

Issues On Environment Pollution And Health Hazard In Tamilnadu

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ABSTRACT

In general, most of the diseases are caused by various mode of pollution. The awareness of the people and the impact of pollution, the causes of diseases may vary. In such circumstance, many social issues regarding environmental pollution have been agitated due to the effect of diseases and the awareness on such pollutions. The present paper portrays the health hazard, environmental pollutions and social issues on various modes of pollution in Tamilnadu during the decade of 2009-2018. Health hazard includes major diseases affected during the study period. Environment pollution consists of land, air and water pollutions. Social issues have happened in various places for the impact of environmental pollutions and the effect of diseases. The recommendations of the present paper will definitely give implication to the policymakers.

KEY WORDS: Health hazard, Environment pollutions and social issues.

1. INTRODUCTION

Society is one of the main pillars of the environment. National development is assured when the protections against health hazard, environmental pollutions, and social issues. The national economy is for providing facilities/services on defense, medical, education, and infrastructures. The economy of a country expected the sources of income from the major sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services. The industry is in the second place of its percentage of contributions to the Indian economy. Besides the environmental pollutions are in the first place. Hence, the protections against industrial pollutions on land, air, and water are significantly increased day-by-day. On the other hand, people affected due to pollutions are also increased subsequently. With the result, social issues have been increased against pollutions and its impact i.e., a health hazard. The awareness of the people is promoted by social media, political parties, public, government, and NGOs. The steps have taken against social issues by the court of law and government is the major implications on the part of the health hazard and environmental pollutions. The present paper enlisted the major issues on environment pollutions and the health hazard in Tamilnadu during the study period. The present paper also revealed the previous studies related to the health hazard, environmental pollutions, and social issues in Tamilnadu during the study period.

ENVIRONMENT POLLUTIONS AND ITS ISSUES IN INDIA

Many pollution issues are giving causations to India with several diseases. The main pollutions are air pollution, (land) garbage pollution, and water pollution. According to World Bank experts, from

1995 to 2010, India has faced and challenged environmental issues on par to other developed nations. Like India, many of the developed countries are facing the same situations. India will supposed to meet a big challenge and threaten in a few forthcoming years. At that time, India will cause of disease, health issues and long term adverse impact on livelihood through environmental issues.

WATER POLLUTION

About 30 years back people in villages are used the pond water for their edible and even for drinking purpose. Most of the village people used the well, pond, river, and hand pump water for drinking. After entering the new companies into the Indian water market, they created the demand and unsafe for drinking above said sources of water due to various diseases affected. The packaged drinking water (without minerals) is created its demand even in remote villages. There is no remedy to cure water pollution by means of government, but they also prepared the packaged drinking water. Still, water pollution has been existing, when it is wiped-out or reduced?

WATER RESOURCES

NASA stated that the groundwater has been declining are highly on Earth between 2002 and 2008 in northern India. Politicians of India are concentrating the capital of India for the political benefits. But they are not for the development of agriculture and the protections against global warming. The people are obviously understood that the government is tried to fetch and sustain the next ruling period during their rule. Hence the survival of the people is a very big question for future water resources.

AIR POLLUTION

Indian industry development is galloping its growth in the international arena. It results; the air pollution is stringently causing India. The technology alone will help to reduce air pollution. Because the industry and its usages are may not suppose to reduce or decline. The needs and wants of the commodity, goods and services will definitely be got the straight line growth. The research and development of the nation are responsible for increasing air pollution.

SOIL

The soil is the main source of mineral in the world. Living organisms are living with the help of soil by means of basic needs. The human being has been polluted the soil unethically. The government is also injudiciously taking sand and other minerals from various sources to making money (politically) or funding the local body. There is no maintenance of water resources, drainage systems, and also collapsing the wastage/drainage water into the water resources. Totally, the government not does anything for the cultivation, rehabilitation of non-cultivable lands, and agriculture economy.

HEALTH EXPENDITURE

The World Bank data have utilized to assess the per capita health expenditure incurred during the study period.

TABLE 1: PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PRIVATE HEALTH EXPENDITURE

YEAR	DOMESTIC PRIVATE HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA (CURRENT US\$)	DOMESTIC PRIVATE HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE)	OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENDITURE (% OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE)
2000-01	14.23	76.64	71.70
2001-02	15.65	78.79	74.11
2002-03	16.12	79.38	73.37
2003-04	17.60	79.76	73.42
2004-05	20.06	79.78	72.48
2005-06	21.74	78.34	73.15
2006-07	23.15	78.06	72.26
2007-08	27.90	77.59	70.82
2008-09	28.69	75.50	69.15
2009-10	28.18	73.37	66.76
2010-11	32.95	72.82	65.18
2011-12	34.23	70.26	62.22
2012-13	34.86	71.07	63.00
2013-14	43.10	76.66	69.07
2014-15	43.20	75.59	67.01
2015-16	46.55	73.52	65.06
2016-17	50.43	73.08	64.42
Mean	29.33	75.90	69.01
STDV	11.47	3.06	4.01
COV	0.39	0.04	0.06
LGR	0.08	-0.01	-0.01
CAGR	8.27	-0.57	-0.96
t- value	35.428	-3.933	-5.726
P-value	.000	.001	.000

Source: World Bank Report

The per capita domestic health expenditure is average US\$ 29.33. 75.9 percent of domestic health expenditure has been incurred and averagely the expenditure spent out-of-pocket is 69.01 percent. The value of covariance is very low in its percentage of private expenditure and the out-of-pocket. It shows that the consistency of its stability in the same position during the above tabulated period. As per the per capita, the growth has significantly increased by about 8.27 percent of domestic private health expenditure. Hence, the people of India spent their own money health care is significantly increased.

TABLE 2: DOMESTIC GENERAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA

YEAR	DOMESTIC GENERAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA (CURRENT US\$)	DOMESTIC GENERAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE)	DOMESTIC GENERAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF GDP)	DOMESTIC GENERAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE (% OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE)
2000-01	3.84	3.29	0.86	20.68
2001-02	3.75	3.18	0.81	18.88
2002-03	3.69	2.87	0.77	18.16
2003-04	4.13	2.75	0.75	18.72
2004-05	4.52	2.81	0.71	17.98
2005-06	5.59	3.03	0.76	20.13
2006-07	6.08	2.95	0.75	20.51
2007-08	7.52	2.96	0.74	20.90
2008-09	8.60	2.97	0.80	22.63
2009-10	9.84	3.19	0.89	25.61
2010-11	11.86	3.17	0.86	26.21
2011-12	14.07	3.49	0.94	28.87
2012-13	13.73	3.52	0.93	27.99
2013-14	12.97	3.10	0.86	23.07
2014-15	13.52	3.03	0.86	23.66
2015-16	16.20	3.37	1.00	25.59
2016-17	18.13	3.39	1.01	26.27
Mean	9.30	3.12	0.84	22.70
STDV	4.85	0.23	0.09	3.55
COV	0.52	0.07	0.11	0.16
LGR	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.03
CAGR	11.66	0.77	1.53	2.54
t- value	18.850	2.370	3.990	5.400
P-value	.000	.032	.001	.000

Source: World Bank Report.

The per capita government health expenditure is average US\$ 9.3. 3.12 percent of government health expenditure has been incurred and averagely the expenditure spent out-of-pocket is 69.01 percent. The value of covariance is low in its percentage of government expenditure as per the GDP %. It shows that the consistency of its stability in the same position during the above tabulated period. As per the per capita, the growth has significantly increased by about 11.66 percent of government health expenditure. Hence, the government of India spent money on the health care of people is significantly increased.

**TABLE 3: LEVEL OF AIR POLLUTION EXCEEDING WHO INTERIM TARGETS
1,2 AND 3**

YEAR	TARGE T-3 VALUE %	TARGET-2 VALUE (% OF TOTAL)	TARGET-1 VALUE (% OF TOTAL)	MEAN ANNUAL EXPOSURE (MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER)
2000-01	99.95	98.87	87.17	61.49
2001-02	99.95	98.87	87.17	61.49
2002-03	99.95	98.87	87.17	61.49
2003-04	99.95	98.87	87.17	61.49
2004-05	99.95	98.87	87.17	61.49
2005-06	99.97	99.67	91.89	65.66
2006-07	99.97	99.67	91.89	65.66
2007-08	99.97	99.67	91.89	65.66
2008-09	99.97	99.67	91.89	65.66
2009-10	99.97	99.67	91.89	65.66
2010-11	99.95	97.77	85.25	64.60
2011-12	99.96	97.89	84.60	63.87
2012-13	99.96	99.13	87.07	66.07
2013-14	99.97	99.66	90.23	68.95
2014-15	99.97	99.69	92.65	71.61
2015-16	99.97	99.42	90.35	75.58
2016-17	99.97	99.41	90.31	75.80
Mean	99.96	99.16	89.16	66.01
STDV	0.01	0.61	2.67	4.59
COV	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.07
LGR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
CAGR	0.00	0.02	0.16	1.18
t- value	3.373	.704	1.116	7.058
P-value	.004	.492	.282	.000

Source: World Bank Report

The air pollution is averagely 99.96 percent as per target 3. In target 2 is 99.16 percent averagely. But target 1 is attained at 89.16 percent averagely. The value of covariance is very low in its value. It shows that there is the stability of their positions prolong period and also slightly increased. As per the mean exposure of micrograms per cubic meter is got positive growth has significantly attained as 1.18 percent Hence, the air pollution is significantly increased.

2. FINDING

1. The expenditure spent out-of-pocket is 69.01 percent. The value of covariance is very low in its percentage of private expenditure and the out-of-pocket
2. The per capita domestic health expenditure is average US\$ 29.33. 75.9 percent of domestic health expenditure has been incurred

3. per capita, the growth has significantly increased by about 11.66 percent of government health expenditure. Hence,
4. The per capita government health expenditure is average US\$ 9.3. 3.12 percent of government health expenditure has been incurred and averagely
5. The expenditure spent out-of-pocket is 69.01 percent. The value of covariance is low in its percentage of government expenditure as per the GDP %. It shows that the consistency of its stability
6. The air pollution is averagely 99.96 percent as per target 3. In target 2 is 99.16 percent averagely. But target 1 is attained at 89.16 percent averagely.
7. The value of covariance is very low in its value. It shows that there is the stability of their positions prolong period and also slightly increased.

3. CONCLUSION

As per the findings of the above tables, discussions, review of the literature and environmental issues in Tamilnadu, the author concluded that the pollutions by land, air, and water are persisted. The government of India should concentrate on protecting the people from pollution impact on a health hazard. The expenditure against health care is increased by per capita, private, and government. But external expenditure alone has decreased. It shows that other sources like insurance are not responsible for the medication of people in general.

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