The Yamuna is the most important tributary of the Ganga and its source is the Yamunotri glacier. Important pilgrimage centers like Yamunotri, Paonta Sahib, Mathura, Vrindavan, Bateshwar & Allahabad (now Prayagraj) are located on the banks of the river.

In Indian mythology Yamuna is referred as the daughter of the Sun and sister of Yama. The baby Krishna is believed to have been born on the bank of this river and is said to have freed Yamuna from “Kalia Nag.”

The Yamuna’s basin is one of the most fertile and high grain yielding river basins in the country and a boon for agriculture. Apart from the Capital city Delhi, many large urban hubs and cities like Yamuna Nagar, Panipat, Sonepat, Gautam Budh Nagar, Faridabad, Mathura, Agra and Etawah are situated on the river’s banks. The challenge lies in harnessing the river to boost environmentally safe and sustainable activities.
RIVER YAMUNA’S IMPORTANCE FOR LIFE AND LIVELIHOODS

➢ **Yamuna as a Life Line**

The river water is used for drinking and agriculture by the basin states of Uttarakhand,* Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi & Rajasthan. The share of each state has been decided by a Memorandum of Understanding signed by all the states in 1994 and is being regulated by the Upper River Yamuna Board (MoWR, RD&GR.)

➢ **Ground water recharge:**

The river helps replenish the water table by recharging it with flood water and performing important ecological functions. It sustains aquatic biodiversity and brings with it nutrient rich alluvial sedimentation full of minerals and organic matter, during the monsoon months.

*The Yamuna receives water from its tributary the Tons in Himachal Pradesh.*
THE ECOSYSTEM OF A RIVER BANK

• A healthy floodplain gives water space to spread out and slow down.

• Rivers carry sediment and nutrients and aquatic life flourishes when there is sufficient oxygen.

• The vegetative cover prevents soil erosion and helps regulate the water temperature.

• Floodplains can be rich and biologically diverse environments that often support an abundance of plants and birds.

• Floodplains take on and store excess water in times of flood, releasing it slowly into groundwater aquifers which eventually helps recharge the river.
THE YAMUNA FLOOD PLAINS IN DELHI

➢ Within NCT of Delhi the Zone O (River zone) is 52 km long and 800 m – 3.5 km wide depending on the location. In all it covers some 9700 hectares.

➢ There are 3 distinct stretches in the river zone.
   • The ‘Northern stretch’ running over 26 km from the Palla village till the Wazirabad barrage cum road.
   • The ‘Central stretch’ running over 22 km from the Wazirabad barrage till the Okhla Barrage and
   • The ‘Southern stretch’ running over 4 km from the Okhla barrage till Jaitpur Village.

➢ Experts have warned that construction or change of use in the current Zone O (river zone) is fraught with danger.
DANGERS OF FLOODING

• Floods are caused by construction activities on embankments.

• In the case of Delhi the entire eastern bank is low lying and hence vulnerable to inundation and damage from catastrophic floods.

• Experts have emphasized the need to take lessons from the devastating floods in Sep 2014 seen in the Kashmir valley specially the city of Srinagar in J&K.
SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FLOOD PLAIN RESTORATION

- Surghat is a concrete structure and should be made more natural.
- Impact of the Tibetan refugee colony; Monastery and the Gurudwara on the river needs re-assessment
- Area around the Signature Bridge offers recreational opportunities. No development that hinders environmental flow of the river should be permitted.
- Two villages (GarhiMandu and Usmanpur) in the flood plain go under water every time there is a high flood. Need to move habitations.
- Relocation of the power distribution station needs to be explored.
- Unused land (15 ha) in possession of the DMRC in the river bed recommended to be dredged back and returned to the river.
- Qudsiaghat needs careful restoration to its original and traditional state.
- The area around NigambodhGhat between the River and the Ring Road needs to be redeveloped keeping in mind the social, religious and mythological significance of the site.
THE IMPORTANCE OF WETLANDS

• Wetlands are eco systems which serve to protect and preserve the river, recharge ground water, prevent flooding and promote ecological diversity. Migratory birds are attracted to wetlands which if managed well can enrich the environment as different species come there for breeding.

• Wetlands are distinct ecosystems and a completely different set of approaches is needed to preserve, nurture and manage them.

• The management of wetlands must be understood supported independent of objectives like the promotion of tourism and recreation.

• Is pollution taking a toll on flamingos in Najafgarh? Click Here
PHOTOS OF WETLANDS AT WAZIRABAD BIODIVERSITY PARK, DELHI
THE YAMUNA IN DELHI HAS BEEN DESTROYED BY POLLUTION

- While everyone wishes for a clean river which can be used for cultural, religious and recreational purposes, today high levels of pollution has destroyed the river often described as “Maily Yamuna.”

- Over the years citizens, civic and administrative authorities have in different ways neglected the River.

- The challenge lies in making citizens conscious of the harm they do when they pollute the river, directly and indirectly.
Shortest Stretch of River Yamuna is the Most Polluted

- Yamuna river enters Delhi near Palla and traverses about 48 kms through Delhi.

- **22 Km stretch** from Wazirabad to Okhla is the most Polluted stretch

  2% OF RIVER LENGTH is in Delhi

  Accounts for 70 % of total pollution in the Yamuna.

  *(BOD:>40; Coliform: 24Millions)*
Causes of Pollution in the Yamuna

1. Sewage
2. Industrial Effluent
3. Solid Waste
Major Contributors to Pollution in Yamuna

1. Untreated Sewage from areas with no Sewerage Network.
2. Outfall of Industrial effluent into Drains.
3. Dumping of Solid Waste, Construction & Demolition waste and Bio-Medical waste into drains and river.
4. Habitation, Dairies and Dhobi Ghats on river Embankments.
5. Cultivation/Vegetable growing with the use of chemical fertilizers/pesticides on the floodplain.
6. Idol Immersion during festivals.
UNPLANNED GROWTH OF DELHI HAS AFFECTED URBAN SERVICES

• By 2020 Delhi is expected to become 3rd largest metropolis in the world with a population of over around 20 million.

• Over the last 2 decades unauthoried colonies were built through unapproved conversion of agricultural land for residential use. Some million plus people live in habitations without planned roads, drainage systems, sewerage networks or designated dumping sites. They have been given or assured of regularisation. Acute congestion however prevents proper development.

• The density of population of Urban villages (over 135 villages), also known as the village abadi or “Lal Dora” has expanded making them highly congested. This population group also lives without adequate sanitation or drainage being exempt from municipal building approvals.

• There are over 2 million people living in slums which contribute to waste which is challenge for provision of civic services.

• Such haphazard urban growth has given rise to illegal household industries, many of which discharge toxic effluents into the drains.

• Dumping of city construction and demolition waste in and around the drains and river have choked the flow of water contributing to river stagnation and pollution.
DELHI DRAINS OUT FALLING INTO YAMUNA

- 1). Palna
- 2). Surghat
- 3). Khajuri Pantool
- 4). Kudensia Ghat
- 5). ITO
- 6). Nizamuddin Bridge
- 7). Agra Canal Okhla
- 8). Shahadra (Down Stream)
- 9). Agra Canal Jaipur

PROPOSED / EXISTING S.T. PLANTS & POSITION OF DRAINS OUTFALLING INTO RIVER YAMUNA
3 BIG DRAINS CONTRIBUTE MOST TO POLLUTION IN THE YAMUNA

1. NAJAFGARH DRAIN
2. SUPPLEMENTARY DRAIN
3. SHAHDARA DRAIN

Water color & quality changes in YAMUNA, due to drain outfall
UNTREATED SEWAGE IS BIGGEST POLLUTANT OF YAMUNA

- About 40% of Delhi has no sewer connection.
- Septage is being collected by privately organised tractor/trolley pumping services and released into the open storm water drains, vacant low lying areas and water bodies.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF SEWAGE DISCHARGED INTO DRAINS (CONT.)

Chhatarpur Road

Ghitorni

Goyela Dairy Najafgarh drain
PHOTOGRAPHS OF SEWAGE DISCHARGED INTO DRAINS

Sangam Vihar_MB Road

Tughlakabad village

Madanpur Khaddar

Tughlakabad village
2ND BIGGEST SOURCE OF POLLUTION IS INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE

- Industrial Effluent

- There are 28 planned Industrial estates in Delhi.

- Under supervision of the Delhi State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC), Societies formed by Industrial Associations operate and manage the industrial waste and treat effluent in a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)

- According to the DPCC they are running very inefficiently.

- Industrial effluent and sewage is also flowing into Yamuna from drains in Haryana - particularly Yamuna Nagar, Panipat, Karnal, Sonepat and Gurgaon and from UP particularly Indirapuri, Loni and Sahibabad.
INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT FLOWING IN YAMUNA AND ITS DRAINS
13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been commissioned. Treated industrial effluent goes into the drains which eventually join Yamuna. Small proportion of treated effluent is used for parks and gardens within the area.

There are serious concerns that CETPs are not being run efficiently. Considerable effluent is being emptied directly into the drains either through by-passes or directly.

51837 industries are reported to be operating illegally in non conforming/residential areas. Most of these industries are engaged in dyeing, colouring, polishing, pickling and electroplating. Effluent discharged by them goes directly into drains/river.

Industries in Delhi are regulated by the Delhi Common Effluent Treatment Plants Act 2000 and Rules. Click Here

Enforcement action is responsibility of Appropriate Authority in the Delhi Industries Department, the DPCC (Delhi Pollution Control Committee) and DMCs (Delhi Municipal Corporations.)
3rd Cause for River Pollution is Dumping of Municipal & Construction Waste into Drains & River

- Truckloads of construction and demolition waste and even Bio-medical waste is dumped onto the floodplains or directly into the drains and river.
- The river gets choked and its natural self-cleansing ability is destroyed.
- Solid waste blocks the drains and deadens the river. That is one reason why there is back flow and there is flooding on the streets even after a few showers.
- Trucks dumping malba and debris are not stopped or fined by enforcement agencies. There is little deterrence of illegal dumping by land owning agencies.
- Dredging and de-silting of drains is reported to be done perfunctorily.
DUMPING DEBRIS ON THE SIDES OF DRAINS
SEASONAL POLLUTION CAUSED BY IDOL IMMERSION

- Idol immersion during festival seasons like Ganesh Chathurti, Durga Pooja cause extensive damage to the quality of river water. See CPCB reports on Ganesh Chaturthi & Durga Puja.
- Idols are mostly made of Plaster of Paris, and use toxic paints and synthetic material. These are immersed into the river. The pollution levels caused by heavy metals and fecal coliform increase hugely after immersion.
- Chaath Pooja remnants are also put into the river.
PHOTOS OF IDOL IMMERSION AT DELHI
HAZARDS OF IDOL IMMERSION

• Plaster of Paris that is used in idol making does not dissolve for several weeks and months.

• Paints contain heavy metals like mercury and lead. Both Mercury and Lead are neurotoxins.

• Acid content in the water increases.

• Idols made of cement clog the river and cause river to stagnate leading to release of toxic gases and foul odour.

• Pooja remnants and idols block the river’s flow and also give rise to mosquito breeding.
HABITATION, DAIRIES AND CULTIVATION ON THE RIVER BED CAUSES POLLUTION

- Vegetable cultivation and running of dairies is continuing on the flood plains and river embankments despite periodic bans.
- Produce grown in sewage water leads to water borne diseases.
- The main owner of the flood plain area is the Delhi Development Authority and it had not succeeded in preventing encroachment.
- The UP Irrigation Department and DDA have been engaged in a long drawn court case for decades, even as vast tracts of the flood plain under its jurisdiction is under cultivation.
- Coordinated and swift action to evict or resettle the cultivators on the flood plains has not been pursued.
- Human occupation and activity on the flood plain is also responsible for pollution in the river bed.
DUMPING SOLID WASTE AND CULTIVATION IN RIVER BED
DHOBI GHATS ON RIVER EMBANKMENTS
BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING IN THE YAMUNA CAN BE HEALTH HAZARD

➢ During the rains once the river is in full spate people enjoy many pursuits like boating, bathing and fishing.

➢ Control of coliform bacteria is essential as polluted water can cause many diseases. Disease-causing pathogens and bacteria and are present in sewage water and the presence of heavy metals is dangerous.

➢ Against the prescribed maximum limit of 5000 MPN/100 mL for a class C water body, the Coliform bacteria in Delhi stretch of Yamuna are in range of 0.17 million to 160 million MPN/100 mL over some months of lean season flow. Pollutants cause diseases like hepatitis-A, cholera, typhoid, ring worm and hook worm.
PHOTOS OF BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING IN THE YAMUNA
On the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, Delhi Jal Board in 2006, formulated an Interceptor sewer scheme to trap and treat the entire sewage flowing into three major drains (Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahadra Drains) at the nearest STP.

A High Powered Technical Committee constituted by the Supreme Court comprising senior representatives from CGWB, CWC, CPCB, IIT Delhi, CPHEEO (MoUD), GOI and DJB recommended the proposal for an Interceptor sewer system to be implemented by Delhi Jal Board.

Central Ground Water Board, Central Water Commission, Central Pollution Control Board, IIT, Central Public Health Environmental Engineering Organisation (Ministry of UD, Delhi Jal Board.)
Several orders of NGT starting 2012 culminated in a judgement dated 13-01-2015 issued after hearing all stakeholders mainly DJB, MCDs, DDA, DSIIDC, I&FC, MoUD, MoWR and MOEF&CC.

These included:

- Preservation and Rejuvenation of the flood plain by removing unauthorised construction and encroachments,
- Stopping the flow of sewage into the natural storm water drains,
- Treatment of sewage flowing through Najafgarh and Supplementary drains which contribute 60% of the pollution in the Delhi as part of Phase-I programme,
- Application of the Polluter Pays Principle,
- Measures to control pollution discharged in the drains by the States of Haryana and UP. Huge quantities of industrial effluent and sewage are generated by cities near the river.
On 25th July 2018, Hon’ble NGT reiterated the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and decided to form a Monitoring Committee to prepare an Action Plan and report progress to NGT by specified dates.

On 26th July 2018, Hon’ble NGT issued an order constituting a two member Monitoring Committee comprising of Ms. Shailaja Chandra, former Chief Secretary, Delhi and Mr. B.S. Sajwan former Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and former Expert Member of Tribunal. The Chief Secretary, Delhi and the CEO, Delhi Jal Board were entrusted with the responsibility of making the Committee functional within one week.

The detailed Orders and Terms of Reference of the Monitoring committee are [HERE](#).
RESPONSIBILITIES
OF MAJOR STAKEHOLDERS
To prevent dumping of garbage in the drains and river
Desilting/fencing of drains.
Closing illegal industries, slaughtering, & Dhobi Ghat in residential areas.

To release adequate water for dilution
Desilting and channelisation of drains preventing solid waste, idols and plastic waste from being thrown in the river or falling back into river.

Ensuring all industrial effluent is treated through CETPs before discharge.

To prevent discharge of untreated industrial effluent and sewage into water coming into Delhi.

To provide universal access to sewer facility
To capture entire sewage and convey it to STPs, treat and dispose it safely.

- Removal of squatters from the banks of the river and floodplain
- Floodplain rejuvenation.
- Protect river bed from dumping of debris, MSW and Biomedical waste

STAKEHOLDERS
Upper River Yamuna Board
Delhi Jal Board
MCD
Irrigation & Flood Control Department
U.P & Haryana
DDA

DSII DC

To prevent discharge of untreated industrial effluent and sewage into water coming into Delhi.
A Snapshot of Delhi

3rd largest conurbation after Tokyo and Mumbai

112 Villages

Fragile and Sensitive Natural Heritage sites:
- Wildlife Sanctuary
- Indira Priyadarshini (Asola) WLS

Delhi stands along the banks of river Yamuna and is flanked by other states like Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab

After Kenya’s Nairobi, New Delhi is said to be the world’s second most bird-rich capital city

Population:
- 97.5% Urban
- 2.5% Rural

Forest cover: 12.97%
Wet land: 2771 ha, 5.16%

Courtesy: Centre for Ganga River Basin Management & Studies
Break-up of Delhi’s Water & it’s Pollution

- 127% of groundwater is extracted annually
- 15/27 tehsils categorized as “OVER EXPLOITED”
- 88% net irrigated area percentage of groundwater wells
- 0.2% of Yamuna sub-basin falls in Delhi and contributes to 0.1% of water resources
- 64% of pollution to Yamuna is contributed by Delhi and Nazafgarh drains

7,000 Km of Sewer lines across Delhi with a total capacity of 2,700.03 MLD at 35 locations

Courtesy: Centre for Ganga River Basin Management & Studies
Effectiveness of the Central Pollution Control Board & Delhi Pollution Control Committee which are Statutory regulatory bodies is key to checking pollution. They have enormous powers to stop pollution.

1. The Agencies have to set up quality monitoring stations at critical locations to measure quality of River water at regular intervals.

2. They have to check that industries are following the environmental standards for discharge of effluent into water bodies.

3. To monitor whether all STPs and CETPs are working according to design parameters and report shortcomings and also issue directions for closure for any non compliance.

4. Check that no untreated waste is allowed to flow into drains or River Yamuna and ensure that polluters are penalized.
1. Najafgarh Drain is 57 kms long and carries waste water generated by industries and unauthorised colonies in Haryana and NCT Delhi. Other large drain like Shahdara drain receives industrial waste and sewage from UP.

2. These drains have to be monitored to identify and to act against the sources of pollution.

3. Delhi itself discharges nearly half its sewage plus industrial effluent into the drains and river.

4. DPCC has been asked to prepare complete sampling map of the river, major Delhi drains, STPs and CETPs.
Delhi Jal Board & Sewage and Water Treatment in Delhi

22 drains carrying sewage and other waste flow directly into the river.
DJB’s Major Challenge
Need to Collect & Treat All Sewage

1. **No sewerage facility in most of nearly 1800 unauthorised colonies.** This sewage and Septage is not carried to sewage treatment plants. Even in colonies areas that are sewered, households are unwilling to take individual sewer connections resulting in underutilisation of the sewage treatment infrastructure and high levels of pollution.

2. **People use unorganised privately managed systems** which pump out sewage/Septage from the household pits and dump it into the nearest drain or water body. This pollutes the drains and risk of contamination of drinking water is there.

3. **Land is only available at a great distance from the habitation which necessitates having to lay deep sewers and long pipelines adding to time and cost factors.**
1. To complete the work of interceptor sewer which will trap around 250 MGD sewage currently flowing into the Yamuna. Trapped sewage will be treated at the nearest Plant.

2. All STPs must function at their rated capacity and produce treated effluent of prescribed standard.

3. Septage Management Regulation notified on 26.11.18 by DJB must now be implemented.

4. A decentralized system for collection and treatment of all sewage must be laid in all colonies without a sewer network to prevent sewage going into storm water drains.
DJB’s Responsibilities For Sewage & Septage Management.

1. Intermixing of sewers and storm water drains, floating material and filth are choking sewer lines. Storm water drains carry sullage/soil waste. Mixed effluent damages the sewerage system besides polluting the drains.

2. Malfunctioning sewer lines: The old pipelines which may have outlived their life need to be replaced.

3. Inadequate sewage Treatment Capacity: The Total Sewage treatment capacity of the all the plants is 589.72 MGD whereas the Sewage generated is 720 MGD.

4. Sewage Treatment Plants working at 60 to 70% capacity.

5. Quality of Treatment is unsatisfactory at places.

6. No designated place for silt and sludge dumping.
MEASUREABLE ACTION POINTS FOR DJB

• Plan and commission Sewage Treatment Plants to bridge the gap in sewage generation (720 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) or say 3268 Million Litres per day (MLD)). At Present against the 720 MGD of waste water generated Delhi has a capacity only of 607 MGD.

• Create and rehabilitate sewer network to convey sewage to the STPs to prevent flow of sewage into storm water drains and also improve capacity of utilisation of some of the STPs which are not receiving Sewage commensurate with the installed capacity.

• Rehabilitate and upgrade the old STPs which are functioning sub-optimally and are not adhering to the present environmental standards notified by the MoEF & CC and CPCB.

• Plug all the storm water drains which are carrying sewage from the sewered areas and also plug flow of storm water into sewer network which causes flooding during the monsoon

• Improve utilisation of treated waste water as most of it even after being treated to very high standards of 10 mg/L of BOD is released into drains carrying untreated waste water

• Commission Interceptor project as per the timelines laid down.

• Establish and maintain an effective online monitoring system for monitoring the performance of STPs and share such information with Public though its website or otherwise.
PHOTOS OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS
RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT AND DSIIDC

- Ensure that all the industries located within the industrial clusters are linked through conduit pipes with the CETP.
- Any industry not linked to CETP to be closed and de-licensed
- All the water consuming industries set up their own primary ETP before conveying their Effluent to the CETP and also adhere to the standards for primary ETP.
- Establish and maintain online connectivity of CETP with CPCB and DPCC servers for real-time online monitoring of performance of CETPs with a mechanism for exception reporting.
- Regulate industries located in 11 industrial cluster which do not have CETPs are stated to be non water consuming. How is their waste both solid, hazardous and liquid(non process) handled and disposed of.
- Prohibit functioning of industries in non-conforming/residential areas in coordination with MCDs, DDA and other Agencies/Departments.
- Achieve Zero Liquid Discharge status for all the CETPs and thereby recycle all the treated waste water and reduce demand on ground water.
- Prepare and implement Action Plan for disposal of Hazardous waste and sludge generated at CETPs.
Entire water is barraged at Hathni Kund Dam and diverted into Eastern Yamuna Canal in UP and Western Yamuna Canal in Haryana.

There is no water in River Yamuna after Hathni Kund Barrage for bulk of the year except the 10 Cumecs released which percolates/evaporates about 70-80 Km downstream with the river being completely dry thereafter. Clean water discharged into River Yamuna at Palla is hardly adequate to run Chandrawal and Wazirabad Water Treatment Plants.

Hence, there is no fresh water beyond Wazirabad Barrage.

Only waste water coming from Najafgarh, Supplementary and 17 other drains flows into the River from Wazirabad Barrage to Okhla.

UYRB, which regulates water in Yamuna, that river has fresh water between Hathankund and downstream of Wazirabad.

To decide about measures needed to improve environmental flow based on expert advice.
RESPONSIBILITIES OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (DDA)

➢ Mapping and Demarcation of the Flood plains.
➢ Creation of wetlands and biodiversity to rejuvenate the flood plains.
➢ Use Watch & Ward measures and Technological Solutions e.g Geo Spatial mapping to take prompt and effective action against Encroachment and Unauthorized Construction on the flood plains.
➢ Take effective deterrent action against those found dumping waste into river. Police cases to be followed up and the progress of arrests, status of issue of charge sheets, convictions monitored.
➢ Reclaim DDA land on the flood plains which is under encroachment.
NOTABLE CONCERNS

Low Lying Houses at risk from Flooding & Health Risks
RESPONSIBILITIES OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

➢ The three MCDs have a statutory responsibility for sanitation. Corporations are not preventing pollution of drains.

➢ MCDs have stopped all enforcement activity in respect of drains under jurisdiction of Public Works Department (PWD), Irrigation & Flood Control Department. Have been ordered to re-start enforcement against polluters of drains.

➢ Enforcement powers are vested only with the Municipal Corporations which have direct responsibility to fine those who discharge any prohibited effluent or construction waste into drains.

➢ Delhi Jal Board also has a direct responsibility for management of sewage which has to be fulfilled by stopping the sewage going into storm water drains.
Responsibilities of Governments of Haryana & Uttar Pradesh

Haryana:
1. Haryana Govt. has to ensure that no untreated waste is allowed into Badshahpur drain which carries almost 100 mgd discharge and meets Najafgarh drain.
2. Industrial effluent flowing into Escape drain no. 2 (from Panipat) and Drain no. 6 from Samalkha industrial areas must be stopped which ultimately outfalls into River Yamuna and substantially adds pollution in the river.

U.P:
The flood plains on the UP side of Yamuna in Delhi must be protected, preserved and rejuvenated.
1. Untreated sewage coming from Loni Border and out falling into Drain no. 1 near Gokalpuri must be stopped or be treated before discharge.
2. Sewage coming from Apsara Border must be treated before out falling into Drain no. 2 in Shahadra.
3. Shahibabad, Indirapuri and NOIDA effluent must be plugged.
STIMULUS NEEDED FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE RIVER

➢ There is urgent need to revive an interest in the River Yamuna and build public awareness about its importance as well as cultural history.

➢ Importance of Floodplains, river flow, wetlands and rejuvenation need to be understood by school children as well as citizens.

➢ Plans for building Public Awareness and Cultural Activities centred around the River need sustained promotion by Governments, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Media and Educational Institutions.
YAMUNA BELONGS TO EVERYONE!
KEEP IT CLEAN! KEEP IT ALIVE!