



Welcome!

MUNDESHWARI COLLEGE FOR TEACHER EDUCATION, PATNA



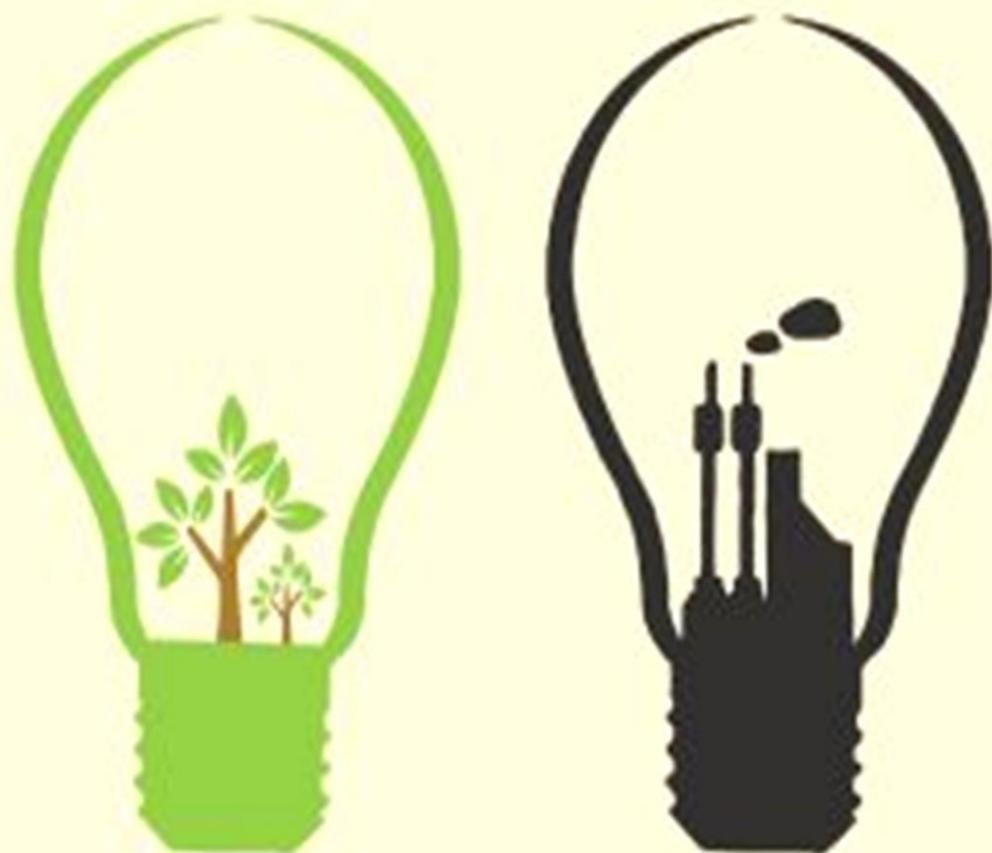
MICTE PATNA



*ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND
ITS IMPACT ON THE HEALTH OF PEOPLE*



ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION



The background image shows a sunset over a beach. The sky is filled with soft, colorful clouds in shades of orange, pink, and purple. In the foreground, there is a large pile of driftwood on the sand. A fire is burning brightly in the center of the driftwood, casting a warm glow. The overall scene is serene and evocative of a natural environment.

“Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems; habitat destruction the extinction of wildlife; and pollution. It is defined as any change or disturbance to the environment perceived to be deleterious or undesirable.”

The background image shows an industrial facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant, with several tall smokestacks. One prominent stack on the left is emitting a thick, billowing plume of white smoke that rises into the sky. The sky is a hazy, orange-brown color, suggesting either a sunset or the presence of air pollution. In the foreground, there are various industrial structures, including pipes, scaffolding, and storage tanks, all rendered in a dark, somewhat desaturated blue-grey tone. The overall atmosphere is one of industrial activity and environmental impact.

**IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
DEGRADATION ON THE HEALTH OF
PEOPLE**

Environmental degradation is a result of the dynamic inter play of socio-economic, institutional and technological activities.

- **Environment and human health are intricately related.**
- **A good environment is an indication of healthy human beings and a developed nation.**
- **Polluted atmosphere has become a serious threat to the very existence of human species.**
- **Pollution growth and intensification of man's activities on various fronts like agriculture development, urbanization and industrialization all over the world have created a hazardous environment.**
- **The environment is under constant interference by human bound activities.**
- **The effect of environment on human health are generally accounted in the following terms:**
 - 1) **The extent to which environmental conditions lead to shortening of life.**
 - 2) **The extent to which environment induced disability or impairment is found, and,**
 - 3) **The extent to which the biological potential of an individual is reduced.**

Direct Impacts
[First-order effects]
Injuries & deaths

Indirect Impacts
[Second-order effects]
Infectious Diseases

Delayed Impacts
[Third -order effects]

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Some environmental factors which affect human health are :

- 1) Pollution**
- 2) Urbanization**
- 3) Degradation of natural resources**
- 4) Over population**

Pollution

• Any change in the environment which directly or indirectly affects the welfare of the human beings is called pollution.

This can either be caused by natural events (like forest fires) or by man-made activities

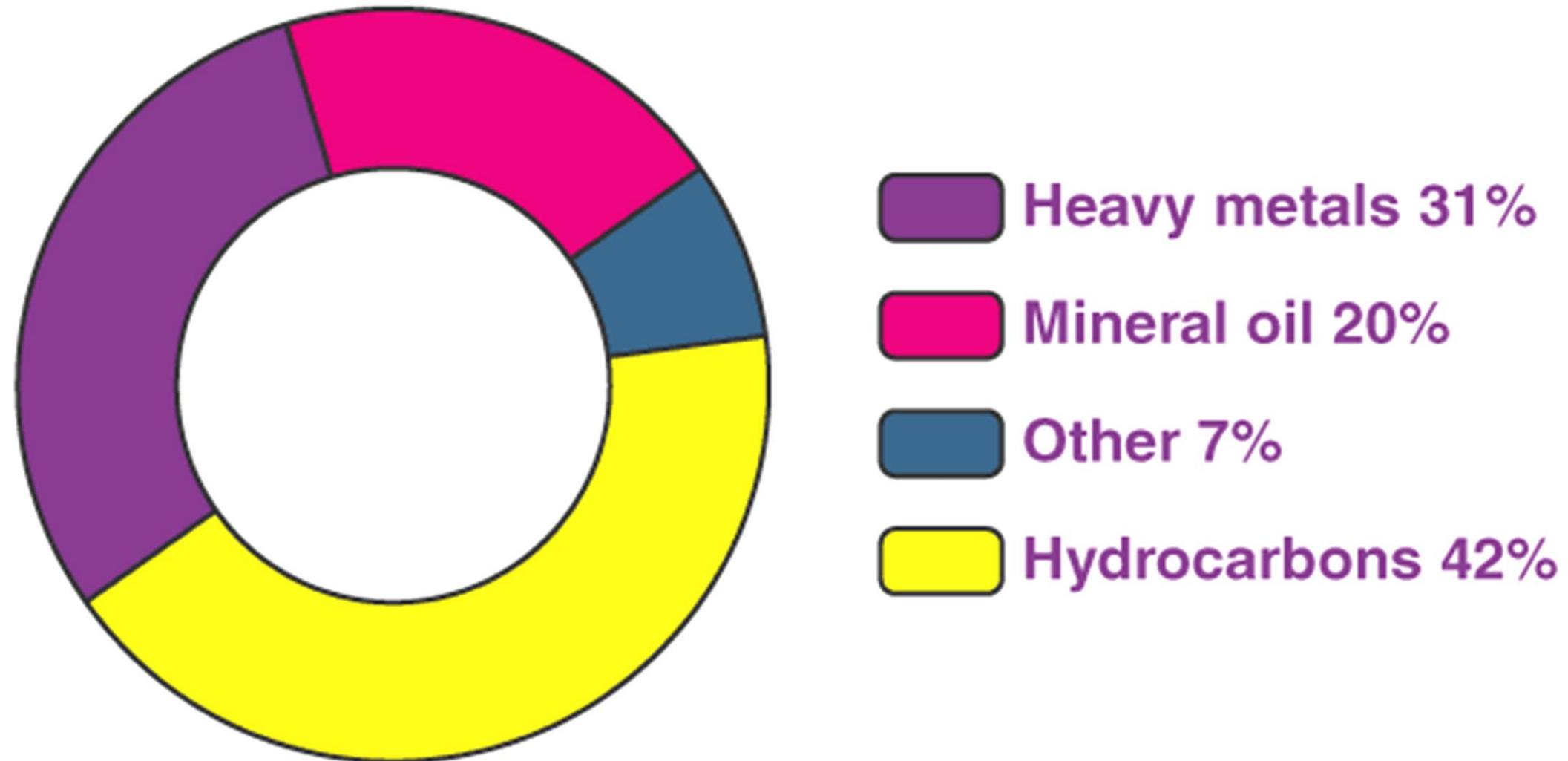
(like emissions from automobiles, factories, nuclear wastes, etc.)

The different types of pollution include:

- Soil pollution
- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Noise pollution
- Radioactive pollution

SOIL POLLUTION

- Some of the main causes of soil pollution include deforestation and consequent erosion, agriculture, industry, mining, landfills and illegal dumping of waste as well as urbanization and construction.
- Soil pollution may cause a variety of health problems, starting with headaches, nausea, fatigue, skin rash, eye irritation and potentially resulting in more serious conditions like neuromuscular blockage, kidney and liver damage and various forms of cancer.
- Some diseases that can be caused by land pollution are cholera, diarrhoea, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, breathing disorders, birth defects, skin defects and chronic kidney diseases, etc.
- Some of the most hazardous soil pollutants are xenobiotics – substances that are not naturally found in nature and are synthesized by human beings. The term ‘xenobiotic’ has Greek roots – ‘Xenos’ (foreigner), and ‘Bios’ (life). Several xenobiotics are known to be carcinogens.



An illustration detailing major soil pollutants

AIR POLLUTION

- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), particle pollution, ground-level O₃, CO, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and lead (Pb) are the six major air pollutants which harm human health and also the ecosystem.
- Exposure to high levels of air pollution can cause a variety of adverse health outcomes. It increases the risk of respiratory infections, heart disease and lung cancer.
- Pollutants of suspended materials such as dust, fumes, smokes, mists, gaseous pollutants, hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and halogen derivatives in the air which at the high concentrations cause vulnerability to many diseases including different types of cancers.
- The specific disease outcomes most strongly linked with exposure to air pollution include stroke, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, pneumonia, and cataract (household air pollution only).

WATER POLLUTION

- ❖ About 70% of the water diseases in India are polluted. Majority of Indian rivers are dangerously polluted.
- ❖ The common pollutants are the industrial effluents, municipal wastes, agro-chemicals, oil spills etc.
- ❖ More than 50 kinds of diseases are caused by poor drinking water quality, and 80% of diseases and 50% of child deaths are related to poor drinking water quality in the world.
- ❖ Bacteria that cause diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, hepatitis A, and polio can be found in contaminated water. According to the United Nations, some 297,000 children under the age of five die each year from diseases caused by poor sanitation, hygiene, or unsafe drinking water.
- ❖ A person who ingests chemical toxins in their water can be at risk of: Cancer, hormone disruption, altered brain function, damage to immune and reproductive systems, cardiovascular and kidney problems

NOISE POLLUTION

- *Noise pollution causes a number of hearing problems. High levels of noise damage the Eardrums and sometimes even cause loss of hearing.*
- *Studies show that noise causes cognitive impairment and oxidative stress in the brain. According to Wang et al., with further urbanization and industrialization, noise pollution has become a risk factor for depression, cognitive impairment and neurodegenerative disorders*
- *Respiratory agitation, racing pulse, high blood pressure, headaches and, in case of extremely loud, constant noise, gastritis, colitis and even heart attacks.*

RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION

- ❑ *Radiation can damage the DNA in our cells. High doses of radiation can cause Acute Radiation Syndrome (ARS) or Cutaneous Radiation Injuries (CRI). High doses of radiation could also lead to cancer later in life.*
- ❑ *The losing of hair quickly and in clumps occurs with radiation exposure at 200 rems or higher. Intense exposure to radiation from 1000 to 5000 rems will affect the functioning of the heart.*
- ❑ *Gamma rays are the most harmful external hazard. Beta particles can partially penetrate skin, causing "beta burns". Alpha particles cannot penetrate intact skin. Gamma and x-rays can pass through a person damaging cells in their path.*
- ❑ *The most common disease that arises in people that have been exposed to radioactive pollution is cancer. Other dangerous diseases that might be brought on by exposure to radioactive waste include anaemia, leukemia, haemorrhages, and cardiovascular diseases.*

URBANIZATION

- ❖ Increase in urbanization adversely affects the ecological balance. It not only causes deforestation but also increases uncontrolled discharge of municipal wastes.
- ❖ Most Indian cities have about 40% population which leads to deteriorating life quality and poor health services and flourishing of communicable diseases.
- ❖ These areas lack basic amenities and are disease prone. As such the down-trodden areas of the cities are the prime source of infectious diseases.

DEGRADATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- The natural resources contribute at large to the economic development of a nation. Consumption pattern if not addressed will lead to **irreversible climate change and declined economic growth**, as a result of increased social, economic, and environmental costs and decreased productivity.
- Due to the lack of trees to absorb carbon dioxide, global warming is becoming more severe. Other devastating effects of deforestation include **soil erosion, an increase in greenhouse gases leading to global warming, loss of biodiversity, increased flooding, and drought**.
- Loss of availability of natural resources and the livelihoods that depend upon them is also **a major cause of conflict and war, which can jeopardise human rights, further damage the environment, destroy livelihoods and harm human health**.

OVER POPULATION

- *The quality of life is lowered by overpopulation, which can also have an impact on other social and environmental factors.*
- *The effects of overpopulation include malnutrition, pollution, congested living conditions, and a lack of health care facilities, all of which increase a community's risk of infectious diseases.*
- *With more people living in dense conditions, there is more frequent contact between more individuals, allowing disease transmission to easily occur.*
- *Global population growth and the destructive consumption habits of high-wealth countries put pressure on biodiversity and human communities, exacerbating food and water shortages, reducing resilience in the face of climate change, and making it harder for vulnerable groups to rise out of intergenerational poverty.*

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A CROWD

THE EFFECT OF OVERPOPULATION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The world population is growing at an alarming rate. But overpopulation is seldom discussed

DATE:
11th
JULY
2019

Effects of Overpopulation



High cost of living



Increased
Intensive farming



Food shortage



Increase in
malignant diseases



Depletion of
natural resources



Degradation of
environment



Conflicts
and wars



Rise in unemployment

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*Thank
you*