Environmental pollution
(30 Hours)

Unit No.	Module Name	Hours
1	**Introduction to Environmental Pollution**	8
1.1	Understanding Environmental Pollution	2
1.2	Types of Environmental Pollution	3
1.3	Key Pollutants	2
1.4	Impact of Pollution	1
2	**Causes of Environmental Pollution**	6
2.1	Natural Causes of Pollution	1
2.2	Anthropogenic Causes of Pollution	3
2.3	Specific Case Studies	2
3	**Short-term Solutions to Environmental Pollution**	8
3.1	Regulatory Measures	2
3.2	Technological Solutions	3
3.3	Community Actions	2
3.4	Immediate Personal Actions	1
4	**Sustainable Solutions and Human Behavioral Changes**	8
4.1	Long-term Sustainable Solutions	3
4.2	Promoting Sustainable Lifestyles	2
4.3	Behavioral Changes for a Cleaner Environment	2
4.4	Case Studies of Successful Initiatives	1

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Section - A

1 What is air Pollution ?

A, Air Pollution is the contamination of the atmosphere by harmful substances including gases, Particulates, and biological molecules. It occurs when harmful chemicals, Particulate matter, or biological materials are introduced in to the Earth's atmosphere, causing disease, death to humans damage to other living organisms, or the natural enviro -nment.

2. Define water pollution.

A. Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (e.g. lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers, and ground water) by harmful substances, typically as a result of human activities. This can include chemicals, waste products, micro organisms, or heat, leading to the degradation of water quality and adverse effects on the environment and human health.

3. What are pollutants ?

A.   Pollutants are substances or energies intro into the environment that cause harm or discom to living organisms or disrupt the natural balan of ecosystems. These can be chemical substances noise, heat, or light, and can affect air, water, and soil quality.

4. Write the impact of noise pollution.

A.   Noise pollution or excessive ∧ noise, can lead to various adverse effects on human health and well-being including hearing loss, stress, high blood pressure, sleep distrubances, and decreased productivity. It also affects wildlife by disrupting communication, breeding and navigation.

5. Explain₀ light pollution.

A.   Light pollution refers to the excessive, misdirected or obtrusive artificial light. It can have negative effects on human health, disrupt ecosystems, waste energy, and obscure the night sky, making it difficult for astronomers to observe celestial objects.

<u>Section - B</u>.

6. What is industrial pollution ? How can it be controlled?

A.   Industrial pollution is the contamination of the environment caused by industies, through the release

of pollutants such as chemicals, waste products, smoke and emissions. It can be controlled by implementing stricter regulations, adopting cleaner technologies, using pollution control devices, and promoting waste minimization and recycling.

7. Explain the causes and effects of soil pollution.

A.   Soil pollution occurs when harmful substances, such as chemicals, heavy metals, or waste, are introduced into the soil. Causes include industrial waste, agricultural chemicals (like pesticides and fertilizers), deforestation, and improper waste disposal. Effects - includes loss of soil fertility, contamination of food crops, disruption of ecosystems, and health risks to humans and animals.

8. Describe the methods for controlling water pollution.

A.   Methods for controlling water pollution include treating wastewater before it is discharged, using environmentally friendly agricultural practices, reducing plastic use, enforcing laws and regulations, preventing industrial discharge of harmful substances, and promoting public awareness and education on pollution prevention.

9. Discuss the impact of plastic pollution and ways to reduce it.

A   Plastic pollution harms wild life, marine life, and

ecosystems, causing ingestion, entanglement, contamination. It also disrupts human food ch lor and contributes to the release of toxic chemi Ways to reduce it include recycling, using egradabbla materials, reducing single-use plastic i implementing stricter regulations and raising p awareness.

10. Explain the role of community actions in reducing pollution.

A. Community actions play a critical role in reducing pollution through initiatives like clean-up drives, loc recycling programs conservation efforts, educat and awareness campaigns, and advocating for pol changes. Community involvement fosters collective re onsibility and encourages sustainable practices at the grassroots level.

11. Describe sustainable agricultural practices.

A. Sustainable agricultural practices include crop rotation, organic forming, agroforestry, conservation till age, integrated pest management and the use of renewable resources. These practices aim to maintain soil fertility, reduce environmental impact, conserve water and promote biodiversity, ensuring

long-term agricultural productivity.

Section - C

12. Discuss the need and importance of long-term sustainable solutions for environmental pollution.

A.   Long-term sustainable solutions are crucial for addressing environmental pollution as they focus on preventing further damage and restoring ecological balance. These solutions include transitioning to renewable energy sources, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, reducing waste through recycling and composting, and encouraging lifestyle changes that minimize carbon footprints. They are important for protecting public health, conserving natural resources preserving biodiversity, and ensuring a sustainable future for the planet. Additionally, education and policy reforms play vital roles in fostering a culture of sustainability and collective responsibility.

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