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THE SEMINAR ON DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL ISSUES (MTP 3012) ON POLLUTION IS A GLOBAL PROBLEM THAT REQUIRES JOINT INTERNATIONAL STUDY. Discuss. INTERVIEWER If we see the name of this debate, it is a broad name and many aspects can be discussed. But if we reflect and carefully in it, then we find one thing that should be taken into account by the word need for joint study. Based on the issues to be discussed the need for mutual control means that the issue of pollution, which is a global problem should be discussed, thought through and addressed together internationally. This is due to the pollution problems that have ever arisen around the world, now and will face all countries. Therefore, wise measures must be planned to address this problem. How to solve the above-mentioned problem? How we respond to or solve this problem depends on our own perception of the environment. It also reveals our way of life; Can our way of life help the consulate environment or vice versa? The Education Department of the Society of Nature or the Malaysian Society of Nature (MNS) often receives inquiries about what environmental management practices should be done by all parties. No less asks whether human efforts can preserve nature, while problems are becoming more complex. If we look at the causes of environmental problems, we find that mainly because of human demand for industrial downtime. This leads to a problem of pressure on the Earth's ability to supply space and resources for this request. The pressure on the environment consists of two forms. First, pressure from demand for natural resources such as fuel, water and even soil. Secondly, it is industrial waste that pollutes the air and the environment. This leads to global serious pollution, such as greenhouse effects, ozone-depleting destroyers and acid rain. When we think about pollution around the world, it feels too difficult for a person to improve the situation. We may be surprised what actions a person is able to give any effect? However, we need to know that this serious contamination is actually related to individual actions. Thus, individual actions can also help save our land. Definition According to the dictionary Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP) says that pollution is an act of pollution (dirty) - a distortion of nature - an act of pollution of the environment with garbage. Types of Pollution Affordable how this pollution can happen. But it is divided into two types: Pollution caused by natural factors is pollution that occurs on its own after natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, hurricane storms, earthquakes, and so on. B. Water pollution Such as wastewater disposal, chemical waste, heat, waste disposal, etc. C. Soil pollution such as forest destruction through logging, chemical waste and solid waste. Exposure to pollution from pollution also affects human health. In our country, for example, the use of modern cars has increased rapidly compared to the 50s and 60s. Unfortunately, the sophistication of vehicle manufacturing technology has caused many problems, such as air pollution, noise pollution, natural damage and natural life. The production of gas from oxide is a type of poisonous gas that can kill if accumulated in a closed area. Another element that can be caused by motor vehicles is lead, which is a very poisonous chemical and can cause brain damage, especially in children. In addition, as is the case in Minamata Bay, Japan, toxic pollution that gets into the water causes numbness symptoms, headache, blurred vision and improper cross-section. Some of them ended up with turmoil, and some found deadly. Symptoms caused by this pelatiic poisoning have been linked to hundreds of fishing families. It is known as Minamata disease. Threatening plants and animals, the consequences of pollution occurring not only affect people, but also affect other lives. Among the effects of pollution, which many kill marine organisms in shallow water, is the impact of oil spills at sea. When an oil spill occurs strongly near the shoreline it forms a layer of oil that threatens marine life as well as birds. The brand also affects plankton growth and fertility. Among the effects that are considered chronic are an abnormality, which is an enlargement of the body and abnormal behavior, as well as the body's lack of resistance to the use of such water resources. For example, other effects of poisoning, a strange phenomenon in minamata Bay, Japan, for which birds fly suddenly to plunge from space. The cat walked hoyong-corner with a frothy mouth and then ran unpredictable and died. The Ship Showa Maru, which dumped 7,700 tons of oil in the Riau archipelago in 1975, has affected hundreds of hectares of tropical crops in Indonesian waters. Even after four years of such incidents, the effects of the remaining oils are still visible and have destroyed the marine ecosystem in south-east Asia, known as aquaculture. Pollution caused by natural factors, such as volcanic eruptions, hurricane storms, earthquakes and so on, affects many material damage. For example, the frequency of volcanic eruptions occurring in Indonesia, Gunung Merapi, caused property damage. This is due to the hot lahar released by the mountain. The damage caused will include the destruction of homes and infrastructure in the affected areas. INTEGRATED MEASURES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Decisions Current Development towards Malaysia's adoption of a developed country has caused various situations. The rapid development of the economic and industrial sectors, as well as political and social stability, have provided a comfortable standard of living for the population and an increase in the image of the country in the eyes of the world. However, despite comfort and development, there are some supporting problems that can be detrimental to society. Pollution involving a number of countries, such as coastal water pollution and haze-caused air pollution, requires the active participation of affected countries in obtaining a joint settlement. Malaysia is surrounded by seas where there are various activities such as oil explorer and water transport. Thus, Malaysia is also at risk of a major oil spill. Statistics show that more than 165 oil rigs have excavated and produced in the waters of the South China Sea, and the Strait of Malacca is the largest shipping route in the world. In 1995, about 30,251 vessels passed through the Strait of Malacca, almost 30% of which were tankers. (Source: Maritime Statistics Department of the Peninsula Malaysia) Today the sea is increasingly under threat because of passionate human activities pursued by materialistic, regardless of the environmental impact. Pollution in south-east Asia is due to various factors. The diversity of these factors leads to the fact that the quality and quantity of contaminated seawater so badly do not have any one convertary vaccine to restore it. More than 90% of the causes of sea pollution are related to human activities, and the remaining 10% related to the shipping sector. (Society of Nature, Malaysian Waters Poisoning Oil Spill, Space Hall (Mar), DBP, Kuala Lumpur, 1995, m.s.53-55) Measures and cooperation are being taken by fast-based countries in the Southeast Asia region. There are three countries that share each other's waters, namely Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. The three countries are engaged in cooperation to achieve mutual interests. Malaysia and Indonesia are cooperating in efforts to protect the sovereignty of the Strait of Malacca under the sovereignty of the two countries. Although the Strait of Malacca problem is complex, it has never prevented countries from becoming conserved against it. The incident of 6 January 1967 forced countries that were face-to-face to take positive action against the incident. During the year, a Japanese oil tanker known as Liberia-registered Torrey Canyon was involved in the collision. Consequently occurs in an oil spill that requires high cleaning costs. The total cost required at that time was \$16 million. Malaysia and Indonesia, through ASEAN, have now notified their views on the Strait of Malacca. The Department of the Environment adopted a plan known as the National Oil Spill Action Plan. The purpose of this regional cooperation is to take immediate action to combat the spill of oil spills in Malaysian waters. In addition to Malaysia, other network countries, such as Singapore, also have established certain bodies to deal with the problem. All established bodies are under the same Singapore port authority or known as the Port of Singapore (PSA). Oil companies are also concerned about this issue. They have joined the formation of the Tierred Area Response Capability (TARC). The institution was founded in 1986 and includes ESSO Oil Company, Caltex and Mobilie. The organization has a variety of state-of-the-art equipment that can be used in control and cleaning work in the oil spill area. In 1992, Singapore proposed the creation of a special body to deal with the oil spill. East Asia Response Limited (EARL) has finally been formed and includes five leading oil companies. ESSO, Petronas, Caltex, Mobile and Shell. The institution differs from other agencies in its extensive and unlimited role in waters off the coasts of Malaysia and Singapore, but covers only the Asia-Pacific region, including Japan and Australia. When an oil spill occurs, the first step to be taken control the oil spill from spreading to other areas. The oil spill will quickly spread through wind blows and drainage of hard water currents. There are four ways used to control an oil spill, namely how to sloop and collect spills Using dispersal and beach cleaning chemicals left alone Also, there are various factors that need to be taken in dealing with an oil spill from spreading. Among them: the site of a sea spill in the event of oil spills, the responsible parties will conduct stages of oil purification operations, i.e. at the local, regional and regional levels. The territorial operations carried out at the time of the oil spill were the largest, including large areas and a large number of spills. This is done when the amount of equipment, energy and resources from that country is insufficient and involves assistance from other countries. Alternatives to this regional cooperation include the Contingen Lombok Plan - Macassar Standard Operating Procedure for the Strait of Malacca and Singapore Strait Standard Operations Procedures for Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam ASEAN - Oil Spill Response Action Plan (ASEAN - OSRAP) Among its goals: to conduct an immediately coordinated response system to deal with the oil spill. Strengthening the capabilities and resources available in terms of equipment and training for oil spills. To avoid a negative impact on the environment by controlling oil flows. There are also other measures to reduce and prevent accidents on ship repair vessels in the Strait of Malacca and the Singapore Strait. The countries of the chain found it very necessary for them to monitor road safety in both straits. Therefore, they recommended the creation of the Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) or The Movement Scheme, as Europe has been using this method for a long time since the mid-19th century. The introduction of the SSG is due to the success of similar schemes in Europe. The proposal to hold the scheme in Europe began in 1857 in England. The proposal was made in the wake of a clash between U.S. and French courts that had donated 3,000 people. There have also been a number of recommendations to ensure that pollution is not rampant. These should be the subject of pollution in the Strait of Malacca and immediate action. The Exclusive Economic Areas Act 1984 should be used to the extent necessary and higher fines for those who pollute the sea and beaches. To study this and find solutions, a high-level ceremony should be established, which includes high-ranking countries separating the waters of the Strait of Malacca, all users of the Strait of Malacca are required to pay a fee or a fee. With various recommendations, acts, schemes and organizations, we hope pollution problems will be reduced to save our country's waters. In Malaysia, various parties involved in pollution control, such as the Ministry of environment (ME), the Royal Customs and Excise Department, the Maritime Department, the Maritime Department, TDLM and pdRM delegating investigative powers under the Environment Quality Act 1974. Nevertheless, the Ministry of the Environment has full responsibility for strengthening the Act with the assistance of other maritime agencies. 2. Air pollution is undeniable that modern transport has brought great change and benefit to the standard of living of Malaysian society. A good road system, excellent aircraft systems and international ports have indeed been able to lead the country and people in an era of progress and modernization. Now, after Malaysia's independence, it is perhaps 90%-95% of rural areas from the city and the city were able to enjoy road facilities that changed the state and nutrition of the rural population. However, these changes and virtues are unlikely to occur without burdening the environment. Typically, each of these acts and changes brings with 1000 pros and cons. The negative effects of the transport system are the biggest factors that cause air pollution. It is estimated that approximately 13.6 million tons of toxic gases produced by vehicles are estimated to be damaging forests, lakes and marine life each year. These poisonous gases also add to the effects of greenhouses and are harmful to human health. Scientists have proven that total transport produces 64% of nitrogen oxide gas (the main element that causes acid precipitation), 42% hydrocarbons, 66% carbon monoxide, 32% lead, 30% carbon dioxide, 74% Benzene (is a toxic substance), and Toluena, Xilena, and unknown Etilena of its percentage. If we examine the type of transport system (land, sea and air transport), it is clear that vehicles such as cars, trucks, motorcycles and buses are the main causes of pollution compared to ships and aircraft. Analysis conducted in Switzerland showed that ground transport systems, with the exception of trains, use three times as much land. This is 3.5 times more energy consumption for cars and 8.7 times for trucks and trucks producing 9 times if the analysis is carried out in Malaysia, and the statistics are likely to be found, and the goods will also be higher than the results in Switzerland, as the increase in the use of motor vehicles (especially cars) in Malaysia recently. Developed countries have long been given serious attention to the dangers of pollution from the use of motor vehicles. In America, for example, the Clean Air Act was enacted to reduce the production of carbon monoxide and some nitrogen oxides. This reduction is made by the mandatory use of catalytic converters in the automotive industry. Two-way constable converters (two ways of catalytic converters) can reduce up to 98% of pollution elements by converting carbon from hydro and carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide and vapor. A three-dimensional catalytic converter can oxidize certain nitrogen oxides without reducing engine efficiency or increasing the use of motorized automotive oil. The health effects of lead can also be avoided if we use tasteless oils (unleaded). The T stringent actions of the Malaysian Government are necessary to reduce the consumption and sale of oil in order to ensure the health of the population, especially the inhabitants of the city. Finding alternatives other than oils is also important for reducing the impact of pollution. The two alternative ingredients on offer are natural gas (natural gas) and propane. Studies have shown that ingredients containing high octane content do not produce lead and can reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon production by up to 90%. Engine efficiency has also increased from 6% to 15% when using these materials as a burning material. Today, research is being actively carried out on the production of motor oil from biomass from factories. For example, in our country, scientists have already found a type of oil made from palm oil that can reduce air pollution without compromising engine efficiency. While these findings are still too new to guarantee whether this is practical or not, this should be the starting point for expanding our efforts to achieve a continuous concept of a developer who is concerned about the environment. The use of electricity-using vehicles is also being actively studied in Western countries. This type of vehicle does not produce noise or air pollution. However, electricity is expensive and its impact on the environment may depend on how electricity is produced. Vehicles, whether bad or new, are only responsible for half of the and the environment. The other half of this responsibility rests with our new responsibility as a consumer. If we want to reduce the environmental impact of motor vehicle use, the attitude of caring about how we use vehicles is paramount. In addition, we must reduce the use of air conditioning in vehicles if absolutely necessary. The use of air conditioning can produce chlorocarbonate gas (CFCs) and increase oil consumption by up to 12%, especially during traffic jams. The use of air conditioning can be replaced by the use of air fans and open windows while driving. Using light barrier cardboard in the windshield and back when placing a car with hot water can also reduce the heat in the car. In doing so, we can reduce the use of air conditioning while driving the next vehicle to reduce pollution. Sharing vehicles in offices or certain locations not only saves energy and money, but also a cleaner and smarter way to give the environment pollution. In addition, doing as many tasks per trip as possible can also save you oil consumption. Finally, we must reduce the use of short-distance vehicles. Using bicycles, cloud vehicles or walking is better for the environment, affecting our health. Thus, the community's care campaign should be expanded to embrace human-environmental relations so that Malaysians are more concerned and accountable for their environment. Vehicle users should use their vehicles wisely to ensure environmental well-being while reducing and addressing problems associated with the transport system. 3. Human land pollution uses and adapts to natural elements such as forests, minerals, water, air, soil, marine resources and fuel, recharging them as part of production processes in the form of goods and services. These production processes are closely linked to the economic system, as well as its growth and growth. The attitude to viewing something in terms of profit generates the nature of environmental exploitation without taking into account the disappearance of natural resources. Forests do have commercial value in the country's economy. The forest was found to supply timber and paper, which is an important source of foreign exchange earnings. In tropical areas, rattan is estimated to contribute an annual value of RM 1200 million per year in world trade. However, the extreme exploitation of forests for the purpose of agriculture, livestock, etc. have led to very devastating pollution of nature. For example, floods that have hit several areas, such as India, Bangladesh and other Asian regions, have reduced clean river water sources for use per day. Rice, sugar cane and other crops also suffer. On the other hand, the government of these countries was forced to spend about 140 million rm to RM750 million as a flood cost. High levels of accuracy due to uncontrolled forest destruction have also reduced the expected consumption of pond water north of Luzon Island, Philippines, in the Nizamzagar Basin, India and others. Some of the events that could be considered a black tragedy, such as the pos Dipang tragedy in Campara, Perak, the landslides in the Hunting Highlands and a number of other events that have sacrificed many lives, have been recognized as stemming from human ignorance in maintaining the environment, due to being too profit conscious through both minimizing costs or because of their ignorance in environmental management. Measures to limit logging are being implemented by all states in accordance with logging quotas set for sustainable forest management and development. The state government is also being urged to reproduce the trees as a measure to reverse the forest for future logging purposes. The replacement of forests is being set up to ensure that all parties respect the rule of law. In accordance with the guidelines presented by the International Organization of Tropical Journals, it highlights a number of aspects aimed at raising the awareness of member countries about the conservation of rainforests. This includes: Systematic decline in activities and logging from year to year. Develop national land-use plans to preserve forests and sustain wood production. Diversify the use of forest resources by increasing the use of rubber wood, bamboo, rattan and other forest products. Restricting the export of unprocessed raw wood. In addition to the federal government, Malaysia has 13 states with distinctive laws on forests and forest conservation. In this context, any federal government-level regulations do not have to be implemented simultaneously in all states. Meanwhile, there are several provisions and flexibility given to the state government that deforestation and conservation of forests and logs are the jurisdictions of their government. All this contributes in many ways to the inefficiency and problems in the management of forest resources and logging in the country. WINNER We certainly feel disgusted and uncomfortable if our home is in a state of dirty and rotten. This concept should be developed by regard to this land as our home. If we consider this land our own home, are we ready to stain it? Earth is the only planet that allows us and other lives to live freely. Isn't that an excuse enough for us to be besieged with a sense of excessive weighing and affection? A sense of respect must be given to all forms of life and the environment that are our neighbours. All human actions have a profound impact on the environment. Respect for other lives means respect for one's own life. Maintaining environmental well-being so as not to be polluted means respecting our need to get clean air and water supply. Worldwide, sea pollution is one of the most important agendas that chain countries must face. Although there are various problems in combating marine pollution, they are still being implemented by the maritime agencies responsible for dealing with the problem. This cooperation is not only institutionalized, but the public can also cooperate by immediately reporting any cases of marine pollution committed by unscrupulous parties. Cooperation between maritime agencies and private parties to sponsor clean-up operations at sea is welcome. The problem of sea pollution will not be solved if people themselves do not realize the importance of the environment to humans. In addition, legislation must also be enforced to ensure that the same problem was not repeated. The ME's participation in the performance of its responsibilities will be achieved only with the cooperation and public understanding of the importance of environmental protection. A clean, healthy and protected environment reflects a coherent and healthy society that will lead the country's scientific and technological development. Nature knows something best for him. If we injected chemicals into the body, it seems as if we have thrown a nat scarf for screws and pegs into the delicate machinery ever created. BIBLIOGRAPHY Ismail Hashim, 1991. Environmental Crisis : Universal Human Responsibility. Special Academic, 1991. Hashim Dzakiria and Azila Kassim, 1994. The negative impact of vehicles on the environment. Space Hall, December 1994. Rohaini Haris, 1994. 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