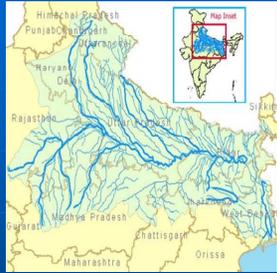


GANGA RIVER BASIN



The Ganga River Basin The Ganga basin cover over 12,500 sq. kilometers in northern India and ranks among the largest in the world in drainage basin area and length. Flowing across the great alluvial Indo-Gangetic plains, the Ganga is bordered by the Himalayas to the north and the Vindhya-Satpura ranges to the south. The river has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda and others for each of its other tributaries. The Bhagirathi flows from the Gangotri glacier at Gomukh and the latter from a glacier near Alkapuri. Farther downstream, the river is joined by a number of other Himalayan rivers, the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gomti, Gandak and Kosi. However, the Ganga and its major tributaries, the Yamuna, Ram Ganga, and Ghaghara are the only Himalayan rivers that have significant base and flood flows.

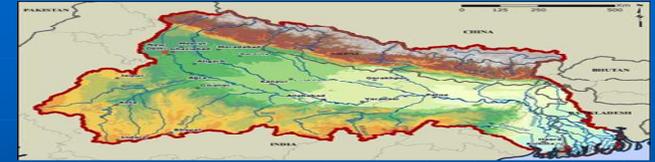


Ganga River Basin Pollution

1. Ganga finds its name in the list of the five most polluted rivers of the world. In certain areas in Ganga river the bacteria levels are more than 100 times higher than the limits set by the government. From washing clothes to dumping bodies, the river's purity is maligned every day and in spite of the alarming levels of pollution, people continue to use the water to drink and take a bath.
2. Today, over 29 cities, 70 towns, and thousands of villages extend along the Ganga banks. Nearly all of their sewage - over 1.3 billion liters per day - goes directly into the river, along with thousands of animal carcasses, mainly cattle. Another 260 million liters of industrial waste are added to this by hundreds of factories along the rivers banks. Municipal sewage constitutes 80 per cent by volume of the total waste dumped into the Ganga, and industries contribute about 15 percent.
3. The majority of the Ganga pollution is organic waste, sewage, trash, food, and human and animal remains. Over the past century, city populations along the Ganga have grown at a tremendous rate, while waste-control infrastructure has remained relatively unchanged.

Action To Save Ganga River Basin

National Ganga River Basin Authority



The need for revamping the river conservation programme was widely recognised in view of the shortcomings in the approach followed in GAP. It was felt necessary that a new holistic approach based on river basin as the unit of planning and institutional redesign may be adopted. Accordingly, the Government of India has given Ganga the status of a National River and has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) on 20th February 2009 under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The NGRBA is a planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating body of the centre and the states. The objective of the NGRBA is to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a river basin approach for comprehensive planning and management.

Measures to save the 'GANGA' river to become a dirty

1. Separate independent mobile management round the clock. people also should aware in saving them. there should be coordination between govt, ngos , people ,political leaders , religious heads.
2. No one should be allowed to dump sewage in the Ganga. A reduction in the population along the Ganges belt is also welcome.
3. Our National laboratories of CSIR- NEERI Nagapur, NBRI Lucknow, ITRC Lucknow, CLRI Chennai etc. - along with our other prominent research centers of environmental science/ engineering of the IITs, BHU, etc. should network and collaborate with each other to play the central role to clean the Ganga and its tributaries within five years with the help of a culture of GPPP (Government, Private, Public Participation.) They have the knowledge and skill to clean our national river within 4 or 5 years if they get the full support and cooperation of the government. Our scientists, not the bureaucrats, should play the central role in deciding the technology to be used to clean the rivers.

Model for protection of Ganga River Basin



Great Scarified to Save Maa Ganga



Swami Nigamanand sacrifice to save the Ganga

A 34-year-old ascetic, Swami Nigamananda, died after fasting for two and a half months to save the river Ganga from pollution. Nigamananda died on June 14, 2011.

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