Introduction:-

During the last few decades the global environmental has gone through a series of challenges to changes. Industrialization leads to urbanization which in turn created environmental problems. In any country cannot get success without rapid development of all it sectors for e.g. Agriculture, industry, mine etc. but this rapid development is heavily affecting natural environment.

A. Mahazan 1995, B. Vasanthkumar 2011 reviewed, In river pollution from human activities is the major issue in conservation of aquatic ecosystems. The pollution invariably alters water quality, in turn influencing diversity, biomass and survival of biotic communities. Any change in the physico –chemical environment has got its effects on biotic communities due to the fact that different species of flora and fauna exhibit variation in the responses to the altered water quality.

Adriano S. Melo 2006 reviewed, Each and every living organism has its specific surrounding, medium or environment to which it continuously interacts and remains fully adapted. The environment is a collective term embracing all the conditions in which organisms lives, for example, light temperature, water and other organisms.

Sidinei Magela Thomaz and S. O. Oduor 2003 reviewed, Phytoplankton are present in the natural water bodies phytoplankton is a flora of freshly floating minute, organisms that drift with water current, as like land vegetation phytoplankton uses carbon dioxide and releases oxygen and converts minerals to a form which animal can use.

T. Zohary reviewed, The Phytoplankton is consisting of micro and macroscopic suspended or free floating non motile unicellular colonial algae phytoplankton is the productive base of both marine and fresh water ecosystems.
The planktonic organisms which are animal like these are called zooplankton. Zooplanktons form a most important animal group of the aquatic environment which serves as the major portion of the diet of other aquatic organisms including fishes.

Satya Narayana 2006, reviewed, Zooplankton diversity is one of the most important ecological parameters in water quality assessment, diversity and evenness indices like richness, diversity and evenness index can be calculated when data on taxonomy of different zooplankton is available.

H.S. Patil 2004 reviewed, In the last two decades much attention has been paid in tropical countries towards the study of biology and ecology of Zooplankton due to their important role in fast emerging concepts in environmental management like environmental impact assessment (EIA).