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The highly concentrated glass industries in Firozabad town is a health hazard for local population which suffers from moderately high local environmental impacts. The main impacts on residential housing are noise, fresh water use, water pollution, COx, NOx and SOx air pollution, suspended particulate matter and dust etc.

Noise is created by the forming machines. Operated by compressed air, they can produce noise levels of up to 106dBA. How this noise is carried into the local neighbourhood depends heavily on the layout of the factory. Another factor of noise production in truck movements. A typical factory will process 600T of material a day. This means that some 600T of raw material has to come on the site and the same off the site again as finished product.

Water is used to cool the furnace, compressor and unused molten glass. Water use in factories varies widely, it can be as little as one ton water used per
melted ton of glass. Of the one ton roughly half is evaporated to provide cooling, the rest forms a waste water stream.

Most factories use water containing an emulsified oil to cool and lubricate the gob cutting shear blades. This oil laden water mixes with the water outflow stream thus polluting it. Factories usually have some kind of water processing equipment that removes this emulsified oil to various degrees of effectiveness.

The oxides of nitrogen are a natural product of the burning of gas in air and are produced in large quantities by gas fired furnaces. Some factories in cities with particular air pollution problems will mitigate this by using liquid oxygen, however the logic of this given the cost in carbon of (1) not using regenerators and (2) having to liquefy and transport oxygen is highly questionable. The oxides of sulphur are produced as a result of the glass melting process. Manipulating the batch formula can effects some limited mitigation of this; alternatively exhaust plume scrubbing can be used.
The main global impact factor is the production of \( \text{CO}_2 \) due to the burning of fossil fuels in the heating of the furnace and production of electricity to supply the compressors. Typically a ton of glass packed will liberate between 500 and 900 kg of \( \text{CO}_2 \), assuming a gas fired furnace and coal fired electricity usage. In areas with predominantly renewable or nuclear energy, the \( \text{CO}_2 \) released comes only from the conversion of carbonates to oxides in the ingredients of the glass itself.

Birds are very special creatures among all living things on earth based on some facts. A bird in the house equals a floor that could use a vacuuming! Birds live a very long time. Some large parrots can live nearly one hundred years and even small finches can live to be twelve years or so. All birds will vocalize (scream). Often especially at dawn and evening when it is inconvenient for humans with a normal work schedule, Parrots can bite hard, and may do so if threatened or protecting their mate or favourite person. Parrots can cause damage to your home by chewing through wallboard, two-by-fours, paneling, power cords, upholstery, draperies, etc.
The Psittaciformes or parrots form a large order of land birds comprising over 350 species in about 83 genera (Collar 1997). In the United States they are the third most popular companion animal, estimated at 10.1 million individuals in 2002. Although their confinement in laboratory settings for research purposes is believed to be limited, it is a matter of concern because scientifically based species-specific housing guidelines are scarce.

Psittaciform birds have distinct morphological traits, such as a stout curved beak topped by a cere (the bump where the nostrils are located), zygodactyl feet (two toes pointing forward and two backward), and colorful plumage. Traditionally, psittacines are phylogenetically placed between the Columbiformes (pigeons) and Cuculiformes (cuckoos). Using molecular techniques, Sibley and Ahlquist (1990) suggested a closer relationship with Apodiformes (swifts), but this would be inconsistent with the plesiomorphic or primitive distal centriole in swift sperm (Jamieson and Tripepi 2005).
Within the order of Psittaciformes, two distinct groups are generally recognized as separate families: Cacatuidae (cockatoos) and Psittacidae (Collar 1997; Forshaw and Cooper.

Most Psittacines are native to the southern hemisphere and are predominantly, but not exclusively, found in tropical regions. Lories, lorikeets, and cockatoos occur naturally only in Australia and surrounding Indonesian islands. Genera in the family of Psittacidae, on the other hand, are indigenous to Asia, Central and South America, Africa, and the Australian continent. There are only two genera of Asiatic parrots: hanging parrots (*Loriculus spp.*) and ring-necked parakeets (*Psittacula spp.*).

Haematology is a valuable tool for the diagnosis and monitoring of disease in animals, including birds. In order to use haematology for diagnostics and prognostics, established haematological reference values for the species is a minimum requirement. Observed changes in haematology can indicate the presence of
disease, increased or decreased immune system activity and aid in diagnostics and prognostics. However, avian haematology is a field in its infancy. The number of species, both within the Class Aves and within the Order Psittaciformes, makes the task of collecting information on haematological aspects a significant challenge. Normal haematological values for birds typically have a wide range compared to those of domestic mammals. This is due to several factors, both intrinsic and extrinsic. The variability results from different environment and management factors that may influence physiological responses. Some examples are factors such as stress related to age, capture or captivity, caging, social interactions, environmental conditions, moult, disease, temperature, seasons, growth rate, diurnal rhythm, gender, age and diet which may affect leucocyte numbers. In example, birds often become stressed during blood collection and physiological leucocytosis may result. Because of this, published reference values should only be used as guidelines (Campbell and Ellis 2007).
The studies on the effects of gaseous effluents of glass industries on haematological parameters of parrot [Psittacula krameri manillensis] around the Firozabad. Because no investigation have been conducted so far in this field, therefore, it is very essential to study the impact assessment of glass industries on the parrots.