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ARSENIC CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER IN EASTERN
U. P.

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ABSTRACT

Groundwater is the foremost source of water for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes n several countries. Due to industrial, municipal and agricultural waste containing pesticides, nsecticides, fertilizer residues and heavy metals with watergroundwater has been polluted by leaching process. The effects of groundwater pollution are wide. Human infectious disease is one of the more erious effects of water pollution, in this paper the overview of ground water pollution & its onsequences over health & environment is taken. Also the possible remedies are discussed in the iaper. Geographically Uttar Pradesh is situated in the northern region of India and border of Nepal. The iver Ganga and Ghaghara are two major river flows from northeast to southeast. First time in UP rsenic introduced as a contaminant in Ballia district in 2003. The physico-chemical character of ground vater also has seasonal variability largely due to seepage of surface load by infiltration which makes a vay for pollutants to enter into ground water aquifers and rainy season recharge causes the dilution of ollutants. For the present study of ground water quality of Ghazipur, eight sampling sites were chosen which represent the entire city, and sampling were done twice once in post-monsoon season in the nonth of November 2010 and other in pre-monsoon season of next year in the month of February 011. The parameters viz., colour, odour, electrical conductivity (E.C.) total dissolved solid (TDS), ardness, chloride, calcium, total alkalinity and phosphate were analysed

TRODUCTION.

Water pollution is a serious problem in India as almost 70 per cent of its surface water resources and a growing percentage of its groundwater reserves are contaminated by biological, toxic, organic, and inorganic pollutants. In many cases, these sources have been rendered unsafe for human ansumption as well as for other activities, such as irrigation and industrial needs. This shows that