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## MONTHLY NEWS LETTER FROM BARANAGAR MUNICIPALITY

From Chairman's Desk

### INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

Industrial pollution has adversely affected biodiversity for the last two centuries and continues to increase globally. The effect most closely correlated with loss of ecosystem services is toxification of environmental sites, whereby the organisms living in the ecosystem are damaged because of the poisonous nature of many pollutants. As many toxicants (poisonous materials) can act even with very minimal exposure, it is almost impossible and economically infeasible to remove dissolved pollution from the environment with modern technical methods. Only spatially and temporally concentrated pollution can be retracted effectively by anthropogenic efforts, and such methods are already in use

In October 2011, the world population reached 7 billion, and the population is expected to pass 10 billion by the end of the 21st century. Between 50 percent and 90 percent of these humans live in cities, with the variation depending on geographical area. In addition, the rate of increase of city population is increasing in the vast majority of countries. This generally leads to the expansion of city boundaries, which in turn has a direct impact on biodiversity. Expanding city boundaries can lead to habitat loss and interfere with the natural life cycles of animals living near cities. One study, on frogs showed that the number of frogs was directly related to the distance of their habitat to an urban area. It was found that as the urban density increased, the number of frogs in that area decreased proportionally. Other studies have shown declines in bird populations linked to urbanization. Humans impact biodiversity in many ways, often negatively. It is seen that of the 18 areas of human activity that were examined, the activities that most endanger species are interactions with non-native species (invasive species), urbanization, and agriculture, urbanization alone has caused hundreds of species to become endangered. While, in the grand scheme of things, this may not seem to be a very large number, it must be remembered that this is only the number endangered by urbanization; The total number of species affected by urbanization is proportional to the growing number of cities. The most damaging forms of human activity involve roads, urbanization, industry, and livestock etc.

Efforts should be on so that the Industrial Advancement may run at its desired pace to provide Productivity, Employment and Prosperity but the not in any way ruining or endangering the entity of the living beings

**Thanks and regards**

1. 2017-18 DPR has been submitted to AMRUT cell after vetting.
2. Water project for 2017-18 has been sanctioned from SLTC
3. Financial Comparison Sheet for Park for 2016-17 has been submitted to CE, MED for SLTC Approval