, 48,102 respectively. In rural areas of Guntur district, sex ratio is 995 females per 1000 males and urban areas 1018. The rural literacy rate of the district is 67.99 per cent with a male literacy of 75.40 per cent and female literacy of 60.64 per cent Female literacy of Guntur district is low as compared to other. Total number of households 12,87,831 and 80.7 per cent of households are ration cards facility available. Total number of Fair Price Shops in the Guntur District. 2,973 are in the Guntur District.



### **Brief History of Krishna district:**

Krishna District is a district in the Coastal Andhra region of Andhra Pradesh, India. Machilipatnam is the administrative headquarters and Vijayawada is the biggest city in the district and falls under the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region. As of 2011 Census, the district had a population of 4,529,009 of which 41.0 per cent is Urban and a literacy rate of 74.37 per cent. Guntur district was separated from Krishna in 1904 to form Krishna district which was further divided in 1925, to Krishna and West Godavari districts. The district has four Revenue Divisions, namely Vijayawada, Nuzvid, Machilipatnam and Gudivada. There are 50 Mandals in the district, 49 Mandal Parishads, 973 panchayats, 1005 Villages and 5 Municipalities. Vijayawada city is the only Municipal Corporation and the 5 Municipalities.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The main objectives the study are:

- To analysis awareness among environmental pollution in Andhra Pradesh.
- To study various environmental problems faced to the public in the study area and
- To suggest policy measures and findings of the study.

### **Sources of Data:**

The Sources of data are broadly divided into types i.e., primary data and secondary data. Research study can be conducted either through primary data or secondary data. In the present study both primary data and secondary data are used.

### **Primary Data:**

Primary data can also collected through a questionnaire. In the present study an attempt is make to collect the primary data on “**ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESSIN ANDHRA PRADESH: A CASE STUDY OF GUNTUR AND VIJAYAWADA CITIES**” to a structured questionnaire framed for this purpose.

### **Methodology:**

The primary data needed for the present study was collected through a sample survey conducted in Guntur and Vijayawada Cities of Andhra Pradesh. In the new Capital of Andhra Pradesh State number of Cities like Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Eluru, Tirupati, Kadapa and Nellore etc. The study was purposively selected in new Capital region districts. Total number of 360 respondents are covered under the study. Each district 180 respondents in the above two selected Cities.

**TABLE-1: SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

S. No	Particulars	Frequency	Per cent	S. No	Particulars	Frequency	Per cent
A	Age			E	Monthly Income		
01	Below-20	063	17.5	18	Below-10000	091	25.3
02	20-25	086	23.8	19	10000-20000	122	33.9
03	25-30	082	22.7	20	20000-30000	069	19.1
04	30-35	064	17.6	21	Above-30000	078	21.7
05	35-40	049	13.6			360	(100.0)
06	40-45	054	15.0	F	Marital Status		Per cent
07	45-50	014	03.8	22	Married	189	52.6
08	Above-50	011	03.0	23	Unmarried	124	34.4
Combined		360	100.0	24	Widow	027	07.5
B	Religion			25	Divorced	020	05.5
09	Hindu	164	45.6	Combined		360	(100.0)
10	Muslim	106	29.4	G	Place of Birth		
11	Christian	059	16.4	26	Rural	154	42.7
12	Others	031	08.6	27	Urban	206	57.3
Combined		150	100.0	Combined		360	(100.0)
C	Caste			H	Educational Qualifications		
	BC- A.B.C.D.E.	069	19.2	28	SSC	034	09.4
13	SC	076	21.2	29	Intermediate	052	14.4
14	ST	043	11.9	30	Degree	106	29.4
15	General	172	47.7	31	PG	057	15.8
Combined		360	(100.0)	32	Diploma	040	11.1
D	Particulars			33	Above PG	061	16.9
16	Joint family	132	36.7	Combined		360	(100.0)
17	Nuclear family	228	63.3	I	Particulars		
Combined		360	(100.0)	34	Male	234	65.6
				35	Female	124	34.4
				Combined		360	(100.0)

Source: Primary Data

An analysis of Table-1 shows that, out of 360 respondents majority 86 (23.8 percent) are in age group of 20-25 years followed by 82 (22.7 percent) in age group 25-30 years. About 64 (17.6 percent) respondents are 30-35 years. 63 (17.5 per cent) respondents are the age of below 20 years followed by 11 (03.0 percent) respondents age above 50 years. 164 (45.6 percent) respondents belong to Hindu religion. 106 (29.4 percent) belong to Muslim's. 59 (16.4 percent) belong to Christians. Only 31 (08.6 percent) belong to other religions. Majority of the respondents 172 (47.7 percent) belongs to General category followed by 76 (21.2 per cent) belong to SC's .Remaining 69 (19.2 percent) are BC's. The present study



to cover Urban area Nuclear family are highest 228 (63.3 percent) followed by 132 (36.7 percent) respondents are joint family system. The big majority 189 (52.6 percent) respondents are married. 124 (34.4 percent) are unmarried. And 27 (07.5 percent) respondents are widowed. Only 20 (05.5 percent) respondents are Divorced. Out of 360 respondents 106 (20.4 percent) are degree level. Studied above PG level 61 (16.9 percent) And 52 (14.4 percent) are studied Intermediate level followed by 40 (11.1 percent) are diploma level. Remaining 34 (09.4 per cent) studied SSC level. Majority of the respondents are males followed by females. Monthly income of the respondents out of 360, majority 122 (33.9 percent) having Rs. 10,000-20,000 per month followed by 91 (25.3 per cent) monthly income of below Rs.10,000 and another 69 (19.1 percent) respondents monthly income Rs.20,000-30,000.

**TABLE-2: DIFFERENT TYPES OF CAUSES**

S. No. A	Most Polluted Compound	Frequency	Per cent	G	Which type of Green Gas used	Frequency	Per cent
01	Water	120	33.3	24	Carbon Dioxide	294	81.7
02	Air	189	52.5	25	Oxygen	047	13.1
03	Soil	014	03.9	26	Coal and Oil	018	05.3
04	Sound	037	10.3	27	Combined	360	(100.0)
	Combined	360	(100.0)	28	Condition of the Air	Frequency	Per cent
B	More Harmful to Human life			H	Which type of Vehicles used		
06	Water	152	42.2	29	Tow velars	294	81.7
05	Air	187	51.9	30	Car	047	13.1
06	Soil	009	02.5	31	Auto	018	05.3
07	Sound	012	03.3	32	Combined	360	(100.0)
	Combined	360	(100.0)	I	Condition of the Air	Frequency	Per cent
C	Environmental Awareness			33	Satisfactory	129	35.8
08	Very Good	037	10.3	34	Not Satisfactory	231	64.2
09	Good	125	34.7		Combined	360	(100.0)
10	Satisfaction	173	48.1	J	Causes of Air pollution		
11	Not satisfaction	025	06.9	35	Industry	066	18.3
	Combined	360	(100.0)	36	Automobiles	193	53.6
D	Causes of water pollution			37	Burning of wastages	034	09.4
12	industry	166	46.1	38	Lack of Trees	067	18.6
13	Garbage through in Drainage	115	31.9		Combined	360	(100.0)
14	Domestic waste	041	11.4	K	Major causes		



S. No.	Most Polluted Compound	Frequency	Per cent	G	Which type of Green Gas used	Frequency	Per cent
15	Pesticide	038	10.6	39	Arise in Temperature	092	25.6
	Combined	360	(100.0)	40	Spreading of Diseases	114	31.7
E	Public affected by water pollution			41	Improper Distribution of Rain	049	13.6
16	Very High	103	28.0	42	Climate Change	105	29.2
17	High	199	55.3		Combined	360	(100.0)
18	Low	050	13.9	L	Causes of Soil pollution		
19	No problem	008	02.2	43	Plastics/paper/carry bags	232	64.4
	Combined	360	(100.0)	44	Hospital wastes	043	11.9
F	Municipal Corporation clean your area			45	Metal/ash dumped from Industry	042	11.7
20	Regularly	101	28.1	46	Fertilizer/Chemical	043	11.9
21	Alternative Days	099	27.5	M	Control Soil pollution		
22	Weekly	125	34.7	47	Not throwing wastage here and there	165	45.8
23	Occasionally	035	09.7	48	Recycling	173	48.1
	Combined	360	(100.0)	49	Other	022	06.1
					Combined	360	(100.0)

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 shows that, out of 360 respondents views on most polluted compound items are 1789 (52.5 per cent) air followed by 120 (33.3 per cent) respondents opinions on water is polluted. 37 (10.3 per cent) respondents are faced to sound pollution. 187 (51.9 per cent) respondents views on air is the most harmful to human followed by 152 (42.2 per cent) respondents water is the major problem of human life. Out of the 360 respondents 173 (48.1 per cent) Environmental Awareness is satisfaction in the study area. Another 125 (34.7 per cent) respondents are good awareness about environment. Causes of water pollution is the main problem of the study areas. 166 (46.1 per cent) respondents said that industry is main cause to water pollution. 115 (31.9 per cent) respondents felt that Garbage through in Drainage. 199 (55.3 per cent) respondents faced to water pollution is high in the study area. Another 103 (28.0 per cent) are faced very high water pollution. Out of 360 respondents, majority of 125 (34.7 per cent) respondents felt that weekly cleaning of our areas and followed by 102 (28.1 per cent) regularly clean the areas. Out of 360 respondents 294 (81.7 per cent) used Carbon Dioxide. Which Green Gas used another most problems faced to the respondents 294 (81.7 per cent) are used two wheelers and generate pollution to the society Out of 360



respondents 231 (64.2 per cent) felt that condition of the air is not satisfactory in the area. 193 (53.6 per cent) respondents felt that Automobiles are high pollution generated. 114 (31.7 per cent) respondents are Spreading of Diseases in the study area.

**Table-3: Causes and Awareness of the Respondents**

S. No. A	Causes of Noise pollution	Frequenc y	Per cent	D	Awareness of Environment	Frequenc y	Per cent
01	Musical Concerts	033	09.2	13	Seminars	035	09.7
02	Street Dogs/ construction works	032	08.9	14	Education	091	25.3
03	Yelling/ shouting of people	08	02.2	15	Internet/TV/ News paper	211	58.6
04	Vehicles	287	78.7	16	Talks/ Lectures	023	06.4
	Combined	360	(100.0)		Combined	360	(100.0)
B	Public affected Noise problems			E	Awareness among public		
05	General Disturbance	083	23.1	17	School Children's	134	37.2
06	Headache	192	53.1	18	College Students	114	31.7
07	Hypertension	080	22.2	19	Parents	096	26.7
08	Other	06	01.6	20	Others	016	04.4
	Combined	360	(100.0)		Combined	360	(100.0)
C	Improve the Quality of Environment			F	Government is doing to control pollution		
09	Very Good Active	086	23.9	21	To great extent	014	03.9
10	Good Active	095	26.4	22	To some extent	159	44.2
11	Somewhat Active	156	43.3	23	Very Little	149	41.4
12	Don't Know	023	06.4	24	Not to All	038	10.6
	Combined	360	(100.0)		Combined	360	(100.0)

Source: Primary Data

Table-3 clearly indicates that, put of 360 respondents, majority of the respondents 287 (78.7 per cent) are faced vehicles noise problem. 192 (53.1 per cent) respondents faced Headache problem in the study area. 156 (43.3 per cent) respondents improve the quality of environment is somewhat active followed by 86 (23.9 per cent) respondents are very good active to environment. Out of 360



respondents, majority of the respondents 211 (58.6 per cent) are aware to Internet/ TV/News paper. 134 (37.2 per cent) respondents environmental awareness to school children's in this study. 159 (44.2 per cent) respondents felt that Government to control is to some extent followed by 149 (41.4 per cent) respondents are felt that very little 4 control pollution in the study areas.

### **Summary and Findings:**

Environmental Pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity and other life forms today. Nearly everyone would like to have pollution reduced. Unfortunately most of the pollution that now threatens the health of our planet comes from products that many people want and need. The environment refers, basically, to what is around you. It's the surroundings in which you live, such as the land, water, and air which affect you and the other living things in mountain your area like plants and animals. There are different environments in different places, depending on whether that place is a hot, dry desert or a cold, snowy.

Human beings have always caused some environmental pollution. Since prehistory times, people have created waste. Like garbage today, this waste was burned, tossed into waterways, buried or dumped aboveground. However, the waste of early peoples was mostly food scraps and other substances that broke down easily by natural decay processes. Prehistoric population were also much smaller and were spread out large areas.

- Use smokeless chullas or Install Biogas plants.
- Plants around the houses and on field bunds along roadsides.
- Keep tanks, cannels and other water sources and the surroundings of the house clean.
- Prepare, compost by using garbage, dung and other wastes.
- Plant and protect trees in schools, colleges and home premises and road sides.
- Waste papers, plastic covers, bottles, glass and metal pieces can be recycled this would reduce the pollution and conserve our resources.
- Family members to use automobiles only when necessary with in maximum members to travel the vehicles.
- Maximum population to maintain walking or cycling can be a pleasure when the distance is short.
- Reduce wastage in all items e.g. food, water, purchase durable goods.
- Restricting open and public smoking is an important key to a healthier environment.
- Removal of powerful speakers, stereos in public places and autos, tractors, announcements etc.



- Underground electricity cables, telephone and other services to maintain underground system.
- To enforce silence Zones near schools, colleges and hospitals etc.
- Vehicles and factory machines need to be maintained properly and checked from time to time.
- All vehicles use of horns with jarring sounds to be banned. For example baby crying sounds and animal sounds are strictly banned.
- Proper solid waste management system
- Educating people about water pollution is an important way of preventing water pollution.

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