

Environmental Pollution of Indian States: Gas Emissions and Respiratory Problems

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To sustain healthy and energetic lives of mankind clean environment and pure air are required. But with globalization, industrialization and urbanization the concept of healthy ecosystem has been demolished. Poisonous and toxic agents are mixing in the air and chemical reaction happening in the atmosphere. Twelve Indian states are studied in this paper. It explores the trends and pattern of air pollutants. Multi-linear analysis has been done to explore the association among different gases and the respiratory problems. In Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh the number of factories has not significantly increased and also NO₂ and SO₂ are emitted less than other states. Industrially developed states have faced respiratory health problems with increasing gas emission.

I Introduction

Since the industrial revolution, there has been a transformation in natural environment because of growing use of fossil fuels for generation of energy and transportation. Before 1950s developed nations used more and more natural resources. But now-a-days developing nations are also do it. India is an appropriate example in this context (McLamb 2011). Pollution means the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause an adverse change in nature. Pollution can take the form of chemical substances or energy such as noise, heat or light. It can be classified in various ways like air, water, land, soil, noise, etc. Among them air pollution is more significant, direct and dangerous to human health. The air we breathe has an exact chemical composition: 99 per cent of it is made up of nitrogen, oxygen, water vapour and inert gases. The contamination looks like dirt, containing millions of minute particles suspended in it. Some dangerous gasses like sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other chemical vapours are also mixed in the air and cause air pollution (Bardford 2015).

II Air Pollution

Pollution is the preface of contaminants into the nature that cause adverse change. So it is something introduced into the environment that is dirty, unclean and has a harmful impact on the physical as well as living world. The dilemma

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