International Journal of Education, Modern Management, Applied Science & Social Science (IJEMMASSS)
ISSN : 2581-9925, Volume 01, No. 03, July - September, 2019, pp.253-256

WATER POLLUTION: THE STRUCTURAL NEEDS FOR CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION

Dr. Neelam Joshi *

ABSTRACT

Water pollution in India is a big problem. Corrupted water is the root of many diseases. Corrupted water not only affects the life of the current generation but also the life of the coming generations because its effect remains for a long time. For example, Bhopal gas tragedy can be taken, Bhopal gas tragedy is the world's most dusting industrial disaster. Pollutants can also cause inflammatory grounds and can afford. Water pollution is the second most important environmental issue after pollution. Pollution of water resources disrupts the entire ecosystem. Waste water is not only insecure for drinking and other consumption purposes, but also inappropriate for agriculture and industrial use. The results of pollution are harmful to the groups of people, plants, animals, fish and birds. It is the main reason for water generated diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery and typhoid. It is not possible to live human without water. Humans cannot survive without water. Clean and pollution-free water is essential for healthy life. If the water is corrupted in any area, people or other casuals are forced to drink contaminated because they do not have any other option and they cannot survive without it. In recent years, water pollution across the country has been a serious problem, mainly due to the presence of untreated wastewater, pesticides or chemicals. There are many reasons for water pollution. These reasons can be removed through the strong implementation of awareness and legislative measures and can be easily controlled. Corrupted water is the root of many diseases. There are many reasons for polluted water. Corrupted water does not come from a source. Under Article 47, the state's duty is to double the level of nutrition level and life level, including the improvement in health of the health. The research work done in this study is exposed to how pollution has spoiled the entire world's environment and how water pollution is building the worst future of the world. We will also discuss this how to make a safe world and to reach pollution free water for all, how all this can be safe.

Keywords: *Pollution, Nutrition, Awareness, Chemicals, Implantation, Influence, Effluents, Diseases.*

Introduction

Our world is made from five basic elements such as air, water, earth, space and fire. Water in the ecosystem is one of the most important and abundant compounds because all living organisms require water for their development and survival. With the continuous process of development, organisms started tapping these basic natural resources. Through the industrial revolution, the process of consumption of natural resources was accelerated. As a result, the pollution of water resources has also increased, which requires more attention to benefiting the future generation of these resources. Pollution can be mainly classified in air pollution, water pollution and land pollution. The main focus has been around water pollution. Fresh water is a natural resource which is limited in limited and is very polluted. Study was carefully designed to achieve objectives. A list of activities were included in the activities of population, water usage, urbanization, industrialization, waste water production, treatment and disposal, information of basin activities, industrialization, pollution load production, treatment and disposal, concrete waste production, collection, treatment and basin. Information about the various initiatives made by the settlement government were collected.

Water Pollution

Water pollution in India is a serious problem because it is approximately 70% of surface water is contaminated with biological, toxic, organic and inorganic pollutants. A total of 80% of India is polluted due to the current untreated domestic sewage and the fat-industrial waste water is flowing in

* Associate Professor, Government Girls College, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.

natural water bodies. According to the World Commission on the water for the 21st century, more than half of the world's rivers are ended and polluted to the extent that they poison to the human health and the ecosystem. Organic prospective sewage and agricultural waste are demanding too much oxygen in aquatic life, resulting in oxygen lacking and eventually affects the entire ecosystem very. As a result of discharge of sewage and manure, aquatic bodies increases high algal and phytoplankton. This disruption reduces the level of oxygen and kills other life forms, resulting in the dead area. Polluted water affects plants, animals, humans, aquatic life and environment. Fishes die due to water pollution from pesticides adjacent to agricultural areas. In an aquatic food series, fish consumers like fish and mammals come in contact with high levels of toxic substances in polluted water and feeds small fishes and organisms, which come in touch with high levels of toxic substances (Sharma, 2008). In many cases, these resources are unsafe for human activities consuming as well as other activities like irrigation and industrial needs. It indicates that low quality of water can contribute to water lack because it limits its availability for both human use and ecosystem. The main source of water pollution is in rivers. Rivers are the most important source of freshwater and their water is used in various applications such as all water areas such as public water supply, aquaculture, agriculture, transportation, industry etc. At the same time, due to its reach for treated and untreated wastewater, superficial water is the most sensitive to contamination and pollution. Heavy organic loads of domestic, agricultural practices and industries are found in rivers, resulting in the quality of water is declined. Urbanization and industrialization also heavily polluting water resources, in the last few years, high urbanization has shown significant adverse effects on water quality, which has been shown the death of the rivers, the resulting rivers are declining.

Sources of Water Pollution

The crucial sources of pollutants are domestic waste, industrial waste and agricultural waste. Other sources include oil leakage, atmospheric deposit, ocean dumping, hot and eutrophication. Among them, domestic trash (domestic sewage) and industrial trash generates most pollutants, which increases ground water and superficial water. Based on the origin, the sources are classified as origin and non-point sources. Pollution directly starts with the release of harmful waste in water bodies, for example, settlement through waste water treatment plants. On the other hand, the most prominent type of non-point source pollution is polluted to the polluted which flow in currents, rivers, lakes and waterfalls. Run-off is occurs when rain water or irrigation water is not in the ground, but instead of land, or through the developed surfaces, the water goes into the body. As soon as the runs flowers on the streets, parking spots, yards, construction sites, fields and forest surfaces, it takes chemicals like fertilizer, loose soil (sediment), animal waste, gas leakage, pesticide and vegetables. , Oil, Greece, metal, pathogenic (bacteria and viruses) and garbage. This run-off goes to the water body and takes the pollutants to carry with them.

- **Domestic Sewage**: Water used is wastewater. It contains organic and inorganic substances like phosphate and nitrate. Usually people throw domestic waste in nearby water sources, which ends in pollution. The amount of biological waste can be donated by water bodies is measured in terms of biological oxygen demand (BOD). BOD is nothing but the amount of oxygen required to decompose the biological waste from the diverse by the microorganisms. BOD the more amount of the amount is, the more water is polluted by biological garbage and therefore contrast.
- **Industrial Effluents:** The cause of the provisions and processing industries cause the pollution. Economic wastewater water contains biological pollutants and other toxic chemicals. Many types of pollutants include industrial sources, mercury, asbestos, nitrate, phosphate and oil. Compared to alternative industries such as distillery, leather processing industry and thermal power plant, the waste water of the food and chemical processing industries more contributions.
- **Agricultural Waste:** Agricultural waste includes compost, slurry and sewage. These transitions from the agricultural areas polluted around the surrounding water sources such as rivers, rivers and lakes. Discharge of fertilizers and pesticides is ground water pollution, which is usually known as leaching. Although the amount of agricultural waste is low, the results are important. Nutritious pollution causes the increase in nitrates and phosphates within water bodies which ends in the eutrophication.
- **Oil Pollution:** The large part can dominate the headlines, but consumer consumption for oil pollution with countless cars and trucks, including oil and gasoline, which are finished in our oceans every day. Apart from this, approximately 1 million tonnes of oils, which makes their way

in the marine environment every year, with the leakage leak, but rather than land-based sources like factories, fields and cities. Oil, which is also called oceans, through the fracture from the bottom of the sea level.

- **Radioactive Substances:** radioactive substances are national pollution that is generated by the environmentally erased radiation. It is produced by uranium mining, nuclear military energy plants and thus assembled and testing of weapons, as well as those universities and hospitals, which use radioactive materials for research and medical. Radioactive materials can stay in the environment for thousands of years, so that the settlement becomes a big challenge.

Assessment of the Impact of Pollution

The measures of the environment include various types of approaches and underlying theory. These are from those who react to problems, where they strive to estimate problems, which are based on suspicion of a general relationship between activity and effect. Which is the basic understanding of the relationship between the dependent scientific of their identity, the possibility of damage to action and substances based on the estimation of those possibilities in the real world, In fact, the identity of danger and the estimation of danger should be addressed in any situation. At the level of ecosystem, things are more complicated and the risk target should be identified. Identifying the danger means assess the ability of any or all components of the ecosystem. Risk Evaluation refers to the limit of damage caused by the components of an ecosystem from any or all the hazardous substances or activities. Since the ecosystem of the river is a dynamic ecosystem, so the evaluation process should be very specific. The point of the waste is plays an important role in determining the point of determining the fact, because the factors affecting the point of action and action are different. However, in many cases, the study of physical chemical variations is done on the basis of priority and it is not sufficiently related to the biological position of any river or auspicious system. Many studies have shown the importance of affecting the rate of transportation rate and / or pollutants in the aquatic ecosystem. The environmental condition is assessed from two different approaches, especially in terms of pollution load. In one of the regular ways, the laboratory animals, including some non- chordates and fish, contact with the combination of different doses or pollutants. Such studies have reported adverse effects of agrochemicals and many industrial chemicals on various systems and biology of animals under experiments. The findings of such laboratory experiments are extracted for areas or natural conditions, which is probably a simplification and awareness of scientific information.

Remedies in Case of Water Pollution

In the case of water pollution, the court is the best solution. It prevents polluted wells, ponds or water sources. Harassment can be public or private. A promotion can be claimed for private nuisance if any person's property is interfered by using or under consumption or in relation to any other or any other pollution. A public nuisance violation can be punished with criminal punishment, penalty or both. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, in the Section 268, the provision is that a person is convicted of public nuisance, which works or is guilty of an illegal default which causes the people to hurt, danger, or nuisance. Section 133 to 144 offers a solution in the case of public nuisance of criminal process code. Section 133 gives the right to pass the order to reduce public nuisance within a specified period. (PIL) measures to control water pollution can be sent to court. The expression of the public interest litigation means the legal proceedings started in the court of the public. In any High Court, a public interest (PIL) or social interest petition can be filed in the Supreme Court under Article 226 and 32, respectively. In the Supreme Court, a public interest can be filed only when there is a question related to the enforcement of fundamental rights and it can be filed in the High Court whether there is no fundamental authority or not. It can be filed to implement the constitutional and legal rights of any person or group of any person or individuals by any public enthusiastic citizen, which is unable to knock the court for relief due to their socio-economic situation. Article 32 of India's constitution is a major safety armor covering the fundamental human rights provided under the part of the Constitution. It is a weapon to protect the right of reaching clean water. However, the right to water is not clearly a fundamental human right under the Constitution of India, this jurisdictory with loud led by the region of the Constitution of India. Attakova Thangal vs. Kerala High Court, in India, in 1990 KLT 580, in the article 21, the right water of the water was found in the form of life rights, S.K. Garg vs Uttar Pradesh State, Air 1999 All 41, the scope of Article 21 was extended to include "water rights". The court said that the right to get water in our opinion is part of the rights of guaranteed life by the Article 21 of the Constitution but a large class of Allahabad's citizens is deprived of this right. The civilians of Allahabad are undergoing painful and crisis without the water, especially when the temperature goes in the season 46 or 47 ° C.

Conclusion

In the last few years, the cities located in the streets of the rivers have shown significant adverse effects on the quality of water due to extensive urbanization, resulting in the day of the rivers are being eradicated. Due to the complexity of factors determination of water quality, large variations are found in different rivers and lakes or in different hydro-climatic areas. Similarly, the reaction of the anthropogenic effects is also highly variable. Consequently, there are no universally applicable criteria which can define the base of chemical or biological quality of water. The effect of this urbanization can be assessment through biological components as well as regular monitoring of water-chemical and geo-chemical parameters because the physical chemical analysis of water provides a lot of information about the health of the rivers. It provides clear understanding of the boundaries of the bodies of absorbing some levels of pollution without damaging aqueous system, its aquatic biota and humans. Infiltration is flowed in stratifying, industrial and urban Waste River, the result of potential impact of potential agricultural closed and river front projects, the changes in fresh water flow and changes in water mobility and water flow can be changed. Main channel Therefore, to analyze the quality of the Sabarmati River, it was felt in this / the biological magnification study of various pollutants with various aerials and a biomagnification living on it. Thus, the purpose of research study is to determine the level of physical chemical parameters, heavy metals, pesticides and biological magnificent effects in the Sabarmati River, which are affecting the food chain and eventually affecting the entire ecosystem along with water quality. Since it can be assumed by another high organism, the concentration of metals will increase in the next level of the food web which can be harmful to the organisms. This is a dangerous situation that we will have to take some harsh steps for monitoring the potential risk for the ecosystem.

References

- Ambekar Jayawant (1999), Water Pollution and epidemics in India: Towards a sustainable approach, Journal of Human Ecology, Vol. 10(1), pp. 35-39.
- Bhan M.K (1997), Disease burden due to waterborne diseases, round table conference series (No. 2), Ranbaxy science foundation, pp. 9-16.
- Chandrasekar M, (2007), “Effect of Textile Dyeing Industry on Land and Water Pollution in Tiruppur District – Tamil Nadu”, Tamil Nadu State Land Use Board Project Report 2004-2006, Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore, Pp. 1-143.
- Chaudhry, F.N. and Malik M.F, (2017), “Factors Affecting Water Pollution: A Review”, Journal of Ecosystem & Ecography, Vol. 7, Issue 1, Pp. 1-3.
- Kaushik A, Kumar K, Kachan, Taruna and H.R Sharma (2002), Water quality index and suitability assessment of urban groundwater of Hissar and Paniput in Hariyana. Journal of Environmental Biology, 23 (3), pp. 325-333.
- Latha M.R, Indiram R and S. Sheeba (2002), Groundwater quality of Coimbatore District, Tamiilnadu. Journal ofEcobiology, 14 (3), pp. 217-221.
- Maharajan, K and Kirubakaran Samual (2011), “Impact of Environmental Pollution on Health.” Journal of Ecobiotechnology, Vol. 2, No.2, Pp.51-56
- Nagaraj N., Chandrasekar, H. and Mangala, K.P, (2003). “Groundwater Pollution Induced Externalities in Vrishabhavathi River basin in Bangalore Hunter Lands: A Study in Peninsular India”. Paper presented at information support sustainable water management, Netherland 15-18 September 2002.
- Sahu B.K. and RJ.Rao (1997), Studies on some Physico chemical characteristics of Ganga river water (Kanpur) within 24 hrs in winter, Vol 14, pp.45-47.
- Pathak, H., H. C. Joshi, A. Chaudhary, R. Chaudhary, N. Kalra and M. K. Dwiwedi (1999), “Soil Amendment with Distillery Effluent for Wheat and Rice Cultivation”, Water, Air and Soil Pollution, Vol. 113, Nos. 1-4, Pp. 133- 140.
- Thirumathal K., A.A.Shivkumar, J.Chandrakantha and K.P. Suseela (2002), Physicochemical studies of Amaravathy Reservoir, Coimbatore district, Tamilnadu, Journal ofEcobiology, 14 (1), pp. 13-17