

ANULOM

NEWSLETTER

The official newsletter of ANULOM Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Pune

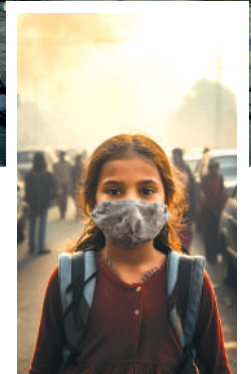


Editorial...

Dear Readers,

Welcome to yet another issue with the most sensitive and important topic of our day-to-day life – Environmental Pollution. It is directly and indirectly affecting our lifestyle and has long-term effects on human life – perhaps will affect the next generation also to a great extent. We, today, need to be cautious in dealing with our Environment. This issue will deal about the Environmental Pollution with its types, effects, and solutions for a healthy human life.

— Editor



Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution is the introduction of foreign and potentially harmful elements into the environment. The consequences are particularly important when they damage ecosystems and human societies, especially regarding health.

What are the different types of pollution?

Air pollution: the release of chemicals and particulates into the atmosphere. Common gaseous pollutants include carbon-monoxide, sulphur dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and nitrogen oxides produced by industry and motor vehicles.,

Water pollution, caused by the discharge of industrial wastewater from commercial and industrial waste (intentionally or through spills) into surface waters; discharges of untreated sewage and chemical contaminants, such as chlorine, from treated sewage; and releases of waste and contaminants into surface.

Soil pollution, occurs when chemicals are released by spill or underground leakage. Among the most significant soil contaminants are hydrocarbons, heavy metals, herbicides, pesticides and chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Radioactive contamination, resulting from 20th century activities in atomic physics, such as nuclear power generation and nuclear weapons research, manufacture, and deployment.

Noise pollution: which encompasses roadway noise, aircraft noise, industrial noise as well as high-intensity sonar.

Plastic pollution: involves the accumulation of plastic products and microplastics in the environment that adversely affects wildlife, wildlife habitat, or humans.

Electromagnetic pollution: the overabundance of electromagnetic radiation in their non-ionizing form, such as radio and television transmissions, Wi-fi etc.

॥ गणपती ॥
॥ वाच्य ॥
॥ मोक्षा ॥



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Light pollution: includes light trespass, over-illumination and astronomical interference.

Littering: the criminal throwing of inappropriate man-made objects, unremoved, onto public and private properties.

Thermal pollution, is a temperature change in natural water bodies caused by human influence, such as use of water as coolant in a power plant.

Visual pollution, which can refer to the presence of overhead power lines, motorway billboards, open storage of trash, municipal solid waste or space debris.

Natural causes

Volcanoes: Air pollution produced by ships may alter clouds, affecting global temperatures. One of the most significant natural sources of pollution are volcanoes, which during eruptions release large quantities of harmful gases into the atmosphere. Volcanic gases include carbon dioxide, which can be fatal in large concentrations and contributes to climate change, hydrogen halides which can cause acid rain, sulphur dioxides, which are harmful to animals and damage the ozone layer, and hydrogen sulphides, which are capable of killing humans. Volcanic emissions also include fine and ultrafine particles which may contain toxic chemicals and substances such as arsenic, lead, and mercury.

Wildfires: They are caused naturally by lightning strikes, are also a significant source of air pollution. Wildfire smoke contains significant quantities of both carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, which can cause suffocation. Large quantities of fine particulates are found within wildfire smoke as well, which pose a health risk to animals.

Natural Disasters: Pollution can also occur because of natural disasters. Hurricanes, for example, frequently result in sewage contamination and petrochemical spills from burst boats or automobiles. When coastal oil rigs or refineries are involved, larger-scale and environmental damage is not unusual. When accidents occur, some pollution sources, such as nuclear power stations or oil ships, can create extensive and potentially catastrophic emissions.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Carbon dioxide, while vital for photosynthesis, is sometimes referred to as pollution, because raised levels of the gas in the atmosphere are affecting the Earth's climate. Disruption of the environment can also highlight the connection between areas of pollution that would normally be classified separately, such as those of water and air. Recent studies have investigated the potential for long-term rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide to cause slight but critical increases in the acidity of ocean waters, and the possible effects of this on marine ecosystems.

About 400 million metric tons of hazardous wastes are generated each year. The United States alone produces about 250 million metric tons. Americans constitute less than 5% of the world's population, but produce roughly 25% of the world's CO₂, and generate approximately 30% of world's waste.

Pollution affects humans in every part of the world. A study by the Lancet Commission on Pollution and Health found that global pollution, specifically toxic air, water, soil, and workplaces, kills nine million people annually, which is triple the number of deaths caused by AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria combined, and 15 times higher than deaths caused by wars and other forms of human violence. The study concluded that "pollution is one of the great

existential challenges of the Anthropocene era. Pollution endangers the stability of the Earth's support systems and threatens the continuing survival of human societies."

Adverse air quality can kill many organisms, including humans. Ozone pollution can cause respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, throat inflammation, chest pain, and congestion. China's high smog levels can damage the human body and cause various diseases. Acute exposure to certain pollutants can have short- and long-term effects. Oil spills can cause skin irritations and rashes. Noise pollution induces hearing loss, high blood pressure, stress, and sleep disturbance. Mercury has been linked to developmental deficits in children and neurologic symptoms. Older people are significantly exposed to diseases induced by air pollution. Children and infants are also at serious risk. Lead and other heavy metals have been shown to cause neurological problems, intellectual disabilities, and behavioural problems. Chemical and radioactive substances can cause cancer and birth defects.

Socio economic impacts

The health impacts of pollution have both direct and lasting social consequences. A 2021 study found that exposure to pollution causes an increase in violent crime. Several studies show that pollution has an adverse effect on the productivity of both indoor and outdoor workers.

Environment

Pollution has been found to be present widely in the natural environment. A 2022 study published in Environmental Science & Technology found that levels of anthropogenic chemical pollution have exceeded planetary boundaries and now threaten entire ecosystems around the world.

What is zero pollution?

The objective of zero pollution is to reduce air, water and soil pollution to levels that are no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems and that respect the boundaries with which the earth can cope, thus creating a toxic-free environment.

Exposure to air pollution can lead to a wide range of diseases, including stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, trachea, bronchus and lung cancers, aggravated asthma, and lower respiratory infections.

To protect the environment from the adverse effects of pollution, many nations worldwide have enacted legislation to regulate various types of pollution as well as to mitigate the adverse effects of pollution. At the local level, regulation usually is supervised by environmental agencies or the broader public health system.

The modern environmental regulatory environment has its origins in the United States with the beginning of industrial regulations around Air and Water pollution connected to industry and mining during the 1960s and 1970s.

Control

A litter trap catches floating waste in the Yarra River, east-central Victoria, Australia. Air pollution control system, known as a thermal oxidizer, decomposes hazard gases from industrial air streams at a factory in the United States.

Pollution control is a term used in environmental management. It refers to the control of emissions and effluents into air, water or soil. Without pollution control, the waste products will degrade the environment.

In September 2023 a Global Framework on Chemicals aiming to reduce pollution was agreed during an

international conference in Bonn, Germany. The framework includes 28 targets.

Practices

Recycling, Reusing, Waste minimisation, Mitigating, Pollution prevention and Compost.

Devices:

Air pollution control : Green wall, Smog Tower, Thermal oxidizer, Bioremediation.

Dust collection systems : Baghouses, Cyclones, Electrostatic precipitators.

Scrubbers: Baffle spray scrubber, Cyclonic spray scrubber, Ejector venturi scrubber, Mechanically aided scrubber, Spray tower and Wet scrubber

Sewage treatment: Sedimentation (Primary treatment), Activated sludge bio treaters (Secondary treatment; also used for industrial wastewater), Aerated lagoons and Constructed wetlands (also used for urban runoff).

Industrial wastewater treatment: API oil-water separators, Biofilters, Dissolved air flotation (DAF), Powdered activated carbon treatment, Ultrafiltration, Vapor recovery systems and Phytoremediation.

Cost

Pollution has a cost. Manufacturing activities that cause air pollution impose health and clean-up costs on the whole of society. A manufacturing activity that causes air pollution is an example of a negative externality in production. A negative externality in production occurs "when a firm's production reduces the well-being of others who are not compensated by the firm." Pollution can also create costs for the firms producing the pollution. The associated costs of doing this are called abatement costs, or marginal abatement costs if measured by each additional unit.

Dirtiest industries

The Pure Earth, an international non-for-profit organization dedicated to eliminating life-threatening pollution in the developing world, issues an annual list of some of the world's most polluting industries.

Lead-acid battery recycling, Mining and extractive metallurgy, Lead smelting, Tanning, Artisanal mining, Landfills, Industrial parks, Chemical industry, Manufacturing and Dyeing. A report by the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy and GRAIN says that the meat and dairy industries are poised to surpass the oil industry as the world's worst polluters.

Textile industry

The textile industry is one of the largest polluters in the globalized world. Chemically polluted textile wastewater degrades the quality of the soil and water. The pollution comes from the type of conduct of chemical treatments used e.g., in pretreatment, dyeing, printing, and finishing operations that many or most market-driven companies use despite "eco-friendly alternatives". The textile industry uses over 8000 chemicals in its supply chain, also polluting the environment with large amounts of microplastics and has been identified in one review as the industry sector producing the largest amount of pollution. The problem of pollution is largely caused because of incomplete information about which company pollutes and at what scale the damage was caused by the pollution.

What you can do about air pollution?

Drive your car less, keep your car in good repair, turn off your engine, do not burn your garbage, Limit backyards

fire in the city, Plant and care for trees, Switch to electric or hand-powered lawn equipment, Use less energy.

How to reduce environmental pollution?

Take these Extra Steps to Reduce Pollution: Reduce the number of trips you take in your car, Reduce, or eliminate fireplace and wood stove use, avoid burning leaves, trash, and other materials, avoid using gas-powered lawn and garden equipment.

Simple choices for a healthier planet :

Reduce, reuse, and recycle, cut down on what you throw away, Volunteer for cleanups in your community, Educate, Conserve water, choose sustainable, Shop wisely, use long-lasting light bulbs, Plant a tree.



स्फुरणिका

यश म्हणजे काय?

यश म्हणजे काय? किंवा जीवनात यशस्वी होणे म्हणजे नेमके काय याचे मला अचानक उत्तर मिळाले. एकजण (कोण ते माहित नाही) म्हणतो - Success is liking yourself, Liking what you do and liking how you do it.

थोडक्यात - मी असे म्हणतो स्वतःवर प्रेम करा म्हणजे तुम्ही यशस्वी आहात असे म्हणता येईल. पटते का? म्हटले तर ही व्याख्या आपण सोपी करून टाकली. पण ती समजून घेणे तेवढे सोपे नाही. एक तर, तुम्हाला कोण विचारायला येणार आहे की तुम्ही स्वतःला यशस्वी समजता का? हा प्रश्न आपल्याच डोक्यात येणार. आपणच आपल्याला विचारणार आणि आपणच आपल्याला उत्तर देणार. एवढे खरे की liking oneself हे feeling किती समाधान देणारे आहे. आपणच करतो ते योग्यच आहे, ती गोष्ट आपल्याला भरपूर आनंद देत आहे. आपला कोणालाही त्रास नाही. आपण जीवनात ज्या गोष्टी संपादन केल्या, ज्या महत्वाकांक्षा ठेवल्या, त्या साध्य केल्या. जी उद्दीष्टे होती ती प्राप्त केली. आता नवीन काही मिळवायचे, ज्याच्यासाठी धडपड करावी असे काही राहिले नाही, असे वाटायला लागणे म्हणजे यशस्वी झालो असे वाटणे नव्हे काय?

मग, आता तरी स्वतःच्या प्रेमात पडायला काय हरकत आहे? त्यात तुम्हाला अडवणारे तुम्हीच होतात. त्या तुम्ही तुम्हाला आता पटवले आहे ना? बघा तुम्ही स्वतःच तुम्ही आता जे जे करता आहात, जसे-जसे करता आहात, हे तुम्हाला आता जर पसंत पडत असेल, तर तुम्ही यशस्वी नाही, असे कोण म्हणेल?

आता आयुष्यात अशी स्टेज आली आहे की तुमच्या इतक्या वर्षांच्या धडपडीला फळं आली. तुम्हाला कृतकृत्यतेची भावना निर्माण झाली. अगदी अस्मान टेंगणे वाटत नाही असे जरी म्हटले तरी संपूर्ण समाधानाचा निश्वास तुम्ही टाकू लागला आहात असे काहीतरी वाटू लागले आहे. ही मनाची पवित्र शांती तुम्ही मिळवत आहात...

- डॉ. अरविंद नवरे

डायरेक्टर, अनुलोम टेक्नोलॉजीज प्रा. लि.

मोबाइल : ९५५२३८४९३१



कोर्टाची पायरी चढण्यापूर्वी...

इंडियन कॉन्ट्रॅक्ट ॲक्ट : १८७२

काही विशिष्ट करारांची मात्र नोंदणी करणे आवश्यक असते. ज्या करारांची नोंदणी करणे कायद्याने बंधनकारक आहे, ते करार लिखित स्वरूपात असणे आवश्यक असते. लिखित स्वरूपातील करारावर सर्व पक्षकारंनी, दोघा साक्षीदारांसमोर सही करणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रत्येक करार लेखी असला पाहिजे असे बंधन नाही. करार, तोंडी असला तरी चालतो. काही वेळा तर लेखी अथवा तोंडी करार केलेला नसेल तरी परिस्थितीजन्य पुराव्यांवरून करार झाल्याचा तर्क करता येतो.

कायद्यात कराराचा विशिष्ट असा नमूना सांगितलेला नाही. मात्र, येथपर्यंत सांगितलेल्या सर्व मुद्द्यांचा त्यात विचार झालेला असला पाहिजे. इंडियन कॉन्ट्रॅक्ट ॲक्ट मध्ये 'एजंट' आणि 'प्रिन्सिपल', म्हणजे 'प्रतिनिधी' आणि ज्याचा प्रतिनिधी ती 'मुख्य व्यक्ती' या संकल्पनांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.

'अ' आणि 'ब' या दोघांमध्ये काही व्यवहार होणार आहे. परंतु, काही कारणाने 'अ' स्वतः त्या व्यवहारात प्रत्यक्ष भाग घेऊ शकणार नाही; म्हणून 'अ'ने 'क' ला 'अ' चा प्रतिनिधी म्हणून 'ब' शी व्यवहार करण्यास सांगितले. येथे 'क' हा 'अ' चा एजंट आणि 'अ' हा 'प्रिन्सिपल' झाला. एजंट 'क' ला हा 'अ' आणि 'ब' मध्ये कायदेशीर संबंध प्रस्थापित करू शकतो. तसा अधिकार त्याला प्राप्त होतो.

जेव्हा 'अ' हा त्याच्यावतीने काही-काही गोष्टी करण्यास 'क' ला सांगतो (परवानगी देतो) आणि 'क' हा त्यास संमती देतो, तेव्हा त्या दोघात 'एजंट-प्रिन्सिपल' हे नाते सिद्ध होते. त्यासाठी दोघात औपचारिक करार व्हावयास हवा, असे नाही.

(क्रमशः)

- अॅड. अविनाश चाफेकर

मोबाइल : ९८५०९३५९११

FEEDBACK FROM OUR SATISFIED CUSTOMERS...

I used Anulom again for three licensing agreements at a go. This time too, the service was very efficient and Tejashree and her entire team were very proactive. Thank you Anulom! Superb experience every single time with Anulom to do our Leave and License agreements remotely. Very efficient work by Tejashree, Afsana and the entire Anulom Team. I highly recommend them.

— Anupama Ukide

The experience with Anulom was great and Devika was very prompt and supportive. Would recommend them. Thank you.

— Tarun Chhabra

Nice experience overall well-mannered staff especially Shambhu dada made the overall experience smooth and great.

— Ashish Jain

Nice Service provided by Rohit (Anulom Rent Agreement).

— Madhav Madhukar

Mr. Santosh Pawar has given very good support and guidance. Very soft spoken and helping nature person.

— Bhagyesh Chavan



Excellent, Varsha has explained each thing very well.

— Tushar Satapathy

Rohit Shedage, Good service and Anulom good service.

— Vishal Pardeshi

Shambhu Marane of Anulom provided very good doorstep service in biometrics today. We are very satisfied with his prompt service.

— Shrikrishna Gokhale

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Designed by Amogh Arts, Pune, for and on behalf of Anulom Technologies Pvt. Ltd;

The editor does not necessarily agree with the opinions published in the Articles in this magazine.

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