GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.886**

ANSWERED ON 08.12.2025

**RIVER REJUVENATION IN DEHRADUN AND OTHER PLACES OF UTTARAKHAND**

886 .# SHRI NARESH BANSAL:

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by Government to address the shortcomings in sewage treatment, industrial pollution management, and floodplain protection;

(b) the States that have shown remarkable progress in reducing polluted river stretches or increasing wastewater reuse;

(c) the mechanism adopted by Government to ensure regular monitoring and inter-State coordination to achieve pollution-free and resilient river ecosystems; and

(d) whether there is any planning for river improvement works in Dehradun and other places in the State of Uttarakhand?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI**

**(**SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

**(a) Sewage Treatment**

Under Namami Gange Programme, as of October 2025, a total of 216 number of sewerage infrastructure projects at a cost of Rs. 34,809 crores have been taken up in Ganga basin to create a treatment capacity of 6,560 Million Liters per Day (MLD) STP capacity. Of which, 138 projects with a capacity of 3,805 MLD have been completed and made operational.

In addition to above, institutional, technical, and financial measures have been undertaken under Namami Gange to address shortcomings in sewage treatment across the Ganga basin. The initiatives ensure sustainable operations, improved effluent quality, strengthened monitoring, and integrated infrastructure development:

**i. Sustainable O&M through Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)**

HAM introduced long-term O&M with performance-linked annuity payments, ensuring continuous, high-quality operation.

**ii. KPI-Based Payments and Digital Monitoring**

Continuous Online Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) and SCADA ensure real-time tracking of key performance indicators like BOD etc.

**iii. Strengthened Interception & Diversion (I&D)**

New I&D structures have been constructed to tap major drains before they enter the river. This increased inflow to STPs and reduced untreated discharge.

**iv. Modern Treatment Technologies**

New STPs use technologies like SBR, MBBR and A2O processes. Effluent standards have been tightened to BOD ≤ 10 mg/l to ensure higher treatment quality.

**v. Septage and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)**

For unsewered towns, FSTPs and co-treatment at STPs address septage-related pollution entering drains.

**vi. Third-Party Assessment and Quality Assurance**

Agencies such as IITs and other reputed institutes/agencies provide independent verification of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and if required, construction, commissioning, and performance parameters.

**Management of industrial pollution:**

i. CPCB organizes annual inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) operating in river Ganga main stem States having potential to discharge into river Ganga & its tributaries by joint teams of officials from third party technical institutes and State Pollution Control Boards/ Committee (SPCBs/PCC) since 2017. Year 2020 onwards, GPIs operating in the Yamuna main stem states were also included for annual inspection. It may be noted that GPIs are industries having potential to discharge 100 kg/day BOD load and/or toxic effluents. In case of failure of pollution control system(s) necessary action taken by SPCBs/PCCs either issuance of show cause notice or closure directions under the Water Act,1974 /the Air Act,1981.

ii. CPCB developed Charter in consultation with the major industrial sectors like pulp & paper, sugar, distillery, textile and tannery resulting in reduction in fresh water consumption, waste water discharge & pollution load and improvement in compliance .

**Floodplain Protection**

Central Water Commission under the Ministry of Jal Shakti has issued "Technical guidelines on Flood Plain Zoning in July, 2025". These guidelines provide a structured guidance document for undertaking floodplain demarcation in respective States.

**(b)** Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) at present monitors water quality of aquatic resources in the country in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) at 4922 locations including 2260 locations on Rivers, 587 on Lakes, 143 on Ponds, 102 on Tanks, 1271 Ground Water locations and 559 monitoring locations on other water bodies under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP)

CPCB identifies Polluted River Stretches (PRS) based on the water quality data of rivers, the stretches of rivers not meeting the Primary Water Quality criterion of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (indicator of organic pollution) for outdoor bathing is considered. The BOD value exceeding 3 mg/l is identified as polluted stretch. The PRS are further classified under Priority Class I through V, Priority I being most polluted (BOD value > 30 mg/l) and Priority V least polluted (BOD value between 3 – 6 mg/l).

The States that have demonstrated progress by reduction in the number of identified PRS which were identified in year 2018 and not identified in assessment of water quality data for the years 2022 and 2023 are presented in **Annexure-I**. The states that have demonstrated progress by improvement in the water quality of PRS identified in year 2018 (reflected by shift to lower priority class as per priority classification of PRS) during the assessment of water quality data for the years 2022 and 2023 are presented in **Annexure-II**.

National Mission for Clean Ganga has developed a National Framework for Safe **Reuse** of Treated Water (SRTW) that provides guidance to States in developing the State policies on reuse of treated waste water. Some notable examples of reuse of treated water are from the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana and Tamil Nadu.

**(c)** Under the Namami Gange Programme, robust monitoring mechanisms exist at both the Central and State levels, and include the following:

- **Empowered Task Force (ETF) Meetings:** Meetings of the Empowered Task Force on Ganga Conservation are held under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Jal Shakti, with participation from concerned States and stakeholders.
- **Central Monitoring Committee (CMC):** Reviews are conducted under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation through the Central Monitoring Committee.
- **Review by NMCG:** Meetings are held by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) with State Programme Management Groups/State Missions for Clean Ganga to review progress and coordination at the State level.
- **Regular monitoring, by CPCB/SPCBs** for river water quality and STP performance.

**(d)** Under Namami GangeProgramme, as of October 2025, a total of 42 number of sewerage infrastructure projects at a cost of 1,743 crores have been taken up in Ganga basin to create a treatment capacity of 244 Million Liters per Day (MLD) STP capacity. Of which, 38 STP projects with a capacity of 195 MLD have been completed and made operational.

In Dehradun, 118.14 MLDSTP capacity exists, and 3 STPs of total capacity 44 MLD are under construction. The under-construction STPs in Dehradun also include 15 MLDSTP approved under Namami Gange programme.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 886 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 08.12.2025 REGARDING "RIVER REJUVENATION IN DEHRADUN AND OTHER PLACES OF UTTARAKHAND".**

**List of States where PRS identified in year 2018 but not identified during assessment of water quality data for year 2022 and 2023**

| S. No. | State/ UT | No. of PRS which were identified in year 2018 and not identified in assessment of water quality data for the years 2022 and 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 03 |
| 2. | Assam | 41 |
| 3. | Bihar | 01 |
| 4. | Goa | 10 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 10 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 02 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 03 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 02 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 04 |
| 10. | Kerala | 09 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 11 |
| 12. | Meghalaya | 05 |
| 13. | Mizoram | 06 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 04 |
| 15. | Odisha | 14 |
| 16. | Puducherry | 01 |
| 17. | Punjab | 02 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 02 |
| 19. | Telangana | 04 |
| 20. | Tripura | 05 |
| 21. | Uttarakhand | 01 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 09 |
| **Total** | | **149** |

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 886 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 08.12.2025 REGARDING "RIVER REJUVENATION IN DEHRADUN AND OTHER PLACES OF UTTARAKHAND".**

**List of States where improvement in priority class of PRS identified in year 2018 (reflected by shift to lower priority class as per priority classification of PRS) during the assessment of water quality data for the years 2022 and 2023**

| S. No. | State/ UT | No. of PRS where improvement in water quality has been observed and same reflected as shift in lower priority class of identified PRS |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 02 |
| 2. | Assam | 01 |
| 3. | Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli | 01 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 02 |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 02 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 01 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 05 |
| 8. | Kerala | 04 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 03 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 29 |
| 11. | Meghalaya | 01 |
| 12. | Mizoram | 01 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 01 |
| 14. | Odisha | 03 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 01 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 02 |
| 17. | Telangana | 03 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 03 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 02 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 04 |
| **Total** | | **71** |

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