

REVIEW ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

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Abstract

In this paper, the principal environmental and health impacts of energy are discussed according to the scale at which they occur. About half of the world's households use solid fuels (biomass and coal) for cooking and heating in simple devices that produce large amounts of air pollution—pollution that is probably responsible for 4–5 percent of the global burden of disease. At the workplace scale, solid-fuel fuel cycles create significant risks for workers and have the largest impacts on populations among energy systems. In communities, fuel use is the main cause of urban air pollution, though there is substantial variation among cities in the relative contributions of vehicles and stationary sources. The chief ecosystem impacts relate to charcoal production and fuelwood harvesting. There are important opportunities for 'no regrets' strategies that achieve benefits at more than one scale. For example, if greenhouse gas controls are targeted to reduce solid fuel use in households and other energy systems with large health impacts (such as vehicle fleets), significant improvements can occur at the local, community, regional, and global scales.

Keywords: *Death, Disease, Environment, Hazardous Waste Health.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The harvesting, processing, distribution, and use of fuels and other assets of electricity have essential environmental implications. Insults include important land-use modifications due to fuel cycles including coal, biomass, and hydropower, which have implications for the herbal as well as human surroundings [1]. Perhaps the maximum crucial insult from strength systems is the habitual and unintended release of pollution. Human sports disperse a huge sort of biologically and climatologically active factors and compounds into the ecosystem, floor waters, and soil at costs some distance beyond the herbal flows of these materials. The outcomes of these alterations consist of a 10-fold increase in the acidity of rain and snow over millions of rectangular kilometers and enormous changes in the international composition of the stratosphere (higher atmosphere) and troposphere (decrease environment) [2].

The tough proportions of various pollutants released into the surroundings by using human activities are proven. The importance of energy delivery systems, both business and conventional, in the mobilization of such poisonous substances as Sulphur oxides and debris as well as within the launch of carbon dioxide, the major greenhouse gas. also shown is the human disruption index for each substance, which is the ratio of the amount launched through human activities to natural releases [3]. This suggests that together with different human sports, electricity structures are appreciably affecting the cycling of critical chemical species at the global scale. Despite the fact that via themselves these indexes do not demonstrate that those insults are translated into terrible effects, their magnitudes offer warning that such influences can be huge [4]. In the past hundred years' maximum of these phenomena have grown from neighborhood perturbations to global disruptions. The environmental transition of the twentieth century—pushed with the aid of extra than 20-fold boom within the use of fossil fuels and augmented through a tripling within the use of conventional electricity forms consisting of biomass—has amounted to no much less than the emergence of civilization as an international ecological and geochemical force [5].

The effects from electricity systems, but, arise from the household to the worldwide scale. Certainly, at every scale the environmental effects of human strength manufacturing and use account for a big part of human effects on the environment. This paper examines the insults and influences of power structures in step with the size at which the principal dynamics occur that means the size at which it makes the most sense to screen, evaluate, and control the insults that lead to environmental impacts. Similarly, some pass-scale problems are considered to demonstrate the need to govern insults taking place at one scale due to the effects they have got at different scales. effects are divided into two huge classes: the ones without delay affecting human health (environmental health impacts) and people in a roundabout way affecting human welfare through influences at the natural surroundings (environment impacts). Due to their ubiquity and length, energy systems impact almost each category of environmental insult and impact. Indeed, massive multiple-quantity treatises have been dedicated to discussing the environmental hassle of simply part of the energy device in unmarried countries. an in depth assessment of the environmental connections of energy systems global-wide is past the scope of this volume [6].

Indeed, genuinely cataloguing the routes of insults and types of impacts of electricity structures world-huge might take drastically greater space than is available right here, even if accompanied with the aid of little remarks. In addition, for three different motives reproducing catalogues involving simple listings of insults and influences for each of the various sorts of electricity structures might no longer serve the pursuits of readers. First, many specified studies in recent years have done this process plenty better than we may want to right here. Thus we are able to cite quite a number such cloth to allow fascinated readers to amplify their information. Similarly, there is a large amount of such facts in different chapters, for example, at the environmental and fitness impacts of renewable electricity structures in bankruptcy 7 and of fossil and nuclear power systems in bankruptcy eight. chapter eight additionally addresses the technological implications of lowering urban pollutants in step with modifications in neighborhood willingness to pay for health enhancements. bankruptcy

1 discusses a number of the relationships between surroundings and electricity improvement, and bankruptcy 9 has lots of dialogue of the consequences of various destiny energy eventualities for greenhouse fuel emissions [7].

The second reason relates to our preference to help readers recognize the relative importance of the troubles. The significance of known environmental impacts from electricity systems varies by way of orders of magnitude, from the measurable but minuscule to the planet-threatening. Just as the alternative chapters in this quantity must consciousness on just a few of the most vital strength gadget problems for the following half-of-century, we should accomplish that for environmental impacts. sooner or later, we feel that it's far as crucial to give readers a framework for thinking about environmental influences as it's far to report modern know-how about man or woman problems [8]. Accordingly, we have dedicated tons of our attempt to laying out the troubles in a systematic way using scale as the organizing precept. Close to the stop of the bankruptcy we additionally discuss the maximum not unusual analytical frameworks for making mixture comparisons regarding a variety of environmental impacts from energy structures: financial valuation and comparative risk evaluation the use of gas-cycle evaluation. Given area limitations and the motives summarized above, we are aware of the 2 or three most crucial environmental insults and affects at each scale. This approach brings what may additionally appear to be a geographic bias as well—examples at each scale generally tend to be focused no longer most effectively at the most crucial problems however also on the locations inside the world wherein the issues are maximum excessive. We realize that there are innumerable different impacts and locations that can be referred to as nicely, but we provide this set as applicants for those that need to have the best priority in the following couple of decades.

II. DISCUSSION

The mandate of WHO's Health and the Environment programme is to support Member States to improve health outcomes linked to environmental risks such as:

- Unsafe water and inadequate sanitation
- Poor indoor and outdoor air quality
- Exposure to toxic or hazardous waste and chemicals
- Climate change

WHO aims to enhance capacity in countries through regional technical networks of experts and partners, intercountry sharing of good practices, research, policies and action on environmental and occupational hazards to health, and strengthening environmental surveillance and information systems? Emphasis is placed on enabling strengthened collaboration between health and environment sectors. Desired outcomes include strengthened national capacity to undertake environmental health risk assessment and appropriate multispectral responses (e.g. laws, regulations, policies, plans, and programmes) to increase resilience to climate change and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [9].

Environmental health:

The environment can directly and indirectly impact on our health and wellbeing. Environmental health examines the interaction between the environment and our health. We use the following definitions:

- Environmental health refers to aspects of human health (including quality of life) that are determined by physical, chemical, biological, social and psychosocial factors in the environment.
- Environment broadly includes everything external to ourselves, including the physical, natural, social and behavioral environments.
- Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and is not merely the absence of disease or illness.

Environment important for health:

We need safe, healthy and supportive environments for good health. The environment in which we live is a major determinant of our health and wellbeing. We depend on the environment for energy and the materials needed to sustain life, such as:

- Clean air
- Safe drinking water
- Nutritious food
- Safe places to live.

Many aspects of our environment – both built and natural environment – can impact on our health. It's important that we interpret health issues in the wider context of our environment and where we live

Passion, Policy and Science in Environment and Health

Scientists are trained in dispassionate enquiry, an essential tool of the trade. At the same time, in the policy process, there is a need to frame compelling objective evidence on environment and health issues in terms valued by the public – and decision makers. Appreciating the complexities of the policy process and how scientific evidence is used, and might be used better, in that process has been a theme of HELI. The passion of politics must be harnessed to the scientific passion for knowledge about the root environmental causes of disease. HELI's approach was designed around four key issues identified in the Needs Assessment Workshop (April 2003) involving both developed and developing country policymakers, and refined further in the global review of decision-making. More effective impact assessment procedures are needed in developing countries [10].

This can facilitate political and scientific exchange within a systematic and transparent framework. Impact assessment is a forum where science and policy interact – producing a synergy between scientific evidence and policy agendas. Analysis of environment and health costs and benefits is important to improve the utility of assessment frameworks. Both economic and socio economic valuation put issues into monetary terms relevant to many policy-makers. Non-monetary measures, including death and disease burden and the

rate/degree of environmental degradation, also are powerful indicators. Interactive exchange between scientists, policy-makers and stakeholders is critical to improving access to knowledge about health and environment problems and solutions. Such exchanges can range from technical workshops to intersect oral government meetings and ministerial-level encounters. Participatory research allows policy-makers and stakeholders to "see" and "touch" the evidence for themselves. Building decision-maker and stakeholder awareness about environment and health problems, tools and policy options requires sustained and comprehensive communication strategies. Such strategies should describe potential "solutions" alongside the "problems," and relate to successful experiences elsewhere. Potential economic and poverty reduction gains should be communicated together with the health and environment gains. Policy-relevant briefing and training materials should be refined and adapted to local needs and issues [11].

A Global / Local Approach:

The identified needs have been addressed via the following concrete activities.

Country-led pilot projects: Undertaken by partner governments and supported by WHO/UNEP, using their combined scientific/technical know-how. The projects assess existing or proposed policy in a particular sector in the light of environment and health impacts. National-level health and environment actors manage the assessment in coordination with other government sectors (i.e. agriculture, finance & economics). The process results in policy recommendations that can achieve real reductions in death and disease.

Regional workshops and national events: sharing lessons from the pilot projects, building capacity, and engaging decision-makers and the public in policy development/implementation processes.

Guidance: on integrating linked environment and health impacts into assessment of policies of critical socio economic importance. The guidance also covers tools for the economic valuation of environment and health costs and benefits -- in a context relevant to developing countries. A menu of useful strategies is provided, rather than one prescription or formula. This may be adapted to each country's needs and resources.

Development of a web portal and publications: enhancing knowledge of environment and health risks and potential solutions, and tailored to the needs of policy and decision-makers. Emphasis is placed upon good practice experiences, feasibility and cost-effectiveness, along with links and references to more technical information.

III. CONCLUSION

Impacts other than those discussed in this paper need to be considered, particularly in local situations. But if the environmental insults and their ecosystem and health impacts focused on here were controlled as indicated, the world would have moved most of the way towards a sustainable energy system. Among the other impacts requiring careful consideration are the relationships between energy systems and military, political, and economic security.

IV. REFERENCES

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