

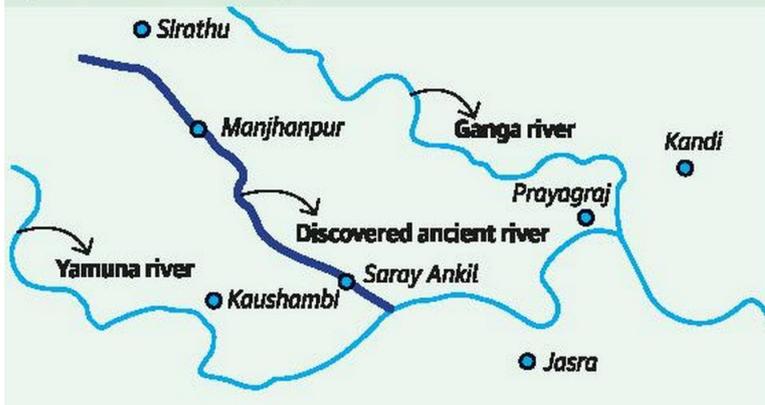


## Ancient River Unearthed in Uttar Pradesh

The Union Jal Shakti Ministry has excavated **an old, dried-up river in the Prayagraj** during geophysical survey covering the Prayagraj and Kaushambi region in **Uttar Pradesh**.

### River unearthed

A team of scientists have discovered an "ancient buried river" that links the Ganga and the Yamuna. The map shows the possible course of the paleochannel



- An excavated river linked the Ganga and Yamuna rivers.
- The "**Ancient Buried River**" is around **4 km wide, 45 km long** and consisted of a **15-meter-thick layer buried under the soil**.
- The newly discovered river was a buried paleochannel that joins the Yamuna river at Durgapur village, about 26 km south of the current Ganga-Yamuna confluence at Prayagraj.
- The genesis of these buried rivers followed a **Report on PaleoChannel on North-West India**.
- The knowledge on subsurface connectivity between Ganga and Yamuna rivers will play a very crucial role in the planning of Ganga cleaning and protecting safe groundwater resources,

### Palaeochannels

- A channel that is **no longer part of an active river system** and has ceased to be a conduit of water is commonly referred to as a palaeochannel.
- It occurs when rivers change their course either due to the movement of tectonic plates or severe floods and cut new ones.
- Some of the palaeochannels lie buried under younger sediments.
- Palaeochannels are **commonly occurring landforms in alluvial landscapes**, and have an economic significance because of their use in the exploration for freshwater resources, artificial recharge and storage of groundwater.
  - Additionally, they are of importance in the location and assessment of mineral deposits such as uraniferous ores, gold, silver and other placer deposits hosted in them.

### Report on PaleoChannel on North-West India

- The report has been prepared by **the K.S. Valdiya Committee** under the **Ministry of Jal Shakti**.
- The report is based on the study of the **land texture, piles of sediments, shapes**, and features of states of **North-West India** including- **Rajasthan, Haryana, and Punjab**.
- The found sediments are reminiscent of ones found in present-day **Ghaggar, Ganga**, and the **Yamuna**.
- The report is an assertion of the assumption that **River Saraswati originated** from **Adibadri in Himalaya** to culminate in the Arabian Sea through the **Runn of Kutch**.
- The report also states that the river once upon a time was the lifeline of the North-Western states of India.

[Source:TH](#)

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