

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3209**

ANSWERED ON 07.08.2025

**NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME**

†3209. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV

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

- (a) the present status of the Namami Gange programme;
- (b) the date on which the said programme was launched and the targets set thereunder;
- (c) the reasons for lagging the said programme far behind in achieving its targets; and
- (d) the details of the funds spent under the said programme so far?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

**(a) to (c)** The Government of India (GoI) launched the Namami Gange Programme (NGP) in 2014-15 for the rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries for five years, up to March 2021 and has been further extended to March 2026. As of June 2025, a total of 502 projects have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 41,696 crore, out of which 323 projects have been completed. The majority of these projects pertain to the creation of sewage infrastructure, as untreated domestic and industrial wastewater is the primary cause of pollution in the river. A total of 212 sewerage infrastructure projects have been taken up at a cost of ₹34,526 crore for the creation and rehabilitation of 6,540 MillionLitres per Day (MLD) of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity. 136 sewerage projects have been completed, resulting in the creation and rehabilitation of 3,781 MLD of STP capacity.

Some of the projects face delay during the implementation of infrastructure and sewerage projects due to following reasons:

- i. Identification of suitable land for the establishment of new Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)
- ii. The issuance of statutory clearances such as right of way for sewage-related networks, obtaining permissions for road cutting, No Objection Certificates (NoCs) from competent authorities like forest and revenue departments;

In order to address and overcome these challenges, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has been actively involved in closely monitoring the status of the projects. NMCG regularly conducts comprehensive Project Review Meetings, Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) meetings, and

Empowered Task Force (ETF) meetings to evaluate progress, identify potential roadblocks and ensure timely resolutions.

As a result of these measures, out of 502 sanctioned projects 323 projects have been completed, which is around 64 % of total project sanctioned under Namami Gange Programme.

As per the CPCB report, the remaining Priority River Stretches (PRSs) on the river Ganga, are as under:

- a. Uttarakhand does not fall under polluted stretches (BOD < 3 mg/l);
- b. In Uttar Pradesh, stretches from Farrukhabad to Allahabad and Mirzapur to Ghazipur fall under Priority Class V (BOD 3–6 mg/l);
- c. In Bihar, stretches along Buxar, Patna, Fatwah, and Bhagalpur fall under Priority Class IV (BOD 6–10 mg/l);
- d. Jharkhand does not fall under polluted stretches (BOD < 3 mg/l);
- e. In West Bengal, the stretch from Behrampur to Haldia falls under Priority Class IV (BOD 6–10 mg/l).

Furthermore, the value of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), which is an indicator of river health, has been found to be within the acceptable limits of the notified primary bathing water quality criteria and is satisfactory to support the ecosystem of the river along almost the entire stretch of the river Ganga.

As per the biomonitoring conducted during 2024–25 at 50 locations along River Ganga and its tributaries, and 26 locations along River Yamuna and its tributaries, the Biological Water Quality (BWQ) predominantly ranged from ‘Good’ to ‘Moderate’. The presence of diverse benthic macro-invertebrate species indicates the ecological potential of the rivers to sustain aquatic life.

Additionally, the population of Dolphins in the river Ganga has shown a marked increase over the past decade. From an estimated baseline of 2,500–3,000 individuals in 2009, the population rose to approximately 3,500 in 2015 and further to around 6,327 individuals as per the nationwide survey conducted during 2021–2023. This represents more than a twofold increase since 2009. In the Ganga basin, the 2021–2023 assessment across 17 tributaries confirmed dolphin presence in multiple rivers where they were previously unrecorded, such as the Rupnarayan, Girwa, Kauriyala, Babai, Rapti, Bagmati, Mahananda, Ken, Betwa, and Sind.

**(d)** During the period FY 2014-15 to 30 June 2025, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has disbursed ₹19,679.84 crores to various agencies for implementation of projects/interventions to rejuvenate river Ganga and its tributaries under the Namami Gange Programme.

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