

1: Ganga Cleaning: Latest News, Photos, Videos on Ganga Cleaning - www.enganchecubano.com

About NMCG, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), Ganga, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, is the implementing wing of NGRBA and its General Body is chaired by the Minister, Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Feb 16, MC Mehta, a Delhi-based lawyer, was not impressed. Two action plans have been completed and hundreds of crores of rupees spent since then, but the river still remains heavily polluted. Mehta says the only things that changed under the Narendra Modi government are ministries, names and budgets. His administration made a promising start. In his first year, Modi launched the Namami Gange programme with a whopping budget of 20, crore for a five-year period ending This was at least 20 times more than what had been spent on Ganga rejuvenation projects since However, as his government nears the three-year mark, it is becoming increasingly clear that lack of funds was never the problem. The committee formed by Bharti is part of the latest in a series of steps taken at the central level to reinvigorate the programme. Under the banner of the Namami Gange programme, the National Ganga River Basin Authority NGRBA " tasked with the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the project " was transferred from the ministry of environment and forests to the ministry of water resources renamed as the ministry of water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenation. An empowered task force was set up in The newest committee has been formed under the aegis of this task force. For a mechanism as elaborate as this, the government seems woefully unprepared to even diagnose the problem " leave alone implement solutions. According to documents submitted to the court by the Centre, the number of grossly polluting industries GPIs affecting the Ganga was in In , government officials were still listing the number of GPIs as There is lack of clarity on the number of major drains that discharge pollutants into the Ganga and its main tributaries. A man looks at river ganga as he sits near the garbage thrown in the river in Kanpur. The group, comprising IIT professors, cited multiplicity of authorities as a major stumbling block for the programme. CPCB is the agency charged with monitoring water quality. If we are able to take care of the major industries, it will be a big achievement. The apex court directed the tribunal to submit progress reports on the case every six months. The tribunal held a hearing this week. The National Green Tribunal ordered a CBI inquiry into the setting up of sewage treatment plants and network in the Garhmukteshwar area in Uttar Pradesh as part of the clean Ganga programme. When it was pointed out that the green tribunal would pronounce its verdict on the PIL this month, he simply asked: The water resources minister set an even more ambitious deadline of

2: The National Ganga River Basin Project

The Clean Ganga Project was started with a significant amount of fanfare in after Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister of India following what could be termed as a landslide victory.

You can help by adding to it. He is working for Ganga since He is a well known Social Activist Environmentalist in India. It was his effort to convince Mr. Agrawal to give up his fast within 24 hours. Govinda said he worked behind the scenes for three years, interfacing with people and like Baba Ramdev and Acharya Jitendra , environmentalists and politicians of all hues. He even approached senior Congress leaders for their support. When a favourable atmosphere was created, he met Pranab Mukherjee , leading a delegation of the Ganga Mahasabha. Nigamanand In early , a Hindu seer named Swami Nigamananda Saraswati fasted unto death, protesting against illegal mining happening in the district of Haridwar in Uttarakhand resulting in pollution. Finally, the Uttarakhand government released an order to ban illegal mining all over Haridwar district. Agrawal[edit] Main article: Agrawal Noted environmental activist, Prof. Agrawal Patron of Ganga Mahasabha sat for fast unto death on twice in and On both occasions, Dr. Agrawal was successful in stopping thermal damming construction in this sensitive and sacred region of India. Due to support from other social activists like Anna Hazare , the Prime Minister of India , Manmohan Singh admitted publicly to cease any further hydroelectric damming of the Ganga in Uttarakhand. Narendra Modi[edit] Chief Minister of Gujarat, now Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi has been very bent on the issue of the holy river,[citation needed] and has promised the Parliament of India to get the holy river clean and out of misery, as the density of coli-form bacteria have risen from 5, per ml to 58, per ml, which is So far, Rs 20, crore has gone into the cleaning of the Ganga. From household waste to construction debris, from used irrigation water containing fertilizer and pesticides to industrial waste, from people bathing in the river to ashes immersed in it, the Ganga is abused. Modi has offered the gifts he received during his tenure as PM of the nation for bidding. The amount received from the bidding will be utilized for the cause. A holistic roadmap detailing short-term and long-term solution to the impending ecological crisis drafted by the continuous churning of the intellectuals associated with this movement has been a reference guide to the Governments working towards making the Ganga "Aviral " and "Nirmal". Though most of the demands are directly related to the pollution and construction works overs Ganges, there are ought to be several demands related indirectly to these. No construction[edit] It is demanded that the Upper course of Ganges should be strictly disallowed any kind of damming and construction work. Eco-friendly tourism should replace the present eco-hostile tourism. Time-bound steps for non-commercial afforestation of the Uttarakhand should be undertaken and these activities should be carried by the local people, using samplings of local plants. Dismal civic conditions, bad smell and unavailability of basic amenities like toilets and changing rooms could be seen. Most of the ghats could be seen with a series of iron grills erected on stony platform, laden with heaps of garbage and rotten stuff. Animal loitering on ghats, troubling the residents and devotees is the other problem. Also, those who are flouting the pollution regulation norms should be checked at once. Afforestation and efforts to save wild life in the Himalayas should be regulated by a high powered committee. A comprehensive website on the Ganges and other rivers of our country should be created for networking of various organisations and people involved in the Ganga Action Plan and for creating necessary mass-awareness for saving the Ganges and other rivers of our country. Environmental ethics should be taught as a part of the syllabus on ethics, both at the school as well as at the college level. Teaching environmental ethics without discussing the value and means of an ethical life would be of little significance. We must study critically the views of great religions and of great teachers and thinkers of mankind about various fundamental issues of ethics. Monitoring committee[edit] It is demanded that a committee of experts to monitor the progress of the governmental course of actions in this direction should be appointed. It should report all of its findings and actions to the Supreme Court of India which direct the Central and State Governments. Controversies were raised about alleged fixing of the agitation among the sadhus and the Congress party. Since the launch of stir by the Ganga Seva Abhiyanam, initiated by the disciples of Shankaracharya, the latter stayed away. However, the union government soon

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sprung into action after the Shankaracharya reached the city to participate in the agitation. It raised rumours of having this meet up between the two to be fixed. An inter-ministerial committee constituted by the Prime Minister itself will submit its study report on dams creating hurdle in the flow of Ganga in the same period. The Times of India. Retrieved 5 June

3: Ganga cleaning project: Latest News, Videos and Photos of Ganga cleaning project | Times of India

Clean Ganga: Funds flow generously for project, but river far from clean After facing the National Green Tribunal's wrath earlier this month for failing to clean the Ganga, minister for water.

People watch as a pyre burns on the banks of river Ganges in Kanpur, India, April 3, State administrations have struggled to find land for new treatment plants, while complex tendering processes have put bidders off pitching for new clean-up projects, officials said. They call it Ganga Mata, or mother Ganga, and believe a dip in the river absolves a lifetime of sins. Hindus also cremate the bodies of their loved ones on its banks and strew the ashes in the river. Recognising that the clean-up mission is in a shambles, Modi has decided to take personal control, a senior NMCG official said. The clean-up drive is important as Modi wants to show tangible improvement before the next election in Misra did not respond to messages and calls seeking comment. The river stretches from the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal and is a water source for million people. In addition, the NMCG presentation showed, about 4, million litres of sewage from towns and cities flows into the Ganges every day. The functioning capacity to treat sewage is 1, million litres per day MLD. According to official data, the Modi administration has cleared the construction of plants to treat an additional MLD, and the rehabilitation of existing plants with a capacity to clean an additional 1, MLD. Of these, plants treating less than MLD have been completed, but it is unclear if they have started operations. The problems are striking in Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh state: Of the tanneries in the state that back onto the river, most of them in Kanpur, authorities have shut down just 14, according to the government presentation. The government has also lagged on the simpler tasks of cleaning the ghats, the riverside steps where devotees assemble to bathe, and the sites on the banks where bodies are cremated. Of ghats to be modernised, work on only 50 has started. Of crematoria, just 15 are currently being renovated, with work awarded for another 31, the presentation showed. Last week he inspected a riverfront development along a Ganges tributary, calling for work to be accelerated. Slideshow 3 Images On a recent evening at a ghat in Kanpur city, workers were fixing sandstone around the steps that led down to the Ganges, one of dozens of riverfront facelifts that government has launched. But the state of the river was unchanged – black water, full of plastic and other waste thrown by devotees, flowed slowly as mosquitoes buzzed above.

4: EXCLUSIVE - India's Ganges clean-up in a shambles, Modi intervenes | Reuters

*ganga cleaning project 'Nirmal' Ganga: Govt plans to finish projects for ghats, crematoria by March , says Nitin Gadkari
48 new cities have been identified on either side of the Ganga and its tributaries for projects to clean it.*

Causes[edit] The main causes of water pollution in the Ganges river are the increase in the population density, various human activities such as bathing, washing clothes, the bathing of animals, and dumping of various harmful industrial waste into the rivers. Human waste[edit] The river flows through 30 cities with populations over ,; 23 cities with populations between 50, and ,, and about 48 towns. Industrial waste[edit] Because of the establishment of a large number of industrial cities on the bank of the Ganges like Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi and Patna, countless tanneries, chemical plants, textile mills, distilleries, slaughterhouses, and hospitals prosper and grow along this and contribute to the pollution of the Ganges by dumping untreated waste into it. The ash is dumped into ponds from which a slurry is filtered, mixed with domestic wastewater, and then released into the Pandu River. Fly ash contains toxic heavy metals such as lead and copper. The amount of parts per million of copper released in the Pandu before it even reaches the Ganges is a thousand times higher than in uncontaminated water. Although a relatively low proportion, they are a cause for major concern because they are often toxic and non-biodegradable. Some materials like food, waste or leaves are left in the Ganges which are responsible for its pollution. Traditional beliefs hold that being cremated on its banks and to float down the Ganges will atone for the sins of those who die and carry them directly to salvation. In Varanasi alone, an estimated forty thousand bodies are cremated every year, many of those are only half-burnt. Built in during the British colonisation of India, the Haridwar dam has led to decay of the Ganges by greatly diminishing the flow of the river. Bangladesh is actively considering to construct Ganges Barrage Project for mitigating the salinity problem. Most of the water available at the upstream of the Kanpur barrage is used during dry season for the cities drinking water needs. Refer to Google Earth maps These lift irrigation schemes are pumping out most of the base flows available in the main river down stream of Kanpur city. This is possible by constructing storage reservoirs of capacity Tmcft across the Ganges tributaries located up stream of Narora city and reserving the stored water only for minimum environmental flows. In addition, a series of cascading barrage cum bridges are to be constructed across the river from Kanpur to Allahabad to increase the surface area of impounded polluted water in the river so that it serves as vast natural oxidation ponds. Coliform bacteria levels in the Ganges have also been tested to be at 5,, a level too high to be safe for agricultural use let alone drinking and bathing. Effectively, chromium levels have not decreased in the Ganges even after a common treatment plant was established in It now stands at more than 70 times the recommended maximum level. A strong positive correlation between mercury levels in muscle with food habit and fish length was found. Listed as an endangered species, their population is believed to be less than Hydroelectric and irrigation dams along the Ganges that prevents the dolphins from travelling up and down river is the main reason for their reducing population. This turtle inhabits deep rivers, streams, large canals, lakes and ponds, with a bed of mud or sand. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, freshwater turtle species are vulnerable. Due to their long lifespan and high trophic level in the aquatic food web, turtles are vulnerable to heavy metals pollution, a major kind of pollution in the Ganges. Singh, a paediatrician at Varanasi Shiv Prasad Gupta Hospital , their parents rarely mention that they have been swimming in the river. After a long struggle, British India agreed on 5 November that the uninterrupted flow of the Ganges is the rudimentary right of Hindu believers. The sanctity of the agreement is not preserved by the state and central governments of India after independence though it is legally valid. More and more river water is diverted for irrigation use converting the river into a polluted sewer. Discuss Proposed since May 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. The other objectives of the GAP are as follows: Control of non-point pollution from agricultural run off, human defecation, cattle wallowing and the disposal of human remains in the river. Research and development to conserve the biotic diversity of the river to augment its productivity. Rehabilitation of soft-shelled turtles for

pollution abatement. Resource recovery options such as methane production for energy generation and use of aquaculture for revenue generation. To act as trend setter for taking up similar action plans in other grossly polluted stretches in other rivers. The ultimate objective of the GAP is to have an approach of integrated river basin management considering the various dynamic interactions between abiotic and biotic eco-system. Notwithstanding some delay in the completion of the first phase of the GAP it has generated considerable interest and set the scene for evolving a national approach towards replicating this program for the other polluted rivers of the country. Under NRCP scheme the CPCB had conducted river basin studies and had identified 19 gross polluted stretches and 14 less polluted stretches along 19 rivers, which include 11 stretches situated along 7 rivers of M. It was much more effective as compared to the previous launched programs. It declared the Ganges as the "National River" of India. In the government declared the stretch of river between Gaumukh and Uttarkashi an Eco-sensitive zone. 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. In an attempt to bolster enforcement the Centre also plans to establish a four-battalion Ganga Eco-Task Force. Major infrastructure investments which fall under the original mandate of other ministries viz. Significantly the approach is underpinned by socio-economic benefits that the program is expected to deliver in terms of job creation, improved livelihoods and health benefits to the vast population that is dependent on the river. India being lower riparian state has right to claim share out of the river water flows from Nepal similar to India entered into river water sharing agreement with Bangladesh recognising it as lower riparian state. Water diversion from Manasarovar lake A satellite view of the Manasarovar right and Rakshastal lakes with Mount Kailash in the background. For restoring the minimum environmental flows, it is difficult to identify nearly Tmcft storage reservoirs in the hilly region of Ganga basin in India as the river is flowing through steep valleys. Already big storage reservoirs like Tehri and Ramganga are constructed at feasible locations. It holds more than tmcft water in its top 13 meters depth. At present it is overflowing into nearby Lake Rakshastal which is a land locked salt water endorheic lake. This would be a joint project of China, Nepal and India for controlling river water pollution and making the Ganga river live and flowing throughout the year. With the diversion of Manasarovar lake water to Ganga basin, Lake Rakshastal would turn into a Soda lake with further increase in water salinity which is useful in abstracting the water-soluble chemicals on commercial scale. The dike would be envisaged with gated barrages to pass to the sea the excess flood waters total mean annual flow bcm received from the Ganga, Brahmaputra, etc. See Google earth maps for more geographical information. Further, water can be pumped into the Bagh reservoir and Upper Indravati reservoir located in Godavari River basin to transfer Ganga water into Godavari and Krishna river basins. The advantage of this scheme is that Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters can be stored on Bay of Bengal sea area and nearly bcm water 17, cumecs transferred throughout the year to other river basins including Ganga basin at optimum pumping head. This reclaimed area from the sea can be utilised for locating a megacity to cater to the modern needs of Bangladesh. This coastal dike would protect the Bangladesh from the wave and tidal activity during the frequent cyclones preventing human and property losses drastically and also from sea level rise due to global warming. Thus Bangladesh would also benefit immensely with this coastal reservoir project. Also this dike can be used as access way connecting deep sea ports located close to this dike. The proposed dike would be similar to the land reclamation of North Sea area called Delta Works in Netherlands. Locks arrangement similar to Panama canal would be provided for the movement of ships from the open sea to harbours located in Bangladesh and India. The main purpose of the twin dikes is to prevent any sea water seepage into coastal reservoir as its water level is below the sea level. The water level between the dikes is always maintained up to 1 m above the sea level by pumping fresh water from the coastal reservoir to the m gap between the dikes. The higher level water barrier between the two dikes fully eliminate any sea water seepage in to the coastal reservoir by establishing fresh water seepage to the sea. The top surface of inner dike would serve as access to the main land from the mega harbor with rail and road links. The coastal reservoir whose full reservoir water level FRL is at 0. The cost of the total project including coastal reservoir, water pumping stations 60 GW, canal drop hydro power stations 15 GW, main canals, tunnels, aqueducts, barrages and distribution canals is estimated nearly 20 trillion lakh crores INR at year prices. It is a gigantic multi purpose project where cleaning

of many major rivers of India not Ganga river alone from the water pollution is one of its purpose. Nigamanand In early , a Hindu monk named Swami Nigamananda Saraswati fasted to death, protesting against pollutive river bed quarrying of the Ganges happening in the district of Haridwar , Uttarakhand. On 5 December , the Government of Uttarakhand released an order to ban river bed mining in the Bhogpur and Bishanpur ghats. G D Agrawal[edit] Dr G. Agrawal is a notable environment activist and patron of Ganga Mahasabha An organisation founded by Madan Mohan Malviya in , demanding removal of dams on Ganga who has been on a fast for days protesting for a cleaner Ganga.

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5: Narendra Modi's Mission to Clean Ganga: Action Plan by Modi

The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), the operational wing of the NGRBA, has been set up to coordinate the river's clean-up program. State Program Management Groups (SPMGs) have been established in all five mainstem states.

Larger text size Very large text size New Delhi: AP In one slide of a presentation to a top Modi aide in late January, NMCG officials marked almost the entire length of the river within three big circles to highlight "pollution in river Ganga". A deadline to clean the river is "impossible", one NMCG official said. Advertisement Officials and civilians take an oath for a clean Ganges on the banks of the river in Allahabad, India. State administrations have struggled to find land for new treatment plants, while complex tendering processes have put bidders off pitching for new clean-up projects, officials said. They call it Ganga Mata, or mother Ganga, and believe a dip in the river absolves a lifetime of sins. Hindus also cremate the bodies of their loved ones on its banks and strew the ashes in the river. Recognising that the clean-up mission is in a shambles, Modi has decided to take personal control, a senior NMCG official said. The clean-up drive is important as Modi wants to show tangible improvement before the next election in Indians ride on boats in the River Ganges. Misra did not respond to messages and calls seeking comment. A court in northern India granted human rights to the Ganges and Yamuna rivers, considered sacred by nearly a billion Indians. The river stretches from the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal and is a water source for million people. But it is also the destination for waste produced by industrial units described by the NMCG as "grossly polluting". In addition, the NMCG presentation showed, about 4, million litres of sewage from towns and cities flows into the Ganges every day. The problems are striking in Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh state: Of the tanneries in the state that back onto the river, most of them in Kanpur, authorities have shut down just 14, according to the government presentation. The government has also lagged on the simpler tasks of cleaning the ghats, the riverside steps where devotees assemble to bathe, and the sites on the banks where bodies are cremated. Of ghats to be modernised, work on only 50 has started. Of crematoria, just 15 are currently being renovated, with work awarded for another 31, the presentation showed. Last week he inspected a riverfront development along a Ganges tributary, calling for work to be accelerated. We have asked the states to speed up progress and money is not an issue," said C. On a recent evening at a ghat in Kanpur city, workers were fixing sandstone around the steps that led down to the Ganges, one of dozens of riverfront facelifts that government has launched. But the state of the river remained unchanged. Black water, full of plastic and other waste thrown by devotees, flowed slowly as mosquitoes buzzed above.

6: Detailed Report on the Ganga River Cleaning Project to be Ready in a Month

Pollution of the Ganges It is a gigantic multi purpose project where cleaning of many major rivers of India (not Ganga river alone) from the water pollution is.

7: Ganga Action Parivar | Clean Ganga. Green Ganga.

The need to clean our sacred river has been in the blueprint for several decades now. Governments have changed hands, and each time a new proposal touches the ground only to be overlooked and.

8: Pollution of the Ganges - Wikipedia

National Mission for Clean Ganga under (Ministry of WR,RD & Ganga Rejuvenation), GOI. winner under Best River Cleaning Project category at India Today Safaigiri.

9: National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)

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A detailed report on cleaning the Ganga river, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's pet project, will be ready will be ready before the start of the next Parliamentary session in July.

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