

A comparative study on the pollution status of the Narmada river

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It is now generally recognized that quality of water is just as important as the quantity of the water. In specifying the quality characteristic of the water chemical, physical and biological analysis are normally required. A complete analysis of water sample includes determination of the organic and inorganic constituents present in water body by natural and man made activities. Narmada river is getting polluted day by day and the major source of the pollution are the organic waste by religious activity and effluent discharge at different ghats.

These sources of pollution include the following :

Sewerage system, sanitation system, water supply, water shed/catchment treatment, municipal solid waste and industrial waste, bio-medical waste, agriculture waste and dairy waste, crematoria, river front development, bathing ghats, dhobi ghats, eco-tourism development activities, Funding, privatization, regulatory liaison, Human Resource Development, institutional framework, public awareness and public participation, environmental assessment and mitigations measures.

Our main focus to study the pollution level of Narmada river by DO analysis The major water quality factors that are important in freshwater aquaculture systems. Some water quality factors are more likely to be involved with fish losses such as dissolved oxygen, temperature, and ammonia. Others, such as pH, alkalinity, hardness and clarity affect fish, but usually are not directly toxic. Each

water quality factor interacts with and influences other parameters, sometimes in complex ways.

Dissolved oxygen :

The minimum dissolved oxygen (DO) level that fish can safely tolerate depends upon temperature and to a certain extent the species. Volubility of oxygen increases as temperature decreases. Typically, oxygen levels are lowest just before dawn and highest in the late afternoon.

Factors affecting dissolved oxygen :

Volume and velocity of water flowing in the water body, climate/Season, the type and number of organisms in the water body, altitude, dissolved or suspended solids, amount of nutrients in the water, organic wastes, riparian vegetation and groundwater inflow.

EXPERIMENTAL METHODOLOGY

Purpose of study :

River Narmada is getting polluted day by day due to social and religious activities its pollution level getting increased specially at the ghaat area. So we had selected different ghaat of the Narmada river to check its pollution level by measuring DO. From Narmada river water were analyzed from 25th april to 5th May 2013, with total 108 samples.

Main objectives of the study :

- To know the water quality of the river Narmada.

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