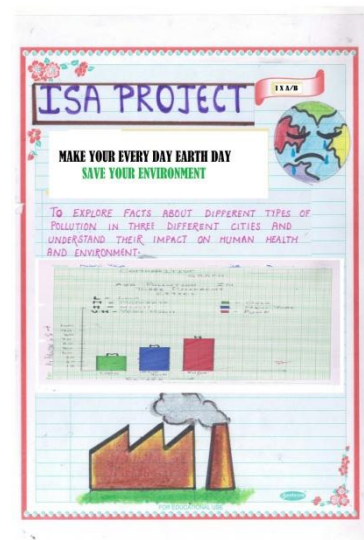
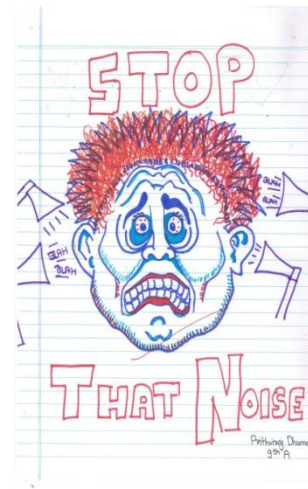
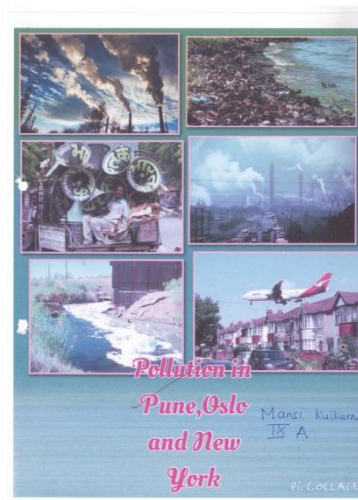


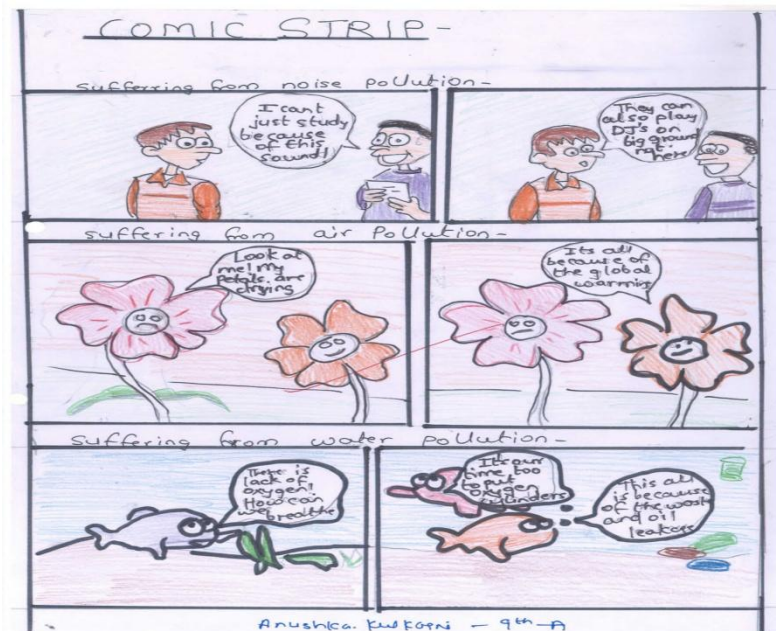
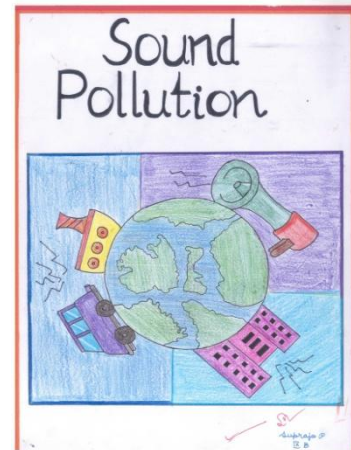
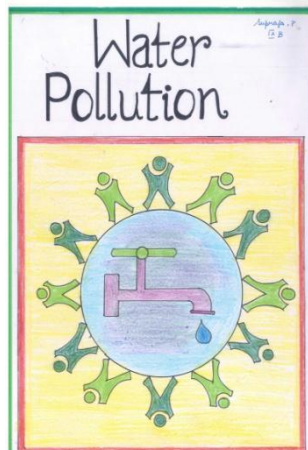
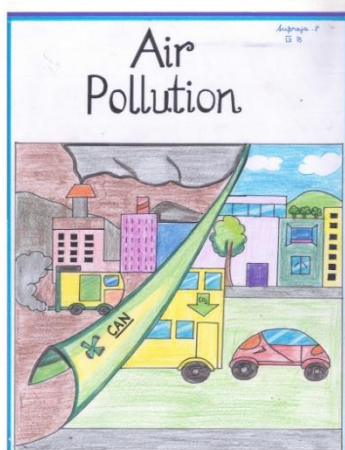
ISA PROJECT POLLUTION IN INDIA, NORWAY AND USA

IX A/B



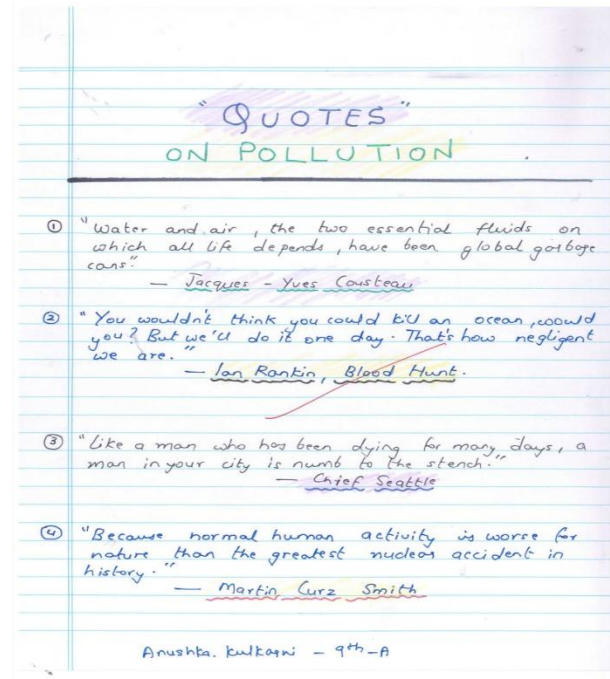
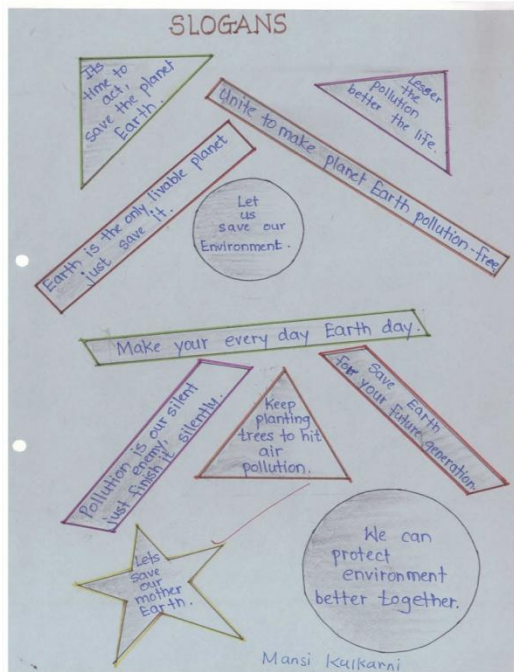
ISA PROJECT POLLUTION IN INDIA, NORWAY AND USA

IX A/B



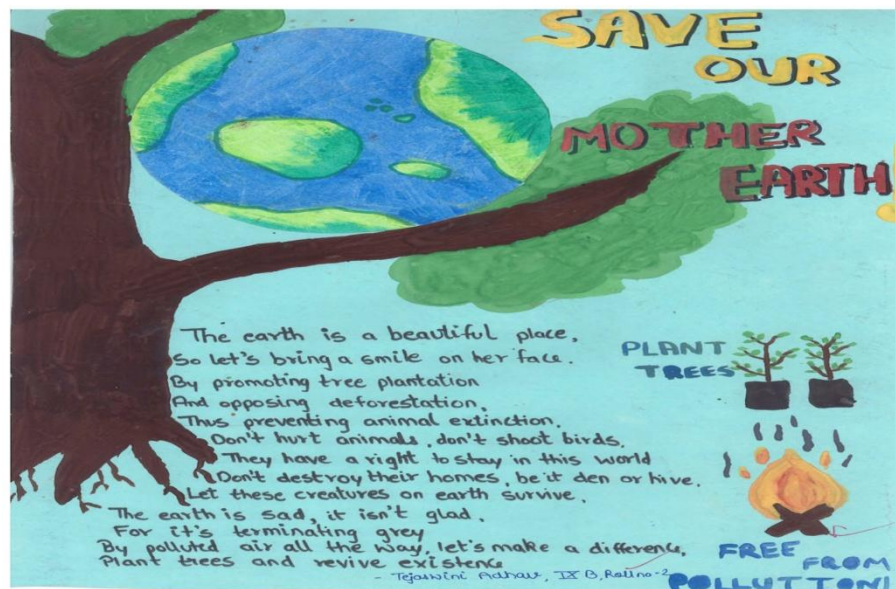
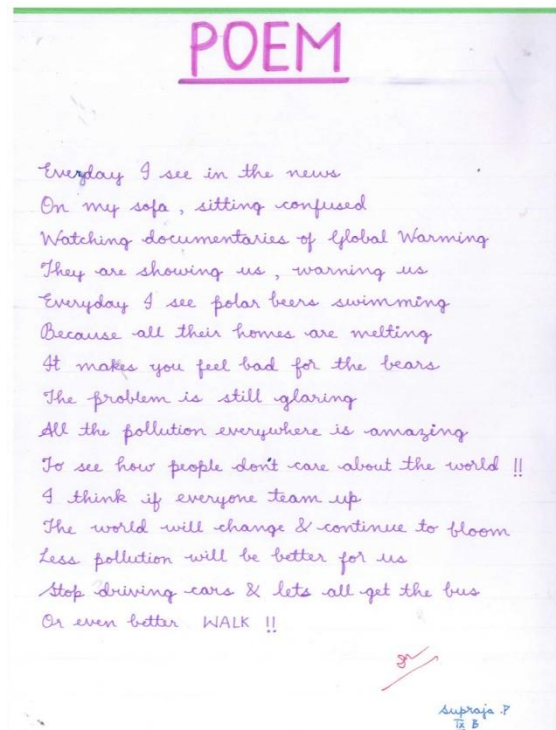
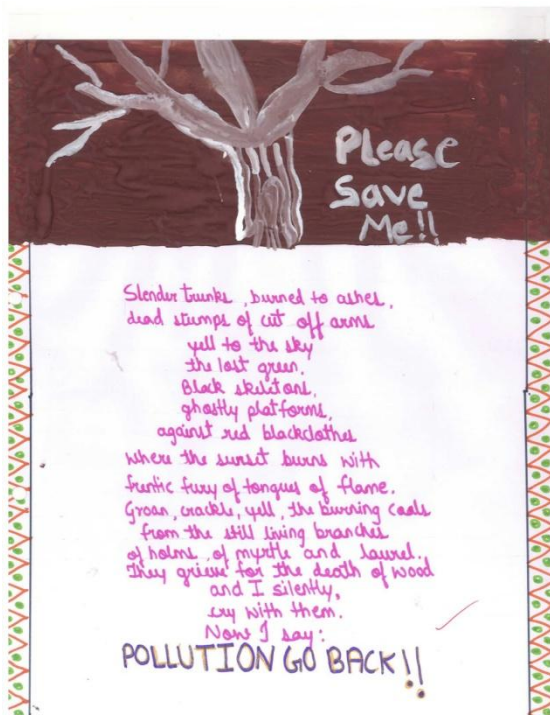
ISA PROJECT POLLUTION IN INDIA, NORWAY AND USA

IX A/B



ISA PROJECT POLLUTION IN INDIA, NORWAY AND USA

IX A/B



ISA PROJECT POLLUTION IN INDIA, NORWAY AND USA

IX A/B

CITY : OSLO

In Oslo more than 1.5 million people - mainly women and children die permanently and prematurely every year due to indoor air pollution from low-quality fuel and poor combustion technology. Oslo city is specially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of health problems and crop damage from air pollution. The negative health impact of ambient air pollution is also substantial in transition and advanced economies. The health risks associated with local air pollution depend on the concentration of pollutants & exposure time. In Oslo, people mainly are experienced with asthma, respiratory complaints and cardiovascular diseases. Many air pollutants are also harmful. NO_2 and SO_2 can result in lung diseases in well healthy people as well as asthma patients. CO also is responsible for reducing the capacity of the blood to transport oxygen and can cause headache, nausea and other problems for heart patients. Local air pollution can be even harmful to environment, ecosystems and vegetation. NO_2 and SO_2 both largely contribute to acidification and eutrophication of lakes and rivers. They also contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone which can damage vegetation.

Supraja.P
IX B

CITY : NEWYORK

In 2013, many people died in New York from air pollution-related health issues. The public health impacts of air pollution, while not necessarily dramatic, are powerful. And while the city is making progress improving air quality, the air pollution in New York largely affects the one's health. The health risks associated with air pollution are respiratory diseases, cardiovascular disease, throat inflammation, chest pain, asthma and congestion. The amount of increase in risk is related to a given change in average air pollution concentration to estimate a chronic exposure concentration response function. Most of the people at risk are children under five and women. Air pollution adversely affects the environment which causes global warming. It even depletes the ozone layer which is acting as a protection for us from sun's UV rays.

Supraja.P
IX B

CITY : PUNE

Urban air quality is an issue of major concern in Pune. In particular, high levels of particulate matter are responsible for non-compliance against air quality standards. Air quality management options can be applicable to Pune which is presently most affected by deteriorating air quality. Pune city is chosen as top-ten urban agglomerate in India based on population. The health risks associated with local air pollution are asthma, respiratory complaints, cardiovascular disease, headache and nausea etc. Children and young people, pregnant women and the elderly are also particularly vulnerable groups which are affected the most. Local air pollution can be harmful to ecosystems, trees, vegetation. NO_2 and SO_2 both contribute to acidification and eutrophication of lakes and rivers which adversely affects the environment. CO and NO_2 also contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone. It even causes global warming. The air quality issues for Pune can provide useful insights for the development of air quality management plan even for other cities.

ARTICLE

Pollution today has become a global issue. Now as we find mother earth trembling to lead a better life we sometimes feel the urge to do something for her. We know a whole big list of things to do for avoiding pollution but, when it comes to implementing them, we are far far behind.

Do you know which is the most common but avoidable cause of pollution? You may not even know and realise that the answer is 'Festivals', especially 'Hindu-Festivals'. Every year, at Holi, there are so many loudspeakers played in parties, that you couldn't even imagine how many people would be suffering because of those.

Ganesh festivals always account for the most of water pollution with idols, flowers, and other holy things. And, ever imagined how much air and ~~not~~ sound pollution do we make in Diwali? Thousands of crackers emitting so many harmful gases are burnt everyday. It is time, we erase the image of festivals as 'pollution-creators'. It is time we control ourself and contribute in making the world - a better place.

It is time, we show the world that how millions and billions of hands could make a difference.

THIS DIWALI, LIGHT LAMPS, NOT CRACKERS

ADITI D. SHELKE 9th B