

CLEAN GANGA

“Pollution Threat to India”

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Abstract

For centuries the Ganges River has been the locus of sacred rights for the hinds. The religious significance of the Ganges is physically manifested in ghats that form the land-water interface. Besides serving as a sight for religious bathing and cremation the ghats are also tied to people’s livelihoods and are an inseparable part of their daily lives. Today , the increasingly urbanized Ganges basin sustain more than 40% of India’s population at the same time industrialization and the pressure of growing population along its banks have contributed to alarming levels of pollution in the river .

Introduction

Ganga has been cradle of human civilization since time immemorial. Million depend on this great river for physical and spiritual substance. People have immense faith in the powers of healing and regeneration of the Ganga . It is arguably the most sacred river in the world and is deeply river by the people of this country. The river places a vital role in religious ceremonies and rituals.

The river Ganga is the holiest and a source of spiritual to most of the Indians but today it is one of the worst polluted rivers in the world. The need to take concrete Ganga pollution control major has come too sharp focus one’s again with the change of government at the centre under the visionary leadership of our honorable prime minister Shri Narendra Modi . The new government has setup a separate ministry seized with task of drawing and implementing a holistic plan to clean Ganga as efforts of past have yielded little result.

Objectives

- To supervise and coordinate the activities necessary for pollution control and treatment for maintain the quality of water in river Ganga
- To maintain minimum ecological flows in the river Ganga with the aim of ensuring water quality and environmentally sustainable development

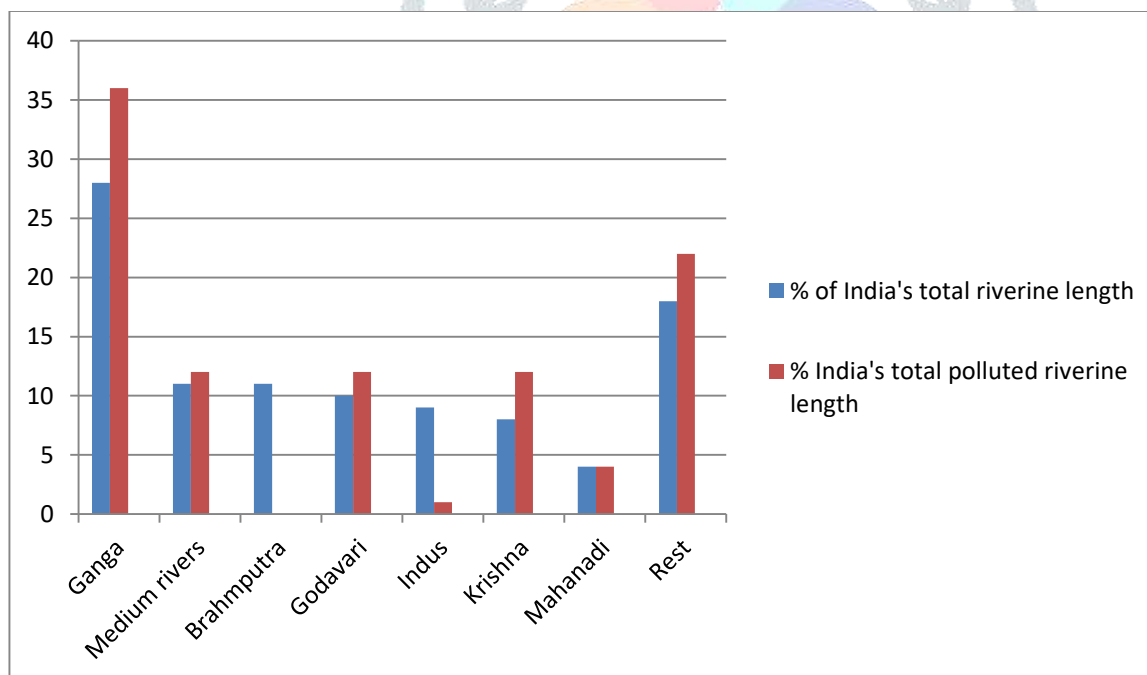
Hypothesis

1. Water pollution is an undesirable change in physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of water. Human population explosion rapid industrialization deforestation unplanned urbanization, technological advancement etc are mainly responsible for the pollution crisis on the earth.
2. Waste water from manufacturing or chemical processes in industries contributes to water pollution. Industrial waste water usually contains specific and readily identifiable chemical compounds.
3. Most major industries have treatment facilities for industrial effluents. But this is not the case with the small scale industries which cannot afford enormous investments in pollution control equipment. So the present study may be helpful for finding out methods for the treatment of effluents.

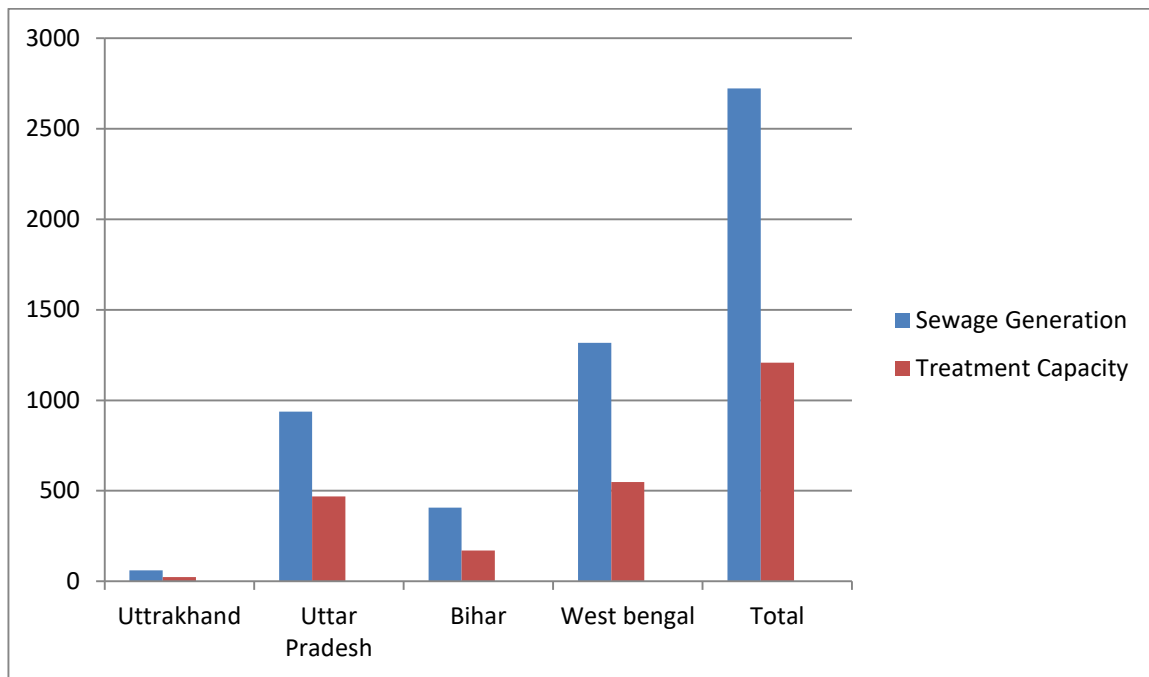
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The undesirable change in physic-chemical characteristics of water bodies is water pollution. Today pollution of water resources has been most exploited due to increasing population industrialization, urbanization increasing living standards and board spheres of human activities. Good quality water is in adequate even for the normal living and is getting polluted due to industrial discharges including those of paper ,textiles, rayon ,fertilizers ,pesticides ,detergents ,antibiotics ,oil refineries ,tannery.

Most (organically) polluted rivers of India



Ganges River Pollution



CONCLUSIONS

The pollution crisis in the Ganges river will never be fully resolved. Pollution levels are at such a high amount that it would require an extreme amount of time and money to properly clean the river in it's entirely.

In facts amounts of pollution will continue to rise as the country becomes more developed populations continue rising and more industries and factories placed along the river. If actions are not taken to help control pollution and to start cleaning up the river, ecosystems businesses, religious traditions and human health will continue to be disrupted. Some lessons to be learned from this environmental issue are to recognize when a problem begins to get out of control. It is important to target the main source of pollution and enact measures to control them prior to the escalation at which levels of pollution in the Ganges River are at low.

References

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