

A Study of Urban Sprawl Heading to Problem of Urban Drainage within the city of Lucknow

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Abstract

Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh, has a population of 2.86 million in 2011 which has risen greatly from 2.1 million in 2001. The Lucknow will rise in population by as high as 4.2 million by 2025 and by 2040 to 6.42 million. The water demand at present is 550 million per day which is more than 2 times at present. The major topic of grave concern is the poor efficacy of treatment of drainage facilities which is worsening the quality of ground water and surface sources. Major topic of concern is the main source which is Gomti river. Central Pollution Control Board has reported that the water of River Gomti is not upto the parameters of water quality and it more or less is like a drain and River Gomti does not have fresh water. This paper covers the study pertaining to generation of wastewater and demand of water.

Keywords: Wastewater, Lucknow, Population, Urban, drainage.

Introduction:

Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh in India. The increasing population has laid a burden on the water resources of city. This has led to 2 main problems— In the low lying areas of city frequent floods occur; 2. Their is great depletion of natural drainage systems like lakes and wetlands which are the main source of aquifers. Also the Gomti River is a river fed by the drainage systems but it will also be no water once the aquifer are not recharged. Current and fresh water demand could be met by enhancing water use efficiency and demand. (1.2)
(Rajnish Gautam, Saumya)