

# CLEANING GANGA

*The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) is the implementation wing of National Ganga Council which.*

Will Ganga ever be cleaned and is there any deadline possible? It says it has since installed over 1 million household toilets in the villages along its banks, renovated or built over 20 sewage treatment plants and built over 50 electric crematoria. It is mandatory that tanneries treat chromium either through their own small plant or a made in cluster and then transfer the waste to a Common Effluent Treatment Plant CETP run by the government. Cleaning of the Ganga needs a strategy where the NGC has to find effective solutions to the challenges that the previous programmes have failed to address. Meanwhile, tannery owners have asked for an independent inquiry supervised by a retired judge to confirm role of tanneries in releasing chemicals in the Ganga. However, poor performance in rehabilitating old STPs does not stand the test of time scarcity. Not surprisingly, CAG in its December report casts aspersions on the claim. A staggering In Bihar, India Today TV reported that Ganga river is moving away from the ghats, as government focus remained on man-made interventions. Besides, these committees would conduct safety audits of the river and take remedial measures. Every day, nearly three billion litres of sewage is dumped into the Ganga, but existing sewage treatment capacity along the river can only treat 2. IITs batted for a Ganga basin approach, which meant not only cleaning the Ganga, but its tributaries as well. What is the scale of the pollution involved? But domestic sewerage is not the only cause of concern. For any city, STPs are being designed according to their sewage generation. This is because tanneries are discharging their waste water directly into drains and the water of drains has mixed with groundwater which has become infected. However, NMCG documents reveal that till August 31, though projects worth Rs 22, crore have been sanctioned but total funds utilised were only 23 per cent of it. The government ensures that for proper delivery and sustainability, performance-based models like HAM have been adopted in STPs along with the 'One city one operator concept'. Research and development to conserve the biotic diversity of the river to augment its productivity. One can see that they are discharging waste into the Ganga. The day is known as a 'Aviral Ganga Samjhauta Divas' Uninterrupted Ganga flow agreement day in the history of India and the agreement came into existence on 19 December which is known as Agreement of It is still lacking in Namami Gange. This is a significant four-fold increase over the expenditure in the past 30 years Government of India incurred an overall expenditure of approximately Rs. Under the project, 8 states are covered. Listed as an endangered species, their population is believed to be less than Nineteen of them have started functioning in Uttarakhand. According to a study conducted by CSE, most of the cities surveyed had twin-pit technology which is not recommended in low-lying areas. Human waste[ edit ] The river flows through cities with populations over ;, 97 cities with populations between 50, and ,, and about 48 towns. Perhaps realizing this, the BJP has promised a separate water ministry in their election manifesto. Also if the flow in the river is maintained it can solve the problem of per cent of organic pollutants and we may not require such an elaborate programme. However, even on these other measures, Ganga contains hazardous levels of pollution. Although a relatively low proportion, they are a cause for major concern because they are often toxic and non-biodegradable. Previous governments, too, had created dedicated programmes for the Ganga such as the Ganga Action Plan , but none have given it the attention, both in rhetoric and funding, that the BJP has. This deadline has since been extended to , but this, too, is unlikely to be met. The focus on the Ganga is understandable. Its main objective was to improve the water quality by the interception, diversion and treatment of domestic sewage and to prevent toxic and industrial chemical wastes from identified polluting units from entering the river. Thirty seven sewerage sector projects have been completed. NMCG replied on August that after its constitution as an authority and its operationalisation by December , the pace of various projects has accelerated. Such change is the goal of "Clean Ganges," the program launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi when he took office in as the symbolic heart of his Swachh Bharat mission. There were none of the bad odors that used to rise from the river. As per this model, 40 per cent of the capital cost quoted would be paid on completion of construction while the remaining 60 per cent will be paid over the life of the project as annuities along with operation and maintenance expenses. This is likely to result in achievement of not only physical targets but also higher expenditure progress by the end of That is not one odd sample in UP. Hair fall, skin infections, heart and lung problems are common in every

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family DTE spoke to.