

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 716

ANSWERED ON 10.02.2025

ACHIEVEMENT OF NMCG

716. SHRI KUNWAR RATANJEET PRATAP NARAYAN SINGH

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

- (a) details of the projects sanctioned, status of completion and the achievements of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) since its inception, State-wise;
- (b) the contribution of the NMCG in improving the water quality and biodiversity along the Ganga river and its tributaries particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the steps taken to create awareness regarding the importance of NMCG among citizens;
- (d) whether any international collaboration have been established to adopt global best practices in river rejuvenation and to bring funding and technical expertise for NMCG, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) & (b) The status of projects, sanctioned and completed, under Namami Gange Programme, State-wise, are annexed at **Annexure**. The contributions and achievements of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) for improving the water quality along the river Ganga and its tributaries are as under:

1. A total of 203 number of sewerage infrastructure projects costing ₹ 32,613 crores have been taken up for **remediation of polluted river areas** with treatment capacity of 6,255 Million Liters per Day (MLD). 127 STP projects with a capacity of 3,446 MLD have been completed and made operational;
2. For industrial pollution abatement, 3 nos. of **Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)** have been sanctioned, i.e., Jajmau CETP (20 MLD), Banther CETP (4.5 MLD), and Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD). Two projects, Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD) and Jajmau CETP (20 MLD) have been completed;
3. **Annual inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs):** Inspection of GPIs started in 2017. In 2024, 4246 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) have been inventorised in the 7th round of inspection. Out of 3,106 GPIs inspected so far 1,819 GPIs are compliant, 692 are non-compliant, 385 GPIs are temporarily closed and 210 GPIs are permanently closed. Among the non-compliant (692 GPIs), 17 GPIs have been issued notice for closure and 675 GPIs have been issued show cause notice. These efforts have resulted in reduction in BOD load from 26 tonnes per day (TPD) in 2017 to 13.73 TPD in 2022, and about 28.6 % reduction in effluent discharge from 349 MLD in 2017 to 249.31 MLD in 2022;

4. At NMCG, an on-line dashboard “**PRAYAG**” has been operationalized for continuous monitoring of river water quality; the performance of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs); etc. on the Ganga and Yamuna River;
5. Construction of independent household toilets in **4,507 identified villages** in the five River Ganga States have been completed. All these Ganga bank villages have now been declared open defecation-free (**ODF**). Further, till date, 3,679 nos of Ganga villages have been declared ODF sustainability (**ODF Plus**);
6. A total no. of 139 **District Ganga Committees (DGC)** have been constituted which conducts 4M (Monthly, Mandated, Minuted, and Monitored) meetings regularly. As of December 2024, more than 3,748 meetings have been conducted;
7. NMCG together with other agencies in coordination with the selected DGCs have prepared **District Ganga Plans** for 4 districts in Ramganga Basin i.e. Udham Singh Nagar in Uttarakhand, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh using a common methodology and River Basin Management framework developed by NMCG with technical support under the India-EU Water Partnership (IEWP);
8. **Biodiversity Conservation:** Seven Biodiversity Parks in seven districts (Mirzapur, Bulandshahar, Hapur, Budaun, Ayodhya, Bijnore and Pratapgarh) of Uttar Pradesh and 5 priority wetlands in Uttar Pradesh (3), Bihar (1) and Jharkhand (1) have been sanctioned;
9. NMCG, through the State Forest Department, has implemented a **forestry intervention** project along the main stem of river Ganga. 33,024 hectares area have been afforested with an expenditure of about ₹ 398 crores;
10. A total of 143.8 lakhs of Indian Major Carp (IMC) fingerlings have been reared in the Ganga since 2017 to conserve **fish biodiversity** and prey base for river Dolphins, and ensure the livelihood of fishers in the Ganga basin under the special project implemented by Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI);
11. Science-based **species restoration programme**, rescue, and rehabilitation programme for aquatic species like Dolphins, Otters, Hilsa, Turtles, and Ghariyal in collaboration with Wild Life Institute of India (WII), Dehradun and State Forest Department, have shown marked improvements in biodiversity with increased sightings of Dolphins, Otters, Hilsa, Turtles, and other riverine species;
12. “**Ganga Knowledge Portal**” is a pioneering initiative developed in-house by the National Mission for Clean Ganga, serving as a centralized repository for comprehensive resources on water resource management. This platform is engineered to facilitate access for students, research scholars, stakeholders, and the general public to a vast array of materials (716 documents), including journals, publications, books, technical articles, research reports; data sets (District River Maps, STP performance and river atlas) and coffee table books. By concentrating on the intricacies of water

resource challenges, Ganga Knowledge portal aims to enhance awareness and foster informed decision-making in this critical sector;

13. **Ganga Task Force (GTF)** was raised in the state of Uttar Pradesh to assist NMCG in carrying out its mandated tasks, such as (a) Plantation of trees to check soil erosion; (b) Management of Public Awareness / Participation campaigns; (c) Patrolling of Sensitive Rivers Areas for Biodiversity protection; (d) Patrolling of Ghats, etc.;
14. A cadre of Ganga Doots (45,000 nos.), Ganga Praharis (2,900 nos.) and Ganga Mitra (700 nos.) are involved in public **participatory activities**;
15. Comprehensive **public awareness campaigns** have been undertaken to instill a sense of responsibility and engagement among the public in efforts to clean and conserve the Ganga River. These include - Ganga Utsav, Nadi Utsav, regular cleanathons and plantation drives, Ghat Par Yoga, Ganga Aartis, etc. The efforts are also supported by dedicated cadres of Ganga saviours, such as Ganga Praharis, Ganga VicharManch, Ganga Doots, etc.

(c) NMCG is organizing continuous cleanliness drives and awareness campaigns with support from academic institutions, volunteer groups, partner organizations, and District Ganga Committees, etc. to sensitize and educate the communities living near the Ghats and river banks about the impact of pollution on Rivers, ways by which people may contribute significantly to curb the water pollution and adopt environment-friendly practices. Various awareness and mass mobilization campaigns are conducted regularly to make citizens aware of the initiatives of NMCG and its role in the rejuvenation of rivers. Various initiatives are highlighted to sensitize people/communities on water conservation, river rejuvenation, ecology and environment, and other related issues. These activities focus on the active involvement of school students and youth groups to spread the message among the communities. Social Media also plays a vital role in reaching out to people from time to time for engagement and information.

(d) & (e) The government of India has entered into following international collaborations for global best practices in river rejuvenation and enhancing technical expertise in NMCG:

- i. **Denmark:** MoU was signed between the Government of India and the Government of Denmark as a broad-based framework in the field of Water Resources Development and Management to enhance livability, resilience, and economic development. Under the collaboration, Smart Laboratory on Clean River (SLCR) was established at IIT-BHU.
- ii. **Germany:** Agreement was signed between the Government of India and the Government of Germany regarding Technical cooperation to Support Ganga Rejuvenation (SGR) project to strengthen Quality Infrastructure for water monitoring of the River Ganga.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.716 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 10.02.2025 REGARDING “ACHIEVEMENT OF NMCG”.

DETAILS OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED AND COMPLETED

	Projects Undertaken	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Number of Projects Completed
Uttarakhand			
1.	Pollution Abatement	42	36
2.	Ghats and Crematoria	21	13
3.	Afforestation	7	6
4.	Solid Waste Management	3	1
5.	Biodiversity, Bioremediation, Industrial Pollution, R & D and others	14	4
Uttar Pradesh			
6.	Pollution Abatement	73	46
7.	Ghats and Crematoria	25	21
8.	Afforestation	8	7
9.	Solid Waste Management	4	4
10.	Composite Ecological Task Force and Ganga Mitra	6	5
11.	Biodiversity, Bioremediation, Industrial Pollution, R & D and others	42	16
Bihar			
12.	Pollution Abatement	38	18
13.	Ghats and Crematoria	20	15
14.	Afforestation	7	6
15.	Bioremediation, Industrial Pollution, R & D and others	4	2
Jharkhand			
16.	Pollution Abatement	5	2
17.	Ghats and Crematoria	4	4
18.	Afforestation	7	6
19.	Industrial Pollution, R & D and others	3	1
West Bengal			
20.	Pollution Abatement	29	14
21.	Ghats and Crematoria	33	29
22.	Afforestation	7	6
23.	Biodiversity, Bioremediation, Industrial Pollution, R & D and others	5	3
Delhi			
24.	Pollution Abatement	9	8
25.	Industrial Pollution, R & D and others	5	1
Haryana			
26.	Pollution Abatement	2	2
27.	Bioremediation, Industrial Pollution and others	2	1
Himachal Pradesh			
28.	Pollution Abatement	1	1
29.	Ghats and Crematoria	1	-
Rajasthan			
30.	Pollution Abatement	1	-
Madhya Pradesh			
31.	Pollution Abatement	3	-
32.	Ghats and Crematoria	4	-
Others Projects			
33.	Industrial Pollution, R & D, Sanitation and others	53	27
Total		488	305
