Fresh water habitats reasonably have constant biomass of microbentic animals dominated by aquatic insects. One of the significant feature of such habitats is the ubiquitous occurrence of the compodeiform naiads of the dragonflies and damselflies. The population density of these insect naiads can be very high during the monsoon. Dragonflies (Anisoptera) belong to the order odonata which means "toothed" and refers to the toothed mandibles of these carnivorous insects. Dragonflies and Damselflys distributed from arctic to the tropics and are even found in desert regions. Adult dragonflies are always found flying near the fresh water bodies. They lay their eggs in or close
to water, and the immature dragonflies are called nymphs or naiads are fully aquatic. Dragonflies are most abundant by sighted around slow moving fresh water with submerged and emerging vegetation for example small streams and ponds. They can also be found in many other fresh water habitats including small water filled holes, pools, ditches, marshes, river water falls and lakes. Adult dragonflies spend the majority of their time near water but may travel miles away while hunting.

Characteristically dragonfly that are shared with damselflies include biting mouth parts, spiny legs, two sets of long membranes wings, an elongated, segmented abdomen, secondary genitalia in males and fully aquatic nymphal stage with gills enlarged, hinged labium. Characteristically dragonflies include large eyes that touch or nearly touch on top of the rounded head, a broad base on the hind pair of wings. The wings are held horizontally at rest. The naiads breath through three caudal gills into housed the abdominal cavity.
There are few known adverse effects of dragonfly on human beings contrary to popular belief that the adult dragonfly do not bite or sting. Dragonfly are excellent indicators of fresh water quality. Adult dragonfly may also play an important role in controlling population of other harmful insects mosquito in patient.

Immature stages of dragonflies and damselflies are called naiads survive in water and often have preferences for a specific kind of aquatic habitat, some preferring streams and other ponds or lakes. Some tropical species live in pitcher plants or bromeliads that gather rain water in which the naiads live. A few naiads species can live on the ground water under dump leaves.

Dragonflies are carnivorous insect with a life styles that in closely tied to fresh water aquatic habitats. Eggs are laid in or near water and immature dragonflies have adaptation for aquatic habitat. Some species of dragonflies are territorial with males that
defend territories of high quality egg laying sites. In these species males are often show aerial display both towards off other males and to female.

Nymphs occupy different habitats within aquatic ecosystem and their shape reflects their habitats because dragonfly nymphs are entirely aquatic. They breathe by pumping water over tracheal gills in their rectal chamber; when necessary they can rapidly expel out water from the rectal camber, moving themselves forwards by jet propulsion. Dragonfly nymphs gill are located inside the rectal chamber and are not visible. Damselfly nymphs have three external gills at the end of the abdomen. They have gills that allow them to remove oxygen from the water. Nymphs occupy different habitats within aquatic ecosystem and their shape reflects their habitats.

In some tropical areas dragonfly nymphs are intentionally kept in drinking water storage tanes to control larval mosquito population. A few naiads species can live on the ground under
damp leaves. All the naiads spend most of their life in water for a completing different form before achieving the winged adult. These naiads typically take a year to mature and climb out of the water.

The natural resources of the country play an important role in all the developmental programs. They serve as source of water supply for domestic, industrial, agricultural, power development navigation etc. The same water resources also utilized for the disposal of industrial waste and released untreated into the lotic and lentic water bodies causing them to pollute.

There are not many countries in the world that have a drop in sugar production of 3.5 million tonnes in one year or have a potential to generate 3000 MW of power or buy sugarcane from 35 million farmers. We have all this in India and our sugar industry is one of the largest agro processing industries in the world. Sugar Industry has grown horizontally under the licensing policy of the government. Processing of sugarcane in a factory
yields sugar as well as by-products like bagasses, molasses, press mud etc.

India is the largest producer of sugar in the world. There are about 172 sugar factories in India, out of which 82 are located in Uttar Pradesh. Many sugar mills are located in District Muzaffarnagar. Some sugar mills are M/s Upper Doab Sugar Mill Shamli, M/s Tikaula Sugar Mill Ltd., Vill. Husainpur, Muzaffarnagr, M/s Triveni Engineering and Industries Ltd, Unit - Khatauli, Titawi Sugar Mill Titawi, M/s Mansoorpur Sugar Mill Ltd., Mansurpur, M/s Monet Industries Ltd. etc.

M/s Triveni Engineering and Industries Ltd, Sugar Unit - Khatauli is largest producer of sugar in Uttar Pradesh. In year 2005 at Khatauli approximate 33000% of the sugarcane crushed by the factory and 67% of sugarcane crushed was procured through 220 sugarcane collection and purchase centres. In Deoband unit 47% of the total sugar cane cane crushed at the gate of plant and 53% from collection and
purchase centres. The liquid wastes discharged from the mill is called effluent which contains many harmful chemicals. Distilleries attached to the sugar factories increase the magnitude of the problem. Indiscriminate disposal of mill effluent into the water bodies and on land lead to serious water and environmental problems therefore causing deleterious impact on the biota.