

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WATER QUALITY IN LAKES OF SMART CITY

(A CASE STUDY OF PUNE CITY)

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ABSTRACT: Urban lakes are closely related to the social and economic life. But urban lakes were polluted in different degrees. In this paper, we explore and process data about lake water pollution in different lake of Pune city. Our process includes measurement of several parameters such as pH, COD, Conductivity etc. The result showed that many lakes were polluted. Measures are suggested to improve the water quality. This paper can be used as a basic data for the pollution state and the further preservation of urban lakes in Pune city.

Keywords: water quality, parameter, preservation, pollution.

Introduction

In Pune city, Lake Story claims that “lakes with better water quality contribute to higher quality of life, local economic development and increased property values for people”. However urbanization has introduced changes in climate condition such as higher temperature in the cities compared with their rural surrounding, hence creation of most urban lakes for relaxation recreational activities among other uses for the people. These activities conclude pollution in lakes water resulting in degradation of water quality of different lake in Pune city.

Causes of lake water pollution:

- Sources include contaminants that enter the water from soils and from the atmosphere via rainwater, fog.
- Atmospheric contaminants generated by human being such as gaseous emissions from automobiles, Factory, bakeries, etc.
- Presence of disease causing microorganism (bacteria).
- Effluent discharge of storm water drainage pipe.
- Effluent outfall from the nearby factory, community.

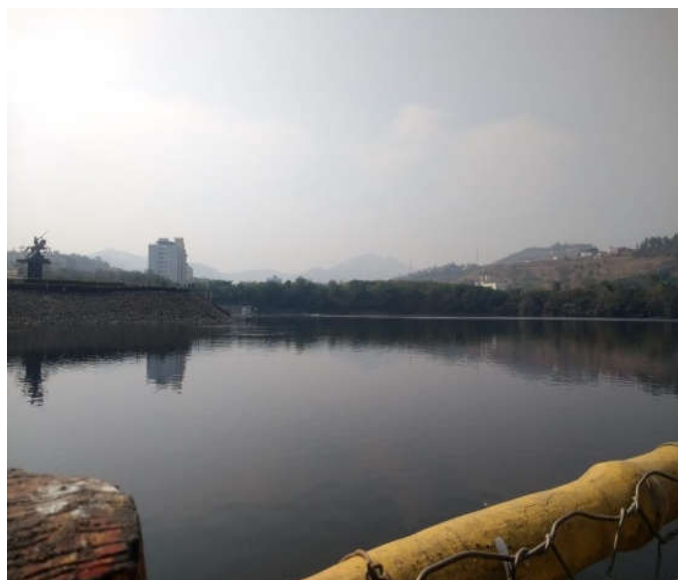


Fig. 1 Katraj Lake



Fig 2 Pashan Lake



Fig. 4Manas Lake



Fig.5 Jambhulwadi

Sampling And Determination Method:

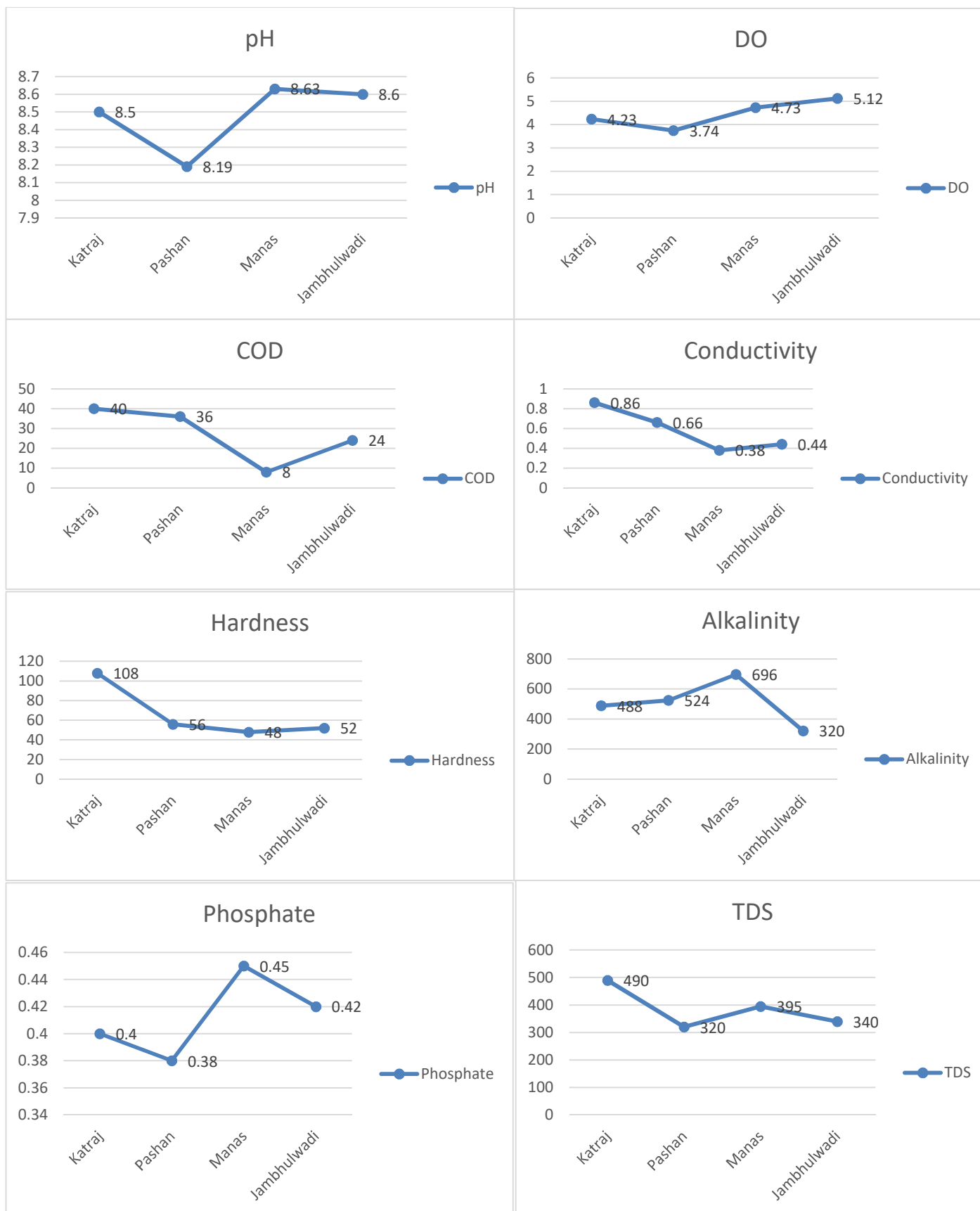
The water sample of the Four lakes (Katraj, Pashan, Manas, Jambulwadi) were collected from one station (near the edge point), for the physiochemical parameter analysis of the lake water. The Samples were collected in sterilized bottle using standard procedure in accordance with the standard method of American Public Health Association (1995) for the analysis. The parameter selected and method implemented for the same are prescribe in fig.

Table 1 Parameter and Methods:

Sr. No.	Parameter	Method
1	pH	Electrode
2	DO	Azide modification
3	COD	Titrimetric
4	Hardness	Titrimetric
5	Alkalinity	Titrimetric
6	Phosphate	Calorimeter
7	Conductivity	Conductivity meter

Table 2 Summary of the Physiochemical parameter of four lakes in Pune city:

Sr. No.	Parameter	Unit	Observed value(first week of feb.2018)			
			Katraj	Pashan	Manas	Jambhulwadi
1.	P^H	--	8.5	8.19	8.63	8.6
2.	D.O.	Mg/l	4.23	3.74	4.73	5.12
3.	C.O.D.	Mg/l	40	36	8	24
4.	Conductivity	Mg/l	0.86	0.66	0.38	0.44
5.	Total Hardness	Mg/l	108	56	48	52
6.	Total Alkalinity	Mg/l	488	524	696	320
7.	Phosphate	Mg/l	0.4	0.38	0.45	0.42
8.	Total Dissolved Solids	Mg/l	490	320	395	340



Conclusion

From above computed study of four lakes, it is summarise that water quality in a lake near by area of pune city is highly polluted and needs to restoration of lakes. Lakes restoration can be take place by number of ways.Preventive measures at source can improved water quality in lake.

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