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A REVIEW ON THE CLEANLINESS DRIVE OF THE GANGA

Suman O
Assistant professor, Department of Forensic Science,
School of Sciences, B-II, Jain (Deemed to be University), Bangalore-560027, India.
Email Id: o.suman@jainuniversity.ac.in

Abstract

To provide life-giving and life-sustaining support for the ecosystem and ecology, Ganga is considered sacred by individuals. 'Ganga snan' is treated with reverence as a sacred dip in the river to rid one of his committed sins. That is the Its banks were places of worship for Gods for soul searching and cleansing, believed to be the entrance to the heavenly dwelling for the pious souls. The Ganga River, is now sadly depleted and completely polluted by the building of dams and dams, the discharge of untreated municipal and industrial waste, floral offerings, and the cremation of dead bodies on its banks. The most polluted part of the river is known as Kanpur to Trighat. The paper revealed this vital condition of the river based on a review of the published accounts and study findings by different institutes and studies.The people. It also sheds light on the policies and plans of action to rejuvenate the Ganga to its pristine quality.

Keywords: *Danube, Ganga, Mission Clean Ganga, Thames, Yamuna.*

I. INTRODUCTION

To provide life-giving and life-sustaining support for the ecosystem and ecology, Ganga is considered sacred by individuals. 'Ganga snan' is treated with reverence as a sacred dip in the river to rid one of his committed sins[1]. That is its banks were places of worship for Gods for soul searching and cleansing, believed to be the entrance to the heavenly dwelling for the pious souls. The Ganga has been granted its uniqueness by its emotional, moral, sociocultural, and historical bondage with Indian society. But today, Ganga has become a stinking stream heavily contaminated with untreated wastewater, industrial waste and waste, or agricultural runoffs, intercepted and invaded by massive diversion of flows, leaving a sluggish sluggishness. In lean months, there is flow in areas. Dams and dams built for the upper reaches of hydropower generation and canal irrigation, combined with deforestation, mining Much of its ability to flow has been sapped by civil construction in the catchments. Global

warming, Himalayan glaciers allegedly receding, climate change, overexploitation of The lean season flows are all threatening to dry up the aquifers. Studies on the revival of the Ganga to its pristine state have been carried out in the face of the alarming consequences of the river regime's abuse. The following is a description of the condition of the river and an overview of the outcomes of the river. Studies have been released in magazines that show a serious situation and the path forward.

Flow of Ganga:

The Ganga has a length of approximately 2525 km, winding through the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and draining portions of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh before reaching the Bay of Bengal[2]. It is one of the world's largest river basins, covering 26.3 percent of the total geographical area of the country. It has a number of tributaries, the largest of all being the Yamuna. The monsoon and partly the melt of the Himalayan glacier feed its perennial flow. Naturally gifted with large freshwater resources and vast fertile lands, the basin is one of the most populated and intensely cultivated regions in the world (with a total population of 337,861,976), the food basket of one crore people of the land and the primary source of drinking, irrigation and industrial needs. It is therefore only natural for the nation to be concerned with the health of the river system, its flow and water purity. The average annual flow of the river is 5,25,023 MCM if the reports of the Union Ministry of Water Resources are to be assumed, although the live storage capacity of dams, completed and under construction totals just 63736.84 MCM, and additional storage of 30617.05 MCM is taken into account, leaving a huge balance in the flow of the river.

This is hardly a realistic picture, however, of the Ganga and its tributaries. Reliable information is basically inaccessible about the river's flow and health. In response to a reference by Himansu Thakkar and others, the Delhi High Court ordered the Ministry of Water Resources of the Union to submit a detailed report on the environmental and ecological impacts of hydropower projects. The Ganga River is a matter of utmost public concern, which the Union Government has so far failed to comply with, for life, health and well-being. In this background, extracts from a Time Magazine article:

The natural spring which once fed Pipola has dried up since the dam (Tehri) was completed in 2006[3]. A few times a day, Devi... hoists a 2.5 gal. Atop her head, (10 L) brass vessel and walks to the nearest hand pump. Spends two to three hours a day in low-intensity fighting, often more, locked up. ..... (s) few farmers in Pipola had to give up farming in the absence of water. Her (Devi's) husband left the village three months ago to work at a hotel bakery outside New Delhi, hoping to earn enough to feed their five children. …. It is a crisis brought about by the relentless drive of India to modernize, as water is gradually put into operation by massive hydroelectric dams, big cities, and big agriculture once sustained small towns and villages....

Groundwater is overexploited in the states of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and NCT Delhi, often touching more than 250 percent of its natural recharge level. In its upper catchment, portions of Uttar Pradesh, and even Uttarakhand they are on the brink of overexploitation[4].

In lean seasons, this decreases inflows into the Ganga, its flow practically missing from the upper catchment down to the holy city of Varanasi, affecting its capacity for self-purification and the worsening of river pollution during non-monsoon months.

International Experience of Cleaning Rivers:

A river's ecology and environment depends on volume of flow in different seasons, as also source, quality and quantity of pollutant load, and other related factors. Hence any strategy for protection of river needs a multilateral solution,- virtually a trade-off between harnessing its economic potential and protecting its environment. In this context the clean-up program of the Thames is internationally treated as a model [5]. Its "setting of location-specific environmental quality objectives (like minimum percent of air saturation with dissolved oxygen, water to be non-toxic to fishes and other marine organisms) based on detailed scientific monitoring and modeling under the jurisdiction of one authority has become the foundation of modern aquatic pollution control. With an expenditure of Rs.5000 million from 1950 to 1980, the river was cleaned up within 20 years. The Danube, another foreign river, like the Ganga, has great potential for self-purification, but faces nitrate runoff, eutrophication, microbial contamination and hazardous material contamination problems. Its on-going cleaning program starts with locating hot spots, setting water quality objectives for the tributaries and the main river Danube, wetland conservation and management programs, and selecting the

programs on cost benefit basis. In 1982, with the help of the Sankat Mochan Temple establishment, the people of Banaras and teachers of Banaras Hindu University launched the Swachha (Pure) Ganga movement. A promise to cleanse the Ganga, starting with Varanasi. The Sankat Mochan Foundation was a small organization that pledged "to act as a catalytic agent to work with people to spread the 'clean Ganga' message and the need for 'clean Ganga'".The presence and assistance of all to achieve the aim[6]. The campaign turned out to be very successful.

Status of Ganga as Our National River:

In recognition of this issue as a national dimension, with the establishment of the Ganga River Basin Regulatory Authority, the Ganga River was declared a National River by the Prime Minister in 2008. In all its natural consistency, quantity and natural piety, it is a solemn promise to ensure its perennial flow. This establishes a code of conduct and self-discipline against this national emblem for the people. It seeks the full involvement and participation of individuals or stakeholders, as well as creative restoration strategies. This was enshrined in the profile of acts as envisaged in the Government Notification (February 2009) including the conservation approach to the river basin, the assurance of minimum ecological flows, the practice of conservation of water and the establishment of State river conservation authorities, the social audit of management plans for the river basin[7][8]. An ambitious 'Mission Clean Ganga' project has been launched by the Ganga River Basin Authority with a proposal for a massive investment of 15,000 Crores of rupees for its revival and purification by the target year 2020, including the installation of purification plants (The Hindu, October 6, 2009). No

urban waste water will be dumped into the Ganga within 10 years. His ministry will not approve any new projects that threaten the environment.

II. CONCLUSION

A river belongs to an entire ecosystem that humanity needs to protect. Relevant functions in river management are performed by the government and civil society. Without mixing faith, spiritual approach and research, creation and conservation of the environment cannot be achieved. A primary step is the decentralization of the functioning of the river basin authority. The regulatory authority should include representatives of scientists, local people, environmentalists, saints, priests, pilgrims, in addition to the government, in order to fulfill this objective. Premier scientific, academic and technical bodies or institutes such as the Geological Society of India, the Geological Survey of India, the Central Water Commission, the Central Ground Water Board, the Department of Environment and Forestry, the Pollution Control Board, the National Law School, the Medical Council of India, the Banaras Hindu University, the Indian Institute of Technology (Roorkee) should be appropriately linked to the auto-association The long-term interests of humanity, the purity of water and soil, the health of rivers and bodies of water, and the survival of their biodiversity must be taken into account by civil society. Rivers are a repository of our future together. Globalization leads to the takeover and control of rivers by private profit-making interests. Citizens, or stakeholders, should come together now to raise the voice of conscience, to infuse the dying regime and Mother Earth with life[9]. Therefore, the much-needed course of action includes a multilateral approach that requires the creation of an independent central authority, created by law and equipped with executive and financial powers, responsible for enforcing the following environmental control policies.

1. Monitoring and monitoring, supported by river management and conservation study and review.
2. Preparation and implementation of a strategy for river basin management.

In order to achieve these declared goals, the following strategic action programs should be launched, building on the

The Thames and Danube cleaning classes.

1. Data collecting. Setting up national and regional centers of data and information systems. Identifying 'hot

Pollution Spots '.

2. In order to estimate the maximum pollutant load consistent with the quality targets to be achieved in these specified sections, the pollution budget can be drawn on the basis of monitoring data and water quality modelling.
3. In the form of action modules, drawing up restoration programs. Carrying out feasibility studies.
4. Implementation of the proposals by directly managed State River Management Authorities.
5. Providing the participating States with technical assistance in implementing restoration programs. Education of States and NGO's cum capacity building.

In order to accomplish the following targets, action plans should be increasingly implemented in the short and long term:

1. Phased enhancement of potential for urban waste water disposal. Construction of treatment plants for waste.
2. Effluent discharge elimination from industries and agriculture.
3. Stock of wetland. Conservation, regeneration and maintenance through integrated water management of wetland and flood plain areas '.
4. Adoption of sustainable farming methods, using only organic fertilizer...
5. Adoption and execution of targets for the quality of water set for various river parts.
6. Prohibition of the discharge into the river of untreated sewage and defecation, the throwing into the river of dead bodies and cremation products, and the use of plastic bags.
7. Practice without unnecessary use of flowers, leaves, harmful to aquatic life, of a new set of rituals and Ganga worship;
8. All real estate or construction activities or other related development activities in the region around Ganga must be approved by the Authority to give maximum protection to the riverine regime against damage and pollution.

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