



**A STUDY ON THE ENVIRONMENT
FOR PROMOTING EQUITABLE
GROWTH WHILE
THWARTING DAMAGES**

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ABSTRACT

Dignified & Healthy lives of humanity are highly dependent on the physical environment in which we all live. Natural Resources such as water, air, 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. An environment free of pollution is an international human right and also a jus naturale, i.e., a natural right of every-organism.

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

In India, The Fundamental Right of every

citizen to Quality life & personal liberty under article 21 of the constitution includes a person's right to fresh air, clean water, and pollution-free environment. This paper attempts to address various dimensions from the perspective of Environmental law focusing on the root causes of geo-hazards with few case studies to promote all the required actions to achieve sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

An environment free of pollution is an international human right and also a natural right of every plant & organism. The right to dignified life & personal liberty includes a person's right to fresh air, clean water, and pollution-free environment. Urbanization is an inevitable process for developing countries. 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. The rapid urbanizing process, fueled by rural to urban migration and population growth, has given rise to a host of environmental problems. 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 & development. Sustainable development is promoting development without destroying the environment.

The environmental problem concerning the volume and complexity of wastes has increased drastically in our post-globalization era. Pollution is any action that



makes the environment impure or any damage caused to the environment. It is a prohibited behavior that UN laws seek to prevent in all its member nations as our Earth & its resources are global commons that are not under the jurisdiction of any country on the planet to have the capacity to destroy 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 contamination** 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 future generations to meet their own needs." It is to make sure that development & environmental protection go together and not compromising on one goal for the other. It is to make both of them move in synergy.

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 scant regard for the environment, remained the largest consumers of energy and producers of waste. Unsurprisingly then, vested interests & incorrect assumptions guided the institutions that were at the forefront of this issue. The second element is the outcomes themselves. Where we can see that despite some convergence on the environmental quality of life, there remains significant inequity in the development pathways of developing and developed nations, the consequences of this

failure cannot be understated: with millions of individuals still struggling to access clean energy and safe habitat, 'survival of the fittest' which is a Law of Jungle Raj but not of any intellectually stimulated & cultured country continues to dominate our ways of life. Unplanned growth of the population also results in the reckless generation of wastes.

LAND POLLUTION:

Land pollution emerges from agricultural chemicals and waste material from mines, quarries, scrap, industrial waste, and household wastes. Land degradation is defined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report as 'a negative drift in the land conditions, caused by direct or indirect anthropogenic causes resulting in climate change, which is further expressed as long-term reduction & loss of at least one of the following: biological productivity, ecological integrity, or value to humans'

Anthropogenic causes directly affect more than 70% of the global, ice-free land surface (IPCC report)

The land is both a source and a sink of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and plays a vital role in the exchange of energy, water, and aerosols between the land surface and atmosphere.

Pollutants of Industrial wastes such as mercury and Lead caused irretrievable damage to plants, Animals & human beings. **Mercury** may cause **damage** to cell membrane permeability, active phosphorus groups, ADP or ATP, and essential ions, and it may lead to oxidative stress 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. Many people died in Minamata Bay of Japan after eating the fish, which are contaminated by industrial mercury waste. 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 cumulative poison, which affects the central nervous system, causes anemia and kidney damages. 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 very toxic.* Chemical wastes from industries such as asbestos give off the dust, which causes cancer.

Forests cover more than 30% of the Earth's land surface, according to the World Wildlife Fund. These forested areas can provide food, medicine, and fuel for more than a billion people. Worldwide, forests provide 13.4 million people with jobs in the forest sector, and another 41 million people have job roles related to forests. Experts estimate that a chunk of woods the size of a soccer field is lost every second to deforestation. So Proper measures are required to compensate for the loss of forest land by introducing compulsory afforestation of equal utility value. Usage by humans 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. Personal use directly affects more than 70% of the global, ice-free land surface (IPCC report). Bringing Changes in land-use patterns by expanding the area under agroforestry 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 applicable techniques are needed to make People utilize all the resources present in the organic wastes with innovative 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 remains. One popular way of using organic wastes is by converting organic manure into fertilizers. Every person is a potential generator of the waste and thus a contributor to the land problem. There is a clear indication that people lack knowledge and awareness of how they can deliberately reduce solid waste generation.

Capsula Mundi

Planet earth, hosting a voluminous 7.8 billion people, There is no enough space to accommodate the remains of an ever-growing population on our planet, and even decomposing waste bodies produce the most



valuable energy by a method of **Microbial fuel cell technology**.

Another innovative idea is green burials, which help to make permanent sacred space for the people is something profoundly and innately human and secular. The Green Burial Council defines green burials as "a way of caring for the dead with minimal environmental impact. Here "Capsula Mundi" also known as organic burial pods shaped in oval, is made with 100% biodegradable materials such as polyethylene, cellulose, ethylene acrylic acid, gelatine, coated jute, polylactic acid, polyvinyl alcohol, etc. is a concept for planting 'Sacred forests' with the bodies of deceased. As philosophically stated, 'from dust back to the dust,' here the dead return back to our natural Earth. The capsule, which is a biodegradable burial pod, turns the deceased body into useful nutrients for a plant that shall grow out of its remains. The deceased body here gets enclosed in a fetal position inside a capsule before burying, and the seed gets sowed above it. A forest is made by planting different kinds of trees next to each other. People, when they are alive, chose the trees and relatives or friends of that person shall look after it when death occurs. This idea, when implemented, turns future graveyards into full of eco-friendly holy forests instead of becoming gravestones. The person's name can be added in brackets beside the name of each plant.

E- WASTES :

Anything useless or unwanted for utility is a waste. Basel Convention Defines Wastes as "substances which are disposed of or are intended to be discarded or are required to be discarded by the provisions of the law.

The electronic pieces of equipment that are at the end of their useable life period are termed as e-waste. All used and damaged electronic items which have reached the end of their useful life are called e-wastes. In the post-globalization era, many electronic with rapid technological advancements many electronic devices are becoming "trash" after a few short years of use. Millions of tons of electronics are abandoned by their users every year, yet few recycling programs assist with this problem. Most electronics are thrown away in dumpsters, leaving them to rot in landfills where toxic waste is generated. However, many "recyclers" just send them overseas, where they are dismantled in crude fashions that cause local health and environmental problems.

E-waste is generated from the disposal of unused electronic devices. E-waste is capable of being recycled, though it is mostly disposed of in landfills. It is derived from televisions, computers, cell phones, individual batteries, and computer monitors. These are ubiquitous items that every household in developing countries is using. However, as newer electronics are invented and new models are created, more and more devices are being stored or thrown away in dumpsters. This is causing adverse environmental and health effects. The United Nations calls the Exponential growth of e wastes as a tsunami of e-waste.

As high as 50 million tons of hazardous e-waste is being produced every year, and only a tiny fraction of this is safely disposed of. In a personal computer, for example, there is a hazardous substance called Lead in the cathode ray tube and soldering compound, mercury in switches and housing, and cobalt in steel components, among equally Toxic



substances (Rouse, 2007). Dangers of E-waste stems from the ingredients such as mercury, arsenic, Lead, cadmium, beryllium, barium, copper, chromium, zinc, nickel, gold, and silver. Many of these are used in circuit boards and present in electrical parts such as computer chips, wirings, and monitors. Also, many electrical products include various flame-retardant chemicals that might pose a potential health risk (Toothman, 2001).

Below is the Table of E-wastes in India :

Sr. No	Source	Constituent/Contaminants	Health Impact	Prominently causing
1	Solder in electronics, Industrial Discharges from smelters & battery manufacturing units, pipes, pigments, paints, lead crystal glassware, ammunition, jewelry, toys, and cosmetics	LEAD	The cumulative poison affects the central nervous system, anemia, and kidney damage. Adverse effects on the brain development in infants as it crosses the blood-	Water Pollution

			brain barrier	
2	Semiconductors, Mining & metallurgical operations, fertilizers & pesticides, electroplating industries	CADMIUM	Effects of toxicity are Irreversible. Accumulates in the liver and kidney. It can affect the respiratory system, kidneys, reproductive system & even skeletal system	Water Pollution
3	Copper wires, Insecticides & Fungicides, vitamin & mineral supplements, cookware, Birth control pills Copper in combination with zinc, magnesium, and calcium	COPPER	Stomach cramps, nausea, liver dysfunction Might slow bone loss in older women	Water and air Pollution



4	Switches and relays Volcanoes, coal combustion, metal processing	MERCURY	Chronic brain damage, renal failure, hypersensitivity reactions, abortion, intestinal ulceration, sympathetic effects (harris)	Air pollution	7	Lithium Batteries	LITHIUM	Lithium can cause harm to a nursing baby through breast milk. Bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, diarrhea	Water pollution
5	CRT front panel Electrodes, Vacuum tubes, drilling muds, paints, bricks, ceramics, glass, and rubber	BARIUM & PHOSPHORUS	Cause muscle weakness and damage to the liver, Cardiac arrhythmias due to rectal distension	Soil Pollution	8	Galvanized steel plates Massive painting and coating, electro painting, Handling of chrome-based pigments	CHROMIUM	Asthma, kidney damage, eye injury, nosebleeds, respiratory system, lung cancer.	Soil and water pollution
6	Rechargeable batteries, used in alloys, jewelry, silverware, photographic emulsion	NICKEL	Skin allergy, lung allergy, asthma, allergic eczema, argyria	Water and soil pollution	Causes bronchitis and DNA damage				

There is a need for research on the current circulation, usage, Handling, and management of WEEEs (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)



in third world countries like India, Africa & Bangladesh, etc. Reusing, recycling and reducing of e-waste must be thoroughly investigated & governments should make a policy to make sure every buyer holds the responsibility of dismantling or handling over the back these devices for recycling

A committee on e-waste management that deals with the impending influx of electronics and preparing for their proper disposal is needed. There is poor awareness of the proper treatment of electronic waste to prevent harm to the environment and the people, and these need to be addressed by the legislators. There is a need for establishing the collection of e-waste to ensure that every piece of e-waste is collected and accounted for.

WATER POLLUTION:

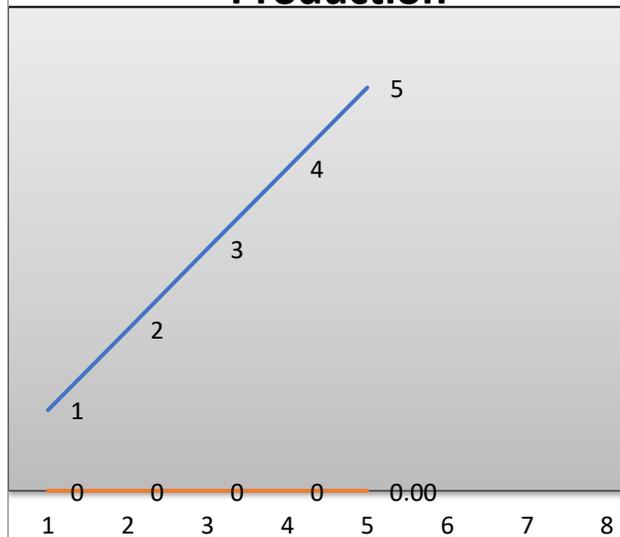
Earth is also called the "**Blue Planet**" due to the abundant water on its surface. Water is critical for human survival, economic development, and the environment. **The oceans represent about 70.8 percent of the total surface area of the globe, and the continents represent 29.2. These Oceans have 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. Agenda 21 of UNO specifically stressed the importance of potable water supply, safe drinking water, and environmentally acceptable wastewater treatment.

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 improperly disposed of wastes from sources of land accounts for about 80% of the marine debris found on beaches during many surveys. One-third to two-thirds of the trash we catalog on beaches comes from single-use, disposable plastic packaging from food and beverage-related goods and things 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



Annual Global Plastic Production



Source : Geyer et al.(2017)

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 ingestion of plastics include the development of internal and external wounds, impairment of feeding capacity due to the blockage of the digestive system, toxicity, predatory avoidance, and decreased mobility. Ingestion of plastics by the seabirds has been shown to reduce body weight, inhibit fat deposition, and reduce reproductive capacity

Trash and debris can also cause habitat alterations in rivers and oceanic convergence

zones, on beaches, and submerged benthic habitats. They can reduce the light levels in underline waters and deplete the available oxygen levels. These changes can weaken the ability of open water to support aquatic life. As benthic habitat-forming species decline due to this, there can be impacts of this marine debris such as declining in species that are dependent on these habitats for shelter & foraging. For example, degradation of coral reefs globally has the potential to undermine the survival of a diverse array of invertebrates, fish, and vertebrates that depend on these limited resources, including many, threatened, and endangered species.

Source reduction conserves resources and energy, usually costs less, and reduces marine debris. Through **source reduction practices**, we can significantly reduce the amount of trash getting into waterways and marine debris. These practices include equipment or technology modifications, process changes, reformulation or redesigning of products and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control. Enforcement of a strict legal framework for the protection and sustainable use of lakes, rivers, and other large bodies of water is needed.

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. Agricultural chemicals also get into the air harming the environment.

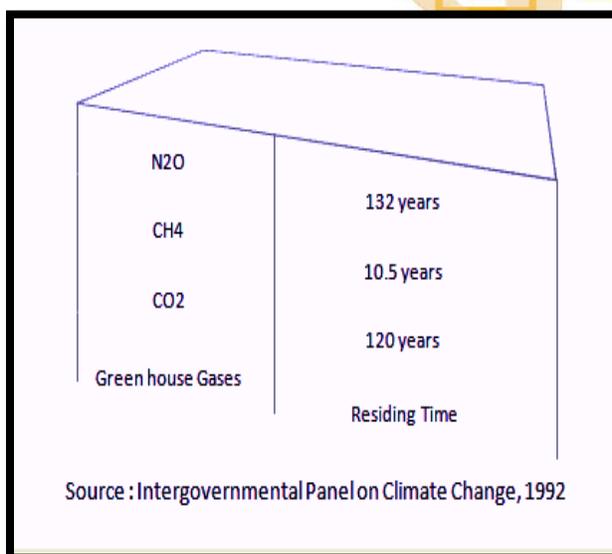
A healthy life is an impossibility without healthy air. All Human beings have the right to breathe clean air, and it is a fundamental



right under article 21 of the Indian Constitution. But Human activities sometimes result in emissions of four principal greenhouse gases: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and the halocarbons into the atmosphere. CO₂ is emitted in vast amounts by transportation, heating, and cooling systems, manufacturing companies, e.g., cement. CH₄ has increased as a result of agricultural and animal rearing activities. N₂O is released by fossil fuel burning and, more importantly, by fertilizers. First, halocarbons include the chlorofluorocarbons (e.g., CFC-11 and CFC-12), used extensively as refrigeration agents, and in other industrial processes, their presence in the atmosphere is found to cause stratospheric ozone depletion. All these contribute to the greenhouse effect. There is a strong scientific agreement that climate change is occurring and that human activities, 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 greenhouse gases emitted today shall remain in the atmosphere for a very, very long time. Data from IPCC, 1992 shows that CO₂ has a life span of approximately 120 years, and N₂O gas has a life span of 132 years before it gets eliminated.

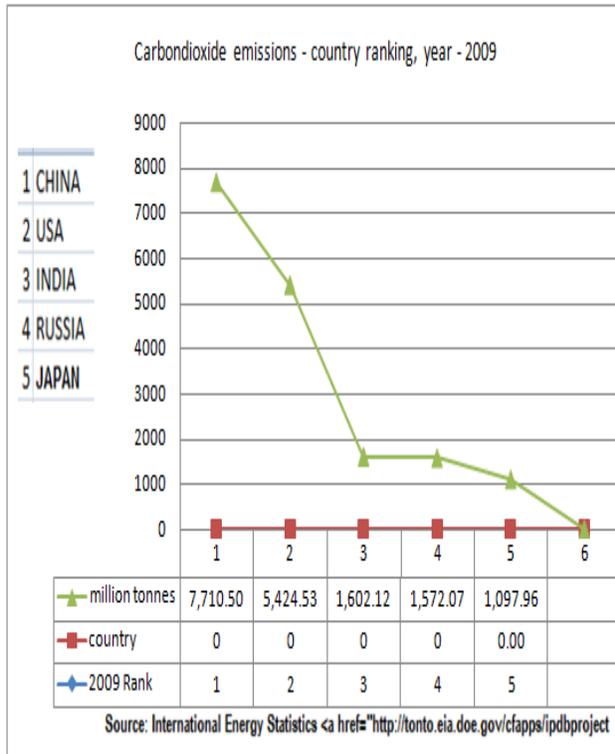
A pound of nitrous oxide has the equivalent global warming effect of 300 times that of one pound of carbon dioxide because of the chemical reactions. Based on data of 2012, nitrous dioxide is 6 percent of all the U.S. emissions arising from human actions. Globally about two-fifths, which means 40 percent of nitrous oxide emissions are attributable to human activities. Agriculture, transportation, and industry activities are significant sources of nitrous oxide emissions. The main reason for climate change around the globe is the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere due to several natural and anthropogenic activities. The level of GHG in the atmosphere has already increased considerably over time particularly after the industrial era (1850)



Air pollution is estimated to cause around seven million deaths a year worldwide. Perils of Health such as impaired lungs, asthma, cardiovascular diseases, cancer are some of the effects of a degraded environment, and these translate into enormous costs for the economy as well. A WHO report estimated that in the year 2016, air pollution caused more than half-million deaths from respiratory tract infections in children fewer than five years of age. A systematic review of global data has found that People living with air pollution have undergone higher rates of depression and suicide. This new evidence



further strengthened calls to tackle what the World Health Organization calls the "silent public health emergency" of dirty air.



others. 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 tension as to a strange 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 harmful as an invisible and insidious form without any doubts, and once the sound has damaged the hearing, it can scarcely get restored to wholeness. The learned author also proceeded to state that noise causes loss of sleep, annoyance, nervous tension, heart disease, migraine, and gastrointestinal disorders. Noise has both auditory and nonauditory effects depending on the duration 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.

Making people understand the importance of clean air so that they voluntarily choose public modes of transportation is inevitable. Increasing awareness in using energy-efficient devices and helping them understand the concepts of reducing, reusing & recycling is the need of the hour for the sustainability of our environment

NOISE POLLUTION -

Noise means unwanted sound above permissible limits. It is a nuisance of Tort. People who wish to live in peace, comfort, and quiet within his house have a right to prevent the noise from reaching them. No one can claim the power to cause noise pollution even on his premises, which would travel beyond his precincts and cause a nuisance to



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 forced to listen, and nobody can claim that he has a right to make his voice trespass into the minds or ears 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 have 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 prevent the sound from a loudspeaker reaching 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 aural or visual aggression. A loudspeaker is a mechanical device, and it has no mind or thought process in it. Recognition of the right of speech or expression is a recognition accorded to a human faculty. Power belongs to human personality and not to a mechanical device. One may put his faculties to reasonable uses. But, he cannot put his machines 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 around sound generating sources are an effective solution for noise pollution. Noise barriers are solid obstructions built to minimize the overall noise levels in that area. They can be of porous materials like barriers made of thatched leaves or nonporous materials made of plain cement concrete. Barriers like concrete can attenuate the noise significantly. Regular servicing and tuning of automobiles can also effectively reduce 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.

FOOD ADULTERATIONS:

Food Adulteration usually refers to mixing other matters of inferior and harmful quality with food, drink, or other related items that are intended to be sold for consumption. As a result of adulteration, food or drink becomes impure, unsafe and unfit for human consumption

Natural adulteration can occur by the presence of certain chemicals compounds that occur naturally in foods that are injurious to health and are not added to the foods



intentionally. Intentional adulteration is a punishable offense and noted as a criminal act. Food adulterations with poisonous chemical like formalin are regularly applied on fish, fruit, meat, and milk that causes different types of cancers and asthma

s.no	Food article	adulterant	Harmful effects
1	Bengal gram/toordal	kesaidal	Lathyrism cancer
2	tea	Used tea leaves processed and colored	Liver disorder
3.	Coffee powder	Chicory powder	Stomach disorder
4	milk	Caustic soda	
5	wheat	ergot	Food poisoning
6	sugar	Chalk powder	Stomach disorder
7.	Black pepper	Dried Papaya seeds	Stomach and liver problem
8	Mustard powder	Argemone seeds	Epidemic dropsy and glaucoma
9.	Edible oils	Argemone oil	Loss of eyesight, heart disease
		Mineral oil	Liver damage
		Karanga oil	Heart problems and liver damage
10	asafoetida	Foreign resins	Dysentery

		galbanum, colophony resin	
11	Turmeric powder	Lead chromate	Damages nervous system, kidneys, causes anemia
12	Chilli powder	Brick powder sawdust	silicosis, lung disorders

ENVIRONMENTAL REFUGEES:

"Desertification, In the words of Jacobson (1988), has irredeemably damaged millions of hectares of once productive land and made millions of sub-Saharan African farmers as refugees. Environmental migration is the signal that land degradation has reached its sorry end."

Jacobson (1988) Observed that a one-meter rise in the level of the sea could Produce up to fifty million environmental refugees. Myers quoted a higher figure, with a forecast of 150 million environmental refugees by 2050 (Myers, 1993) and it is these figures Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change(IPCC), the UN scientific body responsible for reviewing the causes and impacts of climate change, uses in its calculation the costs of not responding (Bruce *et al.*, 1996). Myers (1996) has subsequently put the potential number at 200 million environmental refugees from sea-level rise alone.



There are fertile prospects for public participation in waste management. People should be convinced to involve in the initial planning stage and decision making processes for managing the environment. As preached by The phrase "Think global, act local, " The majority of actions required to achieve sustainable development needs to be taken first at the local level. For such a purpose, one recommendation is that each local authority should develop program and action plans complying with the Local Agenda. The success of any kind of management measures primarily depends on the willingness of people to cooperate. Thus, their involvement is most vital to implement any management action plan. Creating awareness on effective household waste management and making systematic strategic, practical environmental awareness projects and control of the environment by making various statues by Local & central governments is needed. Environmental agencies as in England must be established even in developing countries for preventing environmental degradation by controlling pollution, regulating Refuse disposal, and managing water resources (including fisheries and flood defenses). The amount of damages awarded for the wrongful act of polluting by the polluter pays principle must be made high & applied strictly & impartially. A public nuisance is a crime and some of the acts of polluting fall under the public nuisance laws. The participatory approach of environmental management involving civil society, governmental, & nongovernmental bodies, along with awareness campaigns, are needed. Social networking such as Facebook,WhatsApp should be seriously considered as cost-effective methods of awareness. Innovative

ideas from the general public must be encouraged

the need to change people's environmental behavior and attitudes by improving their environmental awareness by ecological, educational programs

Waste materials should be sorted out properly so that the recyclable product can be transformed into something new. Biogas can be generated by using bio-mechanization technology on all domestic biowastes

Practical application of the rigid legal provisions in combination with economic incentive-based approaches can help to solve the problem of pollution.

World leaders are now ultimately coming to terms with the fact that their stance on climate action is very Crucial, and there is no easy way out. The budgets in the recent past for environmental remediation efforts have gone up significantly. At the global level, the World Bank announced \$200 billion, spread over five years, in 2018 for climate action (World Bank 2018).

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