

To control water pollution of river Ganga and its tributaries, the CPCB has formulated an action plan for implementation of zero liquid discharge, water conservation and management practices in water polluting industries. Under the Action Plan, directions for installation of online effluent monitoring systems (OEMS) have been issued to all 17 categories of highly polluting industries. In addition, directions have been issued to the Ganga basin State Pollution Control Boards for time bound action plan to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge in Tannery, Distillery and Textiles (Medium, Large and cluster based textile units).

Revised standards have been notified for Sugar sector *vide* notification dated 14.01.2016 including the treated effluent discharge limit of 200 lit/tonne of cane crushed to reduce the pollution load.

Under NGRBA, 96 projects have been sanctioned in 53 towns. These include 58 projects for creation of 808.23 MLD new Sewage Treatment Capacity and rehabilitation of 1089.00 MLD existing / capacity. It also involves laying / rehabilitation of 3627.15 Km sewer network. New projects under consideration in Kanpur are upgradation of 130.5 MLD STP at Jajmau and diversion of the Sisamau drain. NMCG has issued the work order for preparation of Detailed Project Report for 20 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant with Zero Liquid Discharge.

All activities will be funded through the ₹ 20,000 crore budget allocated under Namami Gange.

Status of Namami Gange project

159. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state what the present status of Namami Gange project is?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): Conservation of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. Cleaning of river Ganga and its tributaries is being undertaken by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MOWR, RD & GR) under Namami Gange programme.

The various types of pollution abatement schemes taken up to clean Ganga may be categorized into core and non-core schemes. Core Schemes include Interception and diversion (I&D) of sewage discharging into the Ganga river and creating treatment infrastructure to treat the intercepted sewage. Non-Core Schemes include Providing

Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) at community and individual levels at identified locations, Installation of Crematoria (electric as well as wood based improved crematoria), River Front Development (RFD) including bathing ghats, Afforestation, protecting bio-diversity and creating Public awareness and participation.

Under NGRBA, 96 projects have been sanctioned in 53 towns. These include 58 projects for creation of 808.23 MLD new Sewage Treatment Capacity and rehabilitation of 1089.00 MLD existing capacity. It also involves laying / rehabilitation of 3627.15 Km sewer network. In addition, there are 25 river Front Development projects, which include creation of Ghats, Crematoria, Public and River interface and promenades. Of these, 28 schemes have been completed as on 29th Feb., 2016.

Progress Status of NGRBA Projects in the Ganga Basin States (As on 29th February, 2016) is given in Statement

Statement

Progress Status of NGRBA Projects in the Ganga Basin States

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State / Organisation	Sanctioned Cost	STP capacity to be created (in mld)	STP capacity created (in mld)	Release of funds	Total Expenditure
1.	Uttarakhand (21 projects in 12 towns)	378.41	78.80	21.50	85.21	85.21
2.	Uttar Pradesh (15 projects in 8 towns)	2256.01	335.90	105.00	834.19	793.27
3.	Bihar (14 projects in 5 towns)	2155.62	218.00		175.65	141.43
4.	Jharkhand (1 project in 1 town)	99.36	12.00		8.94	0.78
5.	West Bengal (30 projects in 24 towns)	1352.51	93.53		525.16	525.16
TOTAL		6241.91	738.23	126.50	1629.15	1545.85