

**ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY OF BHAGIRATHI FROM GANGOTRI TO RISHIKESH USING RS AND GIS TECHNIQUES****I. P. Pandey^{*1}, Harish Chandra Joshi², Rajesh Arora³, V. K. Tiwari⁴, Shivani Patnayk⁵**¹Dept. of Chemistry, DAV (PG) College, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India-248001.²Dept. of Chemistry, Uttarakhand University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India-248007.³Dept. of Chemistry, Graphic Era University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India- 248001.⁴Graphic Era University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India- 248001.⁵Department of Chemistry, D.B.S (P.G) College, Dehradun, India.

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Corresponding Author*I. P. Pandey**Dept. of Chemistry, DAV
(PG) College, Dehradun,
Uttarakhand, India-248001.**ABSTRACT**

Bhagirathi river is the tributary river of Ganges. Pollution is commonly regarded as the resulted of the industrial revolution. By increasing industrial activity environmental quality of the area deteriorates. It is necessary to know details about the different physicochemical

parameters and water samples were analyzed for various heavy metals like nickel, copper, lead, cadmium, chromium, iron, zinc, manganese, magnesium, and arsenic used for testing of water quality and is the special concern because they were produce water or chronic poisoning in aquatic animals. For the development planning of the river two main tools Remote sensing system and Geographic information systems were used in the present study.

KEYWORDS: GIS and RS, water Quality Index (WQI), Physico-chemical analysis, Heavy metals, Bhagirathi river.

INTRODUCTION

Bhagirathi river is the tributary river of Ganges in Garhwal Himalayas of Uttarakhand Bhagirathi river is originating from the Gaumukh in Gangotri glacier at an altitude of 3892 msl and passes via thickly populated towns like Gangotri, Harshil, Uttarkashi, Tehri and Rishikesh. River Bhagirathi and River Alaknanda meet at Devprayag flow in the name of

Ganges.^[1,2] Analysis of major ion chemistry of the Ganga source water – the Bhagirathi, the Alaknanda and their tributaries to assess the chemical weathering processes in the high altitude Himalayas, indicated Ca, Mg, HCO₃ and SO₄ were among the most abundant ions in these rivers.^[3] The rapid increase in world population coupled with increasing food demand over past few decades has exerted enormous pressures on the inventory of natural resources based on earth.^[4] This has resulted in challenging long term sustainability of ecological balance and environmental well-being. The rapid all round developmental activities worldwide call for holistic approach in identifying parameters affecting environment and enlisting the mitigating measures.^[5] The adverse impact of the over use of surface and ground waters on the environment is required to be minimized. The physico-chemical parameters of Bhagirathi river in the Tehri dam reservoir were analyzed during the September 2007 and February 2008 in the programme of India – Ibadan.^[6] The physicochemical parameters were analysed using standard methods^[7,8,9,10] for water analysis. The following parameter value ranges were obtained: water temperature 16.5–29.3°C, transparency 55–158 cm, turbidity 1–12 NTU, pH 4–9.8, dissolved oxygen 6.9–11.75 mg/l, conductivity 59.6–93.5 mg/l, total dissolved solid 31.04–46.8 mg/l, alkalinity 40–78.2 mg/l, Ca²⁺ 7.9–17.6 mg/l. The quality of water influences the health status of human beings; hence analysis of water for properties like chemical, physical and biological properties including trace elements contents are very important for public health studies.^[11] A large amount of heavy metals, sewage effluents and their compounds are released continuously in the Rivers because of the rapid industrialization and urbanization. Due to the release of the pollutants like zinc and iron, it causes paralysis, sterility, poliomyelitis, filariasis, cancer, meningitis in animals. The enlargement of oxygen consuming decomposers, mainly bacteria and fungi are encouraged, when organic matter is added to the surface water. As bacteria and fungi consume oxygen so that they reduce the oxygen supply and thus the aquatic species such as fish and shell fish become perish. The success of planning for developmental activities depends on the quality and quantity of information available on both natural and socio-economic resources.^[12] It is therefore essential to divide the ways and means of organizing computerized information systems. Remote sensing technology (RS) and Geographic information system (GIS) are the latest tools available to store retrieve and analyze different types of data for management of natural resources. GIS facilitates systematic handling of data to generate information in a devised format. One of the greatest advantages of using remote sensing data for hydrological modelling and supervise its ability to generate informational spatial and temporal domain, which is very pivotal for successful model analysis, prediction and validation.^[13]

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Study Area and Collection of the Sample

The study period is divided into three seasons mainly summer (March-June), winter (Nov-Feb) and Monsoon (July- Oct). The water is collected from the different five locations that is: Gangotri, Harshil, Uttarkashi, Tehri and Rishikesh in three consecutive years 2013- 2016. The samples were taken into plastic jerry canes and brought to the laboratory with precautions and all samples were labelled properly.

Analysis of the Physicochemical Property

Analysis of Physico-chemical Property and Heavy metals: Standard analytical methods (APHA 1990, 1995, 2009, Trivedi and Goel, 1986 etc.) All the parameters like pH, Temperature, Acidity, Carbon Di Oxide, Colour, Odour, Taste, Turbidity, TDS, TSS, Hardness, Chloride, Sulphates, Phosphates, DO, COD, BOD, Reactive silica, Sulphate, Hydrogen Sulphide, Total Alkalinity, Carbonates, Bicarbonates, Total Phosphorus, Magnesium and Heavy metals like Fe, Zn, Co, Cu, As, Pb, K, Cd, Ni etc. will be determined as per standard methods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station I – Gangotri (2013-2014).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(^o C)	18.80	15.31	8.62
3	pH	7.19	7.31	7.05
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.23	0.28	0.21
5	Turbidity (NTU)	5	9.9	5.1
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	150.31	162.31	122.52
7	Total solids (ppm)	89.31	116.51	65.29
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	74.3	92.21	49.11
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	15.05	23.24	16.2
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	7.92	6.71	9.93
11	BOD (ppm)	1.11	1.43	0.90
12	COD (ppm)	5.03	6.12	4.55
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	50.14	71.32	49.32
14	Calcium	11.85	12.01	10.99
15	Magnesium	5.03	8.97	6.11
16	Chloride	4.12	8.25	3
17	Sulphate	11.31	16	11.11
18	Sodium	7.21	15.01	7.35

19	Potassium	1.51	3.1	1.21
20	Iron	0.015	0.022	0.01
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 2: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station II – Harshil (2013-2014).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	19.35	15.62	8.9
3	pH	7.22	7.4	7.1
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.23	0.28	0.21
5	Turbidity (NTU)	5.52	8.92	6.31
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	152.31	176.31	135.51
7	Total solids (ppm)	90.24	120.31	64.1
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	74.32	87.2	51.3
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	15.93	28.11	14.8
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	6	8.62	10.51
11	BOD (ppm)	2	2.33	1
12	COD (ppm)	5.15	6.2	5
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	52.23	73.23	49.91
14	Calcium	11.21	14.21	11.92
15	Magnesium	6.21	10.2	7.8
16	Chloride	4.77	8.63	4.21
17	Sulphate	10.33	16.26	12.21
18	Sodium	8.31	16.21	7.41
19	Potassium	2.53	4.21	2.31
20	Iron	0.015	0.022	0.014
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 3: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station III – Uttarkashi (2013-2014).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	20.49	18.85	8.86
3	pH	7.45	7.80	7.32
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.27	0.33	0.24
5	Turbidity (NTU)	5.21	09.82	5.80
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	169.91	191.33	156.32
7	Total solids (ppm)	114.24	182.43	97.24
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	88.27	142.22	70.12
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	27.02	38.26	30.13
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	5.14	7.71	7.11
11	BOD (ppm)	0.92	2.14	0.87
12	COD (ppm)	4.23	5.45	3.47
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	71.34	89.29	81.22
14	Calcium	13.4	21.21	12.13
15	Magnesium	8.02	10.44	7.54
16	Chloride	5.45	14.18	4.85
17	Sulphate	14.60	17.60	12.46
18	Sodium	10.31	17.89	8.51
19	Potassium	3.62	5.08	3.00
20	Iron	0.016	0.024	0.013
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 4: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station IV –Tehri (2013-2014).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	20.85	19.80	10.12
3	pH	7.65	7.89	7.26
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.31	0.38	0.27
5	Turbidity (NTU)	6.71	12.81	5.82
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	197.51	216.36	179.51
7	Total solids (ppm)	134.13	215.31	100.50
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	98.34	155.12	77.22

9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	26.86	46.20	25.23
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	7.92	6.71	9.93
11	BOD (ppm)	1.11	1.43	0.90
12	COD (ppm)	5.03	6.12	4.55
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	52.23	73.23	49.91
14	Calcium	11.21	14.21	11.92
15	Magnesium	6.21	10.20	7.80
16	Chloride	5.45	14.18	4.85
17	Sulphate	14.60	17.85	12.46
18	Sodium	09.31	18.89	10.51
19	Potassium	3.62	5.08	3.00
20	Iron	0.016	0.024	0.013
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 5: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station V – Rishikesh (2013-2014).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	20.85	19.80	10.12
3	pH	7.65	7.89	7.26
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.31	0.38	0.27
5	Turbidity (NTU)	6.71	12.81	5.82
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	197.51	216.36	179.51
7	Total solids (ppm)	134.13	215.31	100.50
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	98.34	155.12	77.22
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	26.86	46.20	25.23
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	3.42	5.70	7.95
11	BOD (ppm)	0.87	2.61	0.79
12	COD (ppm)	2.92	5.28	2.76
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	84.52	100.20	93.00
14	Calcium	13.21	24.31	12.31
15	Magnesium	10.31	13.21	9.50
16	Chloride	7.23	17.31	6.42
17	Sulphate	16.31	18.91	15.31
18	Sodium	11.61	19.02	9.92
19	Potassium	4.21	6.36	4.16
20	Iron	0.019	0.028	0.017
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND

22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 6: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station I- Gangotri (2014-2015).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(^o C)	19.45	14.57	8.29
3	pH	7.22	7.4	7.1
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.21	0.3	0.2
5	Turbidity (NTU)	5.39	8.79	5.59
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	157.28	178.21	124.11
7	Total solids (ppm)	91.39	118.81	65.22
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	76.21	90.32	54.11
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	16.1	26.98	15.21
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	8.86	8.82	9.86
11	BOD (ppm)	0.98	1.48	0.88
12	COD (ppm)	6.17	7.32	4.69
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	53.1	74.28	50.23
14	Calcium	11.31	14.41	10.80
15	Magnesium	6.31	10.01	7.41
16	Chloride	3.98	7.88	4.13
17	Sulphate	11.31	17	11.29
18	Sodium	8.1	14.65	7.25
19	Potassium	2.61	4.12	2.21
20	Iron	0.015	0.022	0.012
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 7: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station II- Harshil (2014-2015).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	19.72	15.29	8.79
3	pH	7.45	7.48	7.17
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.21	0.3	0.2
5	Turbidity (NTU)	5.39	8.79	5.59
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	157.28	178.21	124.11
7	Total solids (ppm)	90.31	119.31	70.31
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	76.21	90.32	54.11
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	16.1	26.98	15.21
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	9.02	8.63	9.61
11	BOD (ppm)	1.03	1.35	0.92
12	COD (ppm)	5.03	6.3	4.55
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	53.1	74.28	50.23
14	Calcium	11.31	14.41	10.8
15	Magnesium	6.22	11.01	8.01
16	Chloride	4.69	8.88	4.31
17	Sulphate	9.85	16.89	12.36
18	Sodium	8.32	16.81	7.31
19	Potassium	2.61	3.78	2.34
20	Iron	0.015	0.022	0.011
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 8: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station III- Uttarkashi (2014-2015).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	20.62	19.00	9.90
3	pH	7.45	7.76	7.29
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.27	0.31	0.19
5	Turbidity (NTU)	5.91	11.68	6.45
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	169.90	200.32	160.01
7	Total solids (ppm)	120.00	199.16	98.81
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	91.23	165.00	71.00

9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	38.77	51.16	35.80
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	6.32	7.78	6.20
11	BOD (ppm)	0.94	1.24	0.84
12	COD (ppm)	4.28	5.81	3.87
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	78.62	97.21	81.21
14	Calcium	12.81	20.90	11.87
15	Magnesium	8.21	12.11	7.88
16	Chloride	5.55	14.28	4.99
17	Sulphate	14.81	17.10	12.23
18	Sodium	10.31	18.10	9.13
19	Potassium	3.68	5.18	3.13
20	Iron	0.016	0.025	0.013
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 9: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station IV- Tehri (2014-2015).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	20.70	19.70	10.17
3	pH	7.59	7.84	7.36
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.35	0.40	0.28
5	Turbidity (NTU)	7.91	15.01	6.98
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	195.21	211.21	177.01
7	Total solids (ppm)	125.31	200.22	99.23
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	97.11	155.82	74.89
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	28.20	44.40	24.34
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	3.58	5.67	7.49
11	BOD (ppm)	0.86	1.51	0.76
12	COD (ppm)	2.99	4.35	2.78
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	52.82	71.19	48.24
14	Calcium	10.8	13.28	11.61
15	Magnesium	6.31	10.01	7.41
16	Chloride	3.98	7.88	4.13
17	Sulphate	14.81	19.10	14.23
18	Sodium	10.31	18.10	9.13
19	Potassium	3.68	5.18	3.13
20	Iron	0.016	0.025	0.013
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND

22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 10: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station V- Rishikesh (2014-2015).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(^o C)	20.70	19.70	10.17
3	pH	7.59	7.84	7.36
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.35	0.40	0.28
5	Turbidity (NTU)	7.91	15.01	6.98
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	195.21	211.21	177.01
7	Total solids (ppm)	125.31	200.22	99.23
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	97.11	155.82	74.89
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	28.20	44.40	24.34
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	3.58	5.67	7.49
11	BOD (ppm)	0.86	1.51	0.76
12	COD (ppm)	2.99	4.35	2.78
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	83.21	109.21	95.21
14	Calcium	13.86	27.11	13.42
15	Magnesium	10.98	12.68	9.88
16	Chloride	7.32	18.31	6.20
17	Sulphate	16.51	19.01	14.99
18	Sodium	11.31	18.91	9.31
19	Potassium	4.33	6.69	3.92
20	Iron	0.023	0.030	0.018
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 11: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station I- Gangotri (2015-2016).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	19.5	13.6	8.36
3	pH	7.2	7.3	7.07
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.24	0.26	0.22
5	Turbidity (NTU)	5.1	10.21	5.3
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	160.31	180.21	121.33
7	Total solids (ppm)	90	120.31	66.3
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	75	95.3	50.2
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	15	26	16.11
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	7.80	7.74	9.86
11	BOD (ppm)	1.15	1.46	0.95
12	COD (ppm)	5.22	6.17	4.63
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	53.31	75.21	49.12
14	Calcium	11.8	13	11
15	Magnesium	6.23	10.34	7.25
16	Chloride	4.32	8.31	4.01
17	Sulphate	10	15	11
18	Sodium	8.25	16	7.6
19	Potassium	2.55	4.3	2.02
20	Iron	0.016	0.023	0.013
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 12: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station II- Harshil (2015-2016).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	19.98	14.63	8.68
3	pH	7.28	7.3	7.08
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.24	0.26	0.22
5	Turbidity (NTU)	5.4	9.82	5.22
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	155.31	167.81	127.21
7	Total solids (ppm)	96.11	131.81	68.3
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	76.89	94.31	52.8

9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	16.32	28.5	15.5
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	8.13	7.81	9.78
11	BOD (ppm)	1.01	1.35	0.92
12	COD (ppm)	5.2	6.3	4.75
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	55.51	73.84	51.17
14	Calcium	11.3	14.81	11.72
15	Magnesium	6.32	10.35	7.89
16	Chloride	4.69	8.39	4.33
17	Sulphate	10.43	16.23	12.22
18	Sodium	8.32	16.22	7.32
19	Potassium	2.58	4.31	2.28
20	Iron	0.016	0.023	0.013
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 13: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station III- Uttarkashi (2015-2016).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	20.71	18.31	9.98
3	pH	7.44	7.79	7.39
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.29	0.33	0.24
5	Turbidity (NTU)	5.81	11.66	5.59
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	168.12	194.12	165.12
7	Total solids (ppm)	121.31	182.23	101.01
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	91.01	148.01	72.21
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	30.31	34.12	27.80
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	5.22	6.89	7.31
11	BOD (ppm)	0.91	1.10	0.81
12	COD (ppm)	3.31	4.72	2.92
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	74.21	94.12	80.13
14	Calcium	12.61	21.21	12.11
15	Magnesium	8.32	10.88	7.76
16	Chloride	5.61	14.82	5.01
17	Sulphate	14.72	17.81	12.36
18	Sodium	10.11	17.90	8.76
19	Potassium	3.71	5.24	3.07
20	Iron	0.018	0.024	0.015
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND

22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 14: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station IV- Tehri (2015-2016).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(^o C)	20.75	19.92	11.23
3	pH	7.63	7.72	7.38
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.36	0.41	0.26
5	Turbidity (NTU)	7.81	13.98	6.84
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	198.21	207.11	171.11
7	Total solids (ppm)	126.87	198.98	98.36
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	99.21	151.03	74.02
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	27.66	47.85	24.24
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	3.52	5.66	7.90
11	BOD (ppm)	1.01	1.35	0.92
12	COD (ppm)	5.20	6.30	4.75
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	53.31	86.21	49.12
14	Calcium	11.3	14.81	11.72
15	Magnesium	6.32	10.35	7.89
16	Chloride	3.98	7.88	4.13
17	Sulphate	14.72	17.81	12.36
18	Sodium	10.11	17.90	8.76
19	Potassium	3.71	5.24	3.07
20	Iron	0.018	0.024	0.015
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

Table 15: Seasonal Variation of Physico-Chemical Parameters of River Bhagirathi at sampling station V- Rishikesh (2015-2016).

S.N	Physico-Chemical Parameters	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
		(Mar-Jun)	(Jul-Oct)	(Nov-Feb)
1	Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
2	Temperature(⁰ C)	20.75	19.92	11.23
3	pH	7.63	7.72	7.38
4	Conductivity (μ S/cm)	0.36	0.41	0.26
5	Turbidity (NTU)	7.81	13.98	6.84
6	Alkalinity(ppm)	198.21	207.11	171.11
7	Total solids (ppm)	126.87	198.98	98.36
8	Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	99.21	151.03	74.02
9	Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	27.66	47.85	24.24
10	Dissolve Oxygen (ppm)	3.52	5.66	7.90
11	BOD (ppm)	0.88	1.62	0.80
12	COD (ppm)	2.88	4.17	2.74
13	Total Hardness (ppm)	82.31	103.21	93.31
14	Calcium	13.55	25.98	12.51
15	Magnesium	10.78	13.78	9.71
16	Chloride	7.42	17.68	6.10
17	Sulphate	16.42	18.88	14.82
18	Sodium	11.51	19.11	10.01
19	Potassium	4.45	6.81	3.34
20	Iron	0.022	0.030	0.011
21	Zinc	ND	ND	ND
22	Copper	ND	ND	ND
23	Cadmium	ND	ND	ND
24	Mercury	ND	ND	ND
25	Chromium	ND	ND	ND
26	Lead	ND	ND	ND
27	Manganese	ND	ND	ND
28	Nickel	ND	ND	ND
29	Arsenic	ND	ND	ND

From the above observation water in the temperature ranges of 7⁰C to 11⁰ C has a pleasant taste and is refreshing. At higher temperature with less dissolved gases, the water becomes tasteless and even does not quench the thirst. The average temperature of the sample decreases from summer to winter session in three consecutive years (2013-2016) in all five sample stations however the temperature of all five samples continuously increases in summer season from Gangotri to Rishikesh (19.43 to 20.77) this is due to the atmosphere and higher heating conditions of weather. Sample station of Tehri and Rishikesh, river water temperature is higher (20.77 ⁰C). The observed value of temperature shows a slight increase in temperature as we more down the river and also changed the taste of river water. But the

trend is not always regular as some places the width of the river increases or decreases due to which suggested that the surface having larger area resulting greater evaporation this causing cooling effect.^[14] The observed temperature value from Gangotri to Harshil is low from summer to winter which is ideal for drinking and aquatic life. At elevated temperature metabolic activity of the organisms is increases. Generally temperature variations do not have any noticeable effects on the various water uses of the river Bhagirathi from Gangotri to Rishikesh.

Analysis shows that the alkaline nature of water. The pH value of water increases from Gangotri to Rishikesh in summer and monsoon season this is due to the presence of sufficient quantities of carbonates in the river water while the alkaline nature of river water is decreases from Rishikesh to Gangotri in winter season. The fluctuations in pH can be due to exposes of river water to atmosphere, some biological activities and temperature changes. The calculated increases value of pH varies from summer to monsoon in all five station in three consecutive years (2013-2016) due to varied and uncertain nature of pollutants, falling in river due to surface washing, falling of excess rain, Photosynthetic activity is also responsible for pH changes. Seasonal Variation in Mean Values of Physico-Chemical Parameters conductivity and Turbidity of River Bhagirathi at all five Sampling Station (2013-2016). Conductivity is increases from Gangotri to Rishikesh when we go summer to monsoon season and decreases when go to winter season in all three consecutive years 20013 to 2016. The conductivity is generally quite high from Uttarkashi to Rishikesh in summer and monsoon season indicates the presence of dissolved salts in water, making the taste sour and less suitable for drinking purpose. As the observation also shows, the conductivity is minimum in winter season in Gangotri to Uttarkashi (0.21 to 0.22 μ) this may be attributed to the lower solubility of mineral salts at lower temperature in river water and most suitable for potable. Rishikesh (13.93 NTU) has most turbid water which is likely to be unfit for domestic purpose, food and beverage industries and requires the treatment. In monsoon season the alkalinity of river water is quite high in sample station of Tehri and Rishikesh i.e. 211.56 ppm which indicates that the suitability of water for irrigation and raw domestic uses. The observation is showing that the water quality of river Bhagirathi is quite good and amount of dissolved oxygen is maximum present in all season. The observed value of calcium is slightly higher as compared to other sample station from summer to monsoon in three consecutive years Rishikesh (13.54-25.80 ppm) due to the human activity and industrial pollution. Chloride content is the maximum in Rishikesh as compared to other sample stations due to human activity. The average value of

sulphate in sample station Rishikesh (18.93 ppm) is maximum. The average values of sodium in monsoon season are slightly increases from Gangotri to Rishikesh of Bhagirathi river water due to weathering of various rocks, domestics rocks, flood etc. In the study of heavy metals like Zn, Pb, Cr, As, Mn, Ni etc. are not-detectable because there values in very low quantity and can't be analysed. The river water of Bhagirathi is free from heavy metals and not causes any serious effects on health.

CONCLUSION

The study of Bhagirathi river in different five stations with three consecutive years revealed that the increasing urbanization and industrialization increase the water pollution due to dumping of their effluents into the river. Proper management of wastes and effluent has led to improve the quality of the river, so the river water is potable and is posing no threats to the survival of aquatic flora and fauna. GIS and RS technology has clearly express its usefulness its understanding the aspects accountable for retain the hydrological cycle, mainly the vegetal cover, surface water bodies, lithotypes and landform.

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