GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 801
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2016

NAMAMI GANGA YOJANA

801. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH
SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI

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

(a) the details of initiatives and projects being undertaken under the Namami Ganga Programme;

(b) the present status of the implementation of the Namami Ganga Yojana by the Government;

(c) the details of the fund allocated and utilized under this project since its inception and the achievement made thereunder;

(d) the details of the decrease in pollution level of the river Ganga presently in comparison to the levels of 2014 and earlier; and

(e) the details of the mechanism to monitor the implementation of this project in the concerned States?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER FOR WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION
(SUSHRI UMA BHARTI)

(a) In view of the shortcomings in the approach followed in earlier Programme for cleaning river Ganga, it was felt necessary that a new holistic approach based on river basin as the unit of planning and institutional redesign needs to be adopted. Further in 2014, Namami Gange (Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission / Programme under National Ganga River Basin Authority) programme was introduced. Namami Gange mission, envisaged as an umbrella programme, aims at integrating previous & currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive & better coordinated interventions.

(b) As on 30th June 2016, 97 projects has been sanctioned under Namami Gange programme (including the existing projects sanctioned under NGRBA programme) in 53 towns at an estimated project cost of Rs 8588.21 Crore. Out of these 12 projects are sanctioned exclusively under new components of Namami Gange programme with a sanctioned cost of Rs 351.42 Crore. Out of 97 projects, 32 are completed. The break-up of the projects are given below:

- Sewerage and Sanitation: 58 project are sanctioned to create 808.23 MLD new STP and rehabilitation of 1089.00 MLD of STP and laying / rehabilitation of 3627.15 Km sewer network. Out of these 7 projects are completed which created 126.5 MLD of STP and laid 833.24 km of sewerage network

- River Front Development (RFD): 28 RFD projects which include creation of Ghats, Crematoria, Public and River interface and promenade. Out of these 24 project are completed.
- 3 projects on Water quality Monitoring of river Ganga
- 2 projects on Ganga Knowledge Centre;
- 1 projects on Educating Schools and communities for conserving habitat of Ganga river Dolphin;
- 1 projects on DPR preparation for "Forestry Intervention for river Ganga". Completed.
- 1 project on Assessment of Water Quality and Sediment Analysis to understand the special property of river Ganga;
- 1 project on Assessment of fish & fisheries of the Ganga river system for developing suitable conservation & restoration plan
- 1 project on Rural Sanitation initiatives for Ganga Rejuvenation in Jharkhand-UNDP
- 1 projects Biodiversity Conservation and Ganga Rejuvenation given to WII

Apart from above, the other initiatives taken include:

- "River Surface and Ghat Cleaning" programme using thrash skimmer has been taken up initially in 6 cities namely Mathura-Vrindavan, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and New Delhi under the Namami Gange programme.
- 5 central public sector units namely WAPCOS, EIL, NBCC, NPCC, EPIL have been recently engaged to carry out of work on condition Assessment & Feasibility Study and Entry level activities under Namami Gange Programme in their respective river stretches in Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. 59 towns have been surveyed so far and 27 pre-feasibility reports prepared and received. The other activities taken up under entry level activities include repair and modernization of Ghats, provision of public amenities, village level drain (VLD) treatment, repair and modernization of crematoria etc. 1242 ghats, 369 crematoria and 411 VLDs identified so far from the surveys and out of these 191 Ghats and 64 Crematoriums are recommended by ESC till date.
- The Government has decided the implement waste management in the towns/cities along the river in order to prevent the city drains from discharging into the river Ganga. The Government plans to include Private players under Hybrid Annuity arrangement to ensure effective and regular sewage management. The Government has invited Expression of Interest from innovative technology providers for taking up demonstration projects on insitu treatment of drains discharging into river Ganga.
- A project on ghat cleaning at Varanasi has been entrusted to Varanasi Nagar Nigam at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crore per year
- Re-habilitation and up-gradation of existing STPs;
- Creation of Rural sanitation facility in identified 1657 Gram Panchayats along river Ganga has been taken up with support from Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The 24.58 % of Indian House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) have been completed till end of June 2016. 979 villages of the total 4257 villages along Ganga declared as Open Defecation Free villages. Letter of Authority for Rs.263 Crore has been has been issued to MDWS.

- UNDP has been engaged for rural sanitation initiatives for Ganga rejuvenation Jharkhand for (a) improved sanitation, b) sanitation linked livelihood activities, c) capacity building in 78 villages along Ganga in Jharkhand.
- The guidelines for the development of Ganga Grams (including activities pertaining to IHHLs, decentralized waste treatment, awareness creation, capacity building etc.) has been published and distributed
- Forest Research Institute (FRI) Dehradun was engaged for development of a DPR on "Forestry Interventions for Ganga Rejuvenation". The main objective of the DPR is to make plantation in such a manner so that river flow may be improved and a biological feeder is created. In the 1st phase for the year 2016-17, 2700 hectare of plantation along banks of river Ganga has been recommended by ESC based upon the annual plan of operation (APO) received from Forest Departments of the concerned 5 states along ganga. Out of these 1580 hectare of plantation (with special focus on medicinal plants) will be made in Uttarkhand alone.
- Real time monitoring of water quality at specific locations along river Ganga in association with CPCB Real Time Effluent Monitoring Stations installed in 508 out of 764 GPI
- IIT consortium has been entrusted the work of development of urban river management action plans for different towns.
- DPR prepared for construction of 100 MLD CETP at Jajmau to tackle waste load from tannery industries; DPR being prepared for CETP for textile 5 textile clusters at Ruma, Farrukabad, Bhadohi, Pilkhuwa & Mathura.
- Expression of Interest (EOI) has been invited to evolve innovative technologies to treat drains discharging into river Ganga
- Further other action points like development of model dhobi ghats, public amenities in char DhamYatra and Ganga Sagar, conservation of diversity of Gangetic aquatic life are also taken up on priority to improve the health of river.

(c) the details of the fund allocated and utilized under this project since its inception is as below:

Funds allocated and spent so far on Cleaning of Ganga since inception of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) till 13.07.2016

			Rs. In crore
FY	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure by Govt. of India
2011-12	500.00	216.61	192.58
2012-13	512.50	193.50	191.52
2013-14	355.00	309.00	303.95
2014-15	2,137.00	2,053.00	326.00
2015-16	2,750.00	1,650.00	1,632.00
2016-17	2,500.00		
TOTAL	**8,754.50**	**4,422.11**	**2,646.05**

(d) The decrease in pollution level of River Ganga is observed as under;

- Water quality monitoring of river Ganga is being carried out by CPCB from Gangotri to Diamond Harbour at 57 locations.

- The river water quality is conforming to the bathing criteria for DO at most of the locations from 2011 to 2015.
- The status of compliance of bathing water quality criteria is depicted below:

Year	No. of manual monitoring locations			No. of manual monitoring locations		
	Data available	Meeting the bathing criteria for BOD (<3 mg/l)	% compliance	Data available	Meeting the bathing criteria for FC (<2500 MPN / 100 ml)	% compliance
2011	53	29	54.72	54	20	37.04
2012	55	28	50.91	49	17	34.69
2013	55	30	54.55	46	20	43.48
2014	50	28	56.00	40	11	27.50
2015	54	34	62.96	43	15	34.88

The data analysis reveals that the compliance in respect of BOD is improving however the compliance of Fecal Coliform is decreasing.

The primary water quality criteria for bathing reaches in rivers notified by ministry of environment & forests (MoEF & CC) is given in **Annexure-I**.

(e) Effective monitoring of the activities is important. Programme, National Ganga Monitoring Centre (NGMC) is proposed to be set up under Namami Gange Programme to address the challenges of weak mechanisms for monitoring, lack of a central platform for data collection and analysis, inefficient use of state-of-the-art technologies for monitoring, etc.A Memorandum of Agreement was signed with National Remote Sensing Centre and Bhuvan- Ganga web portal & mobile app. Bhuvan-Ganga web portals being used as a tool to support decision making and planning.

As per the NGRBA framework, the central government is responsible for appraising of projects and releasing of necessary fund for project implementation. The projects are monitored by the respective stateState Project Management Groups (SPMGs) namely; Uttarakhand, U.P, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal and submit monthly physical progress report to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG).

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Annexure referred to in reply of Lok Sabha starred Question No.801 due for reply on 21.07.2016

Annexure-I

PRIMARY WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR BATHING REACHES IN RIVERS IS NOTIFIED BY MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (MOEF)

CRITERIA	RATIONALE
1. Faecal Coliform (MPN/100ml): 500 (desirable) 2500 (Maximum Permissible)	To ensure low sewage contamination. Faecal coliform and faecal streptococci are considered as they reflect the bacterial pathogenicity.
2. Faecal Streptococci(MPN/100ml): 100 (desirable) 500 (Maximum Permissible)	The desirable and permissible limits are suggested to allow for fluctuation in environmental conditions such as seasonal changes, changes in flow conditions etc.
3. pH : Between 6.5-8.5	The range provides protection of the skin and delicate organs like eyes, nose, ears, etc. which are directly exposed during outdoor bathing.
4. Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) : 5 or more	The minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of 5 mg/l ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen consuming organic pollution immediately U/s which is necessary for preventing production of anaerobic gases (obnoxious gases) from sediments
5. Biochemical Oxygen (mg/l) Demand 3 day, 27^{o}C : 3 or less	The Biochemical Oxygen Demand of 3 mg/l or less of the water ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen demanding pollutants and prevent production of obnoxious gases.

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