

The background of the entire page is a faded, light blue-tinted photograph of a riverbank. On the left, there are several multi-story buildings with balconies and windows, some with domes. In the foreground, a river flows with a small boat visible. The overall scene is a typical urban riverside setting.

a green concern
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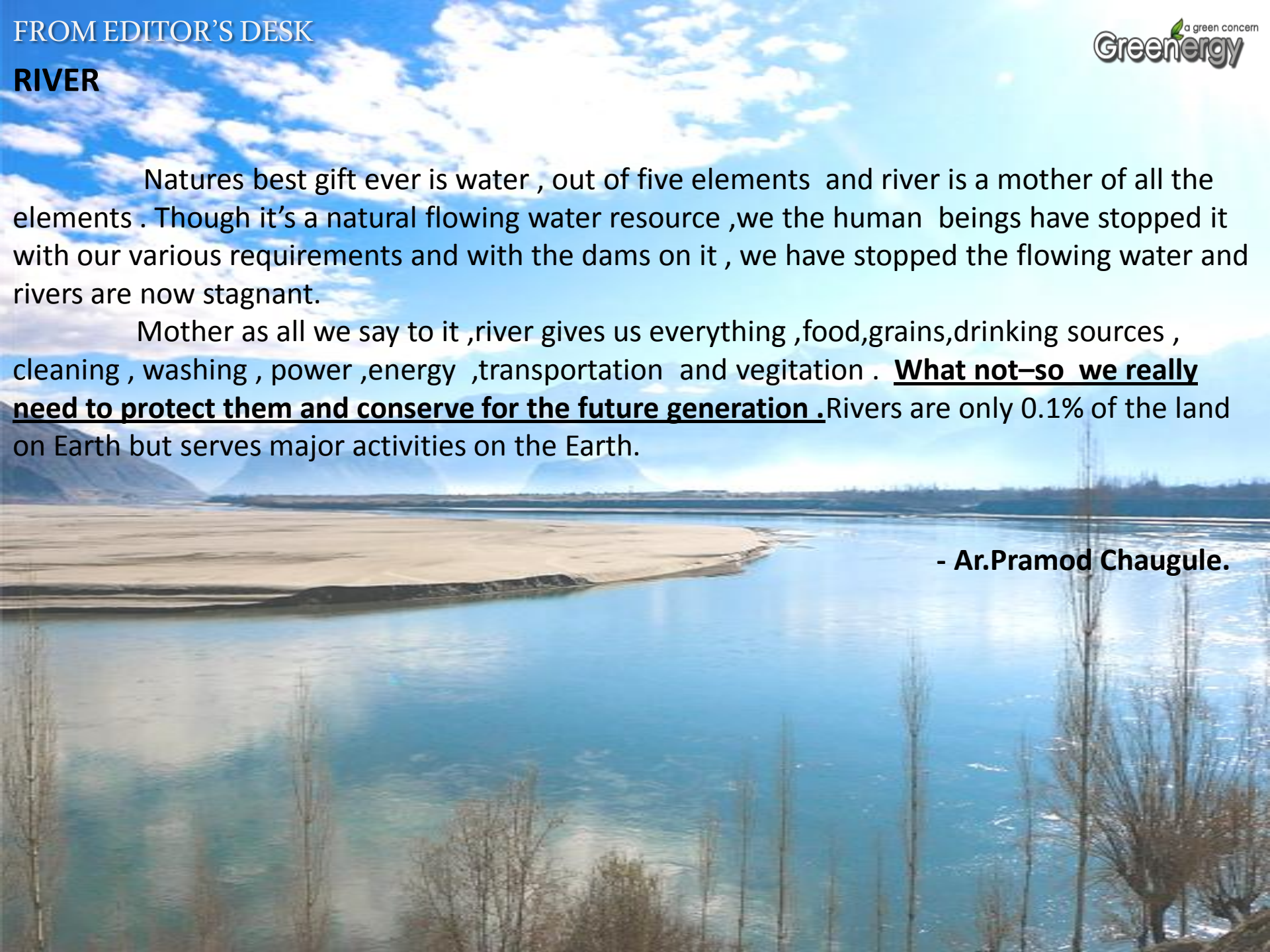
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RIVER

Natures best gift ever is water , out of five elements and river is a mother of all the elements . Though it's a natural flowing water resource ,we the human beings have stopped it with our various requirements and with the dams on it , we have stopped the flowing water and rivers are now stagnant.

Mother as all we say to it ,river gives us everything ,food,grains,drinking sources , cleaning , washing , power ,energy ,transportation and vegetation . **What not-so we really need to protect them and conserve for the future generation** .Rivers are only 0.1% of the land on Earth but serves major activities on the Earth.

- Ar.Pramod Chaugule.



River

It is said that, the water is a life, ,,!! This line is true , without water World is Empty.

Rivers play an important role in World. India is a traditional developed Country , Sindhu, Kaveri

, Narmada , Tapi, Krishna ,Bhima these rivers helps in increasing Beauty of world.

“ River is a large amount of fresh water flowing continuously in a long line across the land.”



A river is a large, natural stream of flowing water. Rivers are found on every continent and on nearly every kind of land. Humans use rivers for irrigation in agriculture, for drinking water, for transportation, to produce electricity through hydroelectric dams, and for leisure activities like swimming and boating. Each of these uses can affect the health of a river and its surrounding ecosystems. Monitoring the health of rivers, lakes, and streams is important work .

A river is naturally flowing water body containing fresh water. Rivers have always been of great use to human. Some human activities are harmful to rivers.



- Namrata

SOME THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT RIVER

A **River** is a stream of Water that flows through a channel in the surface of the ground. The passage where the river flows is called the river bed and the earth on each side is called a river bank.

Rivers are the most important resources in the world in general and in India in particular, great civilization developed along the bank of rivers and even today most of development has taken place in the cities located near the rivers.

WATER is constantly circulating between Earth's surface (the land and oceans that make up our planet) and the atmosphere up above in a never-ending conveyor belt called the water cycle.

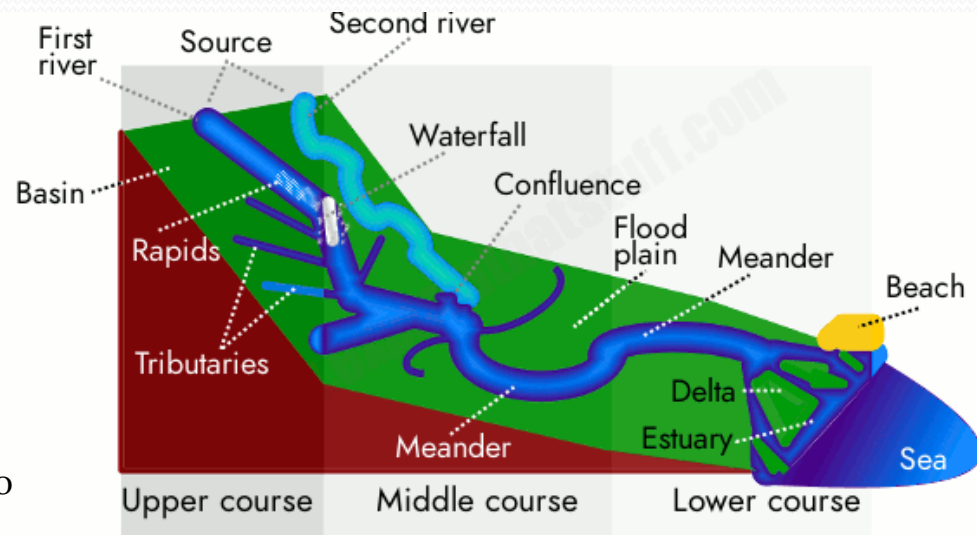
Rivers are the main parts of the conveyor that carry water from the higher parts of Earth (the mountains and hills that we call uplands) to the lower parts (lakes and seas).

The path of river....

You might think a river is a dead thing, because it's not a living organism. But you can think of a river as a living thing in at least three important ways.

First, it's full of living creatures like otters and fish: it may not be alive, but it's certainly full of life. **Second**, it's living in the sense that it's constantly adapting to Earth's changing climate and even the changes that humans bring. **Third**, it's living because it changes its character from the place in the uplands where it begins its life (known as its source) to the place where it ends its life (known as its outlet or mouth, where it flows into the sea).

Features of River



RIVER COURSES

3 Main Courses of River | India | Geography



In the mountainous course, a river passes through a steep slope.

The Lower Course

The last part of a river near its mouth is called the lower course.



The Middle Course

As a river leaves the hilly area and enters into a plain, its middle course starts.



- Shubham Chougule

Rivers are the Daughter of the Mountains -:

Rivers are so much importance to the human life without the rivers social life on the planet cannot be imagine or the suppose. River is the source of water naturally. The river water is comes from the mountain as we called the river as the daughter of the mountain. It is narrow at its birth or the origin. The river becomes wider and wider as it is flow down towards the plain area of land. It may get the water from the rain or fed by the melting snow or ice on the mountains.

The river we seen may be the main rivers or may be the Branch Rivers. It falls into the sea or lake. The river becomes full in the rainy season. During the flood the river looks frightful and danger. In summer it looks dead. The water of the river is clear in the autumn and spring season.



River as the natural streams -:

The river is natural streams of freshwater that have a current. It can be different sizes and most of the terms the name of the river as different some called the river, rill, creek, brook, etc as the name of the river. Rivers plays a significant role in shaping the earth through erosion creating geological formation. It makes the places as fertile and eco-friendly for the animal. The state or the cities connected with the river are prosperous and progressive. The river is of great help to the farmers where they can provide an adequate amount of water for the field to cultivate at any time. If there are too many rivers than we cannot have any drought and famine.



The river is the Beautiful art -:

It contains the freshwater well by freshwater means the water that is suitable to drink. Most of the people in the world are depending on river water. The ocean water contains 70% water but that is not suitable to drink because as we know it contains saltwater which is not good for health. If we talk about the river, the longest river called Nile river stretch 4k miles long in central Africa and the biggest river Amazon river located in south America contains 20% of fresh water, so we must develop the value freshwater because in the content of population growth one day we will not able to see the single drop of freshwater. Every penny freshwater has its own great value than any other thing in the world. All the production and fertilization depends on the river water.



INDIAN RIVERS

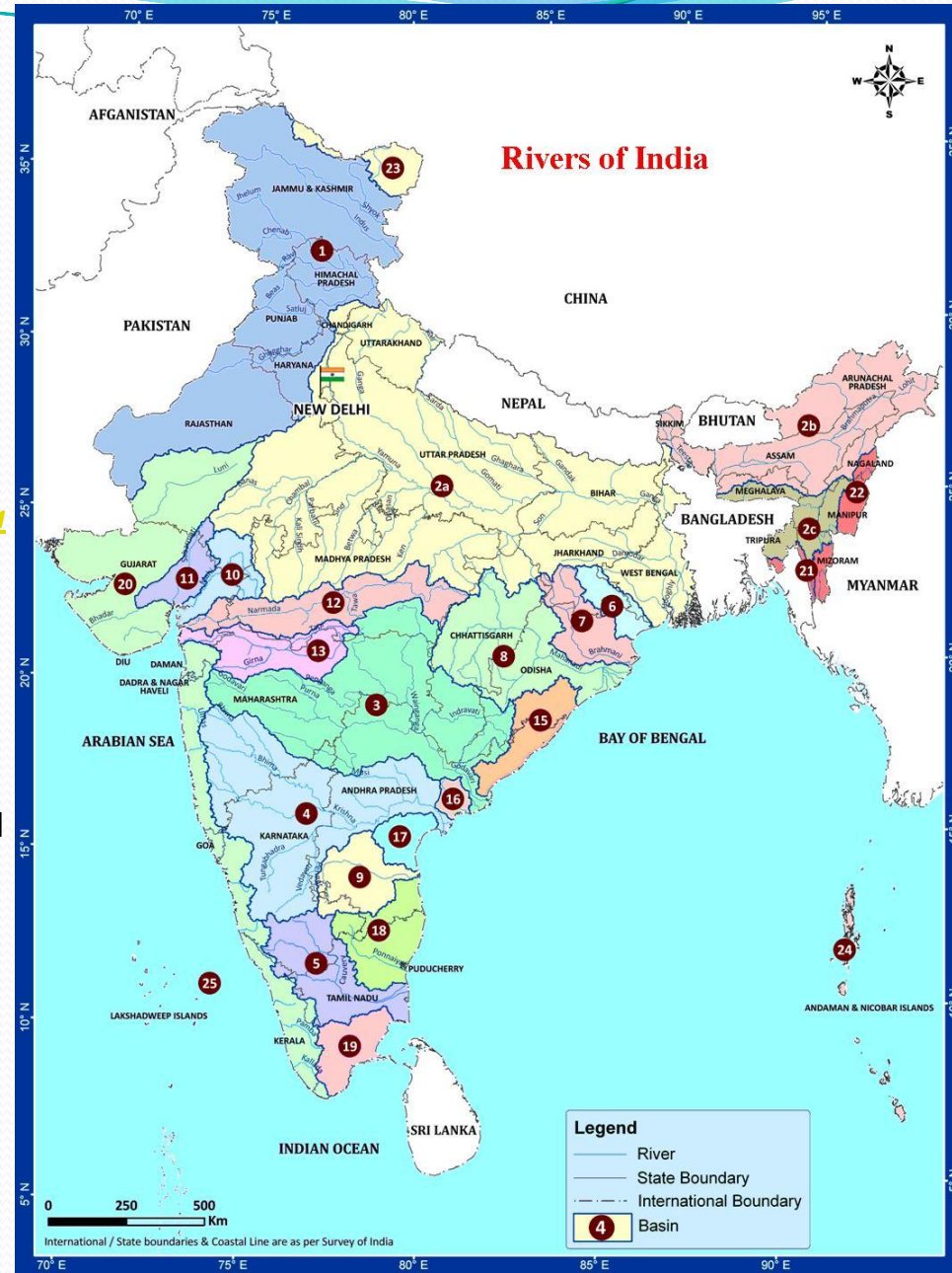
The rivers of India play an important role in the lives of the Indian people. The river systems provide irrigation, potable water, cheap transportation, electricity, as well as provide livelihoods for a large number of people all over the country. This easily explains why nearly all the major cities of India are located by the banks of river. The rivers also have an important role in Hindu mythology and are considered holy by all Hindus in the country.

SEVEN MAJOR RIVERS IN INDIA

(*Indus, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna and Mahanadi*) along with their numerous tributaries make up the river system of India. Most of the rivers pour their waters into the Bay of Bengal. Some of the rivers whose courses take them through the western part of the country and towards the east of the state of Himachal Pradesh empty into the Arabian Sea. Parts of Ladakh, northern parts of the Aravalli range and the arid parts of the Thar Desert have inland drainage. All major rivers of India originate from one of the three main watersheds.

The Indus River System

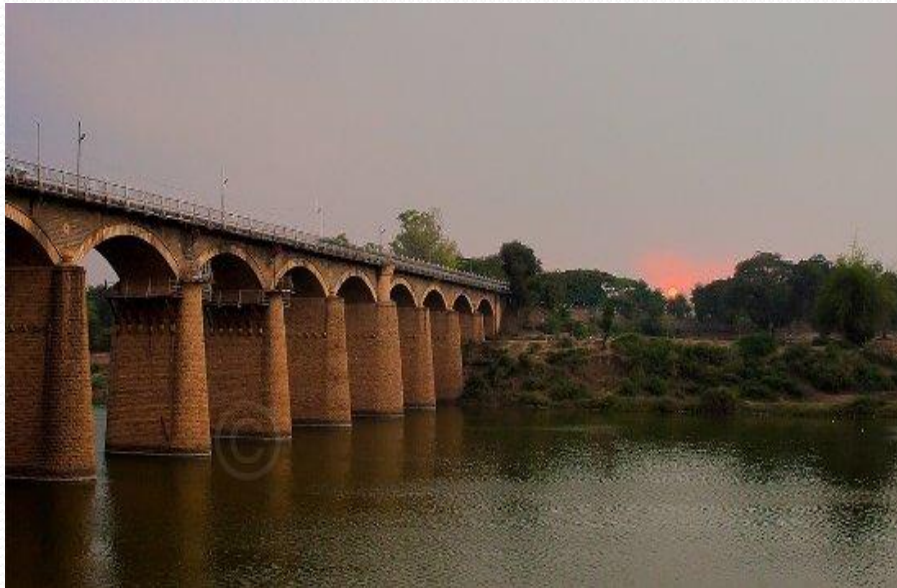
The Indus originates in the northern slopes of the Kailash range in Tibet near Lake Manasarovar. It follows a north-westerly course through Tibet. It enters Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir.



The Brahmaputra River System

The Brahmaputra originates in the Mansarovar lake, also the source of the Indus and the Satluj. It is slightly longer than the Indus, but most of its course lies outside India.

It flows eastward, parallel to the Himalayas. Reaching Namcha Barwa (7757 m), it takes a U-turn around it and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh and known as dihang. The undercutting done by this river is of the order of 5500 metres. In India, it flows through Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, and is joined by several tributaries



The Krishna River System

The Krishna is one of the longest rivers of India (about 1300 km in length). It originates at Mahabaleswar in Maharashtra, passes through Sangli and meets the sea in the Bay of Bengal at Hamasaladeevi in Andhra Pradesh.

The Krishna River flows through the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh



The Narmada River System

The Narmada or Nerbudda is a river in central India. It forms the traditional boundary between North India and South India, and is a total of 1,289 km (801 mi) long. Of the major rivers of peninsular India, only the Narmada, the Tapti and the Mahi run from east to west. It rises on the summit of Amarkantak Hill in Madhya Pradesh state, and for the first 320 kilometres (200 miles) of its course winds among the Mandla Hills, which form the head of the Satpura Range; then at Jabalpur, passing through the 'Marble Rocks', it enters the Narmada Valley between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, and pursues a direct westerly course to the Gulf of Cambay. Its total length through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat amounts to 1312 kilometres (815 miles), and it empties into the Arabian Sea in the Bharuch district of Gujarat

The Mahanadi River System

The Mahanadi is a river of eastern India. The Mahanadi rises in the Satpura Range of central India, and flows east to the Bay of Bengal. The Mahanadi drains most of the state of Chhattisgarh and much of Orissa and also Jharkhand and Maharashtra. It has a length of about 860 km.



The Tapi River System

The Tapi is a river of central India. It is one of the major rivers of peninsular India with the length of around 724 km, and only the Tapi River along with the Narmada river, and the Mahi River run from east to west. It rises in the eastern Satpura Range of southern Madhya Pradesh state, and flows westward, draining Madhya Pradesh's historic Nimar region, Maharashtra's historic Khandesh and east Vidarbha regions in the northwest corner of the Deccan Plateau and South Gujarat before emptying into the Gulf of Cambay of the Arabian Sea, in the State of Gujarat. The Western Ghats or Sahyadri range starts south of the Tapi River near the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

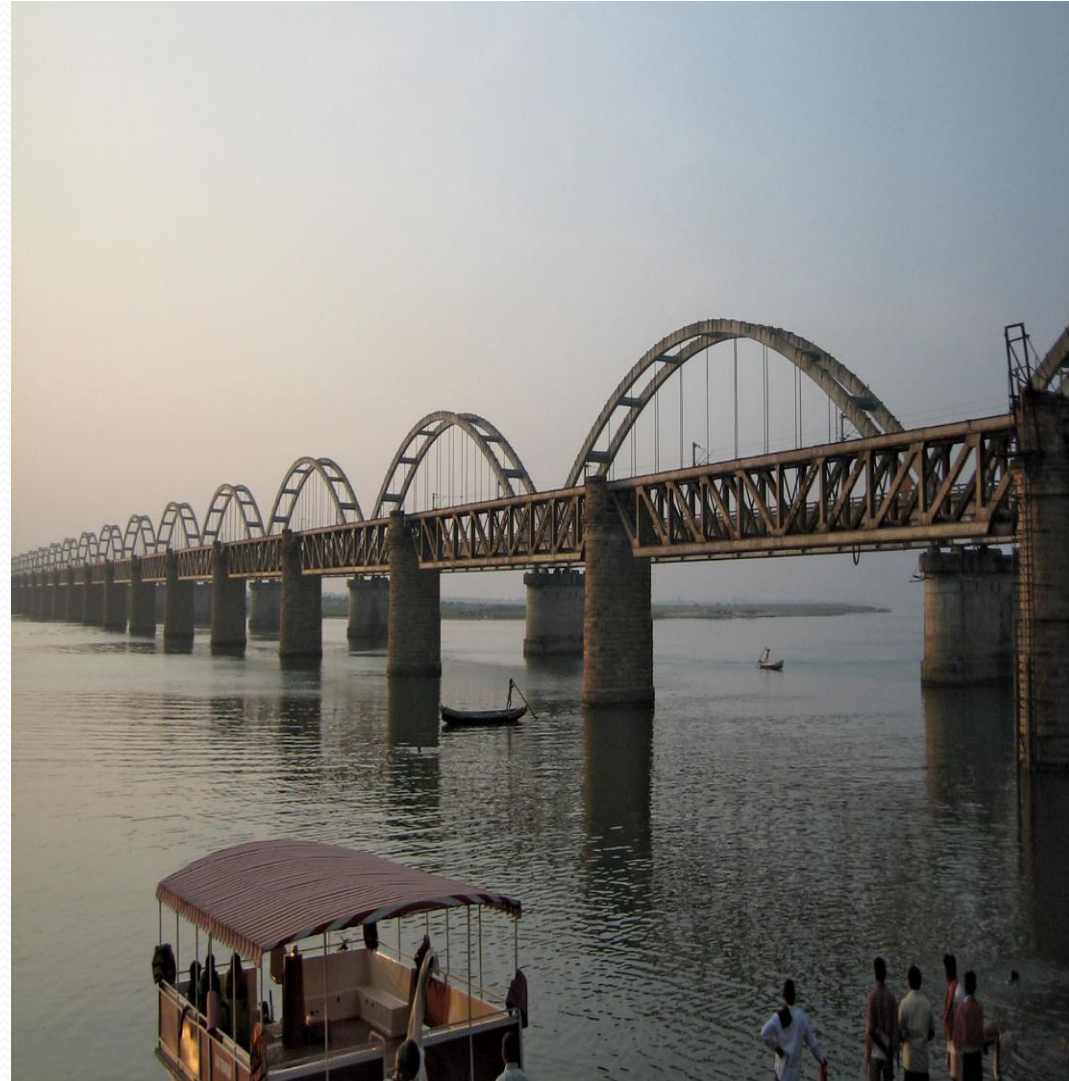


The Kaveri River System

The Kaveri (also spelled Cauvery or Kavery) is one of the great rivers of India and is considered sacred by the Hindus. This river is also called Dakshin Ganga. The headwaters are in the Western Ghats range of Karnataka state, and from Karnataka through Tamil Nadu. It empties into the Bay of Bengal. Its waters have supported irrigated agriculture for centuries, and the Kaveri has been the lifeblood of the ancient kingdoms and modern cities of South India.

The Godavari River System

The river with second longest course within India, Godavari is often referred to as the Vriddh (Old) Ganga or the Dakshin (South) Ganga. The name may be apt in more ways than one, as the river follows the course of Ganga's tragedy. The river is about 1,450 km (900 miles) long. It rises at Trimbakeshwar, near Nasik and Mumbai (formerly Bombay) in Maharashtra around 380 km distance from the Arabian Sea, but flows southeast across south-central India through the states of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, and empties into the Bay of Bengal.



The Nile: Genesis Of Egyptian Civilization

Its Fertile Past and Its Imperilled Future

History means looking back. But man must also learn from it or his tenuous grasp on the Earth risks a bleak future – a future that may become dire history only all too soon. This rings especially true when it comes to our planet’s precious water resources.

One of the most ancient as well as revered rivers is the Nile; specifically the Blue Nile tumbling from Lake Tana in the Ethiopian Highlands, and the White Nile born out of Lake Victoria in Central Africa

The Nile River flows from **south to north** through **eastern Africa**. It begins in the rivers that flow into Lake Victoria (located in modern-day Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya), and empties into the Mediterranean Sea more than 6,600 kilometers (4,100 miles) to the north, making it one of the longest river in the world.

The Nile was critical to the development of ancient Egypt. In addition to Egypt, the Nile runs through or along the border of 10 other African countries, namely, Burundi, Tanzania, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.

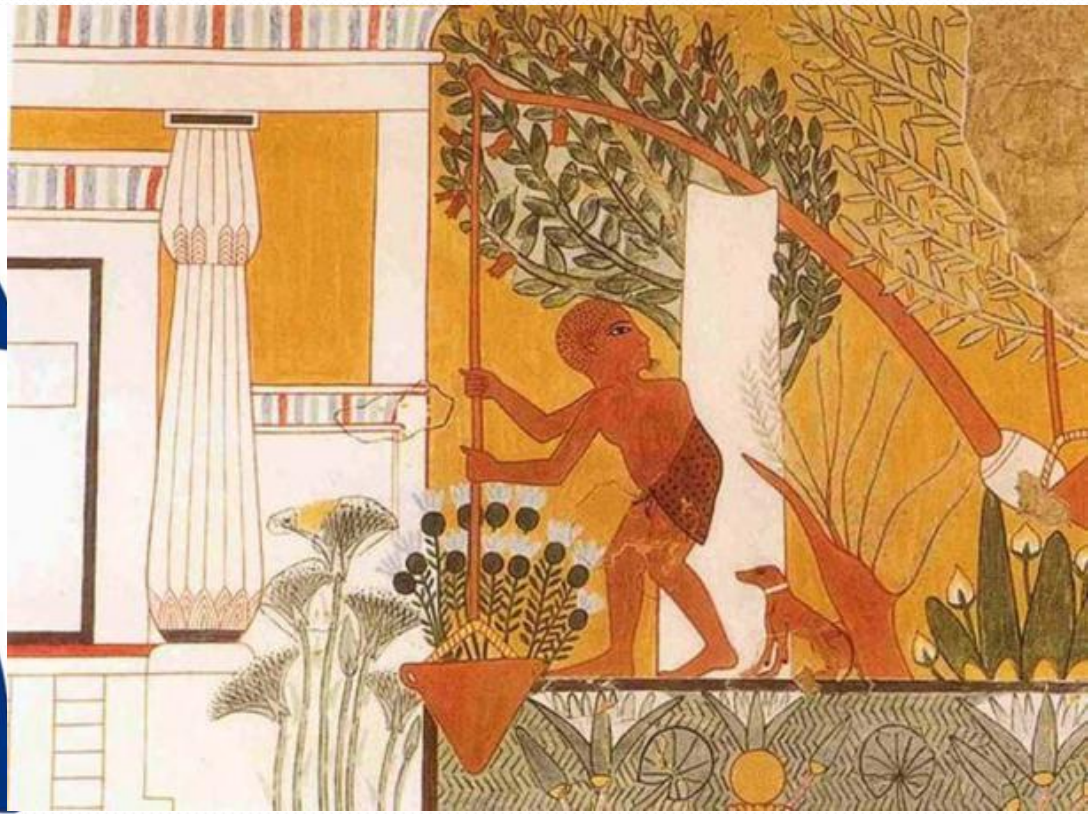
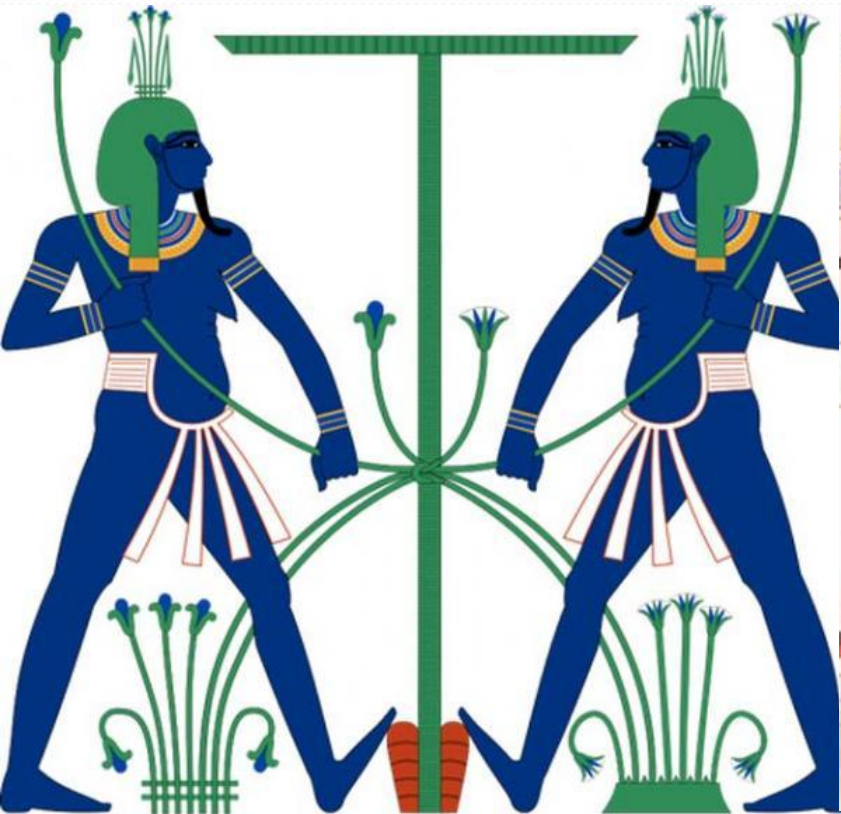
Its three main tributaries are the White Nile, the Blue Nile, and the Atbara.



The Life-Giving Waters

Joined at Khartoum in the Sudan, those waters have flowed unimpeded on their four-thousand mile journey toward the Mediterranean Sea for millennia, carving out a wondrous fertile valley amidst an inhospitable desert. The Ancient Egyptians worshipped the life-giving Hapi, their predynastic name for the Nile. For them, bestowing this sacred name to the great river meant as yet another personification of their water and fertility god.

When the river ran low, they invented the shaduf, a contraption that would ladle water from the river onto a network of dug canals. Later on, this was replaced by the sakieh, the water wheel, often turned by oxen, donkeys, and later on even camels. Because of the river, life along the Nile was prosperous.



Hapi, shown as an iconographic pair of genii symbolically tying together upper and lower Egypt.

Tomb painting depicting a gardener using a shaduf. Tomb of the Royal Sculptor Ipuy, Deir el-Medina. Dynasty 19, reign of Rameses II, 1279-1213 BCE (Cairo Museum).



During the time when the black silt from the inundations covered and nourished their fallow fields, the fellahin was conscripted to serve his king, often in the quarries that supplied basalt and sandstone for the building of temples and statues, or to mine gold for trade and embellishments. One notable goldmine was deep in the dry washes of the Wadi Hammamat, running from the Nile toward the Red Sea. Surely, those who toiled in the unbearable heat dreamed of returning to the river soon.

While life along the Nile thrived and was pleasant most of the time, its increasing population also had to endure inundations that rose far above the nilometers. Those were structures housing simple devices submerged into the waters, dating to Pharaonic times.



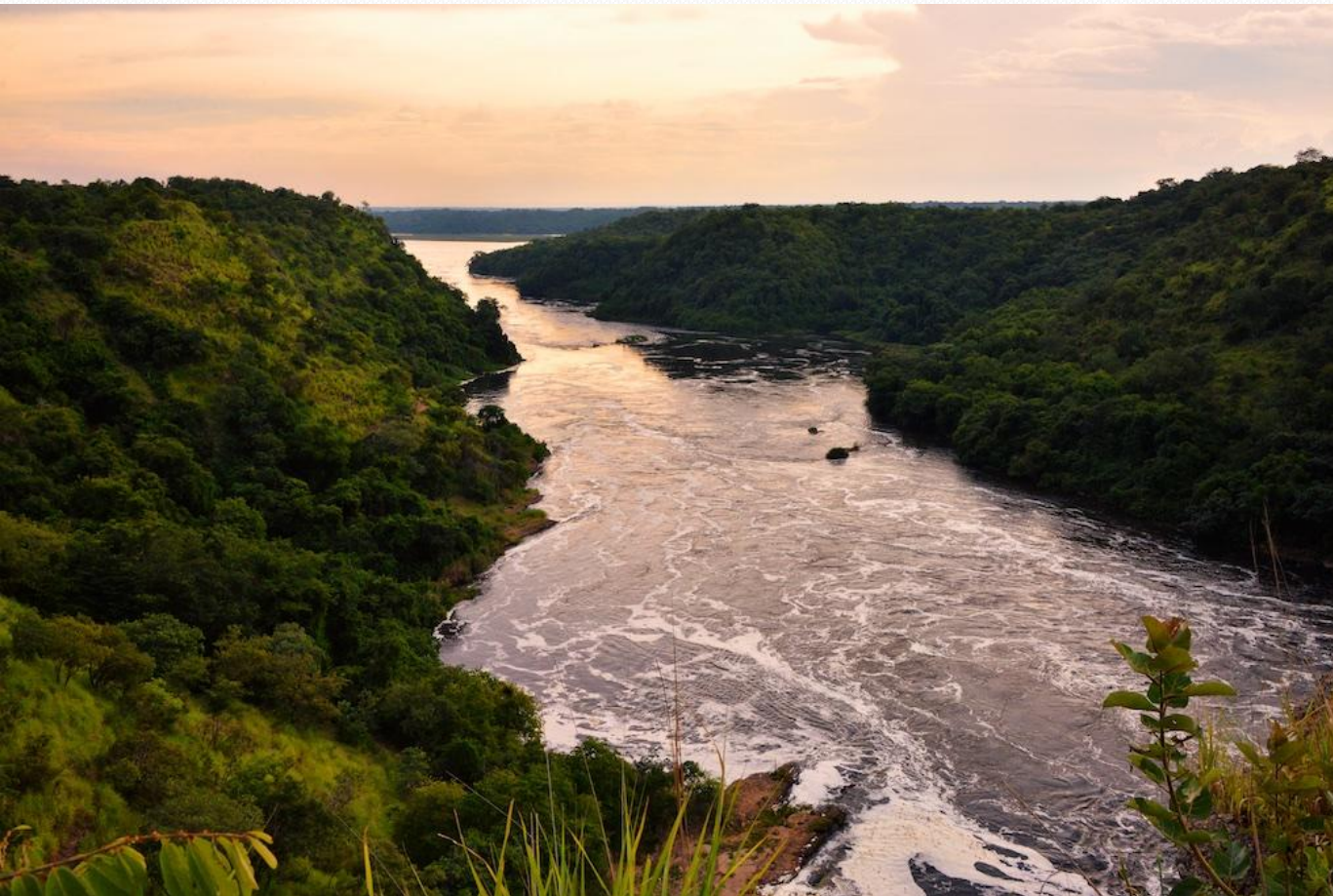
Measuring shaft of the Nilometer on Rhoda Island, Cairo. Nilometers measured how high or low the flood would be. (CC BY-SA 3.0)

Especially along the southern shores, they told the Ancient Egyptians what they could joyfully expect, or the destruction they may have to fear downstream. Quickly, the priesthood attached their own brand of mysticism to these predictions without knowing what really caused their river to rise and fall in the first place—the monsoon rains unleashed in the Ethiopian Highlands. By diverting culverts from the riverbank to cisterns located inside their temples to which only the priests and rulers had access, the powerful priesthood added yet another means of control over the general populace. (Surely, any ruler would be wise to keep on the good side of them.)

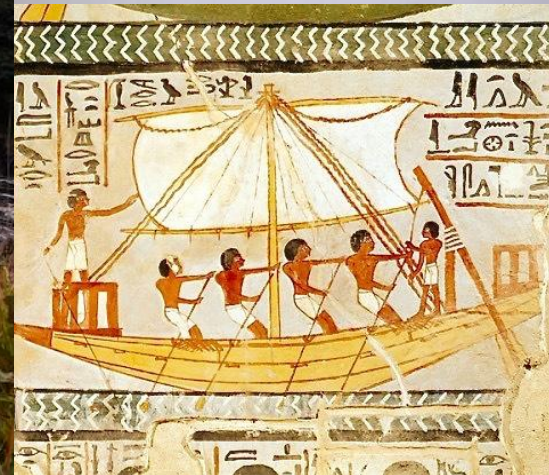
The Lost Labyrinth of Egypt

Already in ancient times, the Egyptians manipulated their river into canals not just for irrigation. They diverted it to run close to their new Northern capital Ineb-hedj, today's Memphis, and Hawara where it fed into Lake Moeris, and then running down to Alexandria. There is evidence it also branched into a vast underground palace called The Lost Labyrinth of Egypt, a mysterious place, its existence still not fully acknowledged by the Egyptian government.

Large barges and small boats with their unique lateen sails plowed the river, driven by wind and current, or straining against them by intrepid oarsmen. They could plow the river unimpeded until they were stopped by the six Cataracts between today's Aswan and Khartoum. Now, a much more imposing bulwark impedes the traveller: The Aswan High Dam.



Model of a River Boat.



Damming the Nile River



The dam was lauded for having an enormously beneficial impact on Egypt's economy. Apart from forcibly having displaced a whole population of Eastern Sudan and submerging archaeological sites (luckily, with Abu Simbel having been moved to higher ground), the huge reservoir experiences an enormous loss from evaporation. Other problems are the accumulation of silt behind the dam. This rich sediment being swept down by the Blue Nile from the Ethiopian Highlands is deposited behind the dam, increasingly lowering the water storage capacity of Lake Nasser.

Aswan High Dam, 1983. (CC BY 2.0)

The loss of this nutrient-rich loam downstream forces farmers to rely on chemicals to fertilize their fields to keep crop yields high. Any runoff from that naturally returns to a river which is becoming increasingly toxic.

In recent years, the construction of a new monster dam by Ethiopia, The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, will further impact the water supply to Egypt and the Sudan, at least while its reservoir is being filled; something that is said will take five years.

Former President Morsi was so concerned he threatened to blow it up during construction. President al-Sisi is attempting to ratify a long-standing water distribution agreement from colonial times (greatly favoring Egypt as the main beneficiary of the Nile).

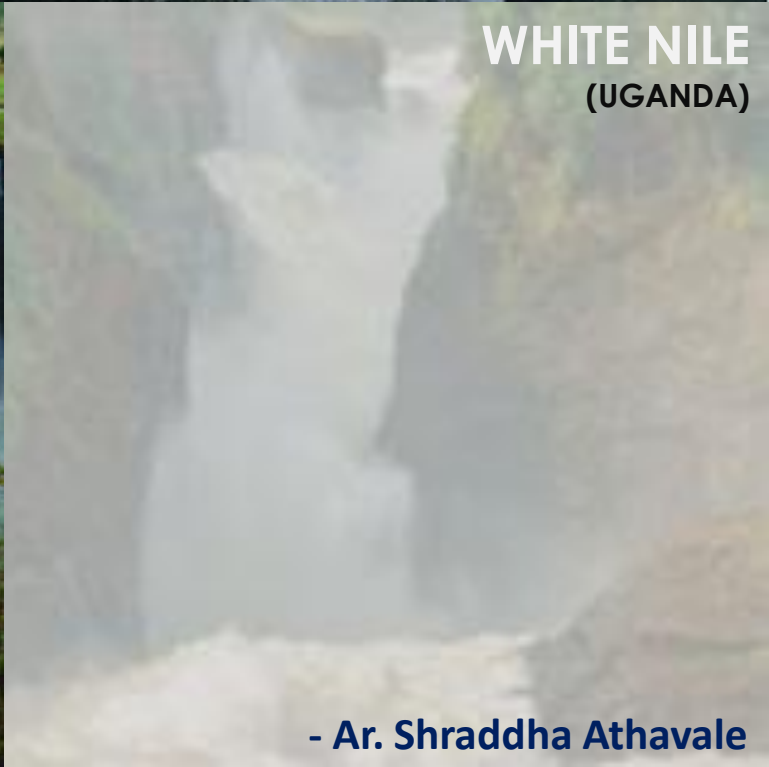
How this will play out is history in the making. One can only wonder if the old Egyptian legends of a fertile Black Land will die along with this great river until only the Red Land will remain, forever wind-swept by the fierce khamsin, the devil wind of the Nile.



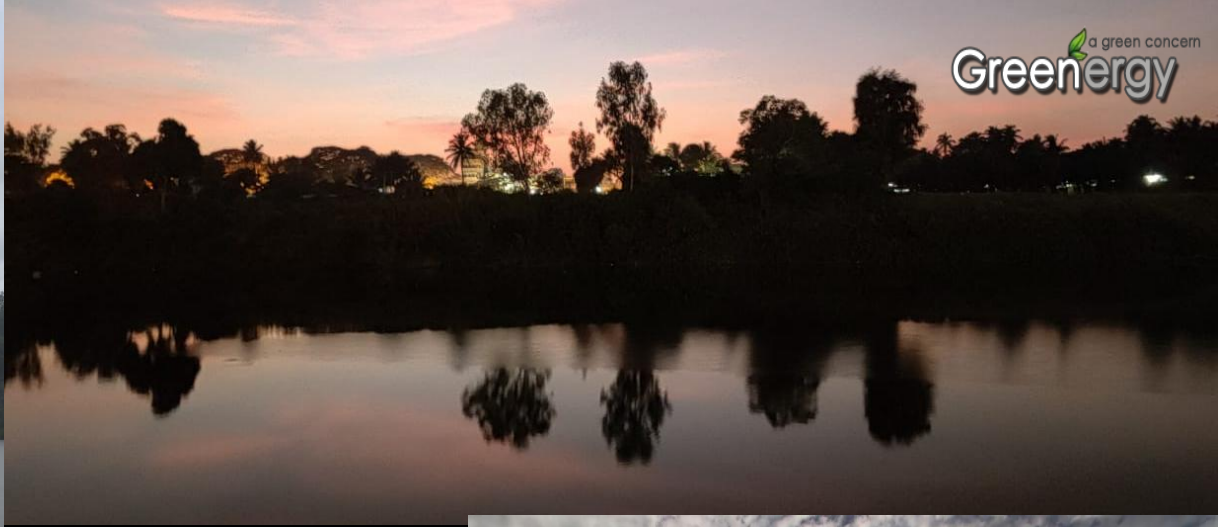
BLUE NILE
(ETHIOPIA)



Blue Nile Falls , Blue Nile river , Bahir Dar , Ethiopia



WHITE NILE
(UGANDA)



- Er . Prasad Mane



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