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“Industrial wastes and Drainage wastes in Hasdeo River and the effect of climate”

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Abstract

Industries are showing Revolution of our country. When Industrial Effluent and drainage wastes are entered in water bodies, they make water pollution and makes river biodiversity more vulnerable to climate warming. Many organic pollutants are breakdown such as sewage and farm run-off use oxygen, meaning that polluted waterways often suffer severe drops in dissolved oxygen level.

Keywords: Temp, TDS, PH,

Introduction

Development of agricultural and industrial lies at the heart of a nation. For a nation to progress socially economically as well as politically development processes in different fields are very necessary. As a result of population growth rapid industrial and technological development urbanization and injudicious planning without due regard to sustainable development, there have been induced a variety of changes in the environment. Human activities induce such changes in the environment in the form of pollution and perturbation that cause widespread damage to the living organism in the biosphere. The effluents from industries contain many chemicals that are toxic to living organisms. An important aspect of the effect of environment on the life of organism is the interaction of ecological factors. Under natural conditions, at the same time, the life or organism is affected by the sum of all ecological factors –the Environment- and not by any individual factor. All the factors are interrelated. Variations in one may affect the other. For instance, an increase in temperature would certainly bring out a decrease in humidity values.

Total dissolved solids (TDS) in industrial wastes is a measure of the dissolved combined content of all inorganic and organic substances present in a water. Primary sources for total dissolved solids are agricultural runoff and residential drainage system. If the industrial monitoring are not regularly maintain then industrial effluents are contaminate our living resources Air, Water, Soil etc. and cause to many disease in aquatic biota, Human beings animals and plants. Industrial effluents discharged into water bodies contain toxic chemicals and heavy metals. Heavy metals such as Cr, Cd, Hg, Pb, and nickel are also dangerous and major health hazards. They destroy sea life but we tend to wake up only when humans are affected. In Today’s raising temperature is big problem they disturbed our climate and biodiversity. Industries use water from rivers to cool down machines and waste water put back into the river, waste water contain warm temperature and when they mix in river, they mix-up heat, so that analysis of water and our environment is very essential for our life Urban area drainage system human wastes chlorination today human activities are constantly adding industrial, domestic and agricultural wastes to ground water reservoirs at an alarming rate by the fertilizers and pesticide. Ground water contamination is generally irreversible ones it is contaminated, it is difficult to restore the original water quality of the aquifer. Excessive mineralization of ground water degrades water quality producing an objectionable taste, odour and excessive hardness.

Groundwater, a gift of nature, is about 210 billion m³ including recharge through infiltration, seepage and evapotranspiration. Out of this nearly one-third is extracted for irrigation, industrial and domestic use, while most of the water is regenerated into rivers.

Many Effluents discharged into water bodies contain toxic chemicals. Effluents from urban areas contain large concentration of oils, greases, nutrients, heavy metals and detergents. Drainage wastes contain detergents being soluble can pass through the soil and pollute ground water. Raw sewage dumped in shallow soakpits and seepage from polluted lake, pond or stream also polluted water. Rainfall could pick up substantial contaminants from dust and air and join the aquifer below. The infiltration of liquids containing toxic pollutants may cause pollution in sandy soil and well waters. Supply of potable water has been affecting the contamination of water resources in most of the developing countries. Rivers, lake and ground water have been polluted by industrial effluents, pesticides and fertilizers from agricultural runoff and urban waste. Chronic water scarcity is common in areas where ground water has been overdrawn for irrigation, industrial use or to meet the requirements of urban population.

Methodology

In the site for the determination of temperature pocket thermometer combined with TDS meter are used, after entering city area river water temperature are less than compare to city area. In city area drainage wastes and industrial wastes are enter the river water system. For pH pocket pH meter are used. And the climate of korba area in September month very green and beautiful becoz of rainy season. Korba have natural forest and industries follow the guidelines for forestration that's why the the green area. Thermal power plants are not the responsible for climate change because allots of year they started little bit of effect of river and air. Indian people are less use of equipments for facility and emit less carban comparision to developed country.

Result and Discussion

Rising temperature of river water in this area is decrease DO level. Drainage and sewage water is more respncible for river water pollution in city area. Fertilizers are used for agriculture and corp area snacks diversity reduces. Floara we obtain from forets area but fauna diversity decreases. Climate of korba area is very green in September month and my sarvey and sample collecton day was lockdown I fell in that place very silent zone.

site 1	29.7
site 2.0	35.4
site 2.1	36.6
site 3	35.3
site 4	26.8
site 5	26.6
Lab testing- Post sampling	Temperature
site 1	27.4
site 2.0	26.9
site 2.1	27.4
site 3	26.2
site 4	26.8
site 5	26.6

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on spot testing Pre sampling analysis	pH
site 1	7.2
site 2.0	7.3
site 2.1	6.7
site 3	6.7
site 4	8.6
site 5	7.6
lab testing post sampling analysis	pH
site 1	7.2
site 2.0	7.3
site 2.1	6.7
site 3	6.7
site 4	8.6
site 5	7.6
Lab testing- Post sampling	Lab testing- Post sampling
On spot testing –Pre sampling	Temperature