

ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY OF JALAUN (U.P.) INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The water samples from Jalaun, U.P., India were tested to assess the quality of ground water used for drinking during the period of investigation. The physico-chemical and bacteriological parameters were studied. The results obtained were compared with WHO/ICMR standard. The study area have high electrical conductivity (1.02 μ S) and hardness (250 mg/l) at some places. Coliform count is very high (4000 MPN/100ml) at most sampling sites. These water cause various types of water borne diseases.

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KEY WORDS : Coliform count, Conductivity, Hardness, Water quality.

Introduction

Ground water is the major source of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh, India. Good quality of water is essential for health of living beings. Ground water is drawn by means of hand pumps, tube wells etc. and we pollute these sources of supply with our own excreta. Water polluted in this way can spread epidemic diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery. During the last few years water pollution has increased instead of decreasing. Water becomes a killer when it becomes carrier of water borne diseases. About 80% of all diseases are water borne. WHO reports have pointed out that four out of five children suffer from water borne diseases. All over the world bacteriological diseases alone leads for 25000 deaths per day.

Drinking water may also contain harmful viruses or even radioactive isotopes. The kind of impurity depends entirely on the water supply and sewage disposal system as a whole.

Materials and Methods

Study area and climate

Water samples were collected from different Tehsils (i.e. A-Jaluan, B-Orai, C-Konch and D-Kalpi) region of District Jalaun (U.P.) situated at 25°59' N latitude and 79°37' E longitude and is about 141.6m above mean sea level. In general the climate is dry sub-humid typically monsoonic with extremes of temperature and well demarked into three distinct seasons viz. rainy (July to October), winter (November to February) and summer (March to

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