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Both surface and groundwater in the country are under stress. One of the reasons is the substantial increase in the number of grossly polluting industries between 2011 and 2018. Groundwater is overexploited, which is running 94.5 per cent of all minor irrigation schemes in the country

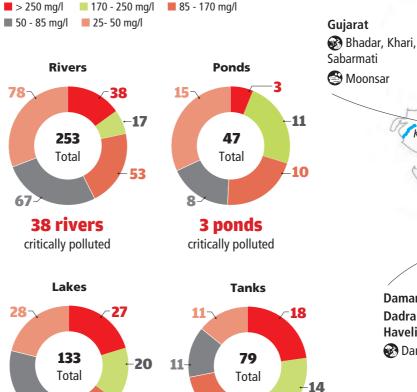
CRITICAL WATER BODIES

86 water bodies are critically polluted, having a chemical oxygen demand concentration of more than 250 mg/l, which is the discharge standard for a polluting source such as sewage treatment plants and industrial effluent treatment plants

What is chemical oxygen demand (COD):

It is a parameter to assess the chemical contamination of water bodies. The COD level in a water body should not exceed 250 mg/l. The central pollution control board (CPCB), in association with the state pollution control boards, monitors the river water quality across the country through a network of stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring





18 tanks

critically polluted



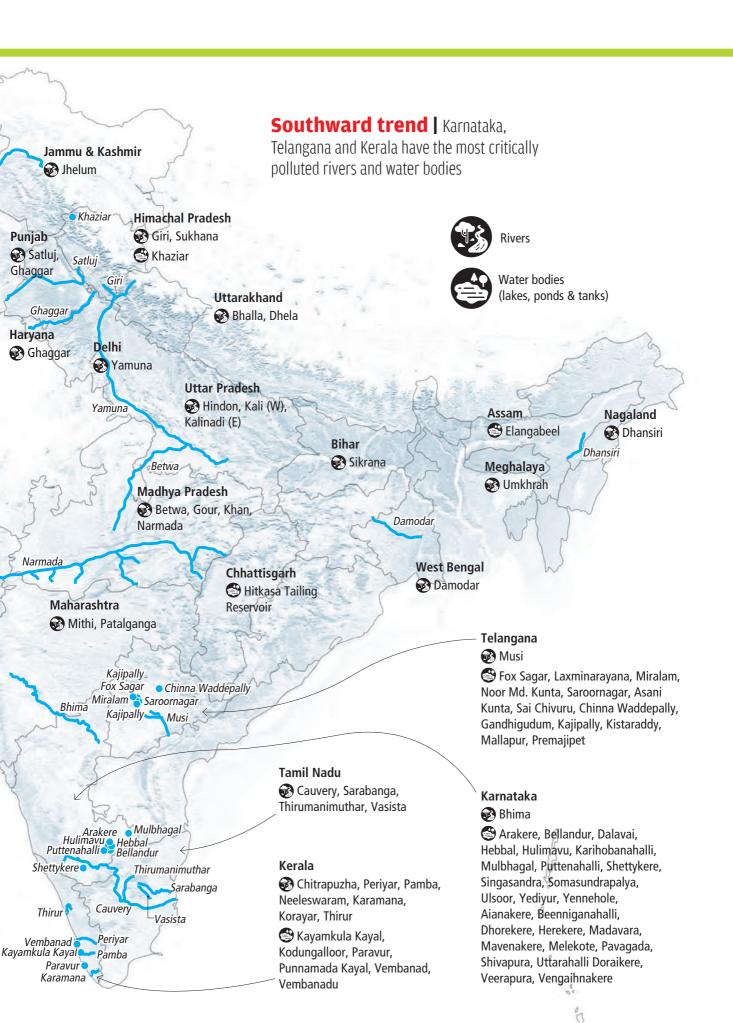
Jhelum

Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change as on March 2018

27 lakes

critically polluted

Programme



GANGA POLLUTION

40 out of 41 stretches of the Ganga were polluted during 2017-18 pre-monsoon season. Three of the stretches at the Pandu river and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh were severely polluted, while 34 stretches in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal were moderately polluted

