HYPOTHESIS:

1. Water Pollution is an undesirable change in physical, chemical or biological characteristics of water. Human population explosion, rapid industrialization, deforestation, unplanned urbanization, scientific and technological advancement etc. are mainly responsible for the pollution crisis on the earth.

2. Wastewater from manufacturing or chemical processes in industries contributes to water pollution. Industrial wastewater usually contains specific and readily identifiable chemical compounds.

3. During the last fifty years, the number of industries in India has grown rapidly. But water pollution is concentrated within a few sub sectors, mainly in the form of toxic wastes and organic pollutants. Out of this a large portion can be traced to the processing of industrial chemicals and to the food products industry.

4. The effects of water pollution are not only devastating to people but also to animals, fish, and birds. Polluted water is unsuitable for drinking, recreation, agriculture, and industry. It diminishes the aesthetic quality of lakes and rivers. More seriously, contaminated water destroys aquatic life and reduces its reproductive ability. Eventually, it is a hazard to human health. Nobody can escape the effects of water pollution.

5. Most major industries have treatment facilities for industrial effluents. But this is not the case with small-scale industries, which cannot afford enormous investments in pollution control equipment, as their profit margin is very slender. So the present study may be helpful for finding out methods for the treatment of effluents in batch scale that are cost effective so that small-scale industries can treat their wastes before releasing them into the environment.