

RANIGANJ GIRL'S COLLEGE



PROJECT ON **WATER POLLUTION**

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Course Name: Environment Studies

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Topic of the project: "Air pollution" and "Water pollution"

A Project Report

Submitted by Semester-I students (Academic Year 2021-22)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project titled “Air pollution” and “Water pollution” submitted by the students for the award of degree of B.A. Honours/ Program is a bonafide record of work carried out under my guidance and supervision.

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Project on Environment Studies
(2021 - 22)

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INTRODUCTION

Water Pollution is a major global problem which requires ongoing evaluation and revision of water resources policy at all levels. It has been suggested that is the leading worldwide cause of deaths and that it accounts for the deaths of more than 14,000 people daily. In the most recent national report on water quality in the United States, 45 percent of assessed stream miles, 47 percent of assessed lake acres, and 32 percent of assessed bay and estuarine square miles were classified as polluted. Water is typically referred to as polluted when it is impaired by anthropogenic contaminants and either does not support a human use, such as drinking water, and undergoes a marked shift in its ability to support its constituent biotic communities, such as fish. Natural

Phenomena such as volcanoes, algae blooms, storms and earthquakes also cause major changes in water quality and the ecological status of water. In this folio, I will touch on the issues of the effects of water pollution on living things. Ways to control water pollution and how to conserve and preserve water quality. Effects of water pollution on the living things and water quality. Water pollution is one of the most serious environmental problems we, as a planet, face today.

It occurs when substances such as human and other animals wastes, toxic chemicals, metals, and oils contaminate water. This contamination can affect rain rivers, lakes, oceans and the water beneath the surface of the earth, ground water (Lana). Water polluted with human and animals wastes can spread typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, and other diseases. About 80 percent of U.S. Reduced recreational use. Pollution prevents people from enjoying some bodies of water for recreation. For example, odors and floating debris make boating and swimming unpleasant, and the risk of diseases makes polluted water unsafe.

ABSTRACT

India is rich in water resources, being endowed with a network of river and blessed with snow cover in the Himalayan range that can meet a variety of water requirements of the country. However, with the rapid increase in population and the increasing demands of irrigation, human and industrial consumption, the available water resources in many parts of the country are being depleted and water quality has deteriorated. India's rivers are polluted by the discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluents.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has established a network of 870 monitoring stations on rivers in 26 states and 5 union territories across the country. The monitoring is done on a monthly or quarterly basis in surface

Waters and on a half yearly basis for ground water. Of the 870 stations, 567 are on rivers, 55 on lakes, 9 on drains, 12 on Canals, 4 on tanks, 3 on Creeks, 2 on ponds and 218 are ground-water stations. The network is operated under a three-tier programme i.e GEMS, Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources System and the Yamuna Action Plan.

Water Samples are analysed for 28 parameters consisting of Physio-chemical and bacteriological parameters for ambient water samples, apart from the field observation. Besides this, 9 trace metals and 15 pesticides are analysed in selected samples.

Biomonitoring is also carried out on specific locations.

In view of limited resources, limited numbers of organic pollution related parameters are chosen for frequent monitoring i.e monthly and quarterly.

AIM OF WORK

System designs to remove waterborne wastes from communities, industries, and so on while protecting the health of people and the environment.

1. To collect wastewater from residences, industries, institutions, and so on.
2. To find a place to discharge the wastewater (usually the nearest water course is chosen, but wastewater could also be used for groundwater recharge or even recycled to water supply),
3. To remove water pollutants that would produce adverse impacts to the receiving water or adversely affect the health of people subsequently using the water
4. To do all the above in a cost-effective manner.

OBSERVATION

Inorganic and organic matter can also be contaminants. A lot of chemical substances are very toxic. Examples of water pollutants that are organic include waste from food processing, detergents, herbicides and insecticides, by-products of disinfection, Petroleum, hydrocarbons, drugs pollution etc.

Unless exceptional events cause effects directly visible to the naked eye, air and water pollution remain mostly imperceptible. The frequent absence of external signs when pollutants are present, & their ability to blend with other bodies, generate phenomena which are hardly discernible for who doesn't possess the adequate equipment. Ozone in air and metallic pollution in water for instance, cannot be noticed immediately.

CONCLUSION

Water is the most precious resource on our planet and the most vital means for survival. Thus all living things cannot live without water most especially human beings. However, water pollution is caused by human activities.

We can take individual action to help reduce water pollution, for example, by using environmentally friendly detergents, reducing pesticides, not pouring paints, solvents, oil, antifreeze, or other products containing harmful chemicals down the drain or onto the ground and so on. Most effective way to attain the goal of having clean water is to value self-discipline in each individual in disposing all kinds of waste.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Help from Internet. following websites links have been used in the completion of this project file :-

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- * WWW. Water pollution. com

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2. Environmental Pollution - S. Chand.