

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1795
ANSWERED ON 28.12.2017

UTILISATION OF FUNDS UNDER NAMAMI GANGA MISSION

1795. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of all the initiatives/projects taken up under the Namami Gange Mission;
- (b) the quantum of funds sanctioned and utilised thereunder since its announcement and the achievements made in this regard so far;
- (c) whether the funds allocated for the project were under-utilised and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the most recent pollution levels in the river in comparison to its earlier pollution levels; and
- (e) the details of waste treatment that has been carried out during the last three years and the current year?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION & HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)

(a) & (b) Government of India has launched Namami Gange Programme in May 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of Rs 20,000 crores. Namami Gange Programme is a holistic approach to clean Ganga through various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity, awareness creation & public outreach etc. Total 187 projects of Rs 16713.17 crores have been sanctioned for such activities, out of which, 47 have been completed so far. An amount of Rs. 2,267.69 crore has been spent against the actual released amount of Rs. 3,857.22 crore by Government of India till 30 November, 2017.

(c) Funds allocated for the projects could not be fully utilised due to various reasons. During the implementation of projects, some bottlenecks like delay in tendering process, retendering, non-availability of land, legal issues, natural calamities (like floods, landslides, etc.), delay in permission from local authorities on road cutting/crossing etc. have been experienced. The issues are resolved with continuous coordination with the state government at various levels, field visits and by regular monitoring. Effective steps are being taken to overcome these difficulties by capacity building of State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs) and close interaction with State Authorities. However, in new projects attempts are made to address such problems at the initial stage itself.

(d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) assesses water quality of river Ganga in 5 States in association with respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) on monthly basis.

The overall water quality of Ganga for the period 2014 -16 is given in the table below:

YEAR	TEMPERATURE °C		D.O. (mg/l)		pH		CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)		B.O.D. (mg/l)		FECAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)		TOTAL COLIFORM (MPN/100ml)	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
2014	13	35	2.8	11.1	6.3	8.9	42	6320	0	12	370	1300000	4	5000000
2015	12	40	2.9	11.6	6.7	9.3	153	6250	0.4	16	370	700000	2	1400000
2016	5	36	2.5	10.6	6.3	8.7	98	13370	0.0	12.2	220	300000	21	500000

As can be seen from the above table, water quality of Ganga w.r.t key parameters is fluctuating during the period 2014 – 2016

(e) As per the inventorization of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) under Pollution Inventorization Assessment and Surveillance (PIAS) project, carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 67 STPs are located on the main stem of river Ganga. The installed capacity of the STPs is 1209 MLD. CPCB monitored 64 STPs out of 67 and based on latest inspection, only 32 treatment facilities have been observed to be functional with capacity of 675.7 MLD.
