Pollution

Unwanted changes in the chemical and physical features of air, water and land (environment) that are dangerous to human and other organisms, their life conditions, industrial process and cultural achievements are called pollution.

The types of pollution are mainly –(i) Air pollution, (ii) Water pollution, (iii) Sound pollution, (iv) Soil pollution, (v) Nuclear pollution.

(i) Air pollution : When the pollution is in the atmosphere and the suffici t quantity of atmosphere reduces then it is called Air pollution.
Main air pollutants – Carbon monoxide (CO), Sulphur dioxide (SO Hydrogen sulphide (H2S), Hydrogen fluoride (HF), Nitrogen oxide (N a d NO Hydrocarbon, Ammonia (NH3), Smoke of tobacco, Fluori es sm ke and particles of smoke, Aerosols etc.
Sulphur dioxide (SO2), Sulphur trioxide (SO3), Nitro en oxi e (NO) react with environmental water and creates Sulphuric acid and Nitric acid These acids reach the earth with rain water and this is called acid r n
On 3rd December, 1984 an incidence of le kage o Methy Isocyanide gas took place in the fertilizer making Union Carbid Factory. Bhopal)

(ii) Water pollution : Mixing of unw nted sub n es with water is called water pollution.
Sources of water pollution : Th ter po lution takes place mainly due to mixing up of Carbonate, sulphat s Magn sium and Potassium, Ammonia, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide d Industr l remains in water. Sea-water pollution is due to mixing up of he met ls, hydro carbon, petroleum etc. in water.

(iii) Sound pollution : The u wanted and undesirable sounds scattered in atmosphere ar called sound pollution.
Source of so nd pollut The source of sound pollution is loud sound or noi e, in w at ver ways it has produced.

(iv) Soi pollut n : Distorted form of soil is called Soil pollution. Sources of Soil pollution : cid rain, water from mines, excessive use of fertilizers and germicide chemicals, g bage, industrial remainins, excretion in open field etc. are the main sources of soil pollution.

(v) Nuclear pollution : This pollution is created by radioactive rays. Following can be the sources of radioactive pollution —

(i) Pollution from the rays which are used in treatment.

(ii) Pollution created from fuels used in Atomic reactors.

(iii) Pollution created from the use of nuclear weapons.

(iv) Pollution created remaining substances coming out of Atomic power-houses.

Population, Biotic Community

1. Population : Population is a group of individuals of same species occupying the same area at a given time.

2. Population density : Total number of individual present in p r un t are

3. Natality : Increase in the number of individuals in a g en p pulati by birth is called natality

4. Mortality : Number of individuals removed from a popul ion due to death under given environmental condition at a given time i called mortality

5. Biotic potential : It refers the maximum capac y of inherent of an organism to reproduce.

6. Environmental resistance : En ronmenta actors, which put a check on the growth of population.

7. Mutalism : It is a fun ional asso iation between two different species in which both the species are b nefited.

8. Commensalism : It is an as ciation between individuals of two different species in which on species s benefited and other one is neither benefited nor affected.

9. Popu tio Explosion : The dramatic increase in population size over a relativ ly sho period is called population explosion.

10. Dem graphic transition : If the birth rate is equal to the death rate, it results in zer population growth, which is called demographic transition.

11. Psychosi : It is a mild form of mental illness where the patient show prolonged emotional reaction.

12. Drug abuse : When drugs are taken for a purpose other than their normal clinical use in an amount that impairs ones physical, physiological and psychological function of body is called drug abuse.