# The GANGA - Pollution and Conservation

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**Abstract:**

There is a lot of pollution in the Ganga because everyone releases their waste into it. This causes a lot of sicknesses like cholera hepatitis typhoid and amoebic dysentery. The presence of coliform bacteria in the waters has increased well above normal. This is a major cause of water[1] pollution.[1] These diseases cause about a third of the deaths in India every year. That is why the government has started a multi-crore project called the Ganga Action Plan (GAP). According to State of Environment Report U.P.(2003) pollution levels in the Ganga are contributing 9-12% of total disease burden in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The report estimated total health damage on account of water pollution in up to is around 6.4 million daily.

**Keywords:** Pollution, conservation, river, environment, water pollution.

## 1. Introduction:

"Ganga is India's largest river basin, accounting for 26% of the country's landmass and supporting 43% of its population. The Government of India launched the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in 1986. In August 2009, GAP was re-launched by the reconstituted National Ganga River Basin Authority. The objectives of the last 30 years have remained the same: to improve the water quality of the river to acceptable standards (defined as bathing water quality standards) by preventing pollution[2] from reaching it–in other words, by intercepting and treating sewage before discharge into the river. But despite programs, funds and some attention, Ganga still runs polluted.There is a universal reverence to [3]in almost all of the major religions of the world. Most religious beliefs involve some ceremonial use of "holy" water. The purity of such water, the belief in its known historical and unknown mythological origins, and the inaccessibility of remote sources, elevate its importance even further. In India, the water of the river Ganga is treated with such reverence. The river Ganga occupies a unique position in the cultural ethos of India. the Ganga has been India's river of faith, devotion and worship.

## 2. Causes of pollution:

Approximately 40% of India's population in 11 states provides drinking water and irrigation in agriculture. After 27 years and Rs. 1000 crore expenditure on the Ganga River, the situation is critical. In modern times, 30 polluted nalas are known to flow in the Ganga River from the town of Varanasi within seven kilometers. some of the major problems such as.

A. Human waste
B. B. Industrial waste Countless industries.
C. C. Religious factor

### 3. Impact of pollution:

**A. River:** life The pollution of the Ganga River has increased day by day, and marine life has been lost due to this pollution in the near future, and this polluted water is disrupting the river's ecosystem. And the irrigation and hydroelectric dams give life to struggle in their life cycle.

**B. Bio life**: Some dams are built along the Ganges basin. Dams are collected by an enormous amount of water, and this is a danger to wild life[4] in the Ganga River. The Kotli Bhel dam at Devprayag will submerge about 1,200 hectares of forest. In India, wildlife has been warned that it will be difficult for wild animals to cope with the changed situation.

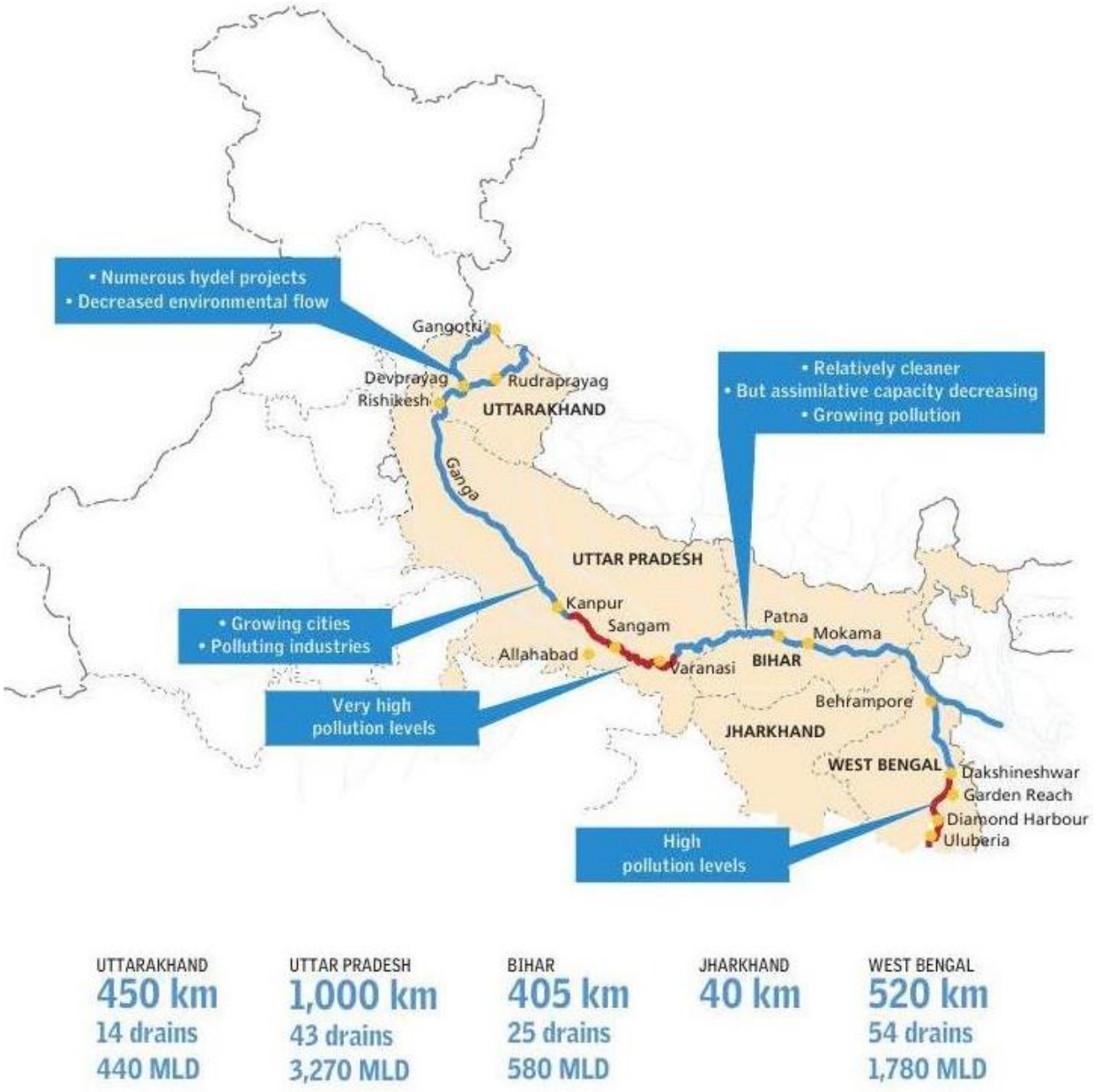
**C. Humans**: The 2006 Ganges Water analysis showed a significant association between the occurrence of waterborne / enteric disease and the use of the river for bathing, washing, washing, eating, cleaning, [5]and brushing teeth. Exposure factors such as washing clothes, bathing and lack of sewerage, toilets at home, outdoor defective children, poor sanitation, low income and low levels of education have also shown significant association with enteric disease outcomes. Water in the Ganges was correlated with dysentery, cholera, hepatitis and severe diarrhea, which continue to be one of the leading causes of child deaths in India.

### 4. Scientific awareness:

National Mission for Clean **Ganga** (NMCG) **River Ganga** has significant economic, environmental and cultural value in India. Rising in the Himalayas and flowing to the Bay of Bengal, the **river** traverses a course of more than 2,500 km through the plains of north and eastern India.

**GANGA action plan (GAP)**: The Ganga Action Plan or GAP program was launched by Rajiv Gandhi in April 1986 to reduce the pollution of the river[6]. Under GAP I pollution reduction schemes have been introduced in 25 Class-I cities in three states of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. GAP I was declared complete on 31.03.2000 with a cost of Rs. 452 crore. As GAP I addressed only part of the pollution load of Ganga, GAP II was launched in stages between 1993 and 1996, 59 towns along the main stream of the Ganga River in five states of Uttarakhand, U.P., Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal were covered by the Plan and included the following tributaries of Ganges, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Mahananda.

**National river GANGA basin authority (NRGBA**): National River Ganga Basin Authority (NRGBA) was established by the Central Government of India, on 20 February 2009 under Section 3 (3) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986. It also declared Ganges as the "National River" of India. The chair includes the Prime Minister of India and Chief Ministers of states through which the Ganges flows.




**5. Conclusion:**

This study is dedicated to Ganga river which is flow in northern India and it is a proud to Indian population. This study is successful with analysis with previous study on the Ganga river and here positive results to clean Ganga.

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