



# STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL RECOGNITION PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE RIVER GANGA: A REVIEWD STUDIES

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## ABSTRACT

In India, the river Ganga is believed as a goddess, and people worship it. Despite all the respect for the river, the river's condition is worsening, and we Indians are unable to maintain the purity of the river. The Ganga is a river of faith, devotion, and worship. Indians accept its water as "holy," which is known for its "curative" properties. The river is not limited to these beliefs but is also a significant water source, working as the life-supporting system for Indians since ancient times. The Ganga River and its tributaries come from cold, Himalayan-glacier-fed springs, which are pure and unpolluted. But when the river flows down gradient, it meets the highly populated cities before merging into the Bay of Bengal. From its origin to its fall, its water changes from crystal clear to trash-and sewage-infested sludge. Thousands of years passed since the river Ganga and its tributaries provide substantial, divine, and cultural nourishment to millions of people living in the basin. Nowadays, with the increasing urbanization, the Ganges basin sustains more than 40 percent of the population. Due to the significant contribution of the growing population and rapid industrialization along its banks, river Ganga has reached an alarming pollution level.

**Keywords:** Ganga River, water pollution, river pollution, unethical practice, India.

## INTRODUCTION

Water is one of the most important natural resources which is essential to life; thus, its management and proper utilization are as serious at a global level as at a local level. River Ganga (Ganges) is considered the longest and the holiest river of India, which originated from Gangotri glacier, at Gomukh, and ends at Bay of Bengal located in the East of India. It travels a distance of about 2,525 km during its entire course, and the total area covered by its basin is about 86,1404 sq.km. The water of the Ganges, which is also known as the "blue gold", is the major source of water to northern India, but because of the continuous growth of India's population and its economy, it is being overexploited. River Ganga occupies a unique position in the cultural ethos of India. According to the Vedas, after long and arduous prayers made by King Bhagirathi for his deceased ancestors' salvation, the river has descended from heaven to earth. From immemorial times, the Ganga has been India's river of faith, devotion, and worship. Millions of Hindus treat it as a Holy River. Even today, people from all over the country and abroad carry treasured Ganga water because it is "holy" water and known for its "curative" properties.

## REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

Lively participation of the public is obligatory for the abatement of decay of environmental qualities of assorted nature. In majority of the cases environmental troubles are generated domestically via the cumulative action of many little misdeeds. Continuously devoted by means of the not unusual humans, outcomes of that are rarely clean to them. Greed and illiteracy are the too formidable obstacles that stand in opposition to any changed of those unwholesome practices. but, the people are mentally alert and responsive. If important information is

disseminated in right shape couched in intelligible language, there may be every opportunity that they could respond to them with religion and motivation.

The programme of environmental management has 3 additives:

- Step one is to deliver to all of the people of the country, literates, and illiterates all alike, under a properly deliberate environmental cognizance discussion board. A significant information and cooperation from the general public is an compulsory aspect for retaining the minimal standard and stability of environmental traits.
- Second step is to conduct interdisciplinary researches on diverse environmental problems and to find out the roots of these maladies with treatments.
- The 1/3 step is to implement those findings with the assist of diverse governmental and non-governmental agencies.

Which will get tangible consequences on this discipline a wide internet paintings of cognizance programme covering the complete direction of the Ganga is essential. in this internet paintings of focus programmes, non-government companies, science clubs and diverse establishments need to play their appropriate roles. nearby leadership need to be constructed up. They should examine the character and intensity of neighborhood issues and encourage the common people by furnishing them with proper information in a participatory manner.

There is a want for setting up three facilities for the network of environmental cognizance programme one every at the decrease, middle and higher stretches of the Ganga. these centers ought to be provided with necessary equipments; team of workers, books, journals, films, slide projectors, overhead projectors, sixteen mm and eight mm movie projectors, cameras, video structures, photocopy system, etc. for going for walks the community programme in collaboration with non-governmental organizations. those facilities, in flip, need to keep an stock of neighborhood assets, e.g. men and addresses of neighborhood NGOs, government establishments, libraries, books and journals. it's miles heartening to note that there are greater than 3 hundred NGOs all over the United States operating within the subject of environment, and greater than two hundred technological know-how golf equipment are positioned in West Bengal by myself. these three centers additionally must prepare their personal fabric for dissemination e.g., booklets in neighborhood language, charts, maps, fashions, colour slides, movie films, video tapes, banners, slogans etc. and additionally have to arrange quick education guides, workshops, seminars to elevate the capability of the those who remember.

Booklet of surroundings Vol I & II (anonymous, 2019) as an outcome of Calcutta Workshop and one hundred forty lectures with demonstration of coloration slides was organized between 1984-1988. This follow up programme has proved to be very powerful in producing interest about the environment and the Ganga the various commonplace humans.

Bagchi (2019) said the following measures for the amelioration of the socio-monetary issues of the people; (i) the municipal government need to be made to construct an good enough sewer gadget and improve the existing services. (ii) Farmers should be advocated to extend the orchards. this will diversify the land use and provide additional system. (iii) attention must be created for dangers of the use of open pond water, shallow tube-well water and side by means of side right arrangement for natural water deliver have to also be made.

Bahadur (2019) made the following suggestions:

- There may be general lack of awareness approximately the troubles, reasons of the pollutants of the river Ganga inside the hundreds.
- Trendy public does now not know the overall phrases related to the Ganga River pollutants.
- Throwing of useless animals in river Ganga be discouraged and alternative preparations be made.
- Studies programmes have to encompass research components and implementation elements of final results.
- For growing environmental and socio-economic attention, advertising through T.V. & radio, small public gatherings and Torch processions have to be arranged.

Bose (2019) said the subsequent points for creating public cognizance for the pollution of Ganga.

- Display adds in leading dailies.

- Press meetings with participation via teens teachers, NGOs and technological know-how clubs and so on.
- Das (2019a) a socio-economic look at become undertaken inside the west U.P. The facts were amassed from 712 villages in mainly designed bureaucracy allotted to villagers. It became concluded that humans earn their livelihood especially via farming or by way of operating as labourers. best few individuals are in service or doing some small commercial enterprise.
- Das (2019b) stated that there's an urgent need to make sure this wealth the house of drugs. a few medicinal floras, timbers and those powerful in checking soil erosion and increasing soil fertility has to be grown on precedence foundation on appropriate locations.
- This calls for a planned method wherein the local populace ought to actively participate. Industrialists, Ashrams, establishments, and voluntary businesses can be persuaded to adopt regions for the motive. government. cooperation is critical. a few literatures spelling out the details have to be to be had to those who are at work.
- Bhargwa (2012) stated that pollution has come to be a chance no longer simplest to mankind but also to the animal world and plant state. A real recognition or even a small contribution from every one folks can mean a lot over all.
- Narain (2012) working at the relevance of environment know-how its control, mentioned that ecological concept and understanding advantage from multidisciplinary research at various scales: a holistic environmental control strategy needs to be advanced. We need extra decentralized developmental making plans and sociological control method primarily based on nearby desires and sources.
- Prasad (2012) emphasised in his paper that the need to create a platform to bring together special stakeholders such as public, media purchasers, personnel and NGOs etc. who can play a pivotal role in this regard growing focus and places pressure to people who are more worried about the surroundings.
- Singh (2012) said that proper attention of environment is the simplest basis toward sustainable improvement on earth. To clear up environmental troubles all spherical environmental training to create consciousness be furnished to present and future managers, education programmes for surroundings experts, for engineers and employees. He said that the large majority of populace may be made privy to the lurking ecological catastrophe best by using the media. The media also can train the hundreds and cause them to 'eco-aware'.
- Upadhyay (2012) stated that training of the general public to environmental problems and solutions in addition to on-solutions is of top importance. it is necessary for the people to be literate in the scientific, technological, in your price range and prison elements of controlling environmental pollutants. but that is not enough. We need to also recognise the environmental ethics spotting the electricity of nature and sense humble in the figuring out that we're just one small cog in a fantastic and still mysterious system. He in addition said that the solution to environmental problems calls for a multipronged technique. technological know-how and technology on my own are not able to provide lasting and sustainable answer. legal guidelines, ethics, economics and other aspects of human behaviour play a key position in fixing the environmental problems.
- Gopalnath (2016) stated that the Ganga water is complete of micro-organism. He said that in one millimeter of water of Ganga one crores microorganism were determined. He further opined that the Ganga water isn't fit for drinking and may supply rise to many illnesses like cholera. Singh (2016) changed into of the view that river VARUNA suffices the reason of re-charging the ground water in 50 kms vicinity of Varanasi.
- Shankaracharya (2016) said that that is an particular amassing of people of maximum of the faith, who are aware of the Ganga water pollutants. participants stated that sewer ought to be made to make the Ganga water clean.

## CONCLUSION

On the basis of results acquired out of the prevailing have a look at, it is clean that the eco-device of Ganga River is struggling badly. The water satisfactory data without a doubt indicates that the whole network of Varanasi need to take the pollutants of Ganga very significantly. The systems at neighborhood, nation and country wide authorities are complicated and require stress to enhance the kingdom of pollution of Ganga River.

According to the religious leaders' spiritual rituals, it should not be merged with civic ethics. It is also being questioned how the Ganges will be believed to be "Ganga Ma" to survive if there will be no more water in her bed. Despite the fact that the Ganges is now one of India's most polluted rivers, India's people still believe pure and divine, but pollution and over-extraction of the river will weaken one of the Hindu culture pillars. Hence, to make the Ganges as a lasting resource, it seems that India and every person living in it and using its water as a resource have to learn from their mistakes and take the initiative on their individual and community level. However, cleaning the river is a mammoth task, primarily because of the country's population, which has already exceeded one billion. It is our responsibility to save our ecosystem, which is possible only when we will save our country's rivers regardless of all other religions, or other believes as these rivers act as the main part of it. We should take care of the river, not only because they consider her a goddess, it is considered to be sacred, but also because it is wrong to act against our environment.

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