

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †1842**

ANSWERED ON 28.07.2022

**POLLUTION IN RIVERS**

†1842    SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA    SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to make the major rivers of the country free from pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total funds allocated by the Government for the implementation of the said scheme;
- (d) whether the State Governments also share and spend funds under such schemes; and
- (e) if so, the details of the expenditure made by the State Governments on said schemes thereof, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) to (e) Cleaning/rejuvenation of rivers is an ongoing activity. It is the primary responsibility of the States/Union Territories (UTs) to ensure the cleanliness of water in the rivers within their jurisdiction. States and UTs are to ensure that the Urban Local Bodies and Industrial Units located in their jurisdiction carry out the treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into rivers 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 the country through the Central Sector Scheme of NamamiGange for rivers in Ganga basin and through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers. Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) is one of the important components of these programmes.

Proposals for pollution abatement works in the towns and cities along polluted river stretches are received from the States/UTs from time to time for consideration under NRCP and sanctioned based on their prioritization, conformity with guidelines of these schemes/programs, availability of plan

funds, etc. NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches on 35 rivers in 78 towns spread over 16 States in the country with the project sanctioned cost of Rs. 6,142 crore, and inter alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2,745.70 million liters per day (mld) has been created. An amount of Rs. 2799 crore has been released to various States/UTs Governments as Central share for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes under NRCP. The funding pattern for NRCP is in the ratio of 60:40 between Centre and State (with effect from 01.04.2016) and for North East & Hill States, it is in the ratio of 90:10. The Mula Mutha river conservation action plan at Pune, Maharashtra is being implemented with a funding pattern of 85:15 between Central Government and the State Government.

Under the Namami Gange programme, 374 projects, including 161 projects for sewage treatment of 5,015.26 mld and a sewer network of 5,134 km, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.31,098 crore. The Namami Gange programme envisages 100% Central Government funding for the entire life cycle cost of the assets created which includes 10-year Operation & Maintenance (O & M) cost.

Details of State/UT wise sanctioned cost and expenditure incurred under NRCP and NamamiGange programme is 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.

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**ANNEXURE****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1842 TO BE ANSWERED ON 28<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2022 ON 'POLLUTION IN RIVERS'**

(a) State/UT wise sanctioned cost and expenditure incurred under NRCP:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	River	Sanctioned Cost	Expenditure incurred by State Govt. as on June,2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	110.21	19.59
2	Goa	Mandovi	14.10	13.50
3	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindhola, Tapi	1779.78	1010.51
4	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha	3.14	0.98
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Devika and Tawi	186.74	49.00
6	Karnataka	Pennar, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery, Tunga	66.25	53.59
7	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	33.69
8	Madhya Pradesh	Tapti, Wainganga, Narmada	20.16	9.67
9	Maharashtra	Krishna, Panchganga, Godavari, Tapi, Mula Mutha	1182.86	214.91
10	Manipur	Nambul	97.72	42.22
11	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	78.65	54.42
12	Odisha	Brahamini, Mahanadi, Coastel Area	92.74	90.25
13	Punjab	Satluj, Beas & Satluj, Ghaggar	774.43	797.41
14	Sikkim	Rani Chu, Tista	463.05	225.54
15	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Tamrabarani	908.13	901.17
16	Telangana	Godavari, Musi	345.72	346.83
	Total :		6142.12	3863.28

(b) State/UT wise sanctioned cost and expenditure incurred under NamamiGange programme  
(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States /UT	Rivers Covered	Sanctioned* cost	Expenditure* incurred by state Govt. as on June 2022
1	Uttarakhand	Ganga,Rispana , Bindal,koshi,Dhela, Alaknanda.	1686.91	888.00
2	Uttar Pradesh	Ganga,Gomti,Saryu, Ghaghar,kali,Yamuna, Hindon,Ram ganga.	11564.37	4395.00
3	Bihar	Ganga,Gandak,Sone.	6046.58	3080.00
4	Jharkhand	Ganga,Damodar	279.24	220.00
5	West Bengal	Ganga,Damodar, Barakar,Adi Ganga.	4117.70	1672.00
6	Delhi	Yamuna	2361.03	1340.00
7	Haryana	Yamuna	217.87	217.94
8	Himachal Pradesh	Yamuna	11.57	3.75
9	Madhya Pradesh	Morar, Shivana	68.15	-
10	Rajasthan	Chambal	258.48	121.49
	Total:		26611.9	11938.18

\*The sanctioned cost and expenditure includes sewage infrastructure and ghats & crematoria projects.

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