

## Expository Essay on Pollution

Here you have an Expository essay on Pollution, Lets start with Introduction.

### Introduction

Pollution can be defined as an undesirable change in the physical, chemical or biological aspects of air, water, and land that may harm human and animal life, living conditions, industrial processes, and cultural property. Pollution can be natural or artificial. Polluting agents are called pollutants. Pollution is nothing but the consequences of human action. Smoke, tar or dust and household waste are examples of pollution. In the agricultural sector, pollutants may be pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and fertilisers. In particular, CO, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, halogens (chlorine, bromine and iodine) are those gases that contribute to the increase in pollution nowadays.

### Types of pollution

In particular, there are three types of dirt, which causes 95% of the total pollution.

1. Air pollution.
2. Noise Contamination.
3. Water pollution.

### Air pollution

The WHO defines air pollution as the presence of atmospheric substances in such concentrations harmful to man and his environment. Many ingredients find their way into the air, usually, gases, which spread quickly over vast areas. This type of pollution contributes to about 70 per cent of air pollution.

### Source of Air Pollution

The primary sources of air pollution are fossil fuels, gas emissions from cars, industry, agricultural activities and wars. Some of these are described below.

**Fossil fuels:** Due to the burning of fossil fuels, pollution is increasing day by day. The burning of wood, coal and other minerals creates air pollution by releasing carbon dioxide, carbon sulphur dioxide and other harmful gases into the atmosphere.



**Car Carbon:** Cars make up more than 80 percent of air pollution. Many harmful gases such as CO, unburned hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide are emitted from cars, cars, planes, etc.

**Industry:** Industries are one of the significant sources of pollution nowadays. Due to the high demand for paper, textiles, fuel refineries and thermal power plants, pollution increases by substantial factors. These industries add various harmful gases such as CO, SO, NO, Hydrocarbons into the atmosphere.

## Effects of Air Pollution

Air pollution can directly affect plants and animals. As a result of air pollution, cells and plant tissues are severely affected. Nitrogen oxides and fluorides reduce crop yields. Smoke and dust clog the leaf surface and reduce the photosynthetic capacity of plants. Ozone harms grains, fruits, and cotton plants. This air pollution also affects animals in the following ways.

Ozone causes dryness of the mucous membranes, changes vision, causing headaches, congestion of the lungs, and oedema.

SO<sub>2</sub> causes dry mouth, scratching the throat, bright eyes and disturbed respiratory tract.

Cotton dust leads to respiratory problems, e.g. bronchitis and asthma.

## Noise Pollution

Sound can be defined as unwanted/unpleasant sound. So noise pollution is an unwanted noise thrown into the atmosphere without looking at the possible negative consequences. In our country, urban growth and industrial development have become two problems. Cities and towns sprang up with an industrial focus. The lack of urban planning has led to the collapse of residential, commercial and industrial spaces. Houses, schools and hospitals are close to industry. All the benefits of industrial development and civilization such as engines, horns, heavy and light machinery, work and movement, noisy radios, very high aircraft have been disrupted and irritating. Our ears can hear the typical conversation between 30-60 decibels. Modern chat has an audio value of 60 decibels. An amount of more than 80 decibels causes noise pollution. Noise exceeds 140 decibels.

## Impact of Noise Pollution

Persistent noise affects a man physically and mentally. Physical effects include narrowing the arteries, pale skin, stiff muscles, and high blood pressure leading to depression and shock.

The loud noise emitted by industrial plants, bottle presses, and high-altitude aircraft over a long period disturbs and permanently impairs hearing.

Offices, factories and crowded places where noise is common can cause irritation, headaches, fatigue and nausea.



## Water pollution

Water is essential to life, and all know this fundamental truth. It needs to meet our basic needs in daily life, namely, cooking, drinking, bathing, sanitation, irrigation, power generation, cooling and manufacturing of various industrial products and industrial waste disposal. During all these processes, undesirable substances are added to the water sources on a large scale. It changes the introductory chemistry of water in rivers and streams. That is why we need to purify water and save water for the benefit of future generations.

## Effects of Water Pollution

Water pollution can directly affect the kidneys and liver due to the content of Cadmium. The ingredients of mercury, arsenic and lead are toxic and harmful to chemicals as they affect even water purifiers, e.g. organic sulphur compounds disrupt nitrification. When mercury is dissolved in water, aquatic plants absorb it, entering the food chain. Lead disrupts metabolism and brings congenital disabilities, anaemia etc.

## Solutions to pollution problems

We often see people accusing the public sector and the government of controlling pollution by controlling market processes and accusing people of avoiding and inspecting corrosion. Who would rule? Many ecologists and environmental scientists believe that pollution problems can be overcome by using marketable methods to reduce pollution rather than strict rules and regulations. On the other hand, one has to identify and adjust one's strength to prevent corruption. One can achieve this by highlighting one's role at the individual level in preventing pollution. This can be done through environmental awareness, education and enlightenment. So the big question is how can Man reduce pollution? And as such, Ways to reduce pollution problems at the individual level are given below.

To reduce pollution, we must reduce those waste disposal systems that produce more harmful gases during the waste disposal process.

We must take care of our vehicles to not emit harmful gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere.

Gadgets such as generators and others that produce harmful gases or pollutants should be kept under control.

The use of chemical fertilisers should be limited to prevent water pollution, e.g. DDT. Timely disposal of waste to avoid the rot of the shelter to check for odour and the spread of disease by insects, flies and other germs.

## How to Reduce Pollution?

Other steps that can be taken to control or reduce pollution are given below.

The chimney length should be raised to a very high level to reduce air pollution to a minimum.

Trees should be planted along roadsides, riverbanks, parks and 'open spaces' as they keep the environment fresh.

Nuclear explosions must be limited.

Population growth, a significant cause of pollution, should be considered. Different ponds and tanks will be used for cattle and animals to reduce water pollution.

Household sewage and industrial waste should be collected before disposing of it in the sewers. Increase the use of natural fertilisers and avoid chemical fertilisers. So these are some standard technologies that help reduce pollution.

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