



Rs 10,000 Crore Project to Combat Air Pollution in Haryana | Haryana | 04 Jun 2024

Why in News?

Haryana Chief Secretary reveals that the state government will soon roll out a Rs 10,000-crore project funded by the [World Bank](#) to address [air pollution](#).

Key Points

- The project will be implemented in phases. The initial phase focuses on districts falling within the **National Capital Region (NCR)**, with later replication across the entire state.
- Enhancements to **Haryana's air quality monitoring infrastructure** are part of the project. This includes establishing a **cutting-edge laboratory** and modernizing existing ones.
 - A dedicated program management unit will oversee project implementation.
- Training programs for stakeholders engaged in **air quality management** are included.
- The project targets **transportation, industry, construction, road dust, biomass burning, and household pollution**.
 - It aims to promote **cleaner vehicles**, incentivize [electric vehicle adoption](#), and phase out older, polluting vehicles.

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Air Pollutants

Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)



It comes from the consumption of fossil fuels (oil, coal and natural gas). Reacts with water to form acid rain.

Impact: Causes respiratory problems.

Ozone (O₃)



Secondary pollutant formed from other pollutants (NO_x and VOC) under the action of the sun.

Impact: Irritation of the eye and respiratory mucous membranes, asthma attacks.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)



Emissions from road transport, industry and energy production sectors. Contributes to Ozone and PM formation.

Impact: Chronic lung disease.

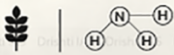
Carbon Monoxide (CO)



It is a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing compounds.

Impact: Fatigue, confusion, and dizziness due to inadequate oxygen delivery to the brain.

Ammonia (NH₃)



Produced by the metabolism of amino acids and other compounds which contain nitrogen.

Impact: Immediate burning of the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract and can result in blindness, lung damage.

Lead (Pb)



Released as a waste product from extraction of metals such as silver, platinum, and iron from their respective ores.

Impact: Anemia, weakness, and kidney and brain damage.

Particulate Matter (PM)



PM10: Inhalable particles, with diameters that are generally 10 micrometers and smaller.

PM2.5: Fine inhalable particles, with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller.

Source: Emitted from construction sites, unpaved roads, fields, fires.

Impact: Irregular heartbeat, aggravated asthma, decreased lung function.

Note: These major air pollutants are included in the Air quality index for which short-term National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed.



World Bank

▪ About:

- It was created in **1944**, as the **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** along with the **IMF**. The **IBRD** later became the **World Bank**.
- The **World Bank Group** is a unique global partnership of **five institutions** working for

sustainable solutions that reduce **poverty** and build shared prosperity in developing countries.

- The **World Bank** is one of the [United Nations'](#) specialized agencies.

▪ **Members:**

- It has **189 member countries**.
- India is also a member country.

Haryana Government Denies Allegation of Less Water Supply | Haryana | 04 Jun 2024

Why in News?

Recently, the Chief Minister of Haryana dismissed the Delhi government's accusation that Haryana was **not providing Delhi with its allocated share of water**.

- The **Haryana government** has supplied water to Delhi beyond the agreed-upon quantity.

Key Points

- Delhi is currently facing an acute water shortage, and the Delhi government has blamed Haryana for not releasing the required quantity of water from the Yamuna.
 - The water dispute between Haryana and Delhi highlights the **challenges of resource allocation and management in the region**.

Yamuna River

▪ **About:**

- The **Yamuna River** is one of the major tributaries of the **Ganges in Northern India**.
- It forms an integral part of the **Yamuna-Ganga Plain**, one of the world's most extensive alluvial plains.

▪ **Source:**

- It has its source in the **Yamunotri Glacier** at an elevation of **6,387 meters** on the **southwestern sides of Banderpooch crests** in the **lower Himalayan ranges**.

▪ **Basin:**

- It meets the Ganges at the **Sangam (where Kumbh mela is held)** in **Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh** after flowing through **Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi**.

- **Important Dam:** Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam (Uttarakhand), Tajewala Barrage Dam (Haryana) etc.

- **Important Tributaries:** Chambal, Sindh, Betwa and Ken.