

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 79

ANSWERED ON 04.12.2023

CLEANING AND CONSERVATION OF RIVERS

79. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) details of specific river cleaning projects currently in progress, including locations and timelines;
- (b) allocation of funds and resources for river cleaning and conservation efforts; and
- (c) technological interventions and innovations implemented for efficient river cleaning and pollution control?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) & (b) Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process. It is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories (UTs) and Local Bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into river and other water bodies, coastal waters or land to prevent and control of pollution therein. For conservation of rivers, this Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers in country through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for rivers excluding Ganga and its tributaries and Central Sector Scheme of Namami Gange for Ganga river and its tributaries. Details of the on-going projects under NRCP and Namami Gange programme are at **Annexure**. In addition, sewerage infrastructure is created under programs like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

For the period of Financial Year (FY) 2021-22 to 2025-26, i.e., the 15th Financial Cycle period, the allocation of funds for the schemes of NRCD and NMCG is Rs 2652.00 crore and Rs 22,500 crore, respectively.

(c) The Central Government, under the schemes for river conservation, does not insist on choice of any technology for wastewater treatment. For domestic sewage treatment, STPs are constructed while for industries, ETPs/CETPs are required. Nature Based Solutions, Constructed wetlands, Bio-remediation, etc are also used for treatment of effluents. Instead, it depends upon life cycle cost, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost, suitability for a given location, site specific conditions, etc. The focus/thrust of conservation schemes and the sewage treatment technology is to achieve the standards prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Different innovations promoted by the Central Government include the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), One City-One Operator concept, etc. under the Namami Gange program. In addition, improved monitoring systems are enforced through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) / State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs), the Online Monitoring Portal (PRAYAG- Platform for Real-time Analysis of Yamuna, Ganga, and their Tributaries), people's participation, etc.

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 79 TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.12.2023 ON ‘CLEANING AND CONSERVATION OF RIVERS’**

(a) Ongoing project under National River Conservation Plan (Excluding river Ganga and its tributaries)

S.No.	State	Town/Location	Sanctioned Cost (crore)	Timeline
1	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamahendravaram,	88.43	Mar-2025
2	Gujarat	Surat	971.25	Jan-2024
3	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	186.74	Dec-2023
4	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	66.17	Nov-2026
5	Maharashtra	Pune	990.26	Mar-2026
6	Maharashtra	Nagpur	1926.99	Mar-2031
7	Manipur	Imphal	97.72	Mar-2024
8	Sikkim	Gangtok	94.66	Dec-2023
9	Sikkim	Gangtok	95.36	Dec-2023
10	Sikkim	Mangan	91.94	July-2025
11	Sikkim	Chungthang	17.24	Sep-2024
12	Sikkim	Geyzing	88.80	Sep-2024
TOTAL			4715.56	

(b) Ongoing project under Namami Gange Programme (River Ganga and its tributaries)

S.No.	State	Towns/Location	Sanctioned Cost (in Cr.)	Timeline
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	118.69	Jan-2025
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	102.20	Dec-2023
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Shuklaganj, Distt-Unnao	65.18	Dec-2023
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	129.08	Mar-2024
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	261.12	Apr-2024
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	292.56	Apr-2025
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	221.66	Dec-2024
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	70.18	Dec-2023
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	842.25	Mar-2025
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	234.03	Dec-2023
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Budhana	48.76	Dec-2023
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	271.39	Mar-2024
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	690.71	Apr-2024
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	213.91	Apr-2024
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	152.83	Feb-2024
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Kairana	78.42	Apr-2024
17.	Bihar	Begusarai	230.06	Dec-2023

18.	Bihar	Hajipur	305.19	Dec-2023
19.	Bihar	Munger	294.02	Dec-2023
20.	Bihar	Patna-Mokama	73.4	Dec-2023
21.	Bihar	Patna-Kankarbagh	578.89	Mar-2024
22.	Bihar	Patna -Digha	824.00	Mar-2024
23.	Bihar	Maner-Patna	41.36	Dec-2023
24.	Bihar	Danapur-Patna	103.27	Mar-2024
25.	Bihar	Phulwari shariff-Patna	46.25	Mar-2024
26.	Bihar	Fatuha	35.49	Mar-2024
27.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	413.29	Mar-2024
28.	Bihar	Kahalgaon	25.77	Dec-2024
29.	Bihar	Chhapra	236.15	Jan-2024
30.	Bihar	Bakhtiyarpur	35.88	Dec-2023
31.	Bihar	Dehri	63.89	Oct-2024
32.	Delhi	Delhi -YAP-III -Rithala zone (R2)	211.79	Dec-2023
33.	Delhi	Delhi -YAP-III - Okhla zone (O)	665.78	Dec-2023
34.	Jharkhand	Phusro	61.05	Mar-2024
35.	Rajasthan	Kota	258.48	Dec-2023
36.	Uttrakhand	Rudraprayag	23.37	Mar-2025
37.	Uttrakhand	Muni Ki Reti	94.06	Apr-2025
38.	Uttrakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	199.36	Jan-2024
39.	West Bengal	Howrah	595.72	Mar-2024
40.	West Bengal	Bally		Mar-2024
41.	West Bengal	Kamarhati and Baranagar Municipalities		Mar-2024
42.	West Bengal	Berhampore	51.21	Dec-2023
43.	West Bengal	Jangipur Municipality	68.47	Dec-2023
44.	West Bengal	Maheshtala Town	224.69	Jun-2024
45.	West Bengal	Hooghly-Chinsurah	154.73	Jun-2024
46.	West Bengal	North Barrackpore	214.78	Sep-2024
TOTAL			9923.37	
