

Project.

19. A lake receives more water from sewage than Natural water

★ Selection of Topic:-

Due to over increasing population, pollution is also increasing due to this the river & lake water are getting contaminated the water from factories & are directly let out into the water & the sewage from the cities are thrown into the water which made water contaminated. The people in urban areas & also villages wash their clothes & animals in the river, lake & when oil tanks are been transported from water ways the oil leakage from the ship spread in the water which harms the aquatic life. The animals who live in water eat this type of contaminated thing and their life becomes in danger. The people who consume this types of fishes they harm their life in this way sewage let out in lake, river.

★ Objectives :-

In urban India drawing in its own excreta, Nearly 80% of the sewage generated in India flow into its rivers, lakes & ponds. Turning the water source too polluted to use the end result groundwater in almost the entire country has nitrate level as result of sewage reaching into India's groundwater aquifers. These gave were revealed at a meeting of experts on Sewage and water issued organized by the centre of science and environment as part of the Aril Agrawal Dialogue series. Almost half of the urban Indian Population still depends upon groundwater sources for drinking cooking and bathing which put them at direct risk from the polluted water. Other experts at the meeting shared detail of how serious the water sewage situation was getting as Indian. Urbaize they warned that the country faced as a more complicated challenges as the process of urbanization would still leave million in the villages who would depend upon groundwater.

★ Importants :-

Sewage is a water carried waste, in solution that is intended from a community. Also as domestic or municipal wastewater. It is characterized by volume or rate of flow, physical condition, chemical and toxic constituent, and its bacteriologic status. It consist mostly of greywater, blackwater, soaps and detergents and toilet paper. whether it also contains surface wa runoff depends on the design of. Sewer system all sewage ends up back in the environment by an of several routes. A basic distinctions in its route is. whether it undergoes sewage treatment to mitigate its effect on the environmental before. arriving there sewage usually travels from a buildings treatment to mitigate its effect on the environment before whether it is combined with surface runoff in the sewers usually discharged into a body of water. Such as streams, river, lake, bay or ocean. There was no treatment, so the breakdown of the human waste was left to the ecosystem.

Methodology :-

The sewage water causes pollution in the form of eutrophication. This causes harmful effect on the ambient flora and fauna. Sometimes Mass mortality is also caused for estimating the amount of harmful pollutants certain chemical analysis can be conducted. For estimating the amount of harmful pollutants certain chemical analysis can be conducted. Estimating biological oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), amount of phosphate, nitrates, etc. The clean water without any sewage has value of BOD, COD etc. Different from that of the water having more pollutants. Based on the readings of above parameters, the quality of the water could be understood. Sewage disposal has become one of the major issues that due to rapid and large scale urbanization. The untreated water bodies the tonnes of sewage and other effluents the lakes in such areas receives more sewage inflow than the natural water runoff. The lack of focus on water sewage system has led to a position where not a single city in the country has a sewage system that covers the entire population. Only four cities - Pune, Chennai, Surat & Gurgaon claim connect at least 70% of population through a network of the closed drain.

In most cities the sewage simply mixes into the open drain and storm water drain, polluting water source. Almost 40% of the total sewage treatment capacity of the country exists in just two cities - Delhi and Mumbai.

Class I and II towns which are expected to grow and absorb most of migration in coming years are facing the worst. Untreated sewage flowing into water bodies has almost doubled from around 12,000 million litres per day to 24,000 million litres per in class I and II towns. There are 302 class I cities and 467 class II town with no sewage treatment facilities of the 21% of sewage passing through treatment plant is town only 60% really meets the required standards overall the means that just about 12% of sewage generated in class I cities & class II town meets the standard, said Deepak Kantawala, as independent consultant told the conference.

* Observation:-

We observe that due to sewage rainy rivers, tanks, lakes etc. are polluted these causes great damage to everything we survive in that water and use that water many rivers and lake receive more sewage water than its natural water. In India many rivers are there such as Ganga, etc. The Ganga is best example for the polluted river. The Ganga river has 60% of polluted water. The water of Ganga has been polluted so large that we cannot use it if we use that water it is harmful for our life & it causes lot of diseases in the human body. The Ganga is considered as a goddess in India but the people are polluting Ganga more. After few years that river will be gone. As this pollution will be continuous there will be no water for drinking and the people have to suffer a lot of loss and life will be very difficult.

* Analysis:-

Due to over increasing pollution river are also polluted in large scale. Sewage are thrown in rivers directly. The Ganga is most populated river in the India. Its population rate of Ganga has become very high and so that it is very dangerous for aquatic life. They are not able to live in the river. The animal in Ganga are in danger because the polluted water which goes into their body causes harm to their health many fishes & other aquatic life has been dying because of that & the people who consume this fishes their health also comes in danger. If these type of thing will be going on their will be danger to live. Therefore, the government of India should take the strict action & save river Ganga from getting polluted. So that we are our future generation will not in danger & aquatic life will be safe from danger and their life will be saved.

★ Conclusion :-

As the pollution and sewage problem are becoming very high it should be justly cured, otherwise it will create a lot of problems to the people leaving on the earth and our future generation. The govt. of India has introduced a plan of cleaning the rivers and make them free from sewage and pollution & there will be only natural and fresh water flowing in the river. The plan of cleaning Ganga river is very important as because the polluting level of the river is very increasing and it is high from the level it should be not through anything in river the factory sewage should not be let in the river and the cities waste water should be purified & then flow in river it will not occur more pollution & the river cleaning must be done & so that the river will be purified & our water will be fully pure & environment will be saved.