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**INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION IN KONGU REGION - BOON OR BANE: A
COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
THROUGH THE CEPI FRAMEWORK**

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ABSTRACT

Environmental justice emerges as a critical framework for evaluating the equitable distribution of environmental benefits and burdens in the context of rapid industrial development. As industrial activities intensify across developing regions, marginalized communities often bear disproportionate environmental costs while receiving limited economic benefits, creating profound justice concerns that demand systematic legal intervention. The Kongu region of Tamil Nadu exemplifies this challenge, where accelerated textile industry growth has generated significant economic opportunities alongside severe environmental degradation affecting vulnerable populations, particularly farmers and rural communities dependent on natural resources.

This Public Interest Litigation addresses the environmental justice challenge in Tamil Nadu's Kongu region, encompassing Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Salem, Erode, Karur, and Dharmapuri districts. The petition examines whether the region's 150-year industrial evolution, generating ₹50,000+ crores annually and employing over 10 lakh persons, represents an environmental boon through technological advancement or an ecological bane requiring judicial intervention.

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The legal significance lies in balancing Article 21 fundamental rights (life and clean environment) with economic development, while enforcing constitutional duties under Articles 48A and 51A(g).

The paradox is evident: Tiruppur contributes ₹30,000+ crores in textile exports yet suffers severe degradation with CEPI scores reaching 72.39 (critically polluted status), violating environmental rights of millions.

The petition advances a dual-nature framework demonstrating industrial evolution's transformation from environmental bane to sustainable boon through strategic intervention. Key arguments include Article 21 violations through documented health impacts—increased cancer incidence, respiratory diseases, and water-borne illnesses. The petition establishes State failure in Article 48A environmental protection despite comprehensive statutory frameworks.

Scientific evidence includes Noyyal River receiving 86.9 MLD untreated effluent, groundwater TDS levels exceeding 11,000 mg/l against 2,000 mg/l standards, and 146.3 sq.km agricultural land degradation. Contrasting these challenges, Kurichi SIDCO Industrial Estate achieved remarkable 88% CEPI reduction from 72.38 to 8.60 through Zero Liquid Discharge systems and real-time monitoring.

Comprehensive remedies include mandatory ZLD implementation, universal Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS), High-Level Environmental Monitoring Committees, Regional Environmental Master Plans, Pollution Victim Compensation Funds, and court supervised quarterly reviews ensuring accountability.

This draft introduces groundbreaking environmental jurisprudence dimensions: First, balanced development positioning judicial intervention as pro-sustainable rather than anti-industrial, seeking transformation through technology mandates. Second, comprehensive CEPI framework integration as diagnostic tool and monitoring mechanism for judicial oversight. Third, strategic replication of Kurichi SIDCO's documented success as evidence-based regional transformation model.

Fourth, cutting-edge technology-driven governance through IoT-based monitoring, predictive maintenance, and automated compliance reporting. The innovation demonstrates industrial evolution can become environmental boon through proper frameworks, establishing national precedent for sustainable development protecting economic interests and ecological integrity.

Keywords: *Environmental Justice, Sustainable Development, Zero Liquid Discharge, Kongu Region, Technology-Driven Environmental Governance.*

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
(CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION)
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. _____ OF 2025
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION
(UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA)**

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Flora Fighters

(An Environmental Protection Organization)

Through its Director,

15/183, Nethaji Street, Rasipuram,

Namakkal – 637505.

...Petitioners

VERSUS

1. Union of India Through the Secretary,

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India,

New Delhi – 110001.

2. Central Pollution Control Board

Through its Chairman,

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar,

Delhi – 110032.

3. State of Tamil Nadu Through the Secretary,

Environment and Climate Change Department,

Secretariat,

Chennai – 600009.

4. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

Through its Chairman,

76, Anna Salai, Guindy,

Chennai – 600032.

5. District Collector, Coimbatore

6. District Collector, Tiruppur

7. District Collector, Salem

8. District Collector, Erode

...Respondents

**UPON SUBMISSION TO THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND HIS COMPANION JUSTICES
OF THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form
CEPI	Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
TNPCB	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge
CAAQMS	Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System
CEMS	Continuous Emission Monitoring System
SPA	Severely Polluted Area
CPA	Critically Polluted Area
EPI	Environmental Pollution Index
AEPI	Air Environment Pollution Index
SWEPI	Surface Water Environment Pollution Index
GWEPI	Ground Water Environment Pollution Index
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
PM₁₀	Particulate Matter (10 micrometer)
PM_{2.5}	Particulate Matter (2.5 micrometer)
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
MLD	Million Litres per Day
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
NGT	National Green Tribunal

INDEX OF AUTHORITIES

CASE LAW:

1. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (1987) 1 SCC 395
2. Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India, (1996) 5 SCC 647
3. Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India, (1996) 3 SCC 212
4. Ratlam Municipal Council v. Vardhichand, (1980) 4 SCC 162
5. Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar, (1991) 1 SCC 598
6. A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu, (1999) 2 SCC 718
7. Deepak Nitrite Co. Ltd. v. State of Gujarat, (2004) 6 SCC 402
8. T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India, (1997) 2 SCC 267

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS:

1. Constitution of India, Article 21
2. Constitution of India, Article 48A
3. Constitution of India, Article 51A(g)
4. Constitution of India, Article 32
5. Constitution of India, Article 226

STATUTORY PROVISIONS:

1. Environmental Protection Act, 1986
2. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
3. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
4. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
5. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
6. National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

1. This Hon'ble Court has original jurisdiction to entertain this Public Interest Litigation under Article 32 of the Constitution of India for the enforcement of fundamental rights, particularly the right to life under Article 21, which includes the right to a clean and healthy environment.
2. The matter involves violation of constitutional obligations under Article 48A (State's duty to protect environment) and Article 51A(g) (citizen's fundamental duty to protect environment) across multiple states, making it a matter of national importance warranting this Hon'ble Court's intervention.
3. The petition concerns environmental degradation in the Kongu region of Tamil Nadu affecting millions of citizens, requiring urgent judicial intervention for protection of fundamental rights and enforcement of environmental laws.

STATEMENT/SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

1. The Petitioner submits that the Kongu region, historically referred to as *Kongu Nadu*, comprises six districts of Tamil Nadu, namely **Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Salem, Erode, Karur, and Dharmapuri**. This region constitutes one of India's largest industrial clusters, housing over 50,000 industrial units and generating annual revenues exceeding ₹50,000 crores.
2. Industrialisation in the region commenced in the late nineteenth century with the establishment of cotton textile mills and has expanded over the past 150 years into diverse sectors including textiles, engineering, foundry operations, chemicals, food processing, and emerging technology industries. Tiruppur alone accounts for approximately 90% of India's cotton knitwear exports.
3. Reports of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under its **Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI)** indicate significant environmental degradation in the region:
 - **Tiruppur** – CEPI score of 72.39 (2018), classified as a *Critically Polluted Area*.
 - **Coimbatore** – multiple *Severely Polluted Area* clusters.
 - **Salem and Erode** – recorded substantial pollution concerns.
4. **Water pollution** in the region is acute and well-documented:
 - The **Noyyal River** receives about **86.9 MLD of untreated industrial effluent**.
 - Groundwater **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)** levels have reached 11,000 mg/l, far exceeding the permissible limit of 2,000 mg/l.
 - Approximately **146.3 sq.km** of agricultural land is rendered unfit for cultivation.
 - The **Orathupalayam Dam** is listed among the most polluted water bodies in India.
5. **Air quality degradation** has also been reported:
 - Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) concentration regularly **exceeds 135 µg/m³** against the prescribed standard of 100 µg/m³.

- Significant stack emissions have been reported from **19 foundries** in the Kurichi area.
 - Textile dyeing and chemical processing industries contribute cumulatively to the deterioration of ambient air quality.
6. These environmental issues have adversely affected public health:
- Higher incidence of certain forms of cancer in pollution-affected villages.
 - Increased prevalence of respiratory ailments such as asthma and bronchitis in industrial belts.
 - Widespread waterborne diseases in rural communities reliant on contaminated groundwater sources.
 - Documented **occupational health risks** for workers employed in industrial units.
7. Certain locations in the region have witnessed notable environmental improvement following targeted interventions:
- **Kurichi SIDCO Industrial Estate** recorded a CEPI score reduction from 72.38 in 2009 to 8.60 in 2019, representing an improvement of over 88%.
 - Implementation of **Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)** processes ensuring complete wastewater treatment and reuse.
 - Installation of real-time emission monitoring systems to regulate industrial discharges.
8. Tamil Nadu has pioneered several technological innovations in environmental protection, including:
- Deployment of **IoT-based real-time emission monitoring** for foundries, the first such initiative in India.
 - Reclassification of foundries from *Red* to *Orange* category due to adoption of cleaner technology.

- Use of advanced treatment systems such as **electrochemical ozone oxidation** and **capacitive deionization**.
9. These examples demonstrate that industrial development can proceed in an environmentally sustainable manner when supported by:
- Effective regulatory enforcement;
 - Mandatory adoption of approved technology;
 - Real-time monitoring mechanisms;
 - Collaboration between industry and government;
 - Meaningful community participation.
10. However, despite the legal framework provided under the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**, enforcement remains inadequate due to:
- Inconsistent monitoring and compliance verification;
 - Insufficient deterrent penalties for violations;
 - Absence of cumulative impact assessment;
 - Lack of integrated regional environmental planning.
11. The above facts reflect continuing environmental degradation in the Kongu region, having direct implications for public health, agricultural sustainability, and ecological balance.

STATEMENT OF ISSUES

1. Whether the uncontrolled industrial evolution in the Kongu region, despite economic benefits, constitutes an environmental bane causing irreversible ecological damage, public health crises, and violation of fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Constitution?
2. Whether the Union of India, State of Tamil Nadu, and pollution control authorities have failed in their constitutional obligations under Articles 21, 48A, and 51A(g) to protect the environment and ensure sustainable industrial development?
3. Whether the existing regulatory framework and enforcement mechanisms are adequate to address the cumulative environmental impacts of industrial activities across the Kongu region?
4. Whether technological interventions such as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems, realtime emission monitoring, and IoT-based pollution control must be mandated universally across all industrial units in the region?
5. Whether the success story of Kurichi SIDCO Industrial Estate (88% CEPI score reduction) provides a replicable model demonstrating that industrial evolution can be transformed from environmental bane to boon through proper intervention?
6. Whether a comprehensive regional environmental master plan with mandatory public participation, victim compensation mechanisms, and ecosystem restoration programs is essential for balancing industrial development with environmental protection?
7. Whether this Hon'ble Court should issue appropriate directions for immediate environmental audit, technology mandates, and establishment of monitoring mechanisms to ensure sustainable industrial development in the Kongu region?

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS/PLEADINGS

The petitioner respectfully submits that the industrial evolution in the Kongu region presents a complex environmental justice challenge requiring immediate judicial intervention. While industrialization has contributed significantly to economic development, employment generation, and export earnings, it has simultaneously caused severe environmental degradation threatening the fundamental right to life and health of millions of citizens.

The petition establishes that:

Firstly, the environmental bane is evident through scientifically documented pollution data showing critically high CEPI scores, water contamination, air pollution, and health impacts that violate Article 21 rights.

Secondly, constitutional duties under Articles 48A and 51A(g) have been breached by inadequate regulatory enforcement and absence of sustainable development planning.

Thirdly, the environmental boon is demonstrable through success stories like Kurichi SIDCO, proving that proper intervention can transform polluted industrial areas into environmentally compliant zones.

Fourthly, technological solutions including ZLD systems, real-time monitoring, and IoT-based controls are proven effective and must be mandated universally.

Finally, comprehensive judicial directions are essential for establishing a regional environmental framework ensuring that industrial evolution becomes an environmental boon rather than remaining an ecological bane.

ARGUMENTS ADVANCED/PLEADINGS

I. THE DUAL NATURE OF INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION:

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

A. The Economic Boon

The Petitioner respectfully submits that the industrial evolution of the Kongu region, comprising Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode, Karur, Salem, and adjoining districts, has ushered in remarkable economic development. The region's combined industrial output now exceeds ₹50,000 crores annually, with direct and indirect employment for over 10 lakh individuals. Tiruppur alone contributes more than ₹30,000 crores in annual export earnings from the textile sector. Industrialisation has also spurred infrastructure development, urbanisation, technology transfer, and skill-improvement opportunities. These outcomes have contributed substantially to regional prosperity and poverty alleviation, supporting the case that industrialisation, in principle, can be a powerful engine for socio-economic progress.

B. The Environmental Bane

However, these economic gains have been counterbalanced by severe environmental degradation. Scientific records indicate that the Noyyal River receives 86.9 MLD of untreated industrial effluent, creating a cumulative Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) load of 2.87 million tonnes between

1980 and 2003. Groundwater contamination in surrounding areas has reached levels as high as 11,000 mg/l TDS against a 2,000 mg/l standard. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring shows PM₁₀ concentrations in industrial belts often surpassing 135 µg/m³ against a permissible limit of 100 µg/m³. Soil degradation has rendered approximately 146.3 sq.km of fertile agricultural land unfit for cultivation. Medical evidence from regional hospitals confirms increased cancer prevalence, respiratory diseases, water-borne illnesses, and occupational hazards in dyeing and chemical processing sectors.

C. Scientific Assessment under CEPI

This duality is quantified through the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI), developed by CPCB with IIT Delhi. CEPI applies a Source–Pathway–Receptor model, assessing the presence and scale of toxins, pollutant levels, exposure impacts, and the adequacy of control measures. CEPI scoring categorises industrial areas into Critically Polluted (≥70), Severely

Polluted (60–70), and Other Polluted (<60). Tiruppur's score of 72.39 places it in the Critically Polluted category, while multiple Coimbatore clusters fall into SPA designation, reflecting persistent non-compliance despite statutory frameworks.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A. Fundamental Right under Article 21

In *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*¹, this Hon'ble Court held that the right to life includes the right to pollution-free air and water. Similarly, *Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India*² enshrined the doctrine of sustainable development and rejected the old dichotomy between development and ecology. The precautionary principle and polluter-pays principle, inherent in Indian environmental jurisprudence, require proactive measures at the earliest signs of environmental threat.

B. Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties

Article 48A mandates the State to protect and improve the environment, and Article 51A(g) imposes upon every citizen the duty to preserve natural resources. These constitutional imperatives establish a binding obligation on State agencies to prevent ecological degradation and pursue sustainability.

C. Statutory Protection

The Environmental Protection Act, 1986; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 together create a robust environmental protection framework. However, despite these laws, the Kongu region continues to show high CEPI scores, underscoring enforcement failures.

III. DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS STORIES: TURNING BANE INTO BOON

A. Kurichi SIDCO Transformation

Kurichi SIDCO Industrial Estate exemplifies that industrial areas can transition from critically polluted to environmentally sustainable. Its CEPI score dropped from 72.38 in 2009 to just

¹*M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (Ganga Pollution Case) (1988) 1 SCC 471

²*Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India* (1996) 5 SCC 647

8.60 by post-monsoon 2019 through the adoption of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems, installation of bag filters and wet scrubbers, real-time monitoring, proactive industry co-operation, and greenbelt expansion.

B. Tamil Nadu's Technology Leadership

The State pioneered IoT-based real-time emission monitoring in foundries, enabling their downgrade from red to orange pollution categories. Textile units implemented advanced treatments like electrochemical ozone oxidation achieving substantial COD and colour removal.

C. Market Mechanism Models

Models like Gujarat's particulate matter emission trading scheme — delivering 24% PM reduction — show market-linked incentives can complement regulation in improving compliance outcomes.

IV. REGULATORY FAILURES AND THE NEED FOR HOLISTIC ENFORCEMENT

Despite the availability of proven technologies and case precedents, enforcement in the Kongu region remains fragmented. Periodic monitoring is inconsistent, penalties are often too low to act as deterrents, and cumulative impact assessments for industrial clusters are absent. The CEPI 2016 methodology, now focused on quantifiable parameters, is seldom applied rigorously to regional planning.

The region lacks a scientific carrying-capacity assessment, integrated pollution control mechanisms, and structured community engagement - factors essential for balancing economic benefits with environmental costs.

V. HEALTH, AGRICULTURE, AND LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS

Empirical data confirm direct links between industrial pollution and public health outcomes. Hospitals in Coimbatore and Tiruppur document elevated cases of respiratory illnesses, cancers, and waterborne diseases in communities near industrial hubs. Contaminated groundwater has affected rural drinking supplies, while soil toxicity has reduced agricultural yields - destroying livelihoods and causing annual economic losses exceeding ₹35 crores.

VI. TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS AND MANDATORY MEASURES

Universal implementation of ZLD across effluent-producing units can eradicate liquid waste discharges. Real-time Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) can provide transparent, tamper-proof compliance data. Integration of Internet of Things (IoT) systems for predictive maintenance and performance tracking further enhances accountability.

VII. NECESSITY OF JUDICIAL INTERVENTION AND REGIONAL MASTER PLANNING

Given the scale and persistence of the problem, judicial intervention is essential to direct the preparation of a regional environmental master plan with judicial oversight, victim compensation funds, ecosystem restoration programmes, and mandatory public participation. Without urgent action mandated by this Hon'ble Court, environmental degradation will deepen, health costs will rise, and opportunities for sustainable transformation will be lost.

This PIL seeks environmental justice for over 8.2 million residents of the Kongu region, demanding immediate action to address industrial pollution that threatens fundamental rights to life, health, and environmental sustainability.

PRAYER

In light of the facts, law, and arguments advanced above, the petitioner most respectfully prays that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to:

IMMEDIATE RELIEF:

- a) **Issue a writ of mandamus** directing the respondents to conduct comprehensive environmental audits of all industrial clusters in the Kongu region within six months using the CEPI methodology and make findings public.
- b) **Direct an immediate moratorium** on new industrial projects in areas with CEPI scores above 60 until verifiable compliance with pollution control norms is achieved.
- c) **Order establishment of a High-Level Monitoring Committee** comprising environmental scientists, public health experts, government officials, and community representatives to oversee implementation of environmental protection measures.

TECHNOLOGY MANDATES:

- d) **Direct mandatory installation** of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems in all industries generating process effluents within 18 months, with phased implementation based on pollution severity.
- e) **Order universal implementation** of real-time Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) and IoT-based pollution control technologies across all industrial units within 12 months.
- f) **Mandate public accessibility** of all pollution monitoring data through online platforms with real-time updates.

REGULATORY STRENGTHENING:

- g) **Direct formulation of a Regional Environmental Master Plan** for the Kongu region within 12 months, incorporating carrying capacity assessment, cumulative impact evaluation, and sustainable development guidelines.
- h) **Order establishment of a Pollution Victim Compensation Fund** financed through environmental cess on industrial operations to provide relief to affected communities and fund ecosystem restoration.

- i) **Direct mandatory public participation** in all environmental clearance processes through public hearings and community consultations.

MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

- j) **Order quarterly review meetings** with progress reports on implementation of court directions and environmental improvement measures.
- k) **Direct periodic health impact assessments** in pollution-affected communities with immediate remedial action based on findings.
- l) **Establish penalty mechanisms** for non-compliance with court directions and environmental standards.

GENERAL RELIEF:

- m) **Pass such other orders and directions** as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case for environmental protection, public health safeguarding, and sustainable industrial development in the Kongu region.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS, THE PETITIONER AS IN DUTY BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY.

COUNSEL FOR THE PETITIONERS

FILED ON: 11.08.2025

PLACE: TAMILNADU

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CEPI SCORES EVOLVED FOR 2018-2024 FOR CPAs AND SPAs

Sl. No	Name of the Location (PIA)	Pre-Mon Soon 2018 (CPCB Score)	Post - Mon soon 2019	Pre-Mon soon 2020	Post - Mon soon 2020	Pre-Mon soon 2021	Post - Mon soon 2021	Pre-Mon soon 2022	Post - Mon soon 2022	Pre-Mon soon 2023	Post-Mon soon 2023	Pre-Mon soon 2024	Post-Mon soon 2024
1	Manali	84.2	26.3	56.6	32.9	40.6	40.6	31.0	31.2	30.01	30.81	29.31	19.50
2	Ranipet	79.4	28.1	22.2	22.2	21.8	21.8	22.2	22.0	18.37	18.42	14.96	16.30
3	Tiruppur	72.4	24.3	38.1	47.0	29.5	32.4	29.5	27.8	42.14	24.29	23.31	23.80
4	Mettur	71.8	20.4	21.3	24.2	27.5	21.4	25.5	23.0	23.75	20.99	20.99	20.99
5	Thoothukudi	66.3	44.2	45.0	42.2	42.0	41.7	17.6	24.4	25.77	25.09	2.734	22.59
6	Coimbatore	63.6	28.6	28.3	35.5	35.0	35.2	19.6	35.2	35.26	21.38	4.317	13.73
7	Cuddalore	62.6	28.5	31.1	31.1	36.4	36.4	36.7	31.3	36.35	30.32	23.72	29.69
8	Erode	60.3	25.0	20.3	50.7	49.7	21.4	49.7	49.7	39.40	41.03	19.88	33.35
9	Perundurai	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.1	13.1	25.85	19.76	7.80	19.01
10	Pallipalayam	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.7	22.7	24.91	22.12	12.42	15.65
11	Kumarapalayam	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.1	20.6	22.69	12.42	12.42	12.95

- CEPI score >70 Critically Polluted Area
- CEPI score 60-70 Severely Polluted Area
- CEPI score 50-60 Normally Polluted Area
- CEPI score 40-50 Other Polluted Area


 Deputy Director (Labs)
 2/5/25

Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi

**The Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) in descending order,
along-with status of environment, of Industrial Areas/Clusters monitored by
CPCB, during 2018**

Sl. No.	Name of Polluted Industrial Areas (PIAs)	State	Air EPI	Surface Water EPI	Land EPI	CEPI Scores	# Status of Environment	Category of PIA
1.	Tarapur	Maharashtra	72.00	89.00	59.25	93.69	Ac_Wc_Ls	CPA
2.	Najafgarh-Drain basin including Anand Parbat, Naraina, Okhla, Wazirpur	Delhi	85.25	86.00	55.75	92.65	Ac_Wc_Ls	CPA
3.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	86.00	81.00	45.00	91.10	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
4.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	66.00	85.00	45.00	89.46	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
5.	Vadodara	Gujarat	82.00	80.75	48.75	89.09	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
6.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	76.00	71.50	68.75	87.80	Ac_Wc_Lc	CPA
7.	Varanasi-Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	67.50	80.00	39.63	85.35	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
8.	Bulandsahar-Khurza	Uttar Pradesh	79.50	76.00	36.75	85.23	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
9.	Gurgaon	Haryana	70.00	80.00	36.75	85.15	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
10.	Manali	Tamil Nadu	59.75	72.25	71.75	84.15	As_Wc_Lc	CPA
11.	Panipat	Haryana	66.00	72.75	60.00	83.54	Ac_Wc_Lc	CPA
12.	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	76.00	72.00	32.50	81.62	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
13.	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	33.00	79.50	26.00	81.26	An_Wc_Ln	CPA
14.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	67.00	66.00	65.00	81.16	Ac_Wc_Lc	CPA
15.	Pali	Rajasthan	66.00	65.00	65.50	80.48	Ac_Wc_Lc	CPA
16.	Ankleshwar	Gujarat	72.00	57.50	51.00	80.21	Ac_Ws_Ls	CPA
17.	Gajraula Area	Uttar Pradesh	71.00	70.00	45.00	80.14	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
18.	Vapi	Gujarat	66.00	75.00	30.00	79.95	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
19.	Siltara Industrial Area	Chhattisgarh	76.00	51.75	31.75	79.94	Ac_Ws_Ln	CPA
20.	Bhiwadi	Rajasthan	66.50	71.00	44.75	79.63	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
21.	Vellore -North Arcot	Tamil Nadu	49.00	75.00	35.75	79.38	An_Wc_Ln	CPA
22.	Sanganer Industrial Area	Rajasthan	65.00	71.88	39.50	79.10	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
23.	Byrnihat	Assam	67.00	70.50	39.50	78.31	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA

24.	Peenya	Karnataka	41.00	66.00	70.00	78.12	An_Wc_Lc	CPA
25.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	61.88	71.88	31.75	77.40	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
26.	Surat	Gujarat	46.00	68.25	56.00	76.43	An_Wc_Ls	CPA
27.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	75.00	23.75	23.75	76.41	Ac_Wn_Ln	CPA
28.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	60.00	66.88	47.00	76.22	Ac_Wc_Ln	CPA
29.	Pattancheru Bollaram	Telangana	56.00	70.00	32.25	75.42	As_Wc_Ln	CPA
30.	Jalandhar	Punjab	53.50	66.88	44.50	74.76	As_Wc_Ln	CPA
31.	Ludhiana	Punjab	53.50	71.00	16.00	73.48	As_Wc_Ln	CPA
32.	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	33.00	65.00	64.00	72.39	An_Wc_Lc	CPA
33.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	57.50	66.00	32.25	72.30	As_Wc_Ln	CPA
34.	Mettur	Tamil Nadu	41.25	19.38	69.38	71.82	An_Wn_Lc	CPA
35.	KIADB Industrial Area, Jigini, Anekal (Bengaluru)		52.00	66.00	28.25	70.99	As_Wc_Ln	CPA
36.	Vatva	Gujarat	57.00	66.00	25.50	70.94	As_Wc_Ln	CPA
37.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	67.00	45.75	25.00	70.77	Ac_Wn_Ln	CPA
38.	Rajkot	Gujarat	51.75	61.50	45.75	70.62	As_Wc_Ln	CPA
39.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	45.00	65.38	28.75	69.85	An_Wc_Ln	SPA
40.	Dombivali	Maharashtra	62.00	63.50	27.25	69.67	Ac_Wc_Ln	SPA
41.	Nashik	Maharashtra	56.50	60.00	42.00	69.49	As_Wc_Ln	SPA
42.	Batala	Punjab	63.00	62.75	25.50	68.92	Ac_Wc_Ln	SPA
43.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	59.75	62.75	27.00	68.76	As_Wc_Ln	SPA
44.	Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	63.00	63.75	19.75	68.26	Ac_Wc_Ln	SPA
45.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	60.50	49.25	38.75	68.04	Ac_Wn_Ln	SPA
46.	Bandel	West Bengal	59.50	47.00	42.75	67.64	As_Wn_Ln	SPA
47.	Ramgarh	Jharkhand	56.75	50.00	46.25	66.75	As_Ws_Ln	SPA
48.	Kukatpally	Telangana	43.75	61.00	32.00	66.46	An_Wc_Ln	SPA
49.	Ib-Valley	Orissa	48.75	59.00	36.75	66.35	An_Ws_Ln	SPA
50.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	29.75	46.00	61.00	66.34	An_Wn_Lc	SPA
51.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	56.00	63.00	16.00	66.32	As_Wc_Ln	SPA
52.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	52.00	65.00	6.00	66.09	As_Wc_Ln	SPA
53.	Parwanoo	Himachal Pradesh	19.00	61.88	53.75	65.77	An_Wc_Ls	SPA
54.	Kala Amb	Himachal Pradesh	17.00	64.00	27.75	65.70	An_Wc_Ln	SPA
55.	Bidar	Karnataka	31.00	60.00	45.50	65.64	An_Wc_Ln	SPA
56.	Durgapur	West Bengal	62.50	43.50	18.75	65.56	Ac_Wn_Ln	SPA

57.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	56.25	61.88	11.88	64.42	As_Wc_Ln	SPA
58.	Hajipur	Bihar	57.50	41.13	39.25	64.36	As_Wn_Ln	SPA
59.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	61.00	20.00	41.00	64.20	Ac_Wn_Ln	SPA
60.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	47.25	53.75	45.25	63.64	An_Ws_Ln	SPA
61.	Singrauli	UP & MP	45.00	57.25	27.75	62.59	An_Ws_Ln	SPA
62.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	25.00	58.25	41.25	62.56	An_Ws_Ln	SPA
63.	Faridabad	Haryana	55.25	53.75	28.75	62.17	As_Ws_Ln	SPA
64.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	61.00	15.50	15.50	61.94	Ac_Wn_Ln	SPA
65.	Howrah	West Bengal	60.50	20.00	16.00	61.76	Ac_Wn_Ln	SPA
66.	Paradeep	Orissa	43.00	57.50	17.00	60.61	An_Ws_Ln	SPA
67.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	34.13	47.00	52.75	60.33	An_Wn_Ls	SPA
68.	Saraikela	Jharkhand	57.75	17.50	34.00	60.26	As_Wn_Ln	SPA
69.	Kattedan	Telangana	42.25	50.75	45.25	60.17	An_Ws_Ln	SPA
70.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	43.00	57.50	12.50	59.78	An_Ws_Ln	OPA
71.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	18.50	56.88	20.75	58.53	An_Ws_Ln	OPA
72.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	45.00	52.00	30.00	58.48	An_Ws_Ln	OPA
73.	Mandideep	Madhya Pradesh	56.00	55.25	10.00	58.43	As_Ws_Ln	OPA
74.	Mangalore	Karnataka	15.00	54.50	54.25	58.20	An_Ws_Ls	OPA
75.	Barajamda	Jharkhand	51.88	25.63	46.75	57.64	As_Wn_Ln	OPA
76.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	43.75	17.75	54.00	57.57	An_Wn_Ls	OPA
77.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	53.50	48.50	16.00	57.11	As_Wn_Ln	OPA
78.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	50.75	52.38	13.75	55.70	As_Ws_Ln	OPA
79.	Asansol	West Bengal	54.00	16.25	13.75	55.03	As_Wn_Ln	OPA
80.	Chembur	Maharashtra	52.25	50.75	10.00	54.67	As_Ws_Ln	OPA
81.	Morbi	Gujarat	51.00	47.25	14.00	54.24	As_Wn_Ln	OPA
82.	Mandi Govingarh	Punjab	23.75	53.75	1.5	53.91	An_Ws_Ln	OPA
83.	Raichur	Karnataka	32.75	47.88	32.50	53.42	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
84.	West Singhbhum	Jharkhand	51.88	25.88	11.25	53.28	As_Wn_Ln	OPA
85.	Greater Kochin	Kerala	47.38	35.88	29.50	52.94	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
86.	Pimpri- Chinchwad	Maharashtra	52.00	6.25	5.25	52.16	As_Wn_Ln	OPA
87.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	50.00	43.13	7.75	51.67	As_Wn_Ln	OPA
88.	Junagarh	Gujarat	47.00	25.00	35.00	51.64	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
89.	Jajpur	Orissa	43.50	26.25	41.25	49.62	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
90.	Nagda -Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	12.00	47.00	28.00	48.78	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
91.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	46.00	19.25	20.25	48.10	An_Wn_Ln	OPA

93.	Bhillai-Durg	Chhattisgarh	43.00	32.75	19.75	46.69	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
94.	Angul Talchar	Orissa	44.75	13.25	23.00	46.43	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
95.	Haldia	West Bengal	45.00	35.00	3.75	45.72	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
96.	Vishakhapatam	Andhra Pradesh	27.25	12.75	42.75	44.74	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
97.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	28.00	31.63	31.75	37.79	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
98.	Jharsuguda	Orissa	36.00	21.50	8.75	37.20	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
99.	Digboi	Assam	23.50	25.25	6.50	26.39	An_Wn_Ln	OPA
100.	Pithampur	Madhya Pradesh	13.50	19.50	6.75	20.23	An_Wn_Ln	OPA

CPA: Critically Polluted Area

SPA: Severely Polluted Area

OPA: Other Polluted Area

#Ac: Air (Environment) critical

#Ws: Surface Water (Environment) severe

#Ln: Land (Environment) normal

INFORMATION ON HEALTH STATISTICS IN PIA

1. Name of the Polluted Industrial Area (PIA) : Tiruppur North
2. Name of the major health center/
organization : Govt. Head quarters Hospital,
Tiruppur
3. Name of the designation of the contact
person :
4. Address : Govt. Head quarters Hospital,
Dharapuram Road, Tiruppur

Sl.No.	Air Borne Diseases	No of patients reported for the years				
		2017-2016	2016-2015	2015-2014	2014-2013	2013-2012
1.	Asthma	56	65	83	78	67
2.	Acute Respiratory Infection	775	817	806	628	637
3.	Bronchitis	460	426	442	451	397
4.	Cancer	15	13	14	25	23
	Water Borne Diseases					
5.	Gastroenteritis	56	63	55	57	67
6.	Diarrhea	734	538	612	547	623
7.	Renal diseases	548	571	451	263	278
8.	Cancer	-	-	-	-	-

5. Year of establishment : 1976

COIMBATORE MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,**COIMBATORE – 641 018**

Sl.No	Type of Diseases	No. Of Patients reported for the Years				
		2018-19	2017-18	2017-16	2016-15	2015-14
Air Borne Diseases						
1.	Asthma	19	18	19	17	17
2.	Acute Respiratory Infection	255	243	251	252	261
3.	Bronchitis	90	81	87	85	87
4.	Cancer	51	61	44	52	37
Water Borne Diseases						
1.	Gastroenteritis	5	4	5	3	4
2.	Diarrhea	20	27	22	27	24
3.	Renal Diseases	158	141	154	139	125
4.	Cancer	-	-	-	-	-

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18/12/19

18/12/19

13/12/19

13/12/19

Annexure-I

INFORMATION ON HEALTH STATISTICS IN PIA

1. Name of the polluted industrial area (PIA) :

Residential localities in and around the Polluted Industrial area – SIDCO Industrial Estate, Kurichi such as SIDCO Housing unit, Phase – I & II, Kurichi, MGR Nagar, Kamaraja Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Arivoli Nagar, Eachanari, Ganeshapuram, Rajarajeswari Nagar, Amman Pudur, Mettur, Machampalayam, Podanur, Idaiyarpalayam areas.

2. Name of the major health center/organization: KURICHI UPHC

3. Name and designation of the contact person : MEDICAL OFFICER

4. Address: NATCHIMUTHU GOUNDER STREET, METTUR, PODANU

Sl. No.	Type of Diseases	No. of patients reported for the years				
		2018-19	2017-18	2017-2016	2016-2015	2015-2014
	Air Borne Diseases					
1.	Asthma	20	16	12	14	22
2.	Acute Respiratory Infection	275	215	147	198	200
3.	Bronchitis	128	98	74	88	100
4.	Cancer	-	1	-	-	-
	Water Borne Diseases					
5.	Gastroenteritis	18	16	18	11	10
6.	Diarrhea	14	18	15	12	15
7.	Renal diseases	1	1	-	-	-
8.	Cancer	-	-	-	-	-

5. Year of establishment:


Signature of Hospital Head/Superintend

INFORMATION ON HEALTH STATISTICS IN PIA**1. Name of the polluted industrial area (PIA) :**

Residential localities in and around the Polluted Industrial area – **SIDCO Industrial Estate, Kurichi** such as SIDCO Housing unit, Phase – I & II, Kurichi, MGR Nagar, Kamaraja Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Arivoli Nagar, Eachanari, Ganeshapuram, Rajarajeswari Nagar, Amman Pudur, Mettur, Machampalayam, Podanur, Idaiyarpalayam areas.

- 2. Name of the major health center/organization:** Kuniyamuthur UPHC
3. Name and designation of the contact person : Dr. AISHWARYA, Medical offi
4. Address: 93 ward, Sugunam colony, Idaiyarpalayam

Sl. No.	Type of Diseases	No. of patients reported for the years				
		2018-19	2017-18	2017-2016	2016-2015	2015-2014
	Air Borne Diseases					
1.	Asthma	132	140	138	124	128
2.	Acute Respiratory Infection	264	278	284	291	288
3.	Bronchitis	108	112	110	116	120
4.	Cancer	-				
	Water Borne Diseases					
5.	Gastroenteritis	84	88	94	98	110
6.	Diarrhea	40	46	44	49	54
7.	Renal diseases	36	40	42	40	52
8.	Cancer					

5. Year of establishment: 2014

Signature of Hospital Head/Superintend

MEDICAL OFFICER
 Urban Primary Health Centre
 Sugunapuram, Kuniyamuthur,
 COIMBATORE - 641 003.

INFORMATION ON HEALTH STATISTICS IN PIA

1. Name of the polluted industrial area (PIA) : SIDDCO

Residential localities in and around the Polluted Industrial area – **SIDCO Industrial Estate, Kurichi** such as SIDCO Housing unit, Phase – I & II, Kurichi, MGR Nagar, Kamaraja Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Arivoli Nagar, Eachanari, Ganeshapuram, Rajarajeswari Nagar, Amman Pudur, Mettur, Machampalayam, Podanur, Idaiyarpalayam areas.

2. Name of the major health center/organization:PODANUR UPHC

3. Name and designation of the contact person :DR.T.PAVITHRA

4. Address:THE MEDICAL OFFICER GOVT URBAN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE,PODANUR.641023

Sl. No.	Type of Diseases	No. of patients reported for the years				
		2018-19	2017-18	2017-2016	2016-2015	2015-2014
	Air Borne Diseases					
1.	Asthma	35	35	35	35	32
2.	Acute Respiratory Infection	45	45	45	44	40
3.	Bronchitis	20	20	20	15	15
4.	Cancer	0	0	0	0	0
	Water Borne Diseases					
5.	Gastroenteritis	10	10	10	10	10
6.	Diarrhea	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Renal diseases	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Cancer	0	0	0	0	0

5. Year of establishment:09.09.2001

T. Pill
Signature of Hospital Head/Superintend
Medical Officer
Govt. Primary Health Centre
Podanur,
Coimbatore - 641 023.

HEALTH STATISTICS

5.1 Hospital Details in CEPI Area

136 nos. of bedded hospitals are functioning within the Erode CEPI core area. All the health care facilities have obtained consent of the TNPC Board. In addition there are 192 clinics, labs etc., functioning within Erode CEPI core area. All these clinics and labs have obtained one time authorisation from the Board under Biomedical Waste Management Rules 2016. The total quantity of biomedical generated within the area is collected and disposed through the Common Biomedical Waste disposal facility functioning at Edapadi, Salem District.

The details of the major hospitals within the CEPI core area is as below.

5.2 Health data of five years

The no. of patients treated in the major hospitals of Erode for the year 2012-2019 is obtained and compiled as below.

(a) M/s Sudha Hospitals, Erode.

S.No	Air Borne Diseases	No. of patients reported for the years						
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Asthma	80	162	149	155	173	174	168
2	Acute Respiratory Infection	72	152	140	112	132	134	133
3	Bronchitis	90	170	130	132	141	146	144
4	Cancer	2	6	5	7	10	2	2
	Total	244	490	424	406	456	456	447
	Water Borne Diseases							
5	Gastroenteritis	62	120	125	118	120	123	120
6	Diarrhea	84	119	124	125	115	118	114
7	Renal diseases	7	8	12	5	10	9	7
8	Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	153	247	261	248	245	250	241

(b) M/s Lotus Hospital, Erode.

S.No	Air Borne Diseases	No. of patients reported for the years						
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Acute Respiratory Infection	43	45	51	44	-	36	33
3	Bronchitis	-	1	1	2	-	1	1
4	Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		43	46	52	46	-	37	34
	Water Borne Diseases							
5	Gastroenteritis	22	31	26	26	21	22	21
6	Diarrhea							
7	Renal diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Cancer	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total		22	32	26	26	21	22	21

From the above details received from the two major hospitals functioning in the CEPI core area of Erode it is observed that the number of public/ cases affected by the air, water and land pollution has been considerably reduced. This reveals that the pollution load on environment in Erode CEPI area has been reduced.

Further, it is also informed that the Erode Industrial Cluster has been brought into the CEPI score and declared as Severely Polluted Area during 2017-18 only. The total population of Erode Corporation is 4.98 Lakhs. However the population in the Erode CEPI core area is around 3 Lakhs. The no. of cases reported during the year 2018-19 is less than the 1% of the total population in CEPI core area. Hence based on the population statistics of Erode CEPI area, the "C" factor in calculating the CEPI score is considered as "0".

5. INFORMATION ON HEALTH STATISTICS IN PIA

5.1 Hospital Details in CEPI Area:

The following are the list of hospitals located in Mettur CEPI Area

- a) Government Head Quarters Hospital, Mettur
- b) Government Primary Health Centre, Kolathur
- c) Government Urban Primary Health Centre, Mettur Dam
- d) Government Urban Primary Health Centre, Komburankadu
- e) Sri Balaji Hospital
- f) Sathya Hospital
- g) Thagavelu Hospital

5.2 Health Statistics Report obtained in and around the Mettur Area

S.No	Details	Particulars						
1	Name of the polluted industrial area (PIA)	Mettur Thermal Power Plant, Mettur Dam						
2	Name of the major health center / organization	GPHC, Kolathur						
3	Name and designation of the contact person	DR.S.Vimala, MBBS, The Block Medical Officer						
4	Address	UGPHC, Kolathur						
5	Year of establishment	1962						
Sl. No	Air Borne Diseases	No. of patients reported for the years						
		2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013
1.	Asthma	44	43	22	24	21	25	24
2.	Acute Respiratory Infection	3	4	34	35	32	28	26
3.	Bronchitis	55	58	27	28	25	24	21
4.	Cancer	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	Water Borne Diseases							
5.	Gastroenteritis	48	52	29	26	27	25	24
6.	Diarrhea	22	24	35	34	32	21	28
7.	Renal diseases	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
8.	Cancer	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

S.No	Details	Particulars						
1	Name of the polluted industrial are (PIA)	Mettur Thermal Power Plant, Mettur Dam						
2	Name of the major health center / organization	UPHC, Mettur dam						
3	Name and designation of the contact person	Dr.S.Govindan ,MBBS, The Medical Officer						
4	Address	UPHC, Mettur dam						
5	Year of establishment	2012						
Sl. No	Air Borne Diseases	No. of patients reported for the years						
		2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013
1.	Asthma	22	24	22	24	21	25	24
2.	Acute Respiratory Infection	1	2	34	35	32	28	26
3.	Bronchitis	33	41	27	28	25	24	21
4.	Cancer	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	Water Borne Diseases							
5.	Gastroenteritis	35	36	29	26	27	25	24
6.	Diarrhea	11	12	35	34	32	21	28
7.	Renal diseases	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
8.	Cancer	0	0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

5.3 Analysis of Data & Conclusion

From the above table it is observed that based on the consolidation of Air borne diseases and Water Borne diseases it reveals that there is a decrease in number of patients in both cases with an average percentile of 6 %.

S.No	Type of Diseases	2018-2019	2017-2018	Decrease in %
1	Air Born Diseases	158	172	8.86
2	Water Borne Diseases	116	124	6.90

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NOYYAL RIVER POLLUTION

