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Research on water pollution emergence and methods of resolving: A review

Aash Mohamad

Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun-248007, Uttarakhand, India

Email: aashmohd1999@gmail.com

Sagar

Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun-248007, Uttarakhand, India

Email: sagarmehta4000@gmail.com

Prof. Mansi Sharma

Assistant Professor, Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun-248007, Uttarakhand, India

Email: mansisharma@uttaranchaluniversity.ac.in

Prof. Dr. Deependra Das Pathak

Assistant Professor, Law College Dehradun, Uttaranchal University, Dehradun-248007, Uttarakhand, India

Email: deependra4all@gmail.com

Abstract---Water is the mass important component in the atmosphere since, on the one hand, it is necessary for the endurance of all forms of life, and on at the same time, it aids in the development, course, and cycling of nutritive in the ecosystem. 97% of this earth's water is found in the sea and since sea water is pungent, it isn't exactly accessible to the plants also, creatures living ashore and consequently misses the mark on capacity to utilize salt water. 2% of aggregate supply of water is preserved as frosty. Antarctica and Greenland are both covered in ice. This is new water is available, but it cannot be used. 1% of earth's water is found ashore as by the same token ground water or surface water. Reality of the situation is that people approach just half percent of all of the earth's water, an extremely upsetting figure, to remind individuals that water is a restricted asset. Wellbeing and climate are turning into a genuine concern as they influence one another and the complete course of financial development. Right to access of clean water is the human right of every living being across the world. In this present scenario, water pollution is a very huge problem of this world due to which Indian

government had made many laws for the prevention of water pollution and had participated in many multilateral environment agreements and implementation thereof some of them were UNFCCC,1992 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,1987 UNECE,1992 and many more. Also, The Constitution of India had given the fundamental right of clean water to every citizen of the country under Article 21 and gives the duty to government to safeguard the environment under Article 48A. Under Article 51A(g), it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect the environment including lakes, rivers, wildlife etc.

Keywords---effluents, wastes, ecological, infectious, sewage, prevent.

Introduction

Among various resources given by nature to mankind water is one of the important and crucial resource provided to human. On this earth, without water the life of human is just next to impossible. Water completes the basic needs of mankind whereas clean water is the fundamental right of every living being across the world. Due to increase in the number of population the demand of clean water is also rising day by day. And in this modern world because of the careless attitude of people towards environment especially water, the water pollution had become an enormous problem for the people themselves. About 71% of the earth's surface is covered with water while the other 29% consists of continents. Out of which only 3% water is clear whereas virtually 65% of this unpolluted water is absorbed in ice-field. waterway, reservoir, dams and many other water bodies freshwater is contained in 1% of these containers of portable water spell 0.3% is contained by groundwater.

India had also signed a declaration of water supply "International Drinking and Sanitation Decade" held on 10th November ,1980 by United Nations to highlight the importance of pure water in one's life. In relation to this Indian constitution, under Article 21 gives the fundamental right to every human residing in country access to clean drinking water. Basically, Water pollution is the contamination of water sources by substances (like chemicals, household wastes, bacteria etc.) which makes the drinking or clean water dirty and unusable for any activity. This type of water degrades its quality and make it impure. Thus, this unhygienic water is not only dangerous to life of animals, plants and aquatic creatures but also very harmful to human life. The dirty water collected on the roadsides or backward areas consist of many bacteria and becomes the house of many infectious creatures like mosquitos which thereafter becomes the vehicle of many diseases as typhoid, hepatitis, diarrhoea, polio, chloera etc which is very dangerous for the public health. Also, the unpleasant and bad smelling of this polluted water makes the area dirty and unhygienic.

Beside all this, the issue of sewage is a biggest complication of water pollution. Generally speaking, untreated sewage is the foremost polluter of water sources especially in India. Sewage spills takes place when the wastewater is being transferred by industries or houses nearby through pipes or because of excessive

rainfall, water gets deposited and seeps into sewers leading to more wastewater in it. The color of normal water is generally blue but due to pollution in water its color usually turnout brown or green. Water pollution has created hazardous problem towards species & ecosystem. It affects plants and living organism in a very wide range. Beside this, agriculture is also a major factor of water pollution because of the uses of pesticides in agricultural activities for better growing of crops but they forget how water running in that fields or in surrounding is polluted by the chemicals present in these fertilizers.

The most challenging question in today's life is how to resolve the difficulty of this threatening water contamination especially for the developing countries like India. Due to which Indian government took many steps for the prevention of water pollution by making several laws and signing many international treaties. Some of the laws made by Indian government were The Water-(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, the Water-(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act of 1977, the Environment-(Protection) Act of 1986, and the-Disaster Management Act of 2005 are all laws that govern water pollution prevention and control. The National Ganga River Act,-(Proposed) 2014, and the-National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. In *A.P. Pollution Control Board (II) v. M.V. Nayudu*, M. Jagannadha Rao, J. opined that it is the fundamental right of every citizen of the country to access to potable water and the duty of state to provide fresh drinking water to their people under Article 21 of the Indian constitution*. (Rao, Indian Kanoon, 2020). In *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*,[†] Venkataramiah, E.S. (J) opined that in the present scenario, the most critical question before us is that how can we afford to abandon the problem of water pollution not how developing countries takes measures to control it. (Bhagwati, 2022).

Causes and consequences of Water Pollution

Water pollution is one of the crucial issue cladding by mankind. Industrialization, urbanization and increase in population are accountable for water pollution. Some of the major causes and consequences of water pollution are given below: What are the sources of contamination in water? Obviously, human behaviour is primarily to blame for water contamination, despite the fact that natural occurrences such as avalanches and floods can also contribute to the degradation of water quality.

Causes of water pollution Sewage And Waste Water

Lacking Water pollution comes from sewage collection and treatment. As the title suggests, United Nations, Over 80% of all wastewater is returned to the environment without being treated or reused.

* Potable Water, available at: <https://indiankanoon.org> (Visited on March10,2022)

† Water Pollution, available at: <https://indiankanoon.org> (Visited on March10,2022)

Urbanization and Deforestation

Regardless of the fact that it does not Urbanization and deforestation have a direct impact on water quality ton of roundabout impacts. For instance, taking down trees and laying concrete over vast swaths of land. creates a speed increase a number of streams that don't produce sufficient measure for aqua to invade & be sanitized by the foundation.

Agriculture (Cultivation)

Agribusiness donates to water contamination by the use of synthetics to the same degree composts, biopesticides, antifungals, germicides, or insect poisons that run off into bodies of water, as well as domesticated animal waste, faeces, and methane (nursery impact). Concerning pollution, it is evident in the water, since oligotrophic conditions are caused by an abundance of food and manures.

Industries

Industries generate a large amount of waste containing harmful imitation and defilement. An enormous in the new water, a significant amount of contemporary garbage has depleted. then, at that point, streams into waterways, waterways and ultimately in the waves. One more wellspring of water contamination is the consuming of non-renewable energy sources, causing air contamination like corrosive downpour which then, at that point, streams to streams, lakes, and other stretches.

Marine Dumping

Regular, Plastic, paper, aluminium, food, glass, and elastic waste are all dumped into the ocean. These items take a long time to decay, and as a result, they are a substantial source of water pollution.

Radioactive Waste

Produced - Radioactive waste can be generated in a variety of ways, including power plants and uranium mining wait in the climate for millennia. Whenever these substances are delivered incidentally or arranged inappropriately, they undermine groundwater, surface water, as well as marine assets.[‡] (Charles, 2019)

Consequences of Water Pollution

Over the environment

Water contamination really hurts biodiversity and oceanic environments. The dangerous manmade substances may alter the color of water and increase the amount of minerals in it, a process known as eutrophication, which has a negative impact on aquatic life. Warm contamination, defined as a rise in the

[‡]Radioactive Waste, available at: <https://online.ecok.edu/articles/causes-of-water-pollution/>(Visited on march10,2022)

temperature of water bodies, contributes to a harmful atmospheric departure and puts water living creatures at risk.

Over human health

Contamination of water has extremely negative repercussions for one's overall wellbeing. Drinking or forthcoming into junction with polluted water can induce a diversity of sickness, counting loose bowels, epidemic-cholera, typhoid (Enteric fever), Diarrhoea, and rind infection. The greatest chance in region where drinking water is not readily available is dehydration.[§] (S.Smith, 2021)

Prevention of water pollution

How to tackle water pollution? How could water pollution be forestalled? Here is a rundown of water pollution arrangements:

- **Water Treatment Care**

Wastewater treatment entails removing toxins from wastewater through a physical, chemical, or organic interaction. The cleansed the water flatter, the more systematic these cycles are.

- **Environmentalism Agriculture**

Universally, agriculture represents 70% of water assets, so it is fundamental to have environment amicable reaping, constructive water complex that the need for water and food that is high in energy. Environmentalism agriculture is moreover essential to keep under control the synthetic substances that get into the water.

- **Leachate Control**

Leachate control is the work to decrease spillover of water or dissolved flakes into roads, garage and unlike position and the refinement of water standard as suggested by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It is essential to reject from toxins from sullyng the aqua and assists with utilizing splash all the extra proficiently

- **Air Contamination blockage**

Air contamination straightforwardly influence water contamination as 25% of mortal begin CO2 discharges are ingested by seas. This impurity root a quick restlessness of ourselves seas, and undermines aquatic life and chestunt. Forestalling air impurity is the most ideal process to keep this from occurring.

- **Plastic Shrink decrease**

Land-based plastic accounts for 80 percent of the plastic in our seas. To cut down on the quantity of plastic that ends up in our ocean. We want to cut down on our worldwide consumption of plastics while simultaneously concentrating on how to manage plastic trash.

- **Aqua Protection**

We will not be able to go especially far without aqua protection. It is decisive in certifying that the entire globe has enhanced access to fresh water. It

[§]Over Human Health, available at: <https://wellwo.es/en/causes-and-consequences-of-water-pollution>(Visited on march10,2022)

presupposed being that aqua is a scarced assets, treating it as such, and consistently monitoring it.** (Piccard, 2021)

Laws on-water pollution

The Water-(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974.††

(Mathur, 2012)was ratify to protect the environment from pollution. This organisation provides India's first undertaking to anyone who are concerned about space brand concerns. Other than control disciplines for block, the law gets demolished far from ending up water bodies by a correspondence. The Act was amended in 1988 to conform to EPA structures, which had been in place since 1986. He established the CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board), which establishes rules for the necessity for and management of water depletion. The SPCB (State-Pollution-Control-Board) operates undergoing the supervision of the-CPCB and the common sector at the state level.

The Water-(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act.‡ (Gaur, 2022) was passed-in 1977

This regulation necessitates the commitment and collection of strain on current wastewater and neighbourhood point subjects by skilled specialists who have been pre-planned and prepared. To destroy and control, it is necessary to enlist the help of central and state resources.

The Environment (Protection) Act,1986.§§ (Drishti, 2021)

This regulation is obnoxious. This Act was passed in the backwash of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, also known as the Bhopal Disaster. This Act was adopted by the Indian government under Article 253 of the Indian Constitution. This Act was enacted by parliament in May 1986 and went into effect on November 19, 1986. The Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 gives the federal government the authority to protect and improve the environment, regulate and eliminate pollution from all sources, and prohibit or restrict the establishment and/or operation of any commercial facility due to environmental concerns.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005.* (Bhushan, 2021)**

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 was passed by India's Parliament on December 23, 2005. It established the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs), and District Disaster

** Aqua Protection available at: <https://solarimpulse.com/water-pollution-solutions>(Visited On March10,2022)

††The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 (Act 6 of 1974) available at: <https://cpcb.nic.in>(Visited on March10,2022)

‡‡ The Water- (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act 1977 (Act 36 of 1977) available at: <https://www.indiawaterportal.org>(Visited On March11,2022)

§§ The Environment-(Protection) Act 1986 (Act 29 of 1986) available at: <https://drishtias.com>(Visited On March11,2022)

*** The Disaster Management Act 2005 (Act 53 of 2005) available at: <https://indiakanon.org>(Visited On March12,2022)

Management Authorities (DDMAs). According to the Act, it is the responsibility of the NDMA to establish regulations, strategies, and recommendations to ensure a quick and effective response to failures.

It is chaired by India's prime minister and is charged with formulating disaster management legislation, approving a Federal Plan, approving plans developed by India's ministries and agencies in line with the Federal Plan, and laying down regulations for the same. Interrelate the enforcement and execution of the disaster management strategy and target; make recommendations

The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.^{†††} (Sharma, 2018)

The National Green Tribunal Act came into force on 18-10-2010. The National Green Tribunal All civil cases are brought to the in which a sizeable query relate to nature (inclusive of implementation of any provision relating to nature), is concerned. Such a question develops as a result of the enactments' execution. specific within the Schedule I to the Act and to provide remedy and reimbursement to the sufferer of pollutants and different ecological harm emerge undergoing the enactments exact in the Schedule-I to the Act and to pay attention interest beneath sure enactments specific inside the Schedule-III to the Act.

The National Ganga River Act, (Proposed) 2014.^{##} (Mathuria D. , 2021)

As Well As The 'Namami Gange Program' is an integrated Conservation Mission that has been endorsed as a 'lead programme' by the United Nations. The Union Cabinet, led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has backed the lead "Namami Gange" programme, which coordinates extensive efforts to clean and safeguard the Ganga River. The government is focusing on impacting individuals dwelling on the banks of the canal to get acceptable outcomes, which is a substantial adjustment in execution. The programme also focuses on including States and grassroots level entities like as Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions in execution, drawing on the experience garnered from previous implementation. The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and its state partner associations, State Initiative for Clean Ganga, will carry out the programme.

Why we need “Namami Gange” programme?

- In India, the Ganga has significant environmental and cultural significance.
- The canal, which rises in the Himalayas and flows to the Bay of Bengal, travels almost 2,500 kilometers across the fields of north and eastern India.
- The Ganga(Bhagirati) bowl, which expands into sections of Nepal, China, and Bangladesh, narration for 26 percent of India's total area.
- The Ganga likewise fills in as perhaps India's holiest stream whose social and profound importance rises above the limits of the bowl.^{§§§} (Mathuria S. D., 2021)

^{†††} The National Green Tribunal Act 2010 (Act 19 of 2010) available at: <https://en.m.wikipedia.org>(Visited On March13,2022)

^{##} The National Ganga River Act (Proposed) 2014 available at: <https://nmcg.nic.in> (Visited On March14,2022)

What are the contamination to Ganga

- Quickly expanding populace, rising ways of life and outstanding development of industrialization and urbanization have presented water assets to different types of corruption.
- The decay in the water nature of Ganga impacts individuals right away.
- Ganga has become unsuitable in any event, for washing during lean seasons.
- The effects of infrastructural projects in the upper scopes of the waterway Ganga raise issues.

How "Namami Gange" program works?

To execute "Namami Gange" Program, a three-level instrument has been proposed for project checking including:

- An undeniable level team led by Cabinet Secretariat helped by NMCG at the public measures,
- State measure advisory group led by Chief Secretariat helped by SPMG at the state measure and
- Locale measure board of trustees led by the DM of District.

"Namami Gange" will zero in on contamination decrease mediations in particular Interception, redirection and care of effluent moving between the open channels between bioprocess/proper in-situ care/utilization of imaginative advances/sewage care plants (SCPs)/profluent care plant (ECPs) recovery and expansion of existing STPs and prompt transient compute for capturing contamination at leave focuses on waterway forefront to forestall input of sewage and so on.

Loopholes of Aboved Mentioned Laws

The Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act experiences different disadvantages notwithstanding being probably the earliest demonstration which were being proceed by the Indian Parliament to control the contamination of water. One of the central disadvantages of this Act is that the Act is quiet about the groundwater the executives arrangements. One more disadvantage with which this Act experiences is the way that it doesn't manage the aimless tapping of ground water, downpour water reaping, and so on. Environmental laws in India are solid yet it needs dutifulness from individuals. Regardless of whether or not there is a specific court that deals with natural law disputes. India is ranked first in the world when it comes to pollution. According to the Environmental Performance Index, India is now ranked 177th out of 180 countries. Under India, natural regulation is in a state of emergency. Our common assets are dwindling at an alarming rate as a result of rapid industrialisation, deforestation, rapid population growth, and a lack of understanding among citizens concerning climate change and pollution.

§§§ Why we need "Namami Gange" programme? available at: <https://www.nmcg.nic.in> (Visited On March15,2022)

Causes

One of the key causes for this is the lack of an independent source of information administrative entity in charge of environmental management. Because of the government's unneeded impediment to the Ministry's administration, environmental regulations are being implemented in an unsatisfactory manner.

- In addition, A dearth of political will and public awareness exists.
- Practically fully climate policies consider the dominance of humans over biological systems and environment.
- Our pollution control system is ineffective. The present system, which is governed by the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act of 1974 and the Air Pollution inhibitor and Control Act, keep to the order and standard framework.□
- Although businesses are committed to obtaining sanction from the State Pollution Control Board before releasing emissions or emitting emissions, there is a lack of consistency because due to a lack of effective disciplinary methods The consequences for violating the WPCA 1974 are too insufficient, according to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's 2011-12 report on Performance Audit of Water Contamination in India.
- There is a lack of authority granted to the main and state sheets, who must depend on the state and main governments for their arrangements. This results in a shortage of competent workers, and the agreement is made at the request of the government.
- PCBs do not have genuine power, and the government frequently overrules their decisions. There are also a lack of resources for Pollution Control Boards, as well as a lack of sufficient infrastructure and laboratories.
- There are certain rules that aren't followed.
- includes master declaration and specialized confirmations. **** (Nath, 2020)

Solution

A self-governing administrative body should be established. The Ministry of Environment and Forests suggested a "National Environmental Protection Authority" in its conversation paper in 2009, which would serve as a body for "checking, guiding, and authorising" ecological administration. The standard of polluter pay was adopted in the leading case of *Vellore Citizen Forum vs. Association of India*. The candidates filed a Public Interest Litigation in this case because malting and other businesses were dumping unprocessed effluents into the River Palar in Tamil Nadu. According to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Research Center, 35,000 hectares of farmed dryland have become either wholly or partially unsuitable for development. It was determined that firms must pay payment. to the townspeople for the harm usher.

- They also make up for the environmental reclamation that has been brought about by them.

****Causes of water pollution available at: https://www.idronline.org/air_pollution/idr
(Visited on March15,2022)

- Businesses, groups, and other organisations should be given a prize component for recognising infringement and taking steps to fix the problem.
- Financial sponsorships and cost sharing should also be encouraged.
- It is imperative that people become more aware of their surroundings and that political will expand. NGO's can take part in vital role in this. There should be fewer political obstruction in the autonomous administrative bodies.
- The sheets should be given more dynamic force. There is also a requirement to put out a diverse group of specialists, similar to the standard administrations.
- Regulations should provide environmental benefits to the general public, and courts and tribunals should refrain from finishing strategic tasks in order to focus on establishing a robust natural law in India.
- Engineers who do not follow guidelines must be taught.
- For ecological security, it is critical to establish a comprehensive regulatory framework.
- The National Environmental Policy of 2006 acknowledges and highlights the necessity to transition to a solid shared risk instrument based on a polluter-pay standard rather than an offender justice system.
- There is also a necessity for the government to enact the Ecological Laws Amendment Bill, 2015, which seeks to impose a fine of fifty-one hundred million rupees on anybody who causes serious environmental harm.

Conclusion

Therefore, water contamination is indeed a great discuss which influence welfare as well as negatively influence non-identical undertaking and agriculture. As a result, reducing the level of water pollution that we are now dealing with is extremely important Water contamination comes from many sources and causes, a couple of which are talked about here. Water pollution comes from many sources and causes, several which are debate here. Streams and spurt display a dimension to recover from the consequences of explicit toxic substances, yet lakes, limits, lakes, drowsy streams, and salt chuck have small insurance from the consequence of aqua defilement. We have a long history of launch pollutions into marine ecological, with only sporadic success in restoration the harm that has before been done and controlling the ventures that cause natural deterioration. Diffused source pollution, as well as the ongoing presence of swill and modern discharges across the globe, continues to pose a severe warning to getting waterways. As we have seen with mercury debasement in fishes, environmental tainting can have inevitable and getting through outcomes.

Water Pollution, similar to life, is at last a choice. We can't keep on living with sewage-throw sea shores, wiped out waterways, and perilous fish to drink and eat. To stay away from these possibilities, we might cooperate to keep the climate clean with the goal that the water bodies, greenery, creatures, and individuals who depend on it stay solid. To assist with decreasing water contamination, we can make an individual or gathering move. For example, by using ecologically friendly detergents, not pouring oil down the drains, and limiting pesticide use, to name a few examples. We may also take action as a community to protect our rivers and oceans. We additionally can migrate as overall spots and landmasses to pass water contamination regulation. We can make water contamination to a

lesser extent an issue and the planet a superior spot in the event that we cooperate. Water is a reliable source of sensible energy all across the planet, but it will remain closed until the cows return. First when buyers reach the United States and China, as well as the brand name items of these two countries, this vast resource will undoubtedly be constrained to Earth. Water shortages are not a laughing matter, and they should not be tampered with since they have a direct impact on food production, our houses, our well-being, and our economic. A common portion of this water doesn't have that stops the planet and your proven results is the extremely dry. The yield locality is decreasing and requiring more water, with ramifications for food collecting beginning at the most early stage, according to Daryanto and Gilis' research. There is far more involvement in the economy when less food is handed on.

Common issues are not placed on the world's side. Water is a vast resource that collaborates with a variety of countries and drives progress. In the construction of countries and food, water structure has become standard. Perils are examined in light of the possibility that mistreatment of safeguarding advancements might have an impact on our well-being and other resources besides water. In her examination of the wastewater industry in the dairy sector, Mimess notices the back and forth movement. Extra investigation reveals that this supernatural phenomenon does not occur at that time. The responses to keep these things from happening, such as SDWA and CWA, aren't being used to their full potential. That's where cooperation between regions and countries is crucial, whether in North America or Asia. Our plan of action and practise in reasonableness should be in the general neighbourhood towards a shared goal in order to enhance and employ our acceptable resources. Order to enhance and employ our acceptable resources.

As a result of massive population shifts and developing mentioning, our water supplies, which are dispersed over the world, are under stress. The provision of reliable data about the accessibility, quality, and extent of water, as well as its collection, is a huge assistance in maintaining a healthy water resource connection. The many options for fundamentally expanding the water resource limit assist balance demand and availability. To create and obtain our water resources conveniently and in sufficient quantities, all aspects of the hydrological cycle, as well as the impact of human activities on it, must be examined and explored. People are influenced by water sullyng, but animals and birds that rely on water are also affected. Dirty water is responsible for an enormous amount of pain, sickness, and death in plant-based societies. Following a good time, our country is now undergoing a period of monetary new turns of events, which has triggered the issue of water undermining.

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