

- (c) Other appliances such as T.V., radio, fan, cooler etc. cause noise pollution.
- (d) Materials used for decoration such as varnishes, paints, coated wall papers etc create air pollution.

Outdoor Sources of Pollutants

- (a) Building construction material such as cement, sand, steel, gravel, marbles, aluminium etc cause water and soil pollution.
- (b) Shops producing ozone from photocopier machine, tobacco smoke, freon using as solvent in industries causes air pollution.

Solution to the Problem

- (a) In the case of indoor pollutants,
 - (i) The fumes generated from appliances should move outside of the house through chimney.
 - (ii) The volume of electronic appliances should be up to audible limit.
 - (iii) The materials used for decoration or protection from mites etc should not reach directly to the water system.

In the case of outdoor pollutants–

- (i) Eco-friendly appliances should be in use.
- (ii) Construction materials should not find their way to open atmosphere or water system.

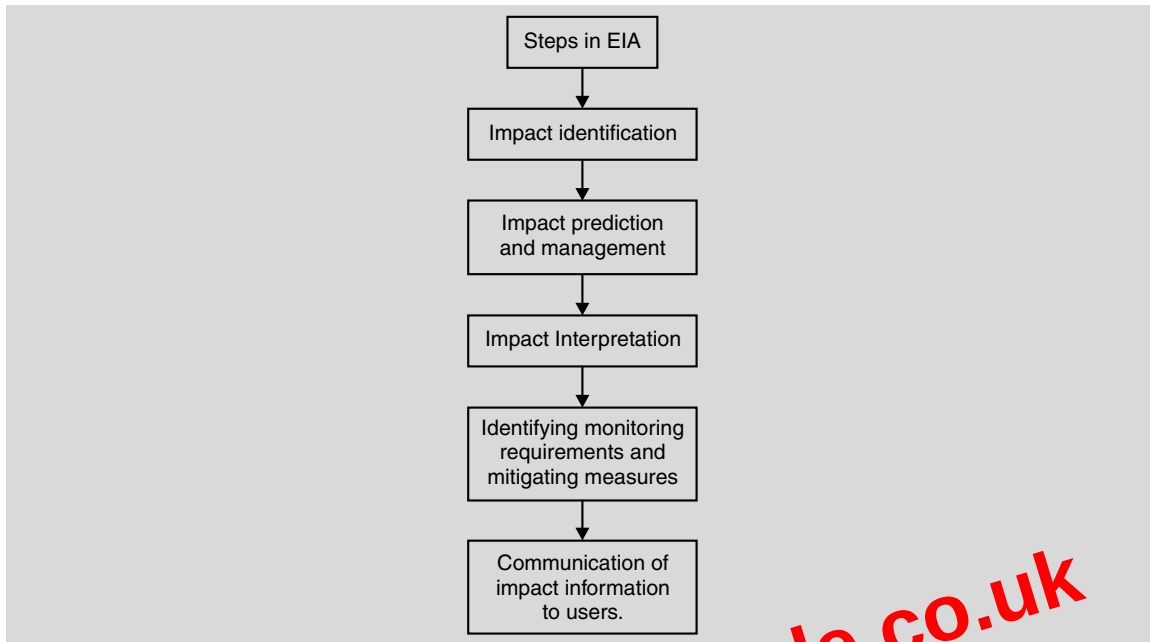
(3) Social, Ethical and Aesthetic Issues

It involves some of them as

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 2. Green Revolution |
| 3. Global Warming | 4. Ozone depletion |
| 5. Resettlement | 6. Economic growth |
| 7. Greenhouse effect | 8. Acid rain |
| 9. Wasteland reclamation | 10. Rainwater harvesting |
| 11. Watershed management | 12. Urbanization |
| 13. Consumerism | 14. Industrialization |
| 15. Diseases | |

Ozone Depletion

Ozone layer acts as a shield scattered in the stratosphere. It absorbs the sun's UV radiation and keeps it away from the earth's surface. Its depletion is a cause of global concern as its thinning will let the lethal UV rays pass and reach to the earth's surface which will result into cancer, eye damage and even will reduce our immunity. Ozone hole is usually measured as reduction in the total column above a point on the earth's surface, which is normally expressed in Dobson units. Substantial reductions up to 70% have been observed in the ozone column over Antarctica.



Flow Chart of EIA

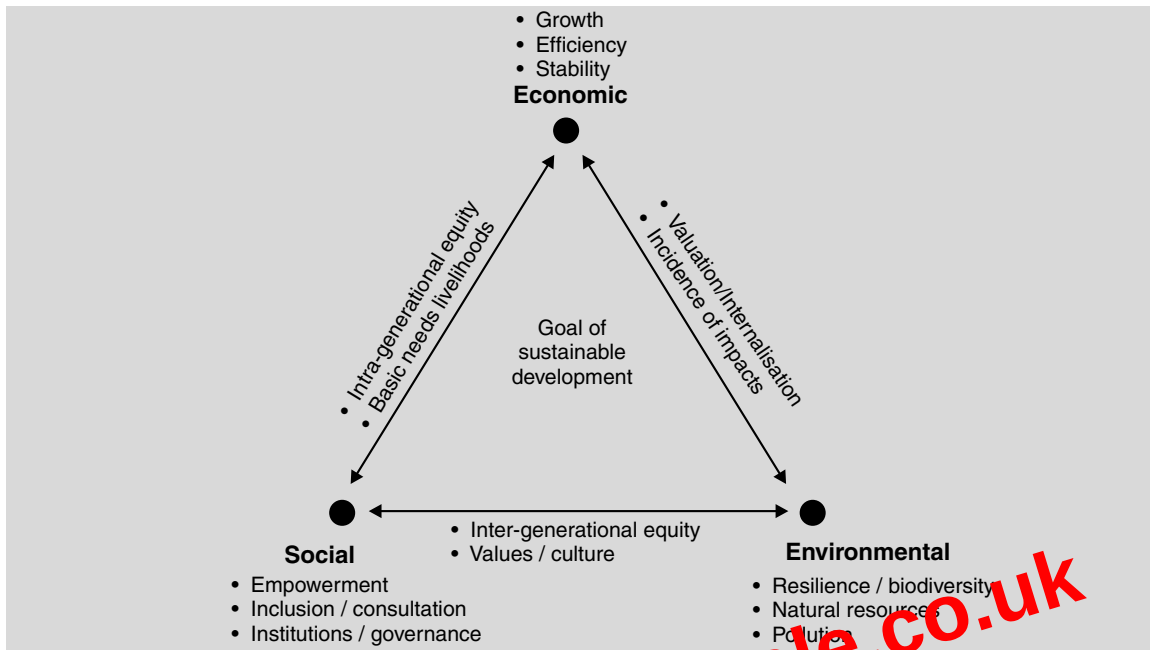
The project planners and engineers first of all used to read the conclusion of an EIA and then make decision about the project by taking in consideration the benefits of the project and avoiding the problems. The project gets its credit and recognition which yields its benefit without causing serious problem to environment and is likely to be completed on time and within the budget decided for it.

The project developers, their management planners, politicians make decision about the purpose project. After realizing the conclusion by members of the assessing team and finding it beneficial to local people along with their main motive not to harm the existing ecology, they give permission to the owners after having undertakings. So that the aim of sustainable development may be achieved. This project has to be designed to suit the local environment and should be completed on time to avoid any difficulties on the way.

- It is an important face in the process of deciding about the final save of a proposed projects and it helps the official to take decision and achieve aim more successfully.
- Project that yields benefits without causing serious problems is more likely to bring credited and recognition to its proponents.

Essentials of EIA Procedure

- (a) EIA should be applied-to all developing project as a primary structure.
- (b) EIA should be undertaken-throughout the project with best applicable science & mitigation technology.



Objectives of Sustainable Development:

- (1) To promote equity.
- (2) To improve the quality of human life.
- (3) Sustainable use of natural resources
- (4) Protecting the Ecosystem.
- (5) To fulfil international standards.
- (6) Considering environment in decisions.
- (7) Long-term planning and implements.
- (8) Zero pollutant emissions from the industrial process.

Factors Affecting Sustainable Development:

- (1) Excessive exploitation of non-renewable resources.
- (2) Increasing population growth and population density.
- (3) Decreasing gross domestic product per capita.
- (4) Uncontrolled consumption of energy and environmental.
- (5) Pollution.
- (6) Deterioration of land.