Population Growth – Land Use Land Cover Transformations – Water Quality Nexus in Upper Ganga River Basin

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Abstract

Upper Ganga River Basin is socio-economically the most important river basins in India, which is highly stressed in terms of water resources due to uncontrolled LULC activities. For sustainable development in a river basin it is crucial to understand population growth-Land Use/Land Cover (LULC) transformations-water quality nexus. This study presents a comprehensive set of analyses to evaluate the population growth-land use land cover (LULC) transformations-water quality nexus for sustainable development in this river basin. The study was conducted at two spatial scales i.e. basin scale and district scale. This study investigates effects of demographic changes and LULC transformations on surface water quality of Upper Ganga River basin. River gets polluted in both rural and urban area. In rural area, pollution is because of agricultural practices mainly fertilizers, whereas in urban area it is mainly because of domestic and industrial wastes. First, population data was analyzed statistically to study demographic changes, followed by in the river basin. LULC change detection was done over the period of February/March 2001 to 2012 [Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM+) data] using remote sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) techniques. Further, Trends and spatio-temporal variations in monthly water quality parameters viz. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Dissolve Oxygen (DO) %, Flouride (F), Hardness $CaCO_3$, pH, Total Coliform bacteria and Turbidity were studied using Mann-Kendall rank test and Overall Index of Pollution (OIP) developed specifically for this region, respectively. ~~in basin for pre-monsoon (May), monsoon (July) and Post-monsoon (November) seasons. Non-parametric Mann-Kendall rank test was done on monthly water quality data to study existing trends. Further, Overall Index of Pollution (OIP) developed specifically for Upper Ganga River basin was used for spatio-temporal water quality assessment.~~ Relationship was deciphered between LULC classes and OIP using multivariate techniques viz. Pearson's correlation and multiple linear regression. From the results, it was observed that population has increased in the river basin. Therefore, significant and characteristic LULC changes are observed. ~~in the study area.~~ River gets polluted in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, pollution is ~~because of~~ due to agricultural practices mainly fertilizers, whereas in urban areas it is mainly ~~because of~~ contributed from domestic and industrial wastes. Water quality degradation has occurred in the river basin, consequently the health status of the rivers ~~have~~ has also changed from range of acceptable to slightly polluted in urban areas. Multiple linear regression models developed for Upper Ganga River basin could successfully predict status of the water quality i.e. OIP using LULC classes.

Keywords: Demographic change, Land use/land cover, Overall Index of Pollution**,** Remote sensing, Upper Ganga River basin.

1. Introduction

Water quality is defined in terms of chemical, physical and biological (bacteriological) characteristics of the water. These characteristics may vary for different regions based on their topography, land use land cover (LULC) and climatic factors. Demographic changes, anthropogenic activities and urbanization are potential drivers affecting the quantity and quality of available water resources on local, regional and global scale. They ~~drivers~~ pose ~~a~~ threat to the quantity and quality of water resources, directly by increased anthropogenic water demands and water pollution. Indirectly, the water resources are affected by LULC changes and associated changes in water use patterns (Yu et al. 2016). In a region, urbanization occurs due to natural population growth and migration of people from rural to urban areas due to economic hardship (Bjorklund et al. 2011; Shukla and Gedam 2018). ~~These affects cause~~ It may change ~~in~~ natural landscape characteristics, ~~and~~ river morphometry and increase pollutant load in water bodies. Anthropogenic activities ~~in a river basin~~ are directly correlated with ~~the~~ decline in the water quality (Haldar et al. 2014). In order to increase crop yield, farmers introduce various chemicals ~~in the form of~~ viz. fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, etc., causing addition of pollutants ~~in~~ to the river (Rashid and Romshoo 2013; Yang et al. 2013). In urban areas, ~~introduce~~ pollutants are introduced from leachates of landfill sites, stormwater runoff and direct dumping of waste (Tsihrintzis and Hamid 1997). ~~Hence,~~ LULC and water quality indicator parameters are often used in water quality assessment studies (Kocer and Sevgili 2014; Liu et al. 2016; Sanchez et al. 2007; Tu 2011).

LULC changes may alter the chemical, physical and biological properties of a river system viz. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), temperature, pH, Chloride (Cl), Colour, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Hardness $CaCO_3$, Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), etc. (Ballestar et al. 2003; Chalmers et al. 2007; Smith et al. 1999). Several studies are carried out across the world to understand this phenomenon. Hong et al. (2016) studied the effects of LULC changes on water quality of a typical inland lake of arid area in China. The study concluded that water pollution is positively correlated to agricultural land and urban areas whereas negatively correlated to water and grassland. Li et al. (2012) studied effects of LULC changes on water quality of the Liao River basin, China. In this river basin water quality of upstream was found better than downstream due to less influence from LULC changes in the region. Similarly, impact of LULC changes was studied on Likangala catchment, southern Malawi. Even though the water quality remained in acceptable class, the downstream of the river was found polluted with increase in the number of *E.Coli* and cation/anions (Pullanikkatil et al. 2015). The composition and distribution of benthic macroinvertebrate assemblage were studied in the Upper Mthatha River, Eastern Cape, South Africa (Niba and Mafereka 2015). Results revealed that the distribution of the benthic macroinvertebrate assemblage is affected by season, substrate and habitat heterogeneity. LULC changes induce changes into the river water which affects their species distribution.

Water quality changes of the Ganga river, at various locations in Allahabad were studied for post-monsoon season by Sharma et al. (2014) using Water Quality Index (WQI) and statistical methods. Considerable water quality deterioration was observed at various locations due to the vicinity of the river to a highly urbanized city of Allahabad. A combination of water quality indices viz. Canadian WQI by Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME-WQI), Oregon Water Quality Index, (OWQI) and National Sanitation Foundation Water Quality Index (NSF-WQI) were used to analyse the pollution of Sapanca Lake Basin (Turkey) and a good relationship was observed between the indices and parameters. Eutrophication was identified as a major threat to Sapanca Lake and stream system (Akkoyunlu and Akiner 2012). A river has capability to reduce its pollutant load, also known as self-purification (Hoseinzadeh et al. 2014). In extreme situations, ~~ecosystem~~ degradation of river ecosystem caused by anthropogenic factors can be an irreversible ~~change~~. Hence, it is crucial to understand effects of demographic changes and LULC transformations on water quality for pollution control and sustainable water resources development in a river basin (Milovanovic 2007; Teodosiu et al. 2013).

Ganga River is extremely significant to its inhabitants as it supports various important services such as: (i) source of irrigation for farmers in agriculture and horticulture; (ii) provides water for domestic and industrial purposes in urban areas; (iii) source of hydro-power; (iv) serves as a drainage for waste and helps in pollution control; (v) acts as support system for terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, (vi) provides religious and cultural services; (vii) helps in navigation; (viii) supports fisheries and other livelihood options, etc. (Amarasinghe et al. 2016; SoE report, 2012; Watershed Atlas of India, 2014). However, for the past few decades Upper Ganga River basin has experienced rapid growth in population, urbanization, industrialization, infrastructure development activities and agriculture. Due to these changes, maintaining the acceptable water quality for various uses is being challenged. Therefore, there is a need of comprehensive study to understand the causative connection (nexus) between the changing patterns of population, LULC and water quality in this river basin.

~~Water Quality Indices are often used to investigate the spatio-temporal variations in water quality of a river. Water quality indices study the combined effects of variations in water quality parameters on river health and to compare it along the river basin to estimate the permissible limits and their changing trends (Abbasi and Abbasi 2012).~~ Remote sensing and GIS are efficient aids in preparing and analyzing spatial datasets such as satellite data, Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data, etc. Remote sensing technology is often used in preparing LULC maps of a region whereas GIS helps in delineation of river basin boundaries, extraction of study area, hydrological modeling, spatial data analysis, etc. (Kindu et al. 2015;

Kumar and Jhariya 2015; Wilson 2015). Selection of appropriate method for a ~~particular~~ study is based on the ~~specific~~ objectives and availability of the data/tools required for the study. Ban et al. (2014) observed that water quality monitoring programs monitor and produce large and complex water quality datasets. ~~on parameters related to physico-chemical and bacteriological properties of the river water. Trends in the.~~ Water quality trends vary both spatially and temporally, causing difficulty in establishing relationship between water quality parameters and LULC changes (Phung et al. 2015; Russell 2015). Assessment of surface water quality of a river basin can be done using various water quality/pollution indices based on environmental standards (Rai et al. 2011). These indices are simplest and fastest indicators to evaluate the status of water quality in a river (Hoseinzadeh et al. 2014). Demographic growth, LULC changes and their effects on water quality in a region are very site specific. Hence, different regions/countries have developed their own water quality/pollution indices for different types of water uses based on their respective water quality standards/permissible pollution limits (Abbasi and Abbasi 2012; Rangeti et al. 2015). ~~Water quality index (WQI) is a single numerical value that reflects the health of a waterbody by giving combined effects of various water quality parameters-Formulation of water quality indices are done in two ways: (i) in the first way there is increase in index numbers with the degree of pollution. It can be classified as 'water pollution indices' and (ii) in the second way there is decrease in the index numbers with degree of pollution. Hence, later can be classified as 'water quality indices'. The difference between the two is just superficial. 'Water pollution' which indicates 'degraded water quality' of a waterbody is mere a special case of the general term 'water quality.~~

~~Several site specific water quality/pollution indices available in the literature are:~~ There are various water quality indices available worldwide that can be used for water quality assessment e.g. Composite Water Quality Identification Index (CWQII) (Ban et al. 2014); River Pollution Index (RPI), Forestry Water Quality Index (FWQI) and NSF-WQI (Hoseinzadeh et al. 2014); Canadian Water Quality Index (CWQI) (Farzadkia et al. 2015); Comprehensive water pollution index of China (Li et al. 2015); Prati's implicit index of pollution (Prati et al. 1971); Horton's index, Nemerow and Sumitomo Pollution Index, Bhargava's index, Dinius second index, Smith's index, Aquatic toxicity index, Chesapeake Bay water quality indices, Modified Oregon WQI, Li's regional water resource quality assessment index, Stoner's index, Two-tier WQI, CCME-WQI, DELPHI water quality index, Universal WQI, Overall index of pollution (OIP), Coastal WQI for Taiwan, etc. (Abbasi and Abbasi 2012; Rai et al. 2011). Currently, not sufficient literature is ~~currently~~ available on comparisons between all the above mentioned water quality indices based on clusters, differences, validity, etc. However, in a study comparison was made between CCME and DELPHI water quality indices based on multivariate statistical techniques viz. coefficient of determination (R^2), root mean square error, and absolute average deviation. Results revealed that the DELPHI method had higher predictive capability than the CCME method (Sinha and Das 2015). However, there is no universally ~~worldwide~~ accepted method for development of water quality indices. Therefore, there is no method by which 100% objectivity or accuracy can be achieved without any uncertainties. There is continuing interest across the world to develop accurate water quality indices that suit best for a local or regional area. Each water quality index has its own merits and demerits (Sutadian et al. 2016; Tyagi et al 2013).

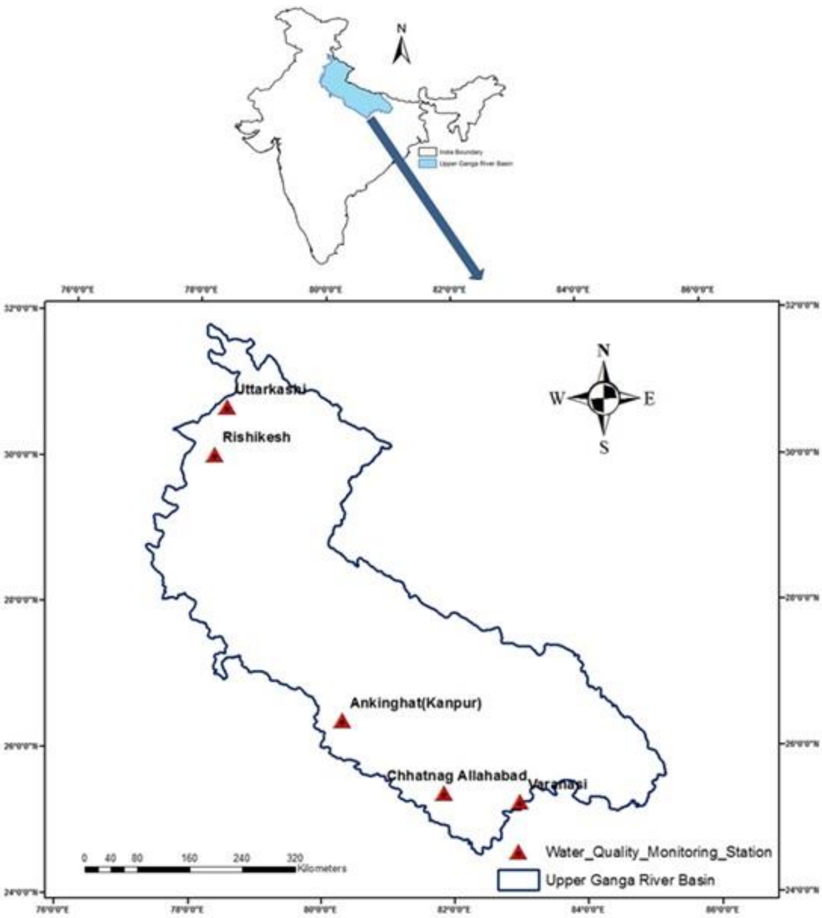
Water quality management and planning in a river basin requires an understanding of the cumulative pollution effect of all the water quality indicator parameters under consideration. This helps in assessing the overall water quality/pollution status of the river in a given space and time in a specific region. In this ~~particular~~ study, a WQI called 'Overall Index of

Pollution' (OIP) developed specifically for Indian conditions by Sargoankar and Deshpande (2003) is used to assess the health status of surface waters across Upper Ganga River basin. ~~Thus, present study focuses on identifying the drivers associated with spatio-temporal variation of water quality in Upper Ganga River basin by considering the demographic changes and LULC changes. In this, seasonal studies are assessed at different monitoring stations and also the study aims to check the effectiveness of OIP method.~~ A number of studies have successfully used OIP to assess the surface water quality of various Indian rivers. The concentration ranges used in the class indices and Individual Parameter Indices (IPIs) assisted in evaluating the changes in individual water quality parameters whereas OIP assessed the overall water quality status of Indian rivers. This index helped to identify the parameters that are affected due to pollution from various sources. It is immensely helpful in studying the spatial and temporal variations in the surface water quality of both rural and urban subbasins due to the influence of demographic and LULC changes. The self-cleaning capacity of the river system investigated using OIP helped to comprehend the resilience capacity of the river system against the changes occurring in water quality due to anthropogenic activities. OIP has been used successfully to study the surface water quality status of the two most important and highly polluted rivers of the tropical Indian region viz. Ganga and Yamuna. It is also used for water quality assessment of comparatively smaller river like Chambal River and Sukhna lake of Chandigarh (Chardhry et al. 2013; Katyal et al. 2012; Shukla et al. 2017; Sargaonkar and Deshpande 2003; Yadav et al. 2014). Therefore, OIP is used in the present study as an effective tool to communicate the water quality information. In the recent years, combinations of multivariate statistical techniques viz. Pearson's correlation, regression analyses, etc. have been used successfully to study the links between LULC changes and water quality (Attua et al. 2014; Gyamfi et al. 2016; Hellar-Kihampa et al. 2013).

The main objective of this study is to understand the *causative connection (nexus)* between the changing patterns of population growth-LULC transformations-water quality of water stressed Upper Ganga River basin through a comprehensive set of analyses. The present study is conducted at two different spatial scales i.e. (a) at complete river basin level (small scale), and (b) at district level (large scale) to evaluate the changes at both regional and local scales. The effect of different seasons viz. pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon on the water quality is also examined. A relationship is developed between LULC and OIP using Pearson's correlation and multiple linear regression. Findings from this research work may help engineers, planners, policy makers and different stakeholders for sustainable development in the Upper Ganga River basin.

2. Study area

The Upper ~~Ganges~~ Ganga River basin ~~(URB)~~ (UGRB) is experiencing rapid rate of change in LULC and irrigation practices. A part of the Upper Ganga River basin is selected as the study area (Fig. 1). It is located ~~in the parts of~~ partly in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Himanchal Pradesh states of India and covers a total drainage area of ~~238347.74~~ 238348 km^2. The geographical extent of the river basin is between 24^0 32' 16"–31^0 57' 48" N to 76^0 53' 33"–85^0 18' 25" E. The altitude ranges from 7500 m in the Himalayan region to 100 m in the lower Gangetic plains. Some mountain peaks in the headwater reaches are permanently covered with snow. Annual average rainfall in the ~~URB~~ UGRB is in the range of 550-2500 mm (Bharati and Jayakody 2010). Major rivers contributing this river basin are Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Yamuna, Dhauliganga, Pindar, Mandakini, Nandakini, Ramganga, Tamsa (Tons), etc. Tehri Dam constructed on Bhagirathi River is an important multipurpose hydropower project along with several other smaller hydropower projects of low capacity. This region comprises of major cities and towns such as Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Dehradun, Rishikesh, Haridwar, Moradabad, Bareilly Bijnor, Garhmukteshwar, Narora, Farrukhabad, Badaun, Chandausi, Amroha, Kannauj, Unnao, Fatehpur, Mirzapur, etc. Most predominant soil groups found in ~~the~~ this region are alluvial, sand, loam, clay and their combinations. Due to favorable agricultural conditions majority of the population practices agriculture and horticulture. However, a large portion of the total population lives in cities located mainly along Ganga River. Most of them work in urban or industrial areas.



~~**Figure 1.** Location map of the study area in northern India and water quality monitoring stations across Upper Ganga River basin~~

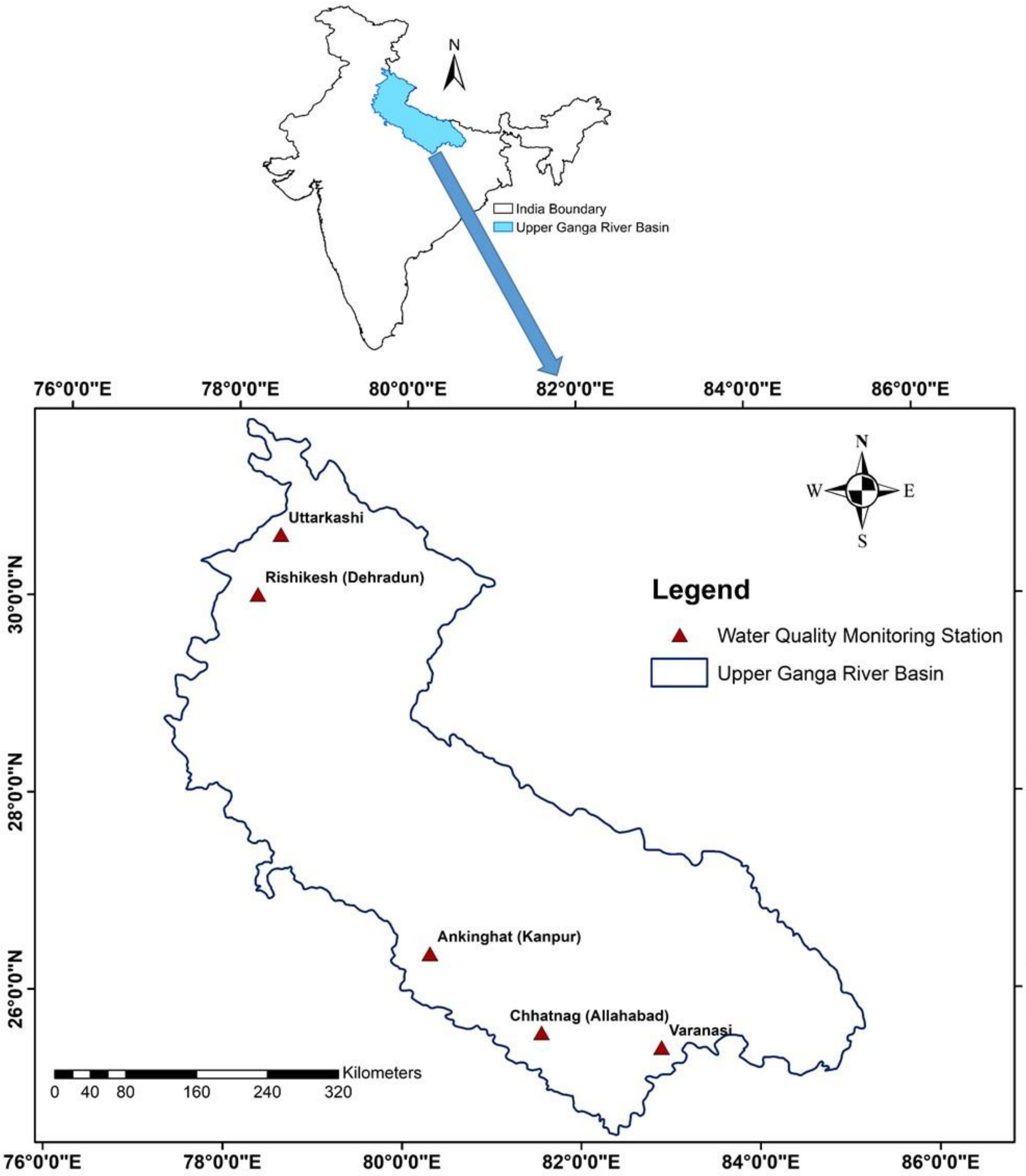


Figure 1. Location map of the study area in northern India and water quality monitoring stations across Upper Ganga River basin

3. Data ~~description~~ acquisition

~~3.1 Data acquired~~

In this study, broadly two types of dataset~~s~~ were used which are listed below: (i) Spatial dataset~~s~~: (a) Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 1 arc-second global Digital

Elevation Model (DEM) of 30 m spatial resolution; and (b) Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) images, 23 in total, for the month of February/March in 2001 and 2012, having 30 m spatial resolution. Both SRTM DEM and time series Landsat dataset~~s~~ were collected from United States Geological Survey (USGS), United States of America (USA) (USGS 2016); (c) Survey of India toposheets of 1:50,000 scale from Survey of India (SoI), Government of India (GoI); (d) Published LULC, water bodies, urban landuse and wasteland maps from Bhuvan Portal, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), ~~Government of India~~ GoI (Bhuvan 2016). SoI toposheets and published maps were used as reference to improve the LULC classification results; and (e) For ground truthing of prepared LULC maps, Ground Control Points (GCPs) were collected using Global Positioning System (GPS) during the field visit and Google Earth ~~were used~~.

(ii) Non-spatial dataset~~s~~ were acquired from various departments of ~~Government of India~~ GoI: (a) Census records and related reports of the years 2001 and 2011 from Census of India (Census of India 2011); (b) Reports on LULC statistics from Bhuvan Portal, ISRO, GoI; (c) Monthly water quality datasets (BOD, DO%, Flouride (F), Hardness $CaCO_3$, pH, Total Coliform Bacteria and Turbidity) of the year 2001-2012 from Central Water Commission (CWC); and (d) Water quality reports from Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), CWC and National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, GoI.

4. Data preparation and methodology

4.1 Delineation of the river basin

This section discusses the data preparation and step-by-step methodology carried out in this study. Flowchart of the methodology is illustrated in Fig. 2. First, a field reconnaissance survey was conducted in the Upper Ganga River basin, India to understand the study area. The global SRTM DEM (30 m spatial resolution) was pre-processed by filling sinks in the dataset using ArcGIS 10.1 Geo-processing tools. Further, Upper Ganga River basin boundary was delineated following a series of steps using ArcHydro tools. The following base layers were manually digitized for the study area viz. stream network, railway lines, road network, major reservoirs, canals and settlements using SoI topographic maps and updated further with recent available Landsat ETM+ dataset of the year 2012.

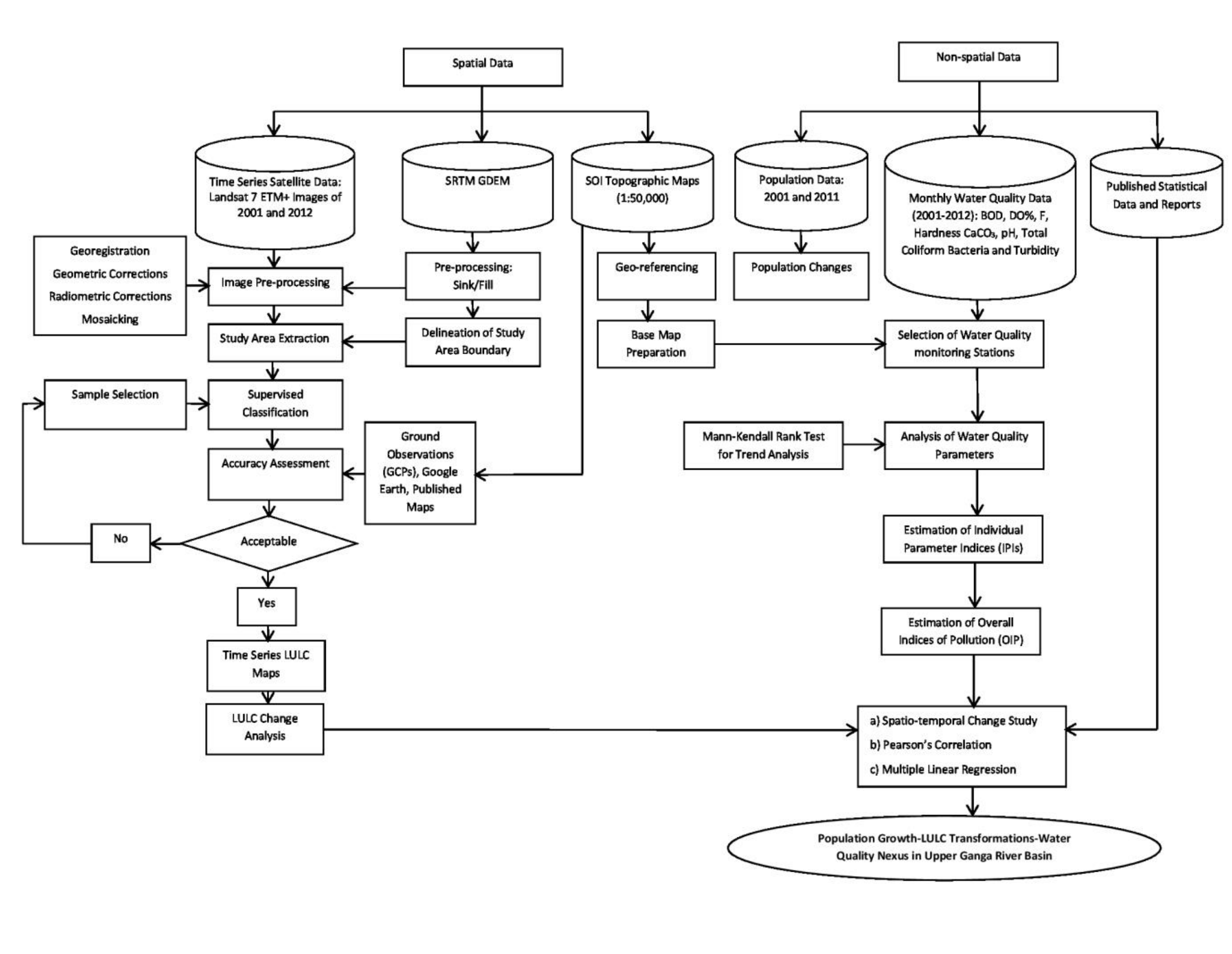


Figure 2. Flowchart illustrating methodology and steps followed in the study

4.2 Population analysis

Census of India, GoI provided village wise population data for rural areas and ward/city wise population data for urban areas for the years 2001 and 2011. Village and ward wise population data of 77 districts, falling into Upper Ganga River basin were identified and organized into rural and urban population. Total population and population growth rate (PGR) were statistically estimated for 77 individual districts and for the complete study area over the years 2001 and 2011. Population growth rates were also estimated for rural and urban populations. In addition, the total population and population growth rates were estimated for upper and lower reaches of the study area. These comprehensive analyses were done to understand the demographic changes occurring in the study region.

4.3 LULC mapping and change detection

For LULC mapping and change analysis, preprocessing of the time series satellite dataset is required (Lu and Weng 2007). Landsat 7 ETM+ dataset of the years 2001 and 2012 were downloaded from USGS website. Each year consisted of 23 images of February/March months. Images of same months were used to reduce errors in LULC change detection due to different seasons. Due to failure in Scan Line Corrector (SLC) of the Landsat 7 satellite, the images of year 2012 had scan line errors, which resulted in 22% of data gap in each scene. However, with only 78% of data availability per scene, it is some of the most radiometrically and geometrically accurate satellite dataset in the world and therefore it is still very useful for various studies (USGS 2018). For heterogeneous regions, Neighbourhood Similar Pixel Interpolator (NSPI) is the simple and most effective method to interpolate the pixel values within the gaps with high accuracy (Chen et al. 2011; Gao et al. 2016; Liu and Ding 2017; Zhu et al. 2012; Zhu and Liu 2014). Therefore to correct scan line errors, IDL code for NSPI algorithm developed by Chen et al. (2011) was run on ENVI version 5.1. This algorithm filled the data gaps in the satellite images with high accuracy i.e. Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of 0.0367.

Further, satellite images were georeferenced to a common coordinate system i.e. World Geodetic System (WGS) 1984 Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 43 N for proper alignment of features in the study area. Total 75 control points were chosen from Survey of India (SoI) toposheets of scale 1:50,000 which were used as base map for georectification. To make the two satellite images comparable a good radiometric consistency and proper geometric alignment is required. But it is difficult to achieve due differences in atmospheric conditions, satellite sensor characteristics, phonological characteristics, solar angle, and sensor observation angle on different images (Shukla et al. 2017). A relative geometric correction (image to image coregistration) method was employed to maintain geometric consistency of both the satellite images using Polynomial Geometric Model and Nearest Neighbour resampling method. The recent Landsat ETM+ image of 2012 was used as reference image for coregistration and the image of 2001 was georectified with respect to it. Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of less than 0.5 was used as criteria for geometric corrections of the images to ensure good accuracy (Gill et al 2010; Samal and Gedam 2015).

To reduce the radiometric errors and get the actual reflectance values the Topographic and Atmospheric Correction for Airborne Imagery (ATCOR-2) algorithm available in ERDAS Imagine 2016 was used. SRTM DEM was used to derive the characteristics viz. slope, aspect, shadow and skyview. This algorithm provided a very good accuracy in removing haze, and in topographic and atmospheric corrections of the images (Gebremicael et al. 2017; Muriithi 2016). Finally, image regression method was applied on the images to normalize the variations in the pixel brightness value due to multiple scenes taken on different dates.

The images were mosaicked and study area was extracted. Total 2014 Ground Control Points (GCPs) were collected from GPS (dual frequency receiver: SOKKIA: Model No. S-10) survey during the field visit and from Google Earth, with horizontal accuracy in the range of 2-5 m. 1365 GCPs were used to train the Maximum Likelihood Classifier (MLC) and the remaining 649 points (collected from GPS) were later used for accuracy assessment. Out of 1365 GCPs, 830 GCPs were collected using GPS survey and remaining 535 were collected from Google Earth images. In the present study, to account for spatial autocorrelation among different LULC features, before image classification an exploratory spectral analysis was done using histograms of each band to understand the spectral characteristics of the LULC classes. The spatial autocorrelation was analysed using semivariogram function which is measured by setting variance against variable distances (Brivio et al. 1993). The estimated semivariogram was plotted to assess the spatial autocorrelation in respective bands in the satellite image. The range and shape (piecewise slope) of the semivariograms were examined visually to determine the appropriate sizes for training data, window size and sampling interval for spatial feature extraction (Chen 2004; Xiaodong et al. 2009).

A window size of 7 × 7 was chosen for sampling the training data, which gives the better classification results on Landsat ETM+ images (Wijaya et al. 2007). While developing the spectral signatures for different LULC classes, information acquired from band histograms and Euclidean distances were used for class separability. SoI topographic maps, Google Earth images, published LULC, water bodies, urban landuse and wasteland maps of Bhuvan Portal were used as reference to improve the LULC classification results. Due to higher confusion between barren land and urban areas at few places, urban areas were classified independently by masking it on the image. Uncertainties in misclassification between forest and agricultural land were reduced by adding more training samples. This significantly improved the classification accuracy (Gebremicael et al. 2017). Hence, Maximum Likelihood Classifier (MLC) of supervised classification approach was used to classify the time series images into six LULC classes, viz. snow/glaciers, forests, built-up lands, agricultural lands, water bodies and wastelands. LULC distribution was estimated for the years 2001 and 2012. Due to lack of ground truth data of the year 2001, the accuracy assessment was done for the LULC of the year 2012. Both time series satellite dataset are of Landsat ETM+ with same spatial resolution of 30 m and a large number of GCPs are available for the year 2012. Hence, LULC map of year 2012 would represent the overall accuracy of both the maps. A simple random sampling of 649 pixels belonging to corresponding image objects were selected and verified against reference data (649 GCPs).

In this sampling method, selection of sample units was done in such a way that every possible distinct sample got the equal chance of selection. This sampling method provided comparatively better results on the large image size following the rule of thumb recommended by Congalton i.e. minimum 75-100 samples should be selected per LULC category for large Images (Congalton 1991; Foody 2002; Goncalves et al. 2007; Hashemian et al. 2004; Kiptala et al. 2013; Samal and Gedam 2015). Following the Congalton’s thumb rule for better accuracy in simple random sampling, GCPs were selected in the range of 94-137 for each LULC class in proportion to their areal extent on the image. Therefore, sufficient spatial distribution of the sampling points was achieved for each LULC class. Accuracy assessment results were presented in confusion matrix showing characteristic coefficients viz. User's accuracy, Producer's accuracy, Overall accuracy and Kappa coefficients. The confusion matrix gave the ratio of number of correctly classified samples to the total number of samples in the reference data. The User's accuracy (errors of commission) and Producer's accuracy (errors of omission) expressed the accuracy of each LULC types whereas the overall accuracy estimated the overall mean of user accuracy and producer accuracy (Campbell 2007; Congalton 1991; Jensen 2005). The Kappa coefficient denoted the agreement between two datasets corrected for the expected agreement (Gebremicael et al. 2017). Further, post classification change detection method was employed for comparing LULC maps of 2001 and 2012. This method provided comparatively accurate results than image difference method (Samal and Gedam 2015). LULC distribution and change statistics between the years 2001 and 2012 were estimated for individual districts and for complete UGRB.

~~3.2 Field data and water quality monitoring stations~~

~~The total of 649 validation points for LULC map of 2012 were selected by visual interpretation of high-resolution imagery on Google Earth and verified with ground truth data collected after a survey of the site in 2012. In addition, GPS survey was carried out and samples of LULC were collected in the Upper Ganga River basin. These ground truth GPS data were used to relate land cover to the supervised classifications results.~~

4.4 Water quality analysis

4.4.1 Selection of water quality monitoring stations

To understand the impacts of LULC transformations on water quality of the ~~Upper Ganga River basin~~ UGRB, two water quality monitoring stations viz. Uttarkashi and Rishikesh were chosen in the upper reaches of the river basin. This part of the river basin comprises of hilly undulating terrain with moderately less anthropogenic influences. Moreover, three water quality monitoring stations viz. Ankinghat (Kanpur), Chhatnag (Allahabad), and Varanasi were selected in the lower reaches of the river basin. This part of the river basin falls under

Gangetic plains with extreme anthropogenic activities. Spatio-temporal changes in the water quality of these monitoring stations were examined over a period of year 2001-2012 and LULC-OIP relationship was studied using various statistical analyses viz. Mann Kendall rank test, OIP, Pearson's correlation and multiple linear regression.

4. Methodology

Flow chart of the methodology illustrated in Fig. 2 shows that the study is conducted in three phases: (i) In the first phase, remote sensing and GIS techniques are used. First SRTM DEM data is pre-processed by filling the sinks in the dataset using ArcGIS 10.1 Geo-processing tools. After pre-processing of the SRTM DEM, Arc Hydro tools are used to delineate the Upper Ganga River basin boundary using geo-processing techniques. Landsat satellite dataset of each year consisted of 23 images of February/March. The images of same months are used to reduce errors in LULC change detection due to LULC of different seasons. The satellite images are first geo-registered and mosaicked. To achieve the consistent radiometric and geometric images for LULC change analysis, relative geometric correction methods are employed to have good geometric consistency between the time series satellite images. The geometrically rectified images must have Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) less than 0.5. This is the criteria often used for geometric corrections of the satellite images (Samal and Gedam 2015). After extracting the study area, samples are collected for each LULC class and Maximum Likelihood Classifier (MLC) of supervised classification approach is used to classify the time series satellite images of both 2001 and 2012 years into 6 LULC classes, viz. snow cover, forests, built-up lands, agricultural lands, water bodies and wastelands. Accuracy assessment is done using GCPs collected from field visit, SoI topographic maps and Google Earth images. SoI topographic maps and published LULC, water bodies, urban landuse and wasteland maps of Bhuvan Portal are used as reference to improve the LULC classification results. A confusion matrix is generated showing accuracy statistics of the LULC map. Due to a lack of ground truth data of year 2001, the accuracy assessment is done for the LULC of the year 2012. Both time series satellite dataset are of Landsat ETM+ with spatial resolution of 30 m and a large number of GCPs are available for the year 2012. Hence, LULC map of year 2012 would represent the overall accuracy of both the maps.

Further, post classification change detection method is used for change detection in the study area; (ii) in the second phase, population data available for year 2001 and 2011 are analyzed statistically to understand the population growth in the region. Census of India, provides village wise population data for rural areas and ward/city wise population data for urban areas. The population data of 77 districts falling into Upper Ganga River basin are organized into rural and urban populations to study population change patterns in the study area between the years 2001 and 2011; and (iii) in the third phase, first the statistical analysis and non-parametric Mann-Kendall rank test are performed on seven monthly water quality parameters (BOD, DO%, Flouride (F), Hardness $CaCO_3$, pH, Total Coliform Bacteria and Turbidity) of the five water quality monitoring stations viz. Uttarkashi, Rishikesh, Kanpur (Ankinghat), Allahabad (Chhatnag), and Varanasi. Further, a Water Quality Index (WQI) called 'Overall Index of Pollution' (OIP) developed by Sargoankar and Deshpande (2003) is used to study spatio-temporal variations in the water quality of pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons of Upper Ganga River basin.

4.4.2 Mann Kendall test on monthly water quality data

A non-parametric Mann-Kendall rank test (Mann 1945; Kendall 1975) was performed on the seven monthly water quality parameters viz. BOD, DO%, F, Hardness $CaCO_3$, pH, Total Coliform Bacteria and Turbidity, of the five water quality monitoring stations to understand the existing trends in the water quality parameters of the years 2001-2012. In this test, the null hypothesis H_o assumed that there is no trend (data is independent and randomly ordered) and it was tested against the alternative hypothesis H_1, which assumed that there is a trend. The standard normal deviate (Z-statistic) was computed following a series of steps as given by Helsel and Hirsch 1992; and Shukla and Gedam 2018. The positive value of Z test showed a rising trend and a negative value of it indicates a falling trend in the water quality data series. The significance of Z test was observed on confidence level 90%, 95% and 99%. The test was performed on monthly water quality data of January to December of the years 2001-2012. Standard Deviation (SD) was estimated separately for each month.

4.4.3 Estimation of OIP

~~**4.1 Overall Index of Pollution (OIP)**~~

~~Overall Index of Pollution (OIP) is a Water Quality Index (WQI) developed by Sargoankar and Deshpande (2003) which assesses the health status of surface waters, specifically under Indian conditions. It is a general classification scheme based on the concept similar to Prati et al. (1971). It takes into consideration the water quality standards/classification scheme of various national and international agencies, viz. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), India; water quality standards of Indian Standards Institution-10500 (ISI); water quality standards of European Community (EC) and World Health Organization (WHO), etc. and reported pollution effects of important water quality indicator parameters.~~

For selecting water quality index the following criteria is followed (Abbasi and Abbasi, 2012; Horton 1965): (i) limited number of variables should be handled by the used index to avoid making the index unwieldy; (ii) the variables used in the index should be significant in most areas, (iii) only reliable data variables for which the data are available should be included. Hence, seven most relevant water quality parameters in Indian context i.e. BOD, DO%, Total

Coliform (TC), F, Turbidity, pH and Hardness $CaCO_3$ that are affected due to changes in LULC are chosen. BOD, DO%, and Total Coliform (TC) are the parameters mainly affected by urban pollution. F, Turbidity and pH are general water quality parameters affected by both natural and anthropogenic factors. However, Hardness $CaCO_3$ is a parameter affected mainly by agricultural activities and urban pollution.

In the present study Overall Index of Pollution (OIP) developed by Sargaonkar and Deshpande (2003) was used which is a general water quality classification scheme specifically for tropical Indian conditions where, in the proposed classes (C1:Excellent; C2:Acceptable; C3:Slightly Polluted; C4:Polluted; and C5:Heavily Polluted water), the concentration levels/ranges of the significant water quality indicator parameters are defined based on the Indian and International water quality standards (Indian Standard Specification for Drinking Water, IS-10500, 1983; Central Pollution Control Board, Government of India, classification of inland surface water, CPCB- ADSORBS/3/78-79; water quality standards of European Community (EC); World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines; standards by WQIHSR; and Tehran Water Quality Criteria by McKee and Wolf). In this scheme, water quality status was reflected in terms of pollution effects caused by parameters considered under the study. In order to bring the different water quality parameters into a common unit, an integer value (also known as class index) 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 ~~is~~ was assigned to each class i.e. C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 respectively in geometric progression. The class indices indicated the pollution level of water in numeric terms ~~(Table 2)~~ (Table 1). The concentration value of the parameter ~~is~~ was then assigned to the respective mathematical equation of value function curves to obtain one number value called an Individual Parameter Index (IPI) or (*Pi*) ~~(Table 3)~~ (Table 2). Hence, IPIs were calculated for each parameter at a given time interval. Finally, the ~~Overall Index of Pollution~~ OIP ~~is~~ was calculated as ~~a~~ mean of ~~all the Individual Parameter~~

Indices IPIs or (*Pi*) of all the seven water quality parameters considered in the study and mathematically it is given by expression:

$$Overall\ Index\ of\ Pollution\ (OIP) = \frac{\Sigma_i P_i}{n} \quad (1)$$

Where, *Pi* is the pollution index for the *i*th parameter, *i*=1, 2,…., *n* and *n* denotes the number of parameters. Finally, OIP was estimated for each water quality monitoring station across the UGRB over a period of 2001 to 2012. It gives gave the combined cumulative pollution effect of all the water quality parameters on the water quality status of a particular monitoring station in a given time. For each water quality monitoring station of UGRB, the OIP was estimated for three primary seasons i.e. pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. In case some additional relevant water quality parameters are required to be considered, an updated OIP can be developed using methodology given by Sargaonkar and Deshpande (2003). The mathematical value function curves can be plotted for the new parameters to get the mathematical equations which will help to calculate IPIs. As OIP uses an additive aggregation method, the average of IPIs of all the parameters will estimate updated OIP. Table 1 presents the water quality parameters across Upper Ganga River basin for pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons over periods of 2001 and 2012.

Using mathematical equations given in Table 3, Individual Parameter Indices (IPIs) are calculated for each parameter at a given time interval. Finally, OIP is estimated for each water quality monitoring station across the Upper Ganga River basin over a period of 2001 to 2012. OIP is developed by taking mean of IPIs of all the water quality parameters which is computed by mathematical expression Eq. (1). While calculating OIP, the mean of IPIs all the seven parameters, viz. BOD, DO %, Flouride (F), Hardness $CaCO_3$, pH, Total Coliform Bacteria and Turbidity are used. It gives the combined effect of all the water quality parameters on the water quality status of a particular station in a given time. All the OIP were calculated for each station data in the basin for pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Further, spatio-temporal variations in the water quality as a result of LULC transformations were studied for study basin using OIP.

Table 1. Water quality parameters across Upper Ganga River basin for pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons over periods of 2001-2012

(i)

Parameters	Water Quality Monitoring Stations														
(Year 2001)	Uttarkashi			Rishikesh			Kanpur			Allahabad			Varanasi		
	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov
BOD	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.8	1.7	2.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.8
DO%	88	104	89	71	60	64	89	96	93	92	84	95	90	92	85
F	0.19	0.04	0.22	0.23	0.16	0.26	0.61	0.21	0.34	0.09	0.50	0.51	0.3	0.05	0.51
Hardness $CaCO_3$	65	60	68	76	67	74	99	78	86	95	194	159	99	176	142
pH	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2
Total Coliform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3000	6200	6500	5100	5300	2400
Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	3.1	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

(ii)

Parameters	Water Quality Monitoring Stations														
(Year 2012)	Uttarkashi			Rishikesh			Kanpur			Allahabad			Varanasi		
	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov
BOD	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	7.0	10.0	4.0	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.9	2.9
DO%	73	64	73	81	75	77	86	75	90	85	108	98	101	98	98
F	0.45	0.26	0.44	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.70	0.80	0.51	0.51	0.67	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.52
Hardness $CaCO_3$	45	24	34	33	23	56	110	102	90	97	85	92	89	75	81

~~pH~~	~~7.8~~	~~7.7~~	~~7.6~~	~~7.8~~	~~8.0~~	~~7.8~~	~~8.7~~	~~8.4~~	~~8.1~~	~~8.2~~	~~8.5~~	~~8.2~~	~~8.7~~	~~8.4~~	~~8.7~~
~~Total Coliform~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~5200~~	~~5800~~	~~4600~~	~~5600~~	~~7300~~	~~4700~~
~~Turbidity~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~–~~	~~4.0~~	~~6.0~~	~~5.4~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.5~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.1~~	~~0.2~~	~~0.1~~

Table ~~2~~1. Classification scheme of water quality used in OIP (Source: Sargoankar and Deshpande 2003)

Classification	Class	Class Index (Score)	Concentration Limit / Ranges of Water Quality Parameters						
			BOD (mg/L)	DO (%)	F (mg/L)	Hardness $CaCO_3$ (mg/L)	pH (pH unit)	Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)	Turbidity (NTU)
Excellent	C_1	1	1.5	88-112	1.2	75	6.5-7.5	50	5
Acceptable	C_2	2	3	75-125	1.5	150	6.0-6.5 and 7.5-8.0	500	10
Slightly Polluted	C_3	4	6	50-150	2.5	300	5.0-6.0 and 8.0-9.0	5000	100
Polluted	C_4	8	12	20-200	6.0	500	4.5-5 and 9-9.5	10000	250
Heavily Polluted	C_5	16	24	<20 and >200	<6.0	>500	<4.5 and >9.5	15000	>250

Table ~~3~~2. Mathematical expressions for value function curves (Source: Sargoankar and Deshpande 2003)

S. No.	Parameter	Concentration Range	Mathematical Expressions
1.	BOD	<2	$x = 1$
		2-30	$x = y / 1.5$
2.	DO%	≤50	$x = \exp(-(y - 98.33) / 36.067)$
		50-100	$x = (y - 107.58) / 14.667$
		≥100	$x = (y - 79.543) / 19.054$
3.	F	0-1.2	$x = 1$
		1.2-10	$x = ((y / 1.2) - 0.3819) / 0.5083$
4.	Hardness $CaCO_3$	≤75	$x = 1$
		75-500	$x = \exp(y + 42.5) / 205.58$
		>500	$x = (y + 500) / 125$
5.	pH	7	$x = 1$
		>7	$x = \exp((y - 7.0) / 1.082)$
		<7	$x = \exp((7 - y) / 1.082)$
6.	Total Coliform	≤50	$x = 1$
		50-5000	$x = (y / 50) ** 0.3010$
		5000-15000	$x = ((y / 50) - 50) / 16.071$
		>15000	$x = (y / 15000) + 16$
7.	Turbidity	≤10	$x = 1$
		10-500	$x = (y + 43.9) / 34.5$

4.5 Statistical analysis

Due to religious, economic and historical importance of River Ganga, the most important cities/districts of UGRB are present in the proximity to River Ganga. The water quality of selected monitoring stations is highly influenced by type of activities undergoing in the district where they are located. In a study, buffer zones of different thresholds were created surrounding a water quality monitoring station to determine the dominant LULC class that affects the water quality of that particular station (Kibena et al. 2014). However, in UGRB the population data was available at district level not at buffer level. Districts selected in this study consisted of both urban and rural areas. District wise LULC change was extremely helpful in comprehending the water quality changes at the local scale and to identify source of pollutants at a particular monitoring station. Whereas LULC changes at the basin level provided a broad outlook on the status of water quality of the study area which is also very useful for some applications. Though the spatial/mapped data could be more useful and relevant when compared with remote sensing data. But the monitoring stations in the UGRB were scarce. Therefore, over a relatively large study area the interpolation maps generated using OIP was not likely to provide very good comparison results with LULC changes. Hence, districts were chosen as a unit and district wise population and LULC distribution were related to water quality (OIP) of the monitoring stations to comprehend the nexus between them.

Various methods/models are already developed to study effects of LULC changes on water quality. However, these methods could not be applied directly to a region because of the differences in the data availability, climatic, topographic and LULC variations that may introduce errors. Necessary modifications were made in the present evaluation methodology as required. Due to unavailability of the continuous population, satellite (LULC) and water quality data at desired interval in UGRB, establishing the interrelationship between these factors is not trivial. Therefore, to develop the relationship between LULC classes and water quality (OIP), a 2-time slice analysis was done for the years 2001 and 2012 with seasonal component. Multivariate statistical analyses viz. Pearson's Correlation and multiple linear regression were employed between LULC classes (independent variable) and OIP (dependent variable). Pearson's Correlation determined strength of association between the variables whereas prediction regression model was developed using multiple linear regression.

5. Results and discussion

Section 5.1 presents the results of population changes in the districts of UGRB and complete study area. Section 5.2 presents the accuracy assessment results of LULC map, followed by Section 5.3, where the LULC distribution across the study area is discussed both at basin scale and at district scale. Section 5.4 presents the trend analysis results of monthly water quality data. In Section 5.5 population growth-LULC transformation-water quality nexus has been described for complete UGRB, whereas Section 5.6 presents the nexus for the five districts separately. Finally, Section 5.7 described the relationship between LULC and water quality (OIP).

5.1 Population dynamics ~~in the Upper Ganga River basin~~

Analysis of the population dataset ~~The first objective of the study was to understand how population has changed in the basin of Upper Ganga River basin. Time series population data~~ of the years 2001 and 2011, acquired from Census of India, GoI ~~were analyzed for the basin~~ reveals that population has increased in all the ~~A total~~ 77 districts of the four different states, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Himanchal Pradesh that lie in the ~~Upper Ganga~~

River basin UGRB boundary. Consequently, the total population of UGRB has also increased (Table 3). the Census data provided by Census of India, GoI, is available village wise for rural areas and ward/city wise for urban areas. It is used to estimate the urban and rural population of the study area to understand its demographic patterns. From the results it is observed that total population has increased tremendously over the past decades from 2001 to 2011 of UG basin. Total population of Upper Ganga River basin is 172,415,564 and 198,762,389 individuals in 2001 and 2011, respectively. Total rural population of basin is estimated to be 136,819,415 and 153,854,986 persons in 2001 and 2011, respectively whereas urban population varied from 35,596,149 persons in 2001 to 44,907,403 persons in 2011. Ganga River basin is the most sacred and populated river basins in India which is endowed with varying topography, climate and mineral rich alluvial soils in the Gangetic Plains area. Due to high soil fertility in the region, 60% of the population practise agricultural activities. This accounts for the high rural population in the region. Due to hilly terrain in the northern part of the basin, the population is less compared to the southern part of the basin. Due to its religious and economic significance a large number of densely populated cities and towns are located on the banks of the river mainly in the Gangetic Plain region, e.g. Kanpur, Agra, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad, etc. These cities have large growing populations and a rapidly expanding industrial sector (NRSC 2014). The percentage change from one period to another (population growth rate) is calculated for rural and urban population in the study area using Eq. 2 given below:

$$PGR = \frac{(Ppresent - Ppast)}{Ppast} x100$$

(2)

Where,

PGR - Population Growth Rate

$P_{present}$ - Present Population

P_{past} - Past Population

The population growth rate (PGR) of 20.45% is observed in the total population of complete river basin UGRB from 2001 to 2011. Table 3 illustrates that the PGR has increased in 74 districts and rural and urban population of Upper Ganga River basin between 2001-2011. It can be observed that the PGR of urban and rural population is 26.16% and 12.45% respectively. Hence, the PGR in urban areas is much higher than rural areas between 2001 to 2011. The high growth in the urban population is due to natural population growth in the various towns across the river basin and due to migration of the people not only just from villages but from different parts of the country especially to the cities of Kanpur, Varanasi and Allahabad. it is ≥20% in the districts having bigger urban agglomerations or cities e.g. Agra, Allahabad, Bahraich, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Kanpur (Dehat+Nagar), Varanasi, Patna, etc. However, Almora, Pauri Garhwal and Shravasti are showing decreasing PGR. It is to be observed that these are either hilly or very small towns with poor employment opportunities. People migrate from these locations to nearby cities, therefore, decreasing the PGR. The total population of the districts consisting of the five monitoring stations, viz. Uttarkashi, Dehradun (Rishikesh), Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi was 295,013, 1,282,143, 5,731,335, 4,936,105, and 3,138,671 people in 2001 which increased to 330,086, 1,696,694, 6,377,452, 5,954,391 and 3,676,841 people in 2011, respectively. Population density of the Uttarkashi, Dehradun (Rishikesh), Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi districts are 41, 549, 1,024, 1,086 and 2,395 persons per square km respectively. It is was noticed from Census of India reports that the population density of Dehradun (Rishikesh), Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi districts are much higher against the average population density of Ganga River basin, i.e. 520 per square km. Varanasi is the most populated districts in the country. All these districts are located on the banks of the Ganga River; therefore, a large amount of municipal sewage

~~waste and toxic industrial effluents are introduced into the river water all along these districts. From various studies it has been already established that the water of Ganga River near Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi cities is highly polluted (Gowd et al. 2010; Rai et al. 2010; Sharma et al. 2014). Therefore, it is important to understand the demography of these districts in addition to the population study of the complete river basin as they are directly affecting the water quality of the Ganga River.~~

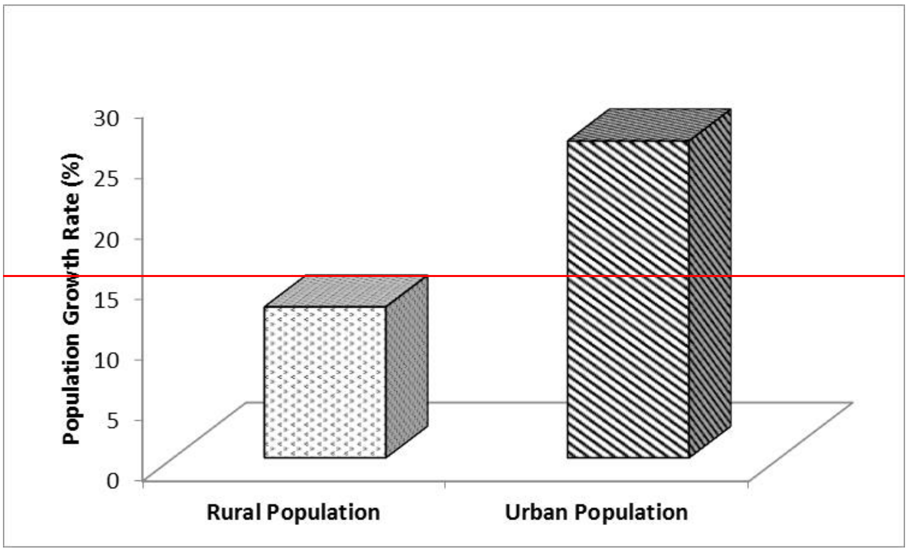
Table 3. Table showing total population and Population Growth Rate (PGR)% in the census years 2001 and 2011

S. No.	Districts	Total Population (2001)	Total Population (2011)	Population Growth Rate (PGR) %
1	Agra	3620436	4418797	22.1
2	Aligarh	2992286	3673889	22.8
3	Allahabad	4936105	5954391	20.6
4	Almora	630567	622506	-1.3
5	Ambedkar Nagar	2026876	2397888	18.3
6	Azamgarh	3939916	4613913	17.1
7	Bageshwar	249462	259898	4.2
8	Baghpat	1163991	1303048	11.9
9	Bahraich	2381072	34,87,731	46.5
10	Ballia	2761620	32,39,774	17.3
11	Balrampur	1682350	2148665	27.7
12	Barabanki	2673581	3260699	22.0
13	Bareilly	3618589	4448359	22.9
14	Basti	2084814	24,61,056	18.0
15	Bhojpur	2243144	2728407	21.6
16	Bijnor	3131619	36,82,713	17.6
17	Budaun	3069426	3681896	20.0
18	Bulandshahar	2913122	3499171	20.1
19	Buxar	1402396	1706352	21.7
20	Chamoli	370359	391605	5.7
21	Champawat	224542	259648	15.6
22	Dehradun	1282143	1696694	32.3
23	Deoria	2712650	3100946	14.3
24	Etah	15,61,705	1774480	13.6
25	Faizabad	2088928	2470996	18.3
26	Farrukhabad	1570408	1885204	20.0
27	Fatehpur	2308384	26,32,733	14.1
28	Firozabad	2052958	2498156	21.7
29	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1202030	1648115	37.1
30	Ghaziabad	3290586	4681645	42.3
31	Ghazipur	3037582	3620268	19.2
32	Gonda	2765586	3433919	24.2
33	Gopalganj	2152638	2562012	19.0
34	Gorakhpur	3769456	4440895	17.8
35	Hardoi	3398306	4092845	20.4
36	Haridwar	1447187	1890422	30.6
37	Hathras	1336031	1564708	17.1
38	Jaunpur	3911679	4494204	14.9
39	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1499068	1840221	22.8

40	Kannauj	1388923	1656616	19.3
41	Kanpur Dehat	1563336	1796184	14.9
42	Kanpur Nagar	4167999	4581268	9.9
43	Kaushambi	1293154	1599596	23.7
44	Kheri	3207232	4021243	25.4
45	Kinnaur	78334	84121	7.4
46	Kushinagar	2893196	3564544	23.2
47	Lucknow	3647834	4589838	25.8
48	Maharajganj	2173878	2684703	23.5
49	Mainpuri	1596718	1868529	17.0
50	Mau	1853997	2205968	19.0
51	Meerut	2997361	3443689	14.9
52	Mirzapur	2116042	2496970	18.0
53	Moradabad	3810983	4772006	25.2
54	Muzaffarnagar	3543362	4143512	16.9
55	Nainital	762909	954605	25.1
56	Patna	4718592	5838465	23.7
57	Pauri Garhwal	697078	687271	-1.4
58	Pilibhit	1645183	2031007	23.5
59	Pithoragarh	462289	483439	4.6
60	Pratapgarh	2731174	3209141	17.5
61	Rae Bareli	2872335	3405559	18.6
62	Rampur	1923739	2335819	21.4
63	Rudraprayag	227439	242285	6.5
64	Sant Kabir Nagar	1420226	1715183	20.8
65	Sant Ravidas Nagar	1353705	1578213	16.6
66	Saran	3248701	3951862	21.6
67	Shahjahanpur	2547855	3006538	18.0
68	Shravasti	1176391	1117361	-5.0
69	Siddharthnagar	2040085	2559297	25.5
70	Sitapur	3619661	4483992	23.9
71	Siwan	2714349	3330464	22.7
72	Sultanpur	3214832	3797117	18.1
73	Tehri Garhwal	604747	618931	2.3
74	Udhamsingh Nagar	1235614	1648902	33.4
75	Unnao	2700324	3108367	15.1
76	Uttarkashi	295013	330086	11.9
77	Varanasi	3138671	3676841	17.1
Total	Upper Ganga River basin	171186859	206188401	20.45

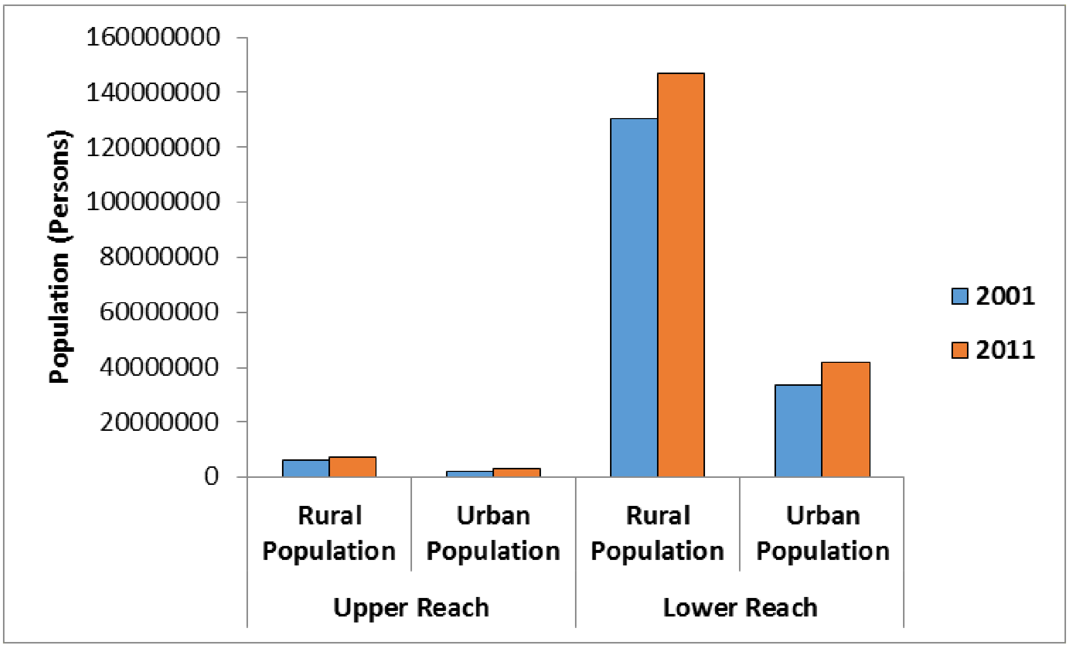
Ganga River basin is the most sacred and populated river basins in India that is endowed with varying topography, climate and mineral rich alluvial soils in the Gangetic Plains area. Due to high soil fertility in the region, 60% of the population ~~practise~~ practice agricultural activities especially in the Gangetic Plains or lower reaches of the UGRB. This accounts for the high rural population in the region. Due to hilly terrain in the upper reaches of the basin, the population is less compared to the lower reaches of the basin. Due to its religious and economic significance a large number of densely populated cities and towns are located on the banks of the river mainly in the Gangetic Plain region. ~~e.g. Kanpur, Agra, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad, etc.~~ These cities have large growing populations and an expanding industrial sector (NRSC 2014).

Growth rates for urban and rural areas of upper and lower reaches of UGRB were calculated from official statistics (Fig. 3). It brings forth the clear picture of comparatively high rise in the rural population of lower reaches. Urban population has also increased along with rural population in the lower reaches (Fig. 3a). Both rural and urban populations have increased in upper reaches but the growth is relatively less than lower reaches. However, PGR is higher in urban areas of both reaches between 2001 -2011, which indicates urbanization of the region (Fig. 3b). After Dehradun city was declared capital of the Uttarakhand state and due to subsequent industrialization in the region, the PGR of the upper reaches has increased. Hence, population rise in UGRB is due to natural population growth and migration of the people from remote/rural areas to urban areas.



~~**Figure 3:** Population growth rate in rural and urban population of Upper Ganga River basin between 2001-2011~~

(a)



(b)

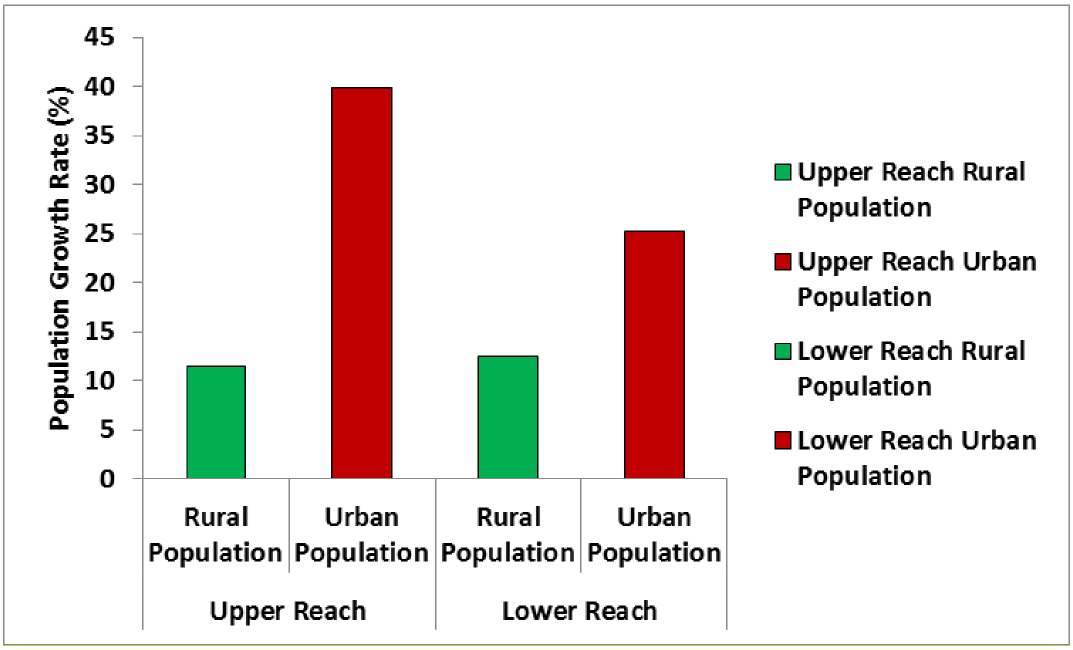


Figure 3: Growth in the rural and urban population of upper and lower reaches of Upper Ganga River basin between 2001-2011 **(a)** Total population, and **(b)** Population Growth Rate (PGR)

5.2 Accuracy assessment of LULC map

Post accuracy assessment, the cross-tabulation (confusion matrix) of the mapped LULC classes against that observed on the ground (or reference data) for a sample of cases at specified locations are presented in Table 4. From the results it is observed that spectral confusion is common between few classes. For e.g. frozen snow/glaciers are sometimes misclassified as built up or wastelands whereas melted ones are misinterpreted as water bodies. Similarly, forest are wrongly depicted as agricultural lands at few occasions. Sometimes barren rocky wastelands are misclassified as built up and wastelands having shrubs/grasses are misjudged as agricultural lands. Therefore, in terms of producer's accuracy all classes are over 90%, except for three classes i.e. forest, wastelands and snow/glacier, while in terms of user's accuracy, all the classes are very close to or more than 90% (Table 4). Both producer's and user's accuracy are found to be consistent for all LULC classes. For the past LULC map, a similar level of accuracy level can be expected with a very little deviation. An overall classification accuracy of 90.14% was achieved with Kappa statistics of 0.88, showing good agreement between LULC classes and reference GCPs. From the accuracy assessment results, it is evident that the present classification approach has been effective in producing LULC maps with good accuracy.

Table 4. Accuracy assessment of the 2012 LULC map produced from Landsat Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) data, representing both the confusion matrix and the Kappa statistics

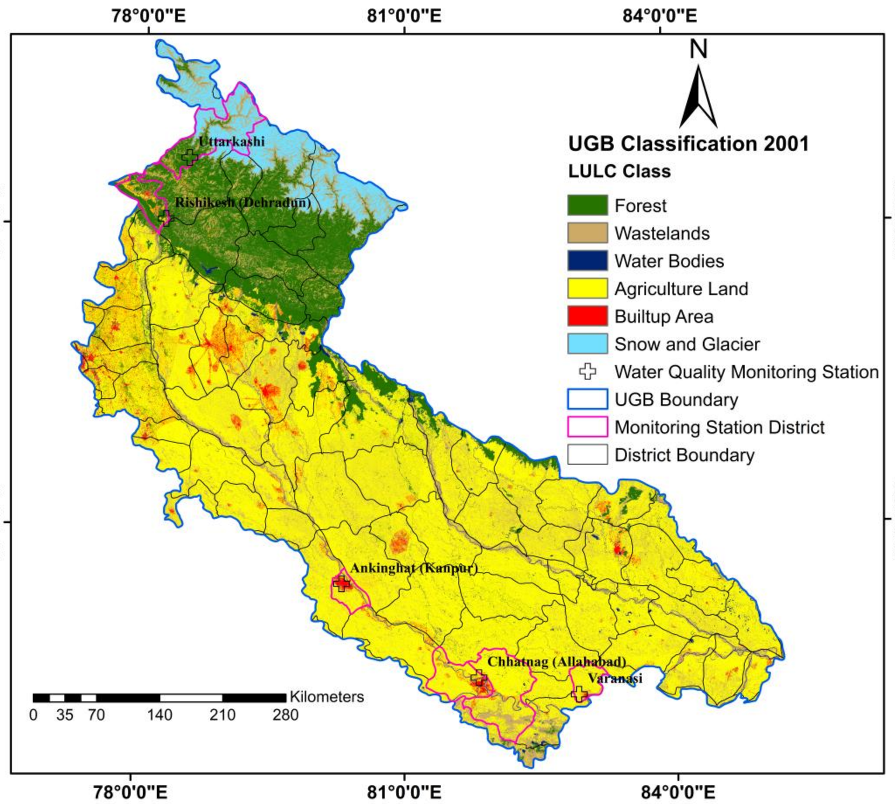
Classified Data	*Reference Data*						*Row Total*	*User's Accuracy (%)*	*Overall Kappa Statistics*
	Agricultural Land	**Built Up**	**Forest**	**Snow & Glacier**	**Wastelands**	**Water Bodies**			
Agricultural Land	**128**	0	6	0	3	0	137	93.43	
Built Up	2	**96**	2	5	1	0	106	90.57	

Forest	11	0	**88**	3	0	3	105	83.81	
Snow & Glacier	0	4	1	**103**	2	1	111	92.79	
Wastelands	1	2	0	7	**82**	2	94	87.23	0.88
Water Bodies	0	0	1	1	6	**88**	96	91.67	
Column Total	142	102	98	119	94	94	**649**		
Producer's Accuracy (%)	90.14	94.12	89.80	86.55	87.23	93.62			
Overall Classification Accuracy (%)	90.14								

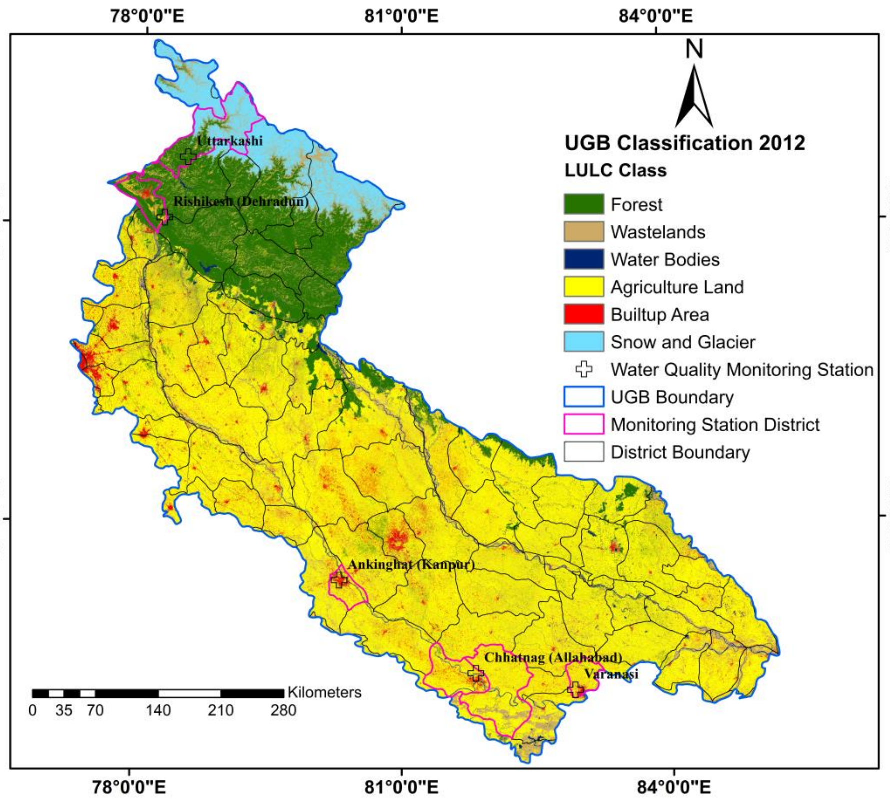
5.3 Distribution of LULC

~~5.2 LULC changes in Upper Ganga River basin~~

The LULC maps of the ~~UG basin~~ UGRB for February/March 2001 and 2012 are shown in ~~(Fig. 4a & 4b)~~ Fig. 4. District boundaries of the five districts i.e. Uttarkashi, Dehradun, Kanpur, Allahabad, and Varanasi chosen for district wise LULC analysis are highlighted in this figure. The gross percentage area in each LULC class and their changes from 2001 to 2012 in UGRB are ~~represented~~ illustrated in ~~(Fig. 5a & 5b)~~ Fig. 5. From the results it is observed that ~~in the UG basin~~ the agricultural lands, built-up ~~lands~~, forest, and snow /glaciers have increased ~~between the periods of 2001-2012~~ whereas the water bodies and wastelands have decreased. The highest % change is observed in built-up ~~lands~~ LULC class that has increased by ~~about~~ 43.4% ~~(Table 4)~~. In 2001, ~~the wastelands were about~~ 17.1% of wastelands were present in the study area ~~whereas in 2012 they decreased~~ which have reduced to ~~about~~ 11.4%. Therefore, the wastelands are the second most dynamic category with the significant decrease of ~~about~~ 33.6%. Agriculture land, forest and snow/glaciers have also increased by ~~about~~ 2.9%, 14.5% and 1.1% respectively. Conversely, Water bodies have decreased from 2.0% in 2001 to 1.8% in 2012 (Fig. 5).

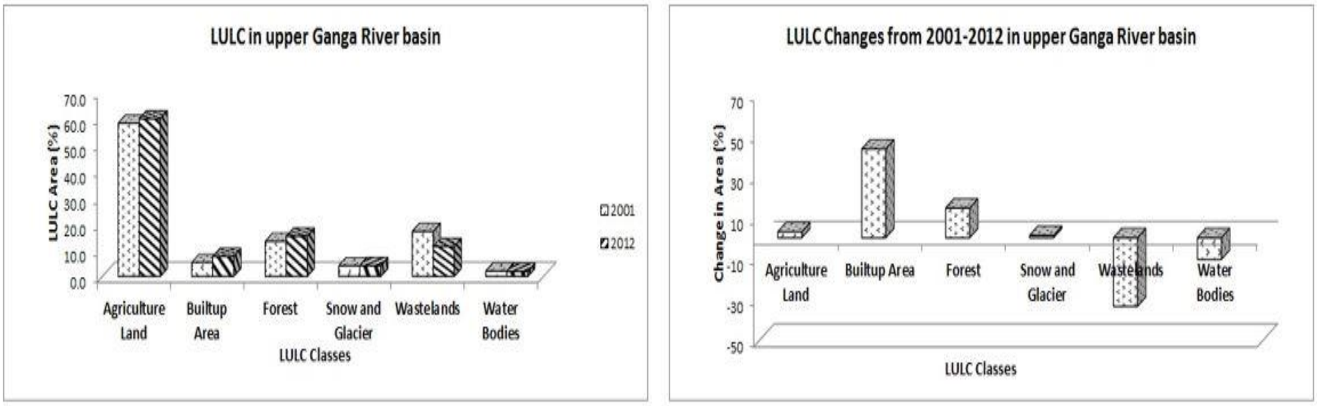

78°0'0"E
81°0'0"E
84°0'0"E
30°0'0"N
27°0'0"N
N
UGB Classification 2001
LULC Class
Forest
Wastelands
Water Bodies
Agriculture Land
Builtup Area
Snow and Glacier
Water Quality Monitoring Station
UGB Boundary
Monitoring Station District
District Boundary
Uttarkashi
Rishikesh (Dehradun)
Ankinghat (Kanpur)
Chhatnag (Allahabad)
Varanasi
Kilometers
0 35 70 140 210 280

(a)


78°0'0"E
81°0'0"E
84°0'0"E
30°0'0"N
27°0'0"N
N
UGB Classification 2012
LULC Class
Forest
Wastelands
Water Bodies
Agriculture Land
Builtup Area
Snow and Glacier
Water Quality Monitoring Station
UGB Boundary
Monitoring Station District
District Boundary
Uttarkashi
Rishikesh (Dehradun)
Ankinghat (Kanpur)
Chhatnag (Allahabad)
Varanasi
Kilometers
0 35 70 140 210 280

(b)

Figure 4. LULC maps of Upper Ganga River basin **(a)** LULC map of February/March 2001, and **(b)** LULC map of February/March 2012



(a) (b)

Figure 5. Graph showing LULC of the years 2001-2012 **(a)** LULC area in percentage (%) and **(b)** LULC changes from 2001-2012 in Upper Ganga River basin

Table 5 presents the change matrix, showing the conversion of one LULC class to other classes between the years 2001 to 2012. ~~The wastelands and water bodies have mainly converted to agricultural lands and built-up lands. Therefore, significant increase in agricultural land class is observed in the river basin resulting in high water demand.~~ Results reveal that 1.7%, 1.7%, 2.2% and 0.1% of the wastelands in the basin area have converted to forest, agricultural land, built up and snow/glaciers respectively. Therefore, significant increase in these LULC classes are observed in UGRB on the expense of wastelands, resulting in high water demand. With increase in agricultural lands and built up, water requirements have increased in the river basin to meet irrigation, domestic and industrial water demands of rural and urban regions. About 0.2% of the water bodies in the region are converted to forest during summer season due to natural vegetation growth. Forest have also increased in the region due to implementation of various Government policies for forest protection and reforestation. Hence, slight reduction and increase in the water bodies and forest classes are observed respectively. In the UG basin, agricultural lands, forest and built-up lands increased on the expense of water bodies and wastelands. With the LULC classification the percentage change in the classes are computed and analyzed which is represented in the (Fig. 5a & 5b). The graph illustrates Fig. 5 shows the significant increase in builtup built up area and forest on the cost of wastelands.

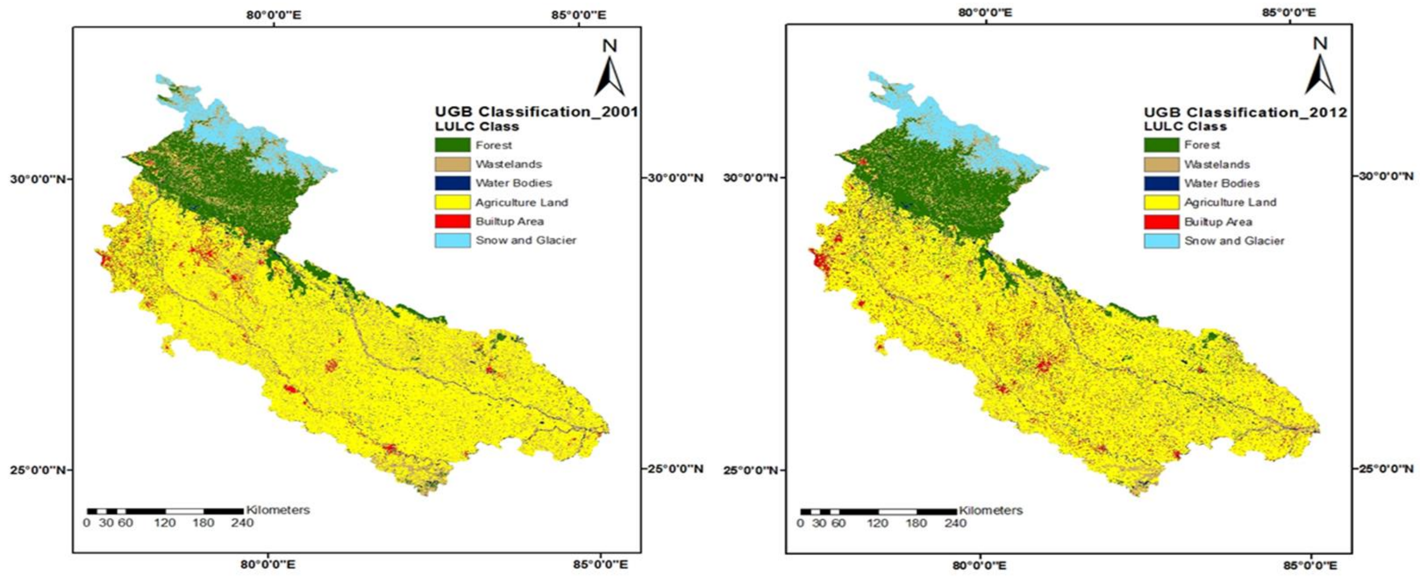
Table 4. Table showing LULC changes in the Upper Ganga River basin

LULC Class	Upper Ganga River basin		
	Area (%)		Changes (%)
	2001	2012	2001-2012
Agriculture Land	58.3	60.0	2.9
Builtup Area	5.3	7.5	43.4
Forest	13.3	15.2	14.5
Snow and Glacier	4.0	4.1	1.1
Wastelands	17.1	11.4	-33.6
Water Bodies	2.0	1.8	-10.6

5.3 Accuracy assessment

In thematic mapping from remotely sensed data, the term accuracy is used typically to express the degree of correctness of a classified map (Foody, 2002). The confusion matrix based accuracy assessment is a widely used approach that includes a simple cross-tabulation of the mapped class label against that observed on the ground (or reference data) for a sample of cases at specified locations. It is difficult to carry out accuracy assessment for all of the LULC maps due to a lack of ground truth data. The satellite sensors (Landsat ETM+) and spatial resolution (30 m) of both images is same. Therefore, the most recent Landsat ETM+ of 2012 used in the study would represent the overall accuracy of other classified map (Samal and Gedam 2015). Therefore, Landsat ETM+ data of 2012 was used for accuracy assessment. A large number of ground truth samples were available for the year 2012 and a confusion

~~matrix was prepared using corresponding LULC map. A simple random sampling of 649 pixels belonging to corresponding image objects were selected and verified against reference data at an average of 108 points per each class of land use. As a rule of thumb, Congalton (1991) recommends a minimum of 50 sample points per category, which was reported by (Lillesand and Kiefer 2000) also. The results showed an overall accuracy of 90.14% and kappa index of agreement of 0.88 (Table 5).~~



(a) (b)

~~**Figure 4.** LULC maps of Upper Ganga River basin (a) LULC map of February/March 2001, and (b) LULC map of February/March 2012~~

Table 5. Change matrix showing LULC interconversion between the year 2001 and 2012 in Upper Ganga River basin

LULC Class	F	WL	WB	AG	BU	SG	LULC 2001
F	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**13.3**
WL	1.7	11.4	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.1	**17.1**
WB	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2.0**
AG	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	**58.3**
BU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	**5.3**
SG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	**4.0**
LULC 2012	**15.2**	**11.4**	**1.8**	**60.0**	**7.5**	**4.1**	**100.0**

* Figures indicate the percentage (%) of basin area

Table 5. Accuracy assessment of the 2012 LULC map produced from Landsat Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) data representing both the confusion matrix and the Kappa statistics

Classified Data	Reference data						Row Total	User's Accuracy (%)	Kappa
	AG	BU	F	SG	WL	WB			
AG	128	0	6	0	3	0	137	93.43	
BU	2	96	2	5	1	0	106	90.57	
F	11	0	88	3	0	3	105	83.81	
SG	0	4	1	103	2	1	111	92.79	0.88
WL	1	2	0	7	82	2	94	87.23	
WB	0	0	1	1	6	88	96	91.67	
Column Total	142	102	98	119	94	94	649		
Producer's Accuracy	90.14	94.12	89.80	86.55	87.23	93.62			

*AG: Agricultural land, BU: Builtup Area, F: Forest, SG: Snow and Glacier, WL: Wastelands, WB: Water Bodies, Overall accuracy =90.14%

In terms of producer's accuracy, all classes were over 90%, except for three classes i.e. forest, wastelands and snow/glacier, while in terms of user's accuracy, all the classes were very close to or more than 90%. Both producer's and user's accuracy are found to be consistent for all LULC classes. A similar kind of accuracy level can be expected from past LULC maps with a very little deviation. From the accuracy assessment, it is evident that the present

~~classification approach has been effective in producing LULC maps with good accuracy and hence can be used to study effect of urbanization induced LULC changes on river basin.~~

District wise LULC change study is useful in comprehending link between LULC-water quality at the local scale; and to identify source of pollutants at a particular monitoring station. Table 6 presents the LULC statistics of the five districts from 2001 to 2012, where water quality monitoring stations are located. It shows increase in built up and agricultural lands in all the districts whereas wastelands have decreased. Forest have slightly increased in Uttarkashi and Varanasi, however they have remained unchanged in the remaining districts. Snow/glacier class is only present in Uttarkashi district and it has slightly increased from 2001 to 2012. Water bodies have slightly increased in all the districts except Dehradun where it has very slightly reduced. Hence, significant LULC changes are observed in UGRB both at basin and district scales.

Table 6. District wise changes in LULC **(a)** Uttarkashi, **(b)** Dehradun, **(c)** Kanpur, **(d)** Allahabad, and **(e)** Varanasi

(a)

Uttarkashi (LULC Class)	2001 %	2012%	% Change (2001-2012)
Forest	39.3	39.7	1.1
Wastelands	10.3	8.3	-19.3
Water Bodies	1.4	1.5	4.6
Agricultural Land	0.6	1.4	122.8
Built up Area	0.2	0.6	186.3
Snow and Glacier	48.2	48.6	0.8
Total Area %	100.0	100.0	

(b)

Dehradun (LULC Class)	2001 %	2012%	% Change (2001-2012)
Forest	59.8	59.8	0.1
Wastelands	18.8	3.4	-82.1
Water Bodies	4.8	4.3	-9.8
Agricultural Land	13.5	20.3	50.6
Built up Area	3.2	12.2	283.9
Total Area %	100.0	100.0	

(c)

Kanpur (LULC Class)	2001 %	2012%	% Change (2001-2012)
Forest	0.3	0.3	8.7
Wastelands	23.4	4.7	-79.8
Water Bodies	2.5	2.6	3.8
Agricultural Land	63.7	67.0	5.2
Built up Area	10.1	25.3	152.1
Total Area %	100.0	100.0	

(d)

Allahabad (LULC Class)	2001 %	2012%	% Change (2001-2012)
Forest	1.5	1.5	-1.2
Wastelands	22.1	16.0	-27.8
Water Bodies	3.0	3.1	1.3
Agricultural Land	70.5	73.4	4.2
Built up Area	2.8	6.0	111.7
Total Area %	100.0	100.0	

(e)

Varanasi (LULC Class)	2001 %	2012%	% Change (2001-2012)
Forest	0.6	0.7	24.4
Wastelands	16.8	6.0	-64.5
Water Bodies	3.1	3.3	7.1
Agricultural Land	76.8	79.4	3.4
Built up Area	2.7	10.5	291.8
Total Area %	100.0	100.0	

5.4 Trend analysis on monthly water quality data

5.4 Effects of LULC changes on water quality of Upper Ganga River basin

Statistical analysis done on monthly water quality data of January to December of the years 2001-2012. Standard Deviation (SD) is estimated separately for each month and Mann-Kendall rank test is performed to study the existing trends (Table 6). Z values, a statistics parameter used in Mann-Kendal test (Mann 1945; Kendall 1975) are shown in Table 6.

5.4.1 Mann-Kendall test for water quality data

In this study, Mann-Kendall rank (Mann 1945; Kendall 1975) test is used to understand the trends in the water quality parameters (2001-2012). Mann-Kendall test is a rank-based non-parametric statistical test. Being non-parametric in nature, therefore; it does not require the data to be normally distributed. In this test, the null hypothesis H_o assumes that there is no trend (data is independent and randomly ordered) and it is tested against the alternative hypothesis H_1, which assumes that there is a trend. While computation Mann-Kendall test considers the time series of n data points and T_i and T_j as two subsets of data where i=1, 2, 3… n-1 and j=i+l. i+2, i+3… n. The data values are evaluated as an ordered time series. Each data value is compared with all subsequent data values. If a data value from a later time period is higher than a data value from an earlier time period, the statistic S is incremented by 1. On the other hand, if the data value from a later time period is lower than a data value sampled earlier, S is decremented by 1. The net result of all such increments and decrements yields the final value of S.

The Mann-Kendall S-Statistic is computed as follows:

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{N} \operatorname{sgn}(x_j - x_i) \qquad (3)$$

Where, N is number of data points. Assuming $(x_j-x_i) = \theta$, the value of sgn (θ) is computed as follows:

$$\operatorname{sgn}(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1 & if \quad \theta > 1 \\ 0 & if \quad \theta = 1 \\ -1 & if \quad \theta < 1 \end{cases} \qquad (4)$$

This statistics represents the number of positive differences minus the number of negative differences for all the differences considered. For large samples (N>10), the test is conducted using a normal distribution (Helsel and Hirsch 1992) with the mean and the variance as follows:

$$E[S] = 0 \qquad (5)$$

$$Var(S) = \frac{N(N-1)(2N+5) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} t_k(t_k-1)(2t_k+5)}{18} \qquad (6)$$

Where, n is the number of tied (zero difference between compared values) groups, and t_k is the number of data points in the *k*th tied group. The standard normal deviate (Z-statistics) is then computed as (Hirsch et al. 1982).

$$Z = \begin{cases} \frac{S-1}{\sqrt{Var(S)}} & if \quad S > 0 \\ 0 & if \quad S = 0 \\ \frac{S+1}{\sqrt{Var(S)}} & if \quad S < 0 \end{cases} \qquad (7)$$

The positive value of Z test shows a rising trend and a negative value of it indicates a falling trend in the series. In this study, the significance of Z test is observed on confidence level 90%, 95% and 99%. In case value of computed Z lies within the limits ±1.96, the null hypothesis of no trend in the series cannot be rejected at 95% level of confidence. Z is the Mann-Kendall test statistics that follows standard normal distribution with mean of zero and variance of one. Thus,

~~in a two sided test for trend, the null hypothesis H_0 is accepted if $-Z_{1-\alpha/2} \leq Z_{mk} \leq Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ where α is the significance level that indicates the trend strength. Therefore, it is noted that a positive value of Z indicates an increasing trend whereas a negative value shows a decreasing trend.~~

~~In this study, it is observed that the trend in~~ From the results of trend analysis (Mann Kendall rank test) it was observed that each water quality parameter varies with time and location (Table 7). These parameters change in all the months. Hence, ~~it is a~~ they are very site-specific ~~phenomenon and~~ with no regular trends. ~~are observed. There are different point and non-point sources of pollution in the river water. Other than urbanization and industrialization, water quality parameters are highly affected by rainfall. Discharge of excess runoff water and pollutants into the rivers during rainfall events and changes in the flow patterns affect the physico-chemistry of the water bodies. There are three significant seasons identified in the study area, viz. pre-monsoon (May), monsoon (July) and post-monsoon (November). Table 6 shows that water quality change is occurring in all the months over a given space and time. But the~~ Significant changes and comparatively high SD are observed in monsoon (July month) followed by pre-monsoon and post-monsoon months, respectively. Hence, ~~there are~~ three significant seasons are identified in the study area, viz. pre-monsoon (May), monsoon (July) and post-monsoon (November). ~~Table 6 shows that water quality change is occurring in all the months over a given space and time. But the significant changes and comparatively high SD are observed in monsoon (July month) followed by pre-monsoon and post-monsoon months, respectively. As water quality varies with seasons, it is crucial to understand the effect of urbanization on water quality of different seasons. Therefore, taking into account the types of trends and SD in monthly water quality parameters over time and space; and~~ Effect of different seasons on water quality ~~from a number of reported studies~~ is reported from various studies (Islam et al. 2017; Sharma and Kansal 2011; Singh and Chandna 2011). Hence, the water quality data is organized into three groups: pre-monsoon season (February-May), monsoon season (June-September) and post-monsoon season (October-January).

Then from each group one representative month is chosen which ~~represented~~ represents that particular season the best. It reduced the redundancy of the dataset and avoided the confusion to be created due to large insignificant dataset of varying trends that makes no sense. ~~scenario of that particular season.~~ For e.g. SD in BOD of Kanpur station in May, July and November months are 2.01, 2.67 and 1.04 respectively. In other months, SD value of the BOD is close to the SD value of the representative months. ~~considered in that particular season. Also,~~ In addition, from Table ~~6~~7 it is evident that trends for BOD and Turbidity in July month are significant in almost all the stations against other water quality parameters. They are increasing over the years from 2001-2012. ~~Therefore, in this study, May month for pre-monsoon season, July month for monsoon season and November month for post-monsoon season are used. It reduced the redundancy of the dataset and avoided the confusion to be created due to large insignificant dataset of varying trends that makes no sense. Significant inter seasonal changes in water quality parameters can be observed between May, July and November months.~~ Pre-monsoon (May) data signifies the water quality pollution from ~~helped to understand effect of mainly~~ point sources of pollution from various sewage drains and industrial effluents. ~~on the water quality of rivers.~~ In addition to the point sources of pollution, monsoon (July) data took into account ~~effect of~~ the non-point source of pollution, e.g. discharge of surface runoff from urban areas into the nearby streams during rainfall. ~~on water quality of rivers.~~ Post-monsoon (November) data helps to understand the water quality condition of the rivers after the rainfall is over. Therefore, further in this study water quality data analysis was done for the same three ~~is analyzed mainly for~~ representative months. ~~viz. May (pre-monsoon), July (monsoon) and (post-monsoon).~~

Table ~~6~~7. Trends in monthly water quality parameters from 2001 to 2012 across Upper Ganga River basin (Z value, a Mann-Kendal statistics parameter is shown. (*), (**), (***) and +ve suffix indicate different significance levels)

Station	Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Uttarkashi	BOD	-2.4 (*)	1.3	-2.2 (*)	0.0	1.2	-0.4 (**)	2.8	-1.9 (+)	-2.2 (*)	0.0	1.9 (+)	1.3
	DO%	1.2	-1.5	0.5	0.0	-3.3 (**)	-2.8 (**)	-2.2 (*)	-3.3 (**)	1.4	0.0	-2.6 (**)	-1.5
	F	-1.9 (+)	2.0 (*)	-3.2 (**)	1.1	-3.0 (**)	0.8	2.0 (*)	2.0 (*)	1.1	1.9 (+)	1.1	-3.0 (**)
	Hardness	1.3	-2.5 (*)	1.8 (+)	-1.1	-1.9 (+)	-2.1 (*)	-2.5 (*)	-1.9 (+)	1.2	1.8 (+)	-1.1	-2.5 (*)
	pH	2.7 (**)	-1.3	1.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-1.5	-1.1	-0.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1
	TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rishikesh	BOD	-0.1	0.0	0.6	1.9 (+)	0.4	-2.5 (*)	2.4 (*)	2.0 (*)	2.6 (*)	-1.3	1.3	-0.5
	DO%	-1.3	1.5	2.3 (*)	-2.3 (*)	3.0 (**)	-2.3 (*)	2.9 (**)	0.6	0.5	3.4 (***)	3.2 (**)	-3.6 (***)
	F	-1.0	-0.5	2.2 (*)	-1.2	1.2	-1.7 (+)	1.7 (+)	2.7 (**)	-0.8	-0.6	0.0	2.5 (*)

	Hardness	1.4	-1.6	0.6	2.7 (**)	-2.3 (*)	0.6	-2.4 (*)	1.3	0.0	3.2 (**)	-1.6	-2.7 (**)
	pH	-1.6	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.9	0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.9 (+)	1.6	-0.8	0.3
	TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanpur	BOD	2.0 (*)	2.7 (**)	2.6 (**)	2.3 (*)	3.0 (**)	3.4 (***)	3.4 (***)	2.7 (**)	1.7 (+)	0.6	1.6	2.2 (*)
	DO%	-2.7 (**)	-2.0 (*)	-0.3	-1.1	-0.5	-0.3	-2.1 (*)	-0.5	-0.1	-0.8	-1.0	-1.8 (+)
	F	1.5	2.0 (*)	1.7 (+)	1.6	1.2	2.1 (*)	2.4 (*)	2.2 (*)	2.6 (**)	2.4 (*)	1.7 (+)	2.0 (*)
	Hardness	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.7 (+)	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	-1.0
	pH	0.3	-0.2	0.7	1.9 (+)	1.7 (+)	0.2	1.2	-0.9	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2
	TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turbidity	3.5 (***)	1.7 (+)	1.7 (+)	-0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.8	1.7 (+)	-1.6	0.0	1.9 (+)	0.3
Allahabad	BOD	0.8	0.2	-1.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
	DO%	0.6	-0.5	0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.4	1.0	1.7 (+)	0.7	1.0	-0.3	-0.2
	F	1.6	1.2	2.0 (*)	2.6 (**)	1.6	1.4	2.2 (*)	2.2 (*)	2.7 (*)	1.7 (+)	1.6	1.0
	Hardness	-0.8	0.0	-1.3	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.5	1.5
	pH	-1.0	-1.3	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	-1.1	-0.4	0.4	0.0
	TC	-1.1	-1.0	-1.4	-1.0	-1.1	0.6	-0.5	-2.0 (*)	-1.7	-1.4	-1.1	-0.3

										(+)			
	Turbidity	-0.9	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-1.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-1.4
Varanasi	BOD	2.4 (*)	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.2 (*)	2.8 (**)	2.7 (**)	1.9 (+)	2.4 (*)	2.9 (**)	2.6 (**)	3.0 (**)
	DO%	1.2	1.4	2.2 (*)	2.3 (*)	1.7 (+)	0.8	1.5	2.5 (*)	3.2 (**)	3.3 (***)	2.5 (*)	2.5 (*)
	F	2.5 (*)	2.1 (*)	2.4 (*)	2.4 (*)	1.6	1.8 (+)	2.1 (*)	2.1 (*)	3.0 (**)	2.2 (*)	1.2	2.2 (*)
	Hardness	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.9 (+)
	pH	0.0	0.0	1.9 (+)	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.8 (+)	0.4	0.6	0.2
	TC	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Turbidity	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.8 (+)	-0.9	0.9	0.0	-1.4	0.2	-0.2

*** trend at α = 0.001 level of significance; ** trend at α = 0.01 level of significance; * trend at α = 0.05 level of significance; + trend at α = 0.1 level of significance; If there is no sign after values in the table then, the significance level is greater than 0.1 (Amnell et al. 2002).

5.5 State of the population growth-LULC transformations-water quality nexus in UGRB

In this section, the association between the three components population growth-LULC transformations-water quality are established. Seasonal water quality parameter values for UGRB over the periods of 2001-2012 are presented in Table 8. Their respective IPI values and OIP for each monitoring station are illustrated in Table 9. In UGRB the population increase in both rural and urban areas have resulted significant changes in LULC distribution. Increase in PGR of 20.45% in the complete basin has resulted in 43.4% and 2.9% increase in urban and rural areas respectively. Therefore, this river basin is urbanizing gradually with increase in industrial operations. Urbanization, industrialization and intense agricultural activities have caused water quality degradation between the periods of 2001-2012. Nearly all the parameters are relatively higher in the July month, which is rainy season. Hence, their subsequent IPI values and resulting OIP are also high in this month. Hardness $CaCO_3$ and pH values are higher in monsoon month as bicarbonates, hydroxides and phosphates from rock weathering are transported to the river water by surface runoff. Turbidity is also high due to addition of organic matter from land surfaces to the nearby stream through surface runoff. F is introduced into the river by surface runoff carrying F from industrial regions. High DO% values are attributed to increased diffusion of Oxygen into the water during increased stream flow caused by storm events. Increase in BOD and Total Coliform bacteria is a result of increased transportation of municipal sewage containing organic matter and various strains of Coliform bacteria. Similar results were reported from the studies done by various researchers (Attua et al. 2014; Chapman 1992; Hellar-Kihampa et al. 2013; Jain et al. 2006).

Table 8. Water quality parameters across Upper Ganga River basin for pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons over periods of 2001-2012

(i)

Parameters	Water Quality Monitoring Stations														
(Year 2001)	Uttarkashi			Rishikesh			Kanpur			Allahabad			Varanasi		
	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov
BOD	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.8	1.7	2.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.8
DO%	88	104	89	71	60	64	89	96	93	92	84	95	90	92	85
F	0.19	0.04	0.22	0.23	0.16	0.26	0.61	0.21	0.34	0.09	0.50	0.51	0.3	0.05	0.51

Hardness $CaCO_3$	65	60	68	76	67	74	99	78	86	95	194	159	99	176	142
pH	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2
Total Coliform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3000	6200	6500	5100	5300	2400
Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	3.1	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

(ii)

Parameters	Water Quality Monitoring Stations														
(Year 2012)	Uttarkashi			Rishikesh			Kanpur			Allahabad			Varanasi		
	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov
BOD	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	7.0	10.0	4.0	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.0	3.9	2.9
DO%	73	64	73	81	75	77	86	75	90	85	108	98	101	98	98
F	0.45	0.26	0.44	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.70	0.80	0.51	0.51	0.67	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.52
Hardness $CaCO_3$	45	24	34	33	23	56	110	102	90	97	85	92	89	75	81
pH	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.4	8.7
Total Coliform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5200	5800	4600	5600	7300	4700
Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	6.0	5.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

*Units: BOD=mg/L; DO%=%; F= mg/L; Hardness $CaCO_3$= mg/L; pH=No unit; Total Coliform=MPN; Turbidity=NTU

Table 9. Individual parameter indices (IPIs) and overall indices of pollution (OIPs) computed at various water quality monitoring stations of Upper Ganga River basin over periods of 2001 and 2012 for pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons

(i)

Parameters	Water Quality Monitoring Stations														
	Uttarkashi			Rishikesh			Kanpur			Allahabad			Varanasi		
	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov
BOD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**2.87**	**2.40**	**2.60**	**2.67**	**2.80**	**2.47**	1.67	1.47	1.20

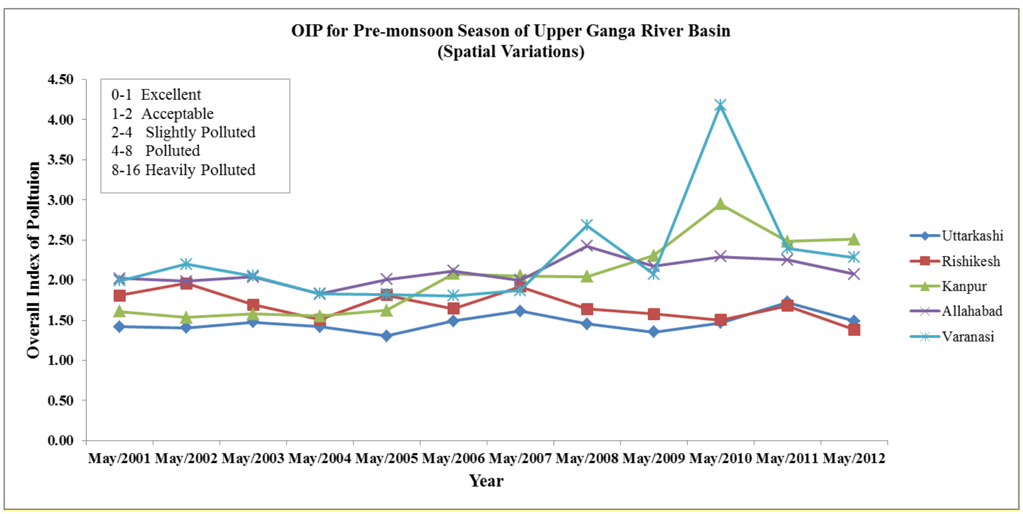
DO%	1.33	1.28	1.27	**2.49**	**3.24**	**2.97**	1.27	0.79	0.99	1.06	1.61	0.86	1.20	1.06	1.54
F	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hardness $CaCO_3$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.99	1.80	1.87	1.95	**3.16**	**2.66**	1.99	**2.89**	**2.45**
pH	**2.76**	**2.76**	**2.76**	**2.76**	**2.76**	**2.76**	**2.52**	**3.33**	**2.76**	**3.03**	**3.33**	**3.03**	**3.03**	**3.65**	**3.03**
Total Coliform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3.43**	**4.60**	**4.98**	**4.02**	**3.48**	**3.21**
Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
OIP (2001)	**1.42**	**1.41**	**1.41**	**1.81**	**1.80**	**1.75**	***2.61***	***2.49***	***2.54***	***2.02***	***2.50***	***2.29***	**1.99**	***2.08***	***1.92***

(ii)

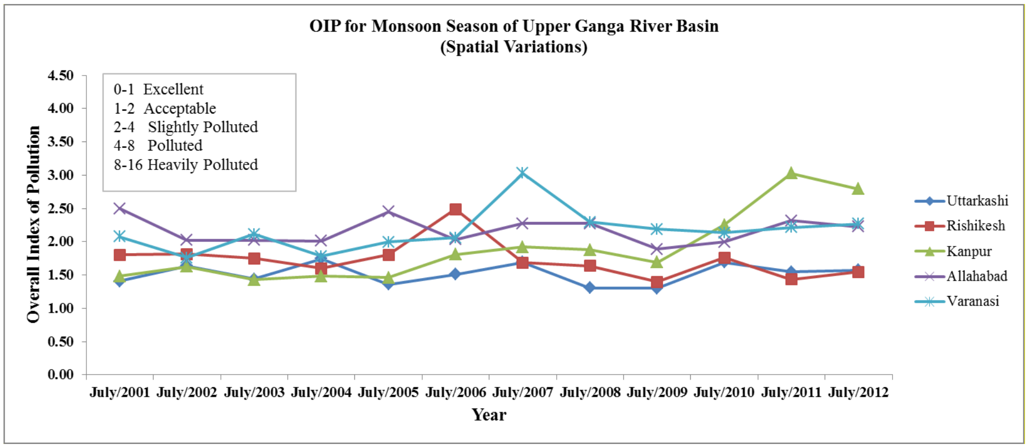
Parameters	Water Quality Monitoring Stations														
	Uttarkashi			Rishikesh			Kanpur			Allahabad			Varanasi		
	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov
BOD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**4.67**	**6.67**	**2.67**	1.93	**2.13**	1.60	**2.00**	**2.60**	1.93
DO%	**2.36**	**2.97**	**2.36**	1.81	**2.22**	**2.08**	1.47	**2.22**	1.20	1.54	1.49	0.65	1.13	0.65	0.65
F	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hardness $CaCO_3$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**2.10**	**2.02**	**2.91**	1.97	1.86	1.92	1.90	1.00	1.82
pH	**2.09**	1.91	1.74	**2.09**	**2.52**	**2.09**	**4.81**	**3.65**	**2.76**	**3.03**	**4.00**	**3.03**	**4.81**	**3.65**	**4.81**
Total Coliform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4.05**	**4.11**	**3.90**	**4.14**	**5.97**	**3.93**
Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.20	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
OIP (2012)	**1.49**	**1.58**	**1.42**	**1.38**	**1.55**	**1.44**	***2.51***	***2.79***	***2.77***	***2.07***	***2.23***	**1.87**	***2.28***	***2.27***	***2.16***

* Bold IPI and Italic OIP values are significant.

(a)



(b)



(c)

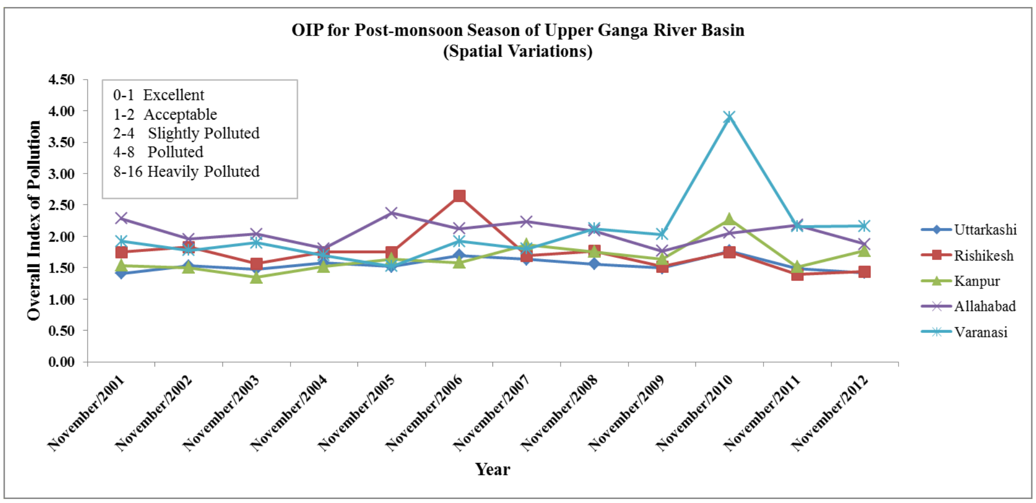


Figure 6. Spatial variations in the overall indices of pollution (OIP) of Upper Ganga River basin from 2001-2012 for **(a)** Pre-monsoon period **(b)** Monsoon period, **(c)** Post-monsoon period

In UGRB, the population growth and LULC transformations are lower in the upper reaches therefore, the water quality of the monitoring stations located in this region (Uttarkashi and Rishikesh) has remained in acceptable class range (OIP: 1.38-1.58) from 2001-2012. Conversely in the lower reaches, the water quality has deteriorated from acceptable class to slightly polluted class (OIP: 1.87-2.79) at the motoring stations (Ankinghat, Chhatnag and Varanasi) due to increasing pollutants in the river water from urban, agriculture and industrial sectors (Fig. 6 and

Table 9). Further, explanation on the connection between population growth-LULC transformations-water quality in UGRB is given at the district or local scale in Section 5.6.

5.6 State of the population growth-LULC transformations-water quality nexus in the districts of UGRB

~~**5.4.2 Spatio-temporal variations in water quality of the Upper Ganga River basin**~~

Besides analysis at river basin level, the district level studies are also important. Each district has different topography, climate, population and LULC distribution. Therefore, the water management strategies in these districts should be based on the sources of pollutants and the health status of the river. ~~LULC and pollution indices are often used as important indicators to understand the effects of anthropogenic activities on water quality. LULC changes significantly affect the water quality of a region. Therefore, understanding of spatio-temporal relationship between LULC changes and water quality is crucial for better planning and management of river basins. From the results, it is observed that uncontrolled population increase in UG basin has resulted in the colossal changes in LULC of the river basin. The changes are observed in all the six LULC classes. Built-up lands, agricultural lands, snow cover and forest have increased in the river basin over the period from 2001 to 2012 (Table 4). Conversely, wastelands have decreased in all the districts, however water bodies have increased in all the districts except Dehradun. reduced in nearly. OIP is computed by considering the average of IPIs for all the seven parameters. The estimated numerical value of the OIPs (index score) corresponded to following meaning: OIP value of 0-1 belongs to class C1 which denotes excellent water quality, 1-2 belongs to class C2 which denotes acceptable water quality, 2-4 belongs to class C3 which denotes slightly polluted water quality, 4-8 belongs to class C4 which denotes polluted water~~

quality, and 8-16 belongs to class C5 which denotes heavily polluted water quality. It was found that index score of IPIs increased as the parameter value increased for BOD, total coliform, F, Turbidity, and Hardness $CaCO_3$.

Table 6. Trends in monthly water quality parameters from 2001 to 2012 across Upper Ganga River basin (Z value, a Mann-Kendal statistics parameter is shown. (*), (**), (***) and +ve suffix indicate different significance levels)

Station	Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Uttarkashi	BOD	-2.4 (*)	1.3	-2.2 (*)	0.0	1.2	-0.4 (**)	2.8	-1.9 (+)	-2.2 (*)	0.0	1.9 (+)	1.3
	DO%	1.2	-1.5	0.5	0.0	-3.3 (**)	-2.8 (**)	-2.2 (*)	-3.3 (**)	1.4	0.0	-2.6 (**)	-1.5
	F	-1.9 (+)	2.0 (*)	-3.2 (**)	1.1	-3.0 (**)	0.8	2.0 (*)	2.0 (*)	1.1	1.9 (+)	1.1	-3.0 (**)
	Hardness	1.3	-2.5 (*)	1.8 (+)	-1.1	-1.9 (+)	-2.1 (*)	-2.5 (*)	-1.9 (+)	1.2	1.8 (+)	-1.1	-2.5 (*)
	pH	2.7 (**)	-1.3	1.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-1.5	-1.1	-0.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1
	TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rishikesh	BOD	-0.1	0.0	0.6	1.9 (+)	0.4	-2.5 (*)	2.4 (*)	2.0 (*)	2.6 (*)	-1.3	1.3	-0.5
	DO%	-1.3	1.5	2.3 (*)	-2.3 (*)	3.0 (**)	-2.3 (*)	2.9 (**)	0.6	0.5	3.4 (***)	3.2 (**)	-3.6 (***)
	F	-1.0	-0.5	2.2 (*)	-1.2	1.2	-1.7 (+)	1.7 (+)	2.7 (**)	-0.8	-0.6	0.0	2.5 (*)

	Hardness	1.4	-1.6	0.6	2.7 (**)	-2.3 (*)	0.6	-2.4 (*)	1.3	0.0	3.2 (**)	-1.6	-2.7 (**)
	pH	-1.6	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.9	0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.9 (+)	1.6	-0.8	0.3
	TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanpur	BOD	2.0 (*)	2.7 (**)	2.6 (**)	2.3 (*)	3.0 (**)	3.4 (***)	3.4 (***)	2.7 (**)	1.7 (+)	0.6	1.6	2.2 (*)
	DO%	-2.7 (**)	-2.0 (*)	-0.3	-1.1	-0.5	-0.3	-2.1 (*)	-0.5	-0.1	-0.8	-1.0	-1.8 (+)
	F	1.5	2.0 (*)	1.7 (+)	1.6	1.2	2.1 (*)	2.4 (*)	2.2 (*)	2.6 (**)	2.4 (*)	1.7 (+)	2.0 (*)
	Hardness	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.7 (+)	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	-1.0
	pH	0.3	-0.2	0.7	1.9 (+)	1.7 (+)	0.2	1.2	-0.9	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4	-1.2
	TC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Turbidity	3.5 (***)	1.7 (+)	1.7 (+)	-0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.8	1.7 (+)	-1.6	0.0	1.9 (+)	0.3
Allahabad	BOD	0.8	0.2	-1.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
	DO%	0.6	-0.5	0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.4	1.0	1.7 (+)	0.7	1.0	-0.3	-0.2
	F	1.6	1.2	2.0 (*)	2.6 (**)	1.6	1.4	2.2 (*)	2.2 (*)	2.7 (*)	1.7 (+)	1.6	1.0
	Hardness	-0.8	0.0	-1.3	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.5	1.5
	pH	-1.0	-1.3	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	-1.1	-0.4	0.4	0.0
	TC	-1.1	-1.0	-1.4	-1.0	-1.1	0.6	-0.5	-2.0 (*)	-1.7	-1.4	-1.1	-0.3

										(+)			
	Turbidity	-0.9	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-1.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-1.4
Varanasi	BOD	2.4 (*)	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.2 (*)	2.8 (**)	2.7 (**)	1.9 (+)	2.4 (*)	2.9 (**)	2.6 (**)	3.0 (**)
	DO%	1.2	1.4	2.2 (*)	2.3 (*)	1.7 (+)	0.8	1.5	2.5 (*)	3.2 (**)	3.3 (***)	2.5 (*)	2.5 (*)
	F	2.5 (*)	2.1 (*)	2.4 (*)	2.4 (*)	1.6	1.8 (+)	2.1 (*)	2.1 (*)	3.0 (**)	2.2 (*)	1.2	2.2 (*)
	Hardness	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.9 (+)
	pH	0.0	0.0	1.9 (+)	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.8 (+)	0.4	0.6	0.2
	TC	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Turbidity	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.8 (+)	-0.9	0.9	0.0	-1.4	0.2	-0.2

*** trend at α = 0.001 level of significance; ** trend at α = 0.01 level of significance; * trend at α = 0.05 level of significance; + trend at α = 0.1 level of significance; If there is no sign after values in the table then, the significance level is greater than 0.1 (Amnell et al. 2002).

Increase in these parameters indicates increasing water pollution. But high DO% indicates good water health because more oxygen is available for water organisms. Hence, the index score of IPIs increased with decreasing DO%. The pH depicts the acidity or alkalinity of water. 7.0 is considered the neutral pH of a water. Acidity of water increases if pH decreases below 7.0 and alkalinity increases if it rises above 7.0. Hence, in case of pH, index score of IPIs increased if the pH increased above 8.0 or decreased below 6.0.

Spatio-temporal variations in the water quality of the ~~UG basin~~ UGRB are studied using OIPs ~~Water quality data of~~ for three different seasons viz. pre-monsoon (May), monsoon (July) and post-monsoon ~~period~~ (November) ~~months~~ from the year 2001-2012. ~~are used in this study (Fig. 6 (a), (b) & (c)).~~ Rainfall amount, duration and intensity are ~~is an~~ important drivers affecting surface water quality parameters of a water body ~~particular place or region.~~ primarily during monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. For e.g. OIP at Ankinghat (Kanpur) has slightly increased from 2.51 in pre-monsoon season to 2.79 in monsoon season in the year 2012. In post-monsoon season, it has further decreased to 2.77. Similarly, at Chhatnag (Allahabad) station higher OIP (2.23) is noticed in monsoon season than other two stations in the year 2012 (Table 9). ~~During rainfall different water quality parameters behave in different way. This phenomenon is very site specific. The post-monsoon variation of water quality at a station is highly dependent on rainfall amount, duration and intensity of a particular region.~~ Other factors such as type of LULC, type of soils, amount and type of waste generation, treatment facilities, etc. also affect the water quality. At Varanasi station, OIP values are higher in pre-monsoon season (2.28) than other two seasons in 2012. Reduced values in monsoon season are probably due to relatively lower rainfall at this station. It indicates more influence of anthropogenic activities on the river water than natural drivers such as rainfall. But at the same station, in the year 2001 the OIP values were higher in monsoon season (2.08) than other remaining seasons. Hence, high spatio-temporal variations are observed in the water quality status of a river (Table 9). ~~Therefore, different trends of water quality are observed at different stations. It was observed that the water quality of the UG basin has degraded in monsoon and post-monsoon season (Fig. 6b & 6c)).~~ Water quality parameters viz. Hardness $CaCO_3$, F, pH and Turbidity generally increase during post-monsoon season due to addition of various pollutants and sediments in the river water during monsoon period. ~~Increase in these parameters causes water pollution. Overall quality of river water is a result of cumulative effect of changes in all water quality parameters during a period. Therefore, at some places water quality may seem to improve but at other places it may seems to degrade (Fig. 7 (a), (b) & (c)). Therefore, in post-monsoon season, a regular pattern of changes in OIPs is not observed between different stations. These variations can be attributed to variations in the rainfall at different space and time. Hence, OIPs can be used as an indicator of effects of urbanization on water quality of urban area.~~

~~The values of Individual Parameter Indices (IPIs) and Overall Indices of Pollution (OIPs) computed at various water quality monitoring stations of Upper Ganga River basin over periods of 2001 and 2012 for pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons are given in Table 7.~~ Water quality monitoring stations of Uttarkashi (PGR=11.9%) and Rishikesh (Dehradun PGR=32.3%) are located in the foothills of Himalaya ~~hilly upper reaches of the Ganga River~~ with relatively low gross population ~~and~~ in small towns. These stations are least influenced by human intervention among all the stations. They are mainly influenced from the generation of silts (due to steep hilly slopes) and climatic factor such as rainfall. ~~Therefore, all the water quality parameters at these stations are in acceptable range with no significant variations in the IPI values of the parameters over time.~~ For example, IPI for pH in 2001 remained 2.76 in both the stations. In 2012 the pH ranged between 1.74 (post-monsoon season) to 2.09 (pre-monsoon season) at Uttarkashi station. At Rishikesh station it ranged between 2.09 (pre and post-monsoon season) to 2.52 (monsoon season) which is slightly better than the IPI values in 2001. Therefore, all the water quality parameters at these stations are in acceptable range with no significant variations in the IPI values of the parameters over time. ~~Hence, OIP values indicate that the~~

~~overall water quality of Uttarkashi and Rishikesh remain in acceptable class (C2) for all the three seasons. Therefore, in the upper reach segment of the river basin, change in the water quality of Uttarkashi and Rishikesh stations are mainly influenced from the generation of silts and climatic factor such as rainfall.~~

As the Ganga River descends down to Gangetic Plains a large number of tributaries e.g. river Yamuna that passes from metropolitan city of New Delhi and many other Class-I cities (population>100000) ~~cities~~ joins river Ganga at Allahabad. It carries a large amount of untreated pollutant load from both municipal and industrial areas of these cities ~~New Delhi and other cities~~ on its way and adds to the river Ganga. ~~Also, a large domestic and industrial waste is discharged into the river which further escalates the pollution problem. Many Class I cities (population>100000) are located all across the river basin.~~ During rainfall, toxic urban runoff is discharged to the river directly or through storm water drains. Similarly, water pollution at Kanpur is caused by urban domestic wastes and industries mainly tanneries. At Varanasi river water ~~is~~ again gets affected by ~~due to~~ municipal and industrial discharges into the river.

~~Therefore, a significant degradation in the water quality of the stations located in the lower reaches of the river basin is observed from the year 2001-2012. From the temporal study of OIP across these stations, it is noticed that the water quality has deteriorated at all three stations from 2001 to 2012 (Fig. 7 (a), (b) & (c)). This sharp decline in the quality of the Ganga River water is attributed to the increasing pollution from urban and industrial areas. Daily a huge amount of untreated urban wastes and industrial effluents are discharged into the river.~~ Varanasi being the last monitoring station collects pollutants from all the above cities, hence it is identified as the most severely polluted station in UGRB but it keeps varying with time. In 2001, Allahabad is the most polluted station followed by Varanasi and Kanpur. However, in 2012, Kanpur is the most polluted station followed by Varanasi and Allahabad indicating due to changes of LULC changes. and population growth (Fig. 7 (a), (b) & (c)). The water quality remained in reason is OIP values are much higher at Kanpur, Varanasi and Allahabad than Uttarkashi and Rishikesh. Other than this most of the time the water quality at all the three stations at lower reaches remained in the acceptable to slightly polluted class range.

Table 7. Individual parameter indices (IPIs) and overall indices of pollution (OIPs) computed at various water quality monitoring stations of Upper Ganga River basin over periods of 2001 and 2012 for pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons

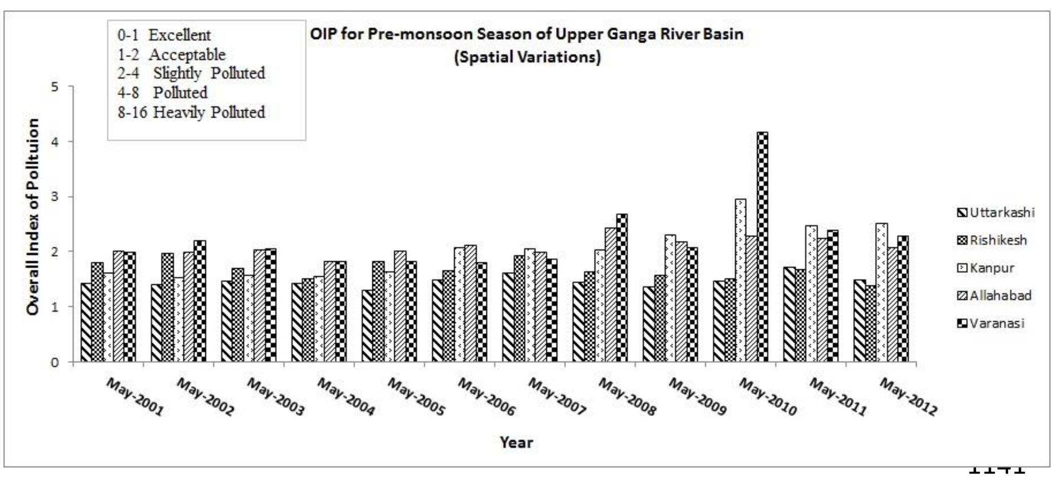
(i)

Parameters	Water Quality Monitoring Stations														
	Uttarkashi			Rishikesh			Kanpur			Allahabad			Varanasi		
	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov
BOD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.87	1.00	1.60	2.67	2.80	2.47	1.67	1.47	1.20
DO%	1.33	1.28	1.27	2.49	3.24	2.97	1.27	0.79	0.99	1.06	1.61	0.86	1.20	1.06	1.54
F	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hardness $CaCO_3$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.78	1.00	1.00	1.99	1.80	1.87	1.95	3.16	2.66	1.99	2.89	2.45
pH	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.52	3.33	2.76	3.03	3.33	3.03	3.03	3.65	3.03
Total Coliform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.43	4.60	4.98	4.02	3.48	3.21
Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
OIP (2001)	**1.42**	**1.41**	**1.41**	**1.81**	**1.80**	**1.75**	**1.61**	**1.49**	**1.54**	**2.02**	**2.50**	**2.29**	**1.99**	**2.08**	**1.92**

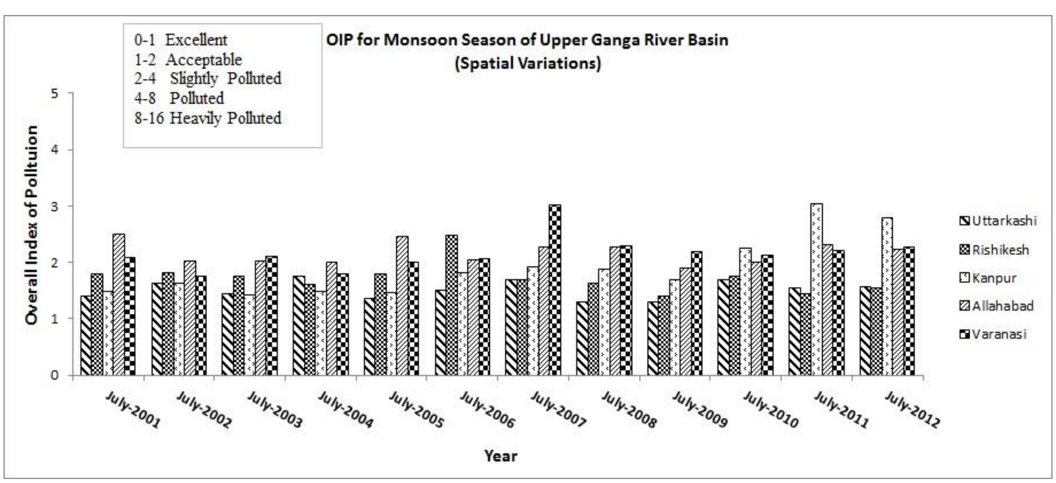
(ii)

Parameters	Water Quality Monitoring Stations														
	Uttarkashi			Rishikesh			Kanpur			Allahabad			Varanasi		
	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov	May	Jul	Nov
BOD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.67	6.67	2.67	1.93	2.13	1.60	2.00	2.60	1.93
DO%	2.36	2.97	2.36	1.81	2.22	2.08	1.47	2.22	1.20	1.54	1.49	0.65	1.13	0.65	0.65
F	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hardness $CaCO_3$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.10	2.02	1.91	1.97	1.86	1.92	1.90	1.00	1.82
pH	2.09	1.91	1.74	2.09	2.52	2.09	4.81	3.65	2.76	3.03	4.00	3.03	4.81	3.65	4.81
Total Coliform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.05	4.11	3.90	4.14	5.97	3.93
Turbidity	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.20	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
OIP (2012)	**1.49**	**1.58**	**1.42**	**1.38**	**1.55**	**1.44**	**2.51**	**2.79**	**1.77**	**2.07**	**2.23**	**1.87**	**2.28**	**2.27**	**2.16**

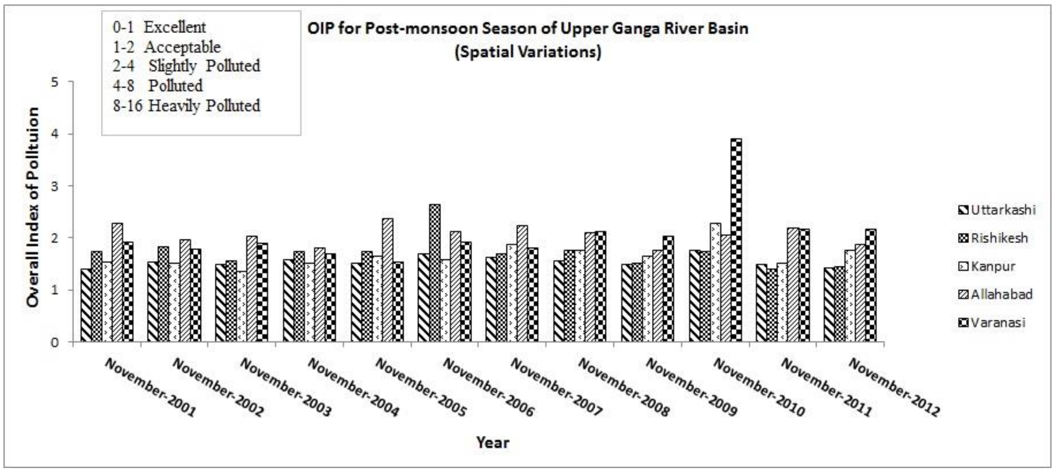
(a)



(b)

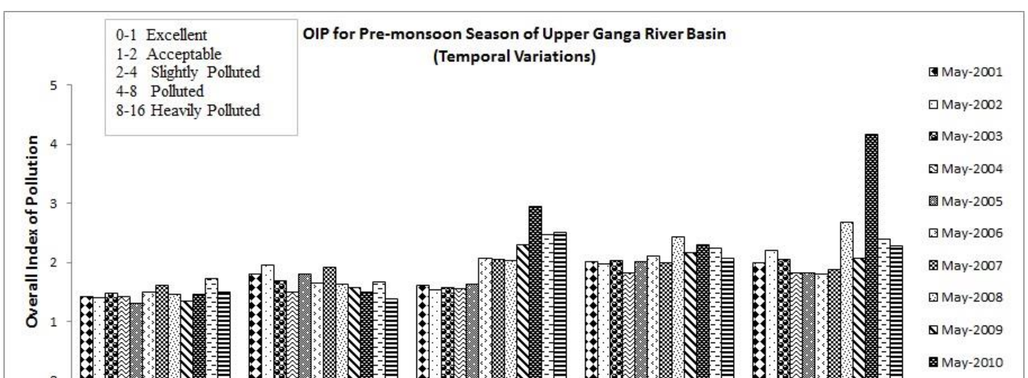


~~(c)~~

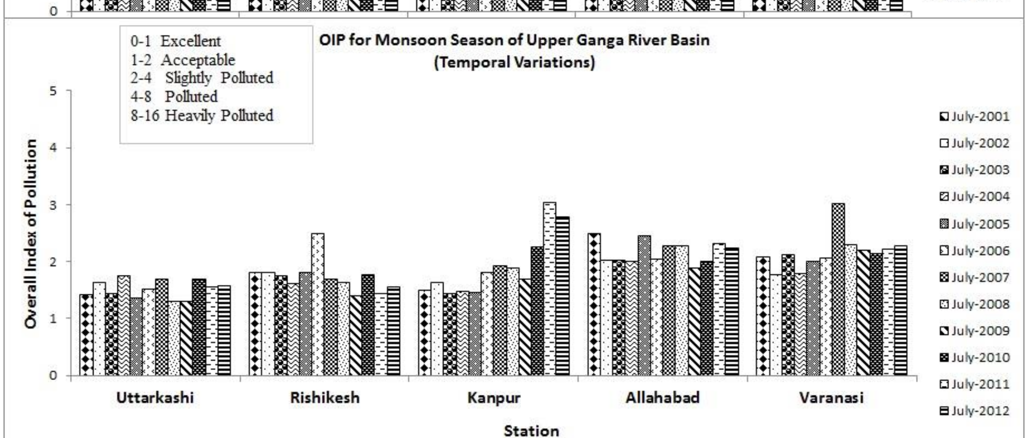


~~Figure 6. Spatial variations in the overall indices of pollution of upper Ganga River basin for (a) Pre-monsoon period (b) Monsoon period, (c) Post-monsoon period~~

~~(a)~~



~~(b)~~



(c)

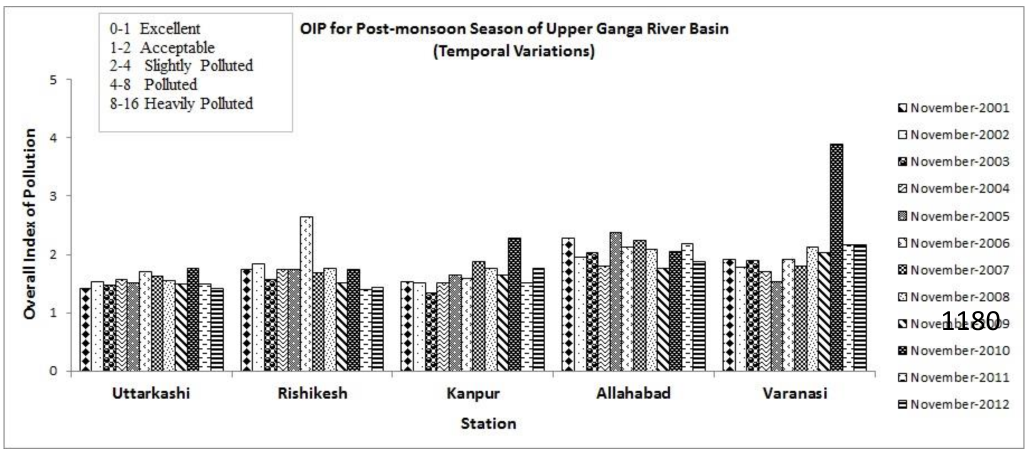


Figure 7.

Temporal variations in the overall indices of pollution of upper Ganga River basin for (a) Pre-monsoon period (b) Monsoon period, (c) Post-monsoon period

From Table 7 it is observed that the OIP of Kanpur station changed from 1.61 to 2.51, 1.49 to 1.54 and 2.79 to 1.77 in pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon seasons respectively. It is the most polluted station with most inferior water quality with maximum OIP of 2.79 (Table 7 (ii)). Similarly, OIP for Allahabad station changed from 2.02 to 2.07, 2.50 to 2.23 and 2.29 to 1.87 in three consecutive seasons whereas OIP for Varanasi changed from 1.99 to 2.28, 2.08 to 2.27 and 1.92 to 2.16. Total population of all the three cities is very high and Kanpur has the highest population (6,377,452) amongst them. Varanasi has the highest population density in the region.

Similarly, Allahabad has a PGR of 20.6% between 2001-2011. These cities are the biggest centres of commercial activities in ~~the river basin~~ UGRB. ~~All these cities are rapidly urbanizing with a number of industries mainly located near Ganga River bank.~~ The main ~~types of industries~~ industrial types found in Allahabad district are glass, wire products, battery, etc. whereas the Varanasi consists of textile, printing, electrical machinery related industries. In the lower reaches of the Ganga River, major industrialization has occurred in and around Kanpur. Tanneries are the major types of industries in Kanpur, majority of them are located in the Jajmau area which is close to ~~Ganga~~ River Ganga. The wastewater generated from various tanning operations, viz. soaking, liming, deliming and tanning, etc. result in increased levels of organic loading, salinity and specific pollutants such as sulfide and chromium. These are very toxic for pollutants and affect the parameters, viz. BOD, Hardness $CaCO_3$, pH and Turbidity (Rajeswari 2015). Hence, due to wastewater from tanneries and municipal discharges, high IPI values of Hardness $CaCO_3$ (2.10) and pH (4.81) are observed for Kanpur station in 2012. Hardness $CaCO_3$ (1.90) and pH (4.81) IPI of Varanasi is just lower to Kanpur followed by Allahabad which showed a close IPI value of 1.97 and 4.00, respectively. These cities do not have tanneries but their urban sewage and industrial effluents affect water quality of the river.

Other than tanneries, agro-based, textile, paper, mineral, metal and furniture based industries are also present. Unnao is other industrial town located close to Kanpur. ~~Rapid urbanization and industrialization has highly affected the Ganga River water quality in this region.~~ Large amount of municipal sewage generated in the urban residential areas and industrial effluents are discharged into the water. In total, 6087 MLD of wastewater is discharged into Ganga River. Out of the complete river basin, six sub regions namely Kanpur, Unnao, Rai-Bareeilly, Allahabad, Mirazapur and Varanasi alone discharge 3019 MLD of wastewater directly/indirectly into the river. Particularly, cities of Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi contribute about 598.19 MLD, 293.5 MLD and 410.79 MLD of wastewater into the river respectively (CPCB 2013; NRSC 2014). Municipal sewage water is characterized by high BOD and Total Coliform bacteria count. Table 79 illustrates that a very high IPI value is observed in the BOD of Kanpur (6.67), Allahabad (2.13) and Varanasi (2.60) for the year 2012. It has increased from 2001 to 2012. Similarly in the year 2012, IPI of Total Coliform bacteria count is found in the range of minimum 3.90 (Allahabad) to 5.97 (Varanasi). It falls in the class of slightly polluted to polluted. F, pH and Turbidity are the factors mainly affected by natural drivers. is a parameter which is dependent on various factors viz. elevation, temperature, atmospheric pressure, streamflow, rainfall, etc. Hence, DO% IPI of DO% is within acceptable to slightly polluted range in all the three stations in 2012. Flouride (F) occurs in the nature but sometimes it is introduced to the river from industries. Turbidity has changed over the years but remains mainly in the acceptable class range. In this study region, F is not changing much and is mainly within excellent class range of IPI, i.e. 1.0. F (1.0) and Turbidity have remained in excellent and acceptable classes over the years. Various other studies have reported that the water quality of Ganga River near Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi cities is highly polluted (Gowd et al. 2010; Rai et al. 2010; Sharma et al. 2014). Rapid urbanization and industrialization has highly affected the water quality of River Ganga in these districts. Industrial effluents from various industries and tanneries affect the water quality parameters, viz. BOD, Hardness $CaCO_3$, pH and Turbidity. The wastewater generated from various tanning operations, viz. soaking, liming, deliming and tanning, etc. result in increased levels of organic loading, salinity and specific pollutants such as sulfide and chromium. These are very toxic for pollutants (Rajeswari 2015). Hence, due to wastewater from

~~tanneries and municipal discharges high IPI values of Hardness $CaCO_3$ (2.10) and pH (4.81) are observed for Kanpur station in 2012. Hardness $CaCO_3$ (1.90) and pH (4.81) IPI of Varanasi is just lower to Kanpur followed by Allahabad which showed a close IPI value of 1.97 and 4.00, respectively. These cities do not have tanneries but their urban sewage and industrial effluents affect water quality of the river.~~

~~Between seasons, comparatively high IPI and OIP values are observed in monsoon season followed by pre-monsoon and post-monsoon season for all three stations viz. Kanpur, Varanasi and Allahabad as per Table 7 (i-ii). It is due to the likely discharge of toxic urban runoff during heavy storm events. River water quality is affected due to rainfall and increased stream flow during monsoon and post-monsoon season. During rainfall, different water quality parameters behave differently. This phenomenon is very site specific. Runoff generated from the rainfall discharges pollutants from the land surface to the nearby stream, but it also improves the river water quality by dissolving and transporting some pollutants to other places through various natural processes. Hence, water quality of the stations at lower reaches of Ganga River are slightly polluted due to urbanization effects. Water quality is fairly good at stations located in the upper reaches due to less urbanization effect in these zones. Geospatial technologies along with OIP are advantageous in studying LULU changes across a large river basin. Therefore, water quality assessment using OIP could help to manage the available water resources sustainably. The future scope of this study comprises the understanding of hydrologic and ecological response of the water quality changes across the river basin.~~

5.7 Relationship between LULC and water quality (OIP)

Pearson's correlation analysis between OIP and different LULC classes in UGRB helped in studying strength of association between these variables (Table 10). In all the three seasons of the year 2001, wastelands, built up and agricultural lands significantly correlated positively (moderate to strong association) to OIP. Water bodies have shown very weak positive correlation whereas moderate to strong negative correlation is observed with forest class. Due to change in the LULC distribution and water quality parameters between 2001-2012, variations are observed in the strength of association in the year 2012. In this year, OIP showed very strong negative and a very weak negative correlationship with forest and water bodies classes respectively. A very strong positive association is observed with agricultural lands. Moderate to strong positive correlationship is observed with built up class. Association of OIP with wastelands is in the broad range of very weak positive to very weak negative.

Table 10. Pearson's correlation coefficients relating LULC to water quality (OIP) in the Upper Ganga River basin (Pre-monsoon, Monsoon and Post-monsoon seasons of 2001 and 2012)

Stations	OIP Pre-monsoon (2001)	F%	WL%	WB%	AG%	BU%
Uttarkashi	1.42	39.3	10.3	1.4	0.6	0.2
Rishikesh	1.81	59.8	18.8	4.8	13.5	3.2
Kanpur	2.61	0.3	23.4	2.5	63.7	10.1
Allahabad	2.02	1.5	22.1	3.0	70.5	2.8
Varanasi	1.99	0.6	16.8	3.1	76.8	2.7
Pearson's correlation coefficients		-0.65	0.87	0.12	0.71	0.95

Stations	OIP Monsoon (2001)	F%	WL%	WB%	AG%	BU%
Uttarkashi	1.41	39.3	10.3	1.4	0.6	0.2
Rishikesh	1.80	59.8	18.8	4.8	13.5	3.2
Kanpur	2.49	0.3	23.4	2.5	63.7	10.1
Allahabad	2.50	1.5	22.1	3.0	70.5	2.8
Varanasi	2.08	0.6	16.8	3.1	76.8	2.7
Pearson's correlation coefficients		-0.77	0.93	0.15	0.87	0.69

Stations	OIP Post-monsoon (2001)	F%	WL%	WB%	AG%	BU%
Uttarkashi	1.41	39.3	10.3	1.4	0.6	0.2
Rishikesh	1.75	59.8	18.8	4.8	13.5	3.2
Kanpur	2.54	0.3	23.4	2.5	63.7	10.1

Allahabad	2.29	1.5	22.1	3.0	70.5	2.8
Varanasi	1.92	0.6	16.8	3.1	76.8	2.7
Pearson's correlation coefficients		-0.73	0.93	0.09	0.78	0.83

Stations	OIP Pre-monsoon (2012)	F%	WL%	WB%	AG%	BU%
Uttarkashi	1.49	39.7	8.3	1.5	1.4	0.6
Rishikesh	1.38	59.8	3.4	4.3	20.3	12.2
Kanpur	2.51	0.3	4.7	2.6	67.0	25.3
Allahabad	2.07	1.5	16.0	3.1	73.4	6.0
Varanasi	2.28	0.7	6.0	3.3	79.4	10.5
Pearson's correlation coefficients		-0.94	0.10	-0.09	0.88	0.63

Stations	OIP Monsoon (2012)	F%	WL%	WB%	AG%	BU%
Uttarkashi	1.58	39.7	8.3	1.5	1.4	0.6
Rishikesh	1.55	59.8	3.4	4.3	20.3	12.2
Kanpur	2.79	0.3	4.7	2.6	67.0	25.3
Allahabad	2.23	1.5	16.0	3.1	73.4	6.0
Varanasi	2.27	0.7	6.0	3.3	79.4	10.5
Pearson's correlation coefficients		-0.89	0.08	-0.09	0.83	0.72

Stations	OIP Post-monsoon (2012)	F%	WL%	WB%	AG%	BU%
Uttarkashi	1.42	39.7	8.3	1.5	1.4	0.6
Rishikesh	1.44	59.8	3.4	4.3	20.3	12.2
Kanpur	2.77	0.3	4.7	2.6	67.0	25.3
Allahabad	1.87	1.5	16.0	3.1	73.4	6.0
Varanasi	2.16	0.7	6.0	3.3	79.4	10.5
Pearson's correlation coefficients		-0.79	-0.14	-0.07	0.75	0.82

This study found that increase in forest cover can decrease OIP due to increased aeration of flowing river water. High sediment load, generally from surface runoff causes increase in turbidity. Forest control turbidity, Hardness $CaCO_3$ and pH parameters by acting as a buffer against these parameters. Similarly, increase in the water bodies decrease OIP by diluting the pollutants with excess water, thus improving the water quality. In UGRB, increase in OIP i.e deterioration of water quality is observed with increase in agricultural lands and built up due to introduction of pollutants from various agro-chemicals, municipal sewage, industrial effluents and other types of organic matter. They lower the DO% level and increase BOD. Correlation between wastelands and OIP are not much significant. Another study by Attua et al. 2014, reported similar results for the study conducted on African rivers. Multiple linear regression analysis can efficiently predict the OIP using one or combination of LULC classes (Table 11).

OIP of 2001 could be predicted by the combined coverage area of forest, wastelands, agricultural land and built up area (adjusted R^2=0.94) and OIP of 2012 by forest, agricultural land and built up area (adjusted R^2=0.95). High R^2 and adjusted R^2 values in both the years showed strong relationship between OIP and LULC classes of the respective models. However, these relationships may vary for different regions or time periods.

Table 11. Multiple linear regression models for OIP and LULC classes in the Upper Ganga River basin

Year	Independent variable	Regression model equation	R^2	Adjusted R^2
OIP (2001)	Forest, Wastelands, Agricultural Land and Built Up area	OIP= 1.1354 - 0.6331 F + 5.08 WL - 0.0828 AG + 2.7425 BU	0.94	0.94
OIP (2012)	Forest, Agricultural Land and Built Up area	OIP = 2.1266 - 1.6296 F - 0.2756 AG + 2.9894 BU	0.96	0.95

6. Summary and conclusions

Upper Ganga River basin is suffering from chronic water shortages since past few decades. Population growth is the primary driver behind gradual urbanization and industrialization in this region. In addition, infrastructure development activities and agriculture have also intensified. Hence, the natural resources of UGRB are over-exploited. Sustainable water resources planning and management by policy makers and planners need understanding of nexus between components of population growth-LULC transformations-water quality at both regional and local scale. 20.45% increase in PGR leads to 43.4% increase in built up. It was identified as most dynamic LULC class in the region followed by wastelands. Mann-Kendall rank test revealed that water quality parameters are highly variable in time and space with no significant trends. Even though gross rural population is much higher in the lower reaches of the river basin, but the PGR is higher in the urban population of upper reaches. The water quality of majority of the stations was most degradable in monsoon season. Water quality of upper reaches (Uttarkashi and Rishikesh) remained in excellent to acceptable (1.38-1.81) class from 2001-2012 whereas it changed from acceptable class to slightly polluted class (1.87-2.79) in lower reaches (Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi). In UGRB, BOD, DO% and Total Coliform are the parameters most influenced by anthropogenic activities. Conversely, the remaining parameters viz. pH, F, Hardness $CaCO_3$ and Turbidity are mainly influenced by climatic factors. The highest increase in built up of 291.8% observed in the Varanasi district, is directly related to the highest deterioration of water quality in UGRB. But Allahabad and Kanpur are identified as most polluted stations in 2001 and 2012 respectively. Sewage, industrial effluents and runoff from urban/rural areas introduce pollutants at these stations. Future population growth and LULC changes in UGRB may further jeopardize their nexus with water. Forests and water bodies are negatively correlated with OIP. However, built up and agricultural lands are positively correlated. Wastelands are not significantly correlated to OIP. Multiple linear regression models developed for UGRB could successfully predict OIP (water quality) using LULC classes. The future scope of this study comprises the understanding of hydro-ecological response of the water quality changes across the river basin. The following recommendations are made for judicious regulation and control of water quality pollution in UGRB: (a) control of deforestation and encouraging afforestation; (b) efficient town planning for better LULC distribution in the river basin; (c) reduction in the use of agro-chemicals in the fields (use of organic alternatives); (d) proper waste disposal and management system; (e) strategies to control runoff from fields (construction of bunds/canals); and (f) spreading water pollution awareness and strict policies on pollution control.

A comprehensive study is done to understand the effects of demographic changes and land transformations on seasonal surface water quality of the Upper Ganga River basin. Total population near to monitoring stations has been increased in the basin from 2001 to 2011. From the results, it is evident that total population has increased in the UG basin. In the urban areas PGR is about 26.16% which is higher than PGR of rural areas which is 12.45%. Population of the cities located along the river Ganga i.e. Kanpur, Varanasi and Allahabad also increased. This basin has experienced rapid urbanization and industrialization in the past few decades. Due to population changes, characteristic LULC changes are observed in the UG basin. Between the years, 2001-2012, in the UG basin highest increase of about 2.9% was observed in LULC class of agricultural lands. Built up lands, snow cover and forest were increased by 43.4%, 1.1% and 14.5% respectively. Conversely, decrease of 33.6% and 10.6% were observed in wastelands and water bodies classes respectively. Due to increase in food demands of growing population, agricultural lands also increased in the river basin. New water bodies were constructed to fulfill mainly the irrigation requirements of the basin. Built up lands also increased all over the river basin due to increase in urban population in urban cities/towns and in industrial areas. Agricultural lands, and built-up lands increased on the expense of wastelands. New water bodies were constructed in this basin to mainly fulfill the domestic and industrial water demands of the growing urban population. Water quality degradation has occurred in the basin consequently affecting the health status of the river. From Table 6, it can be inferred that BOD and turbidity show consistently an increasing trend for most of the months of a year and this certainly indicates the severity of pollution in the industry dominated urban city of Kanpur.

~~OIP estimates across the river basin demonstrate that the water quality of Uttarkashi and Rishikesh remained in acceptable class for all the three seasons. These observation stations are surrounded by hills and due to less population, they are not much influenced by human intervention. Therefore, in the upper reach segment of the river basin, change in the water quality of Uttarkashi and Rishikesh stations is mainly influenced from the generation of silts and climatic factor such as rainfall. A significant degradation in the water quality of the stations located in the lower reaches of the river basin is observed from the year 2001-2012. This sharp decline in the quality of the Ganga river water is attributed to the increasing total population and LULC changes. In 2001, Allahabad is the most polluted station followed by Varanasi and Kanpur. However, in 2012, Kanpur is the most polluted station followed by Varanasi and Allahabad due to changes of LULC and population growth. Other than this most of the time, the water quality at all the three stations remained in the slightly polluted range. From the spatial and temporal study of OIP across these stations, it is noticed that the water quality has deteriorated at all three stations from 2001 to 2012.~~

~~OIP is a promising tool to study the effect of demographic changes and LULU transformations on the spatio-temporal variations in the water quality across a river basin. Geospatial technologies are advantageous in studying LULU changes over a large river basin. Therefore, water quality assessment using OIP tool could help to assess and solve local and regional water quality related problems over a river basin. This could help the policy makers and planners to understand the status of water pollution so that suitable strategies could be made for sustainable development in a river basin.~~

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