

REUSE OF WASTEWATER AND RIVER REJUVENATION

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 04 DEC 2025 6:15PM by PIB Delhi

Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process. It is the primary responsibility of the States/Union Territories (UTs), local bodies and industrial units to ensure proper treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to prescribed norms before discharge into rivers, other water bodies, coastal waters or land.

To meet the gap in sewage treatment, the Ministry of Jal Shakti provides financial and technical assistance to States/UTs through the Central Sector Scheme of Namami Gange for river Ganga and its tributaries, and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers. Apart from this sewerage infrastructure is created under programs like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

Discharge of Industrial Effluents is monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) through the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and take punitive action against violators. States/UTs/Local Bodies and industrial units are required to install sewage and effluent treatment plants and comply with prescribed standards. In addition, the industries are encouraged to reduce their waste water generation by technological advancement, reuse/recycle of waste water and maintain Zero Liquid Discharge wherever possible.

As per CPCB, there are total of 4493 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs). Out of which, 3633 number of industries are operational and 860 industries have been closed down on their own. Amongst the operational industries, 3031 industries are reported to be complying with the environmental standards, while show-cause notices issued to 572 industries, closure directions issued to 29 noncomplying industries and direction issued to one unit.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti has issued Technical Guidelines on Flood Plain Zoning to States/UTs for regulating development activities in flood-prone areas and mitigating associated risks. NMCG has developed Urban River Management Plans in coordination with National Institute of Urban Affairs which integrate river sensitive planning into statutory master plans.

As per the latest report of CPCB published in October, 2025 on 'Polluted River Stretches for Restoration of Water Quality' reveals that total number of Polluted River Stretches (PRSs) has decreased from 351 in 2018 to 296 in 2025. The report further shows that 149 PRS in 22 States/UTs have been delisted and 71

PRSSs located in 20 States/UTs have shown improvement in river water quality between 2018 and 2025. States/UTs showing improvement in pollution levels of some of the river stretches as given in the reports of 2018 and 2025 include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Goa, Himachal, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

National Mission for Clean Ganga has developed a National Framework for Reuse of Treated Water that provides guidance to States in developing the State policies on reuse of treated waste water. Some of the notable examples of reuse of water are from States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. The State-wise details of expenditure incurred on enhancing reuse of wastewater is not maintained by the Ministry.

CPCB, through its National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP), regularly monitors the quality of water in the rivers. CPCB has issued directions to all the GPIs to install Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) with real time data connectivity to CPCB/ SPCBs for self-monitoring. This mechanism is applicable for all over the country, in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency manual water quality is being monitored regularly. Government through its legal & regulatory framework, basin-wise approach, pollution control systems & their funding etc., ensures inter-state coordination.

Water conservation is the main component of various flagship schemes/ campaigns of the Government which include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR), Atal Bhujal Yojana etc. These schemes are implemented through inter-sectoral convergence to promote water conservation. Besides, the Government has mandated a minimum 65% of MNREGS fund allocation for water conservation, water harvesting & related works in over exploited & critical rural blocks (Dark Zones).

As per by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, there is no GPIs located in Siddharthnagar district discharging into river Ganga and Yamuna main stem and their tributaries.

The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released including Punjab under National River Conservation Plan (excluding Ganga & its tributaries) and under Namami Gange Programme is at Annexure-1. The statement indicating the artificial recharge structures created under Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari 1.0 initiative is at Annexure-II.

Creation of new treatment capacity through setting up of new STPs under schemes viz. Namami Gange, NRCP, AMRUT 2.0, Smart Cities Mission etc. is ensured. Besides, upgradation of existing STPs through retrofitting of old STPs & adoption of modern & efficient technologies, strengthening of operation & maintenance of existing STPs and improving sewer network is also promoted by the Government.

Government also takes structural & non-structural measures, ecological conservation and coordinated institutional arrangements for river bank protection. Besides, several measures for stormwater management have been taken by Government which include strengthening of urban drainage under AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission, rejuvenation of lakes and wetlands under National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems and implementation of stormwater guidelines by Central Public Health Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The aforesaid measures are applicable in all the States/UTs of the Country including Madhya Pradesh.

As inputs received from Madhya Pradesh that Urban Development Department (Nagar Nigam) has installed STP capacity of 28 MLD at Chhindwara M.P. In Bhopal, Water Quality of 4 major ponds namely Upper Lake, Lower Lake, Kaliasot and Kerwa reservoir are regularly being monitored by Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB) and the water quality is found in B category which is fit for outdoor bathing. The sewage treatment plant is installed for sewage treatment and action is being taken under Amrit Yojna implemented by Urban Development Department. In Sehore district, the Budhni town is located on river Narmada and 2 Sewerage Treatment Plants are installed to intercept sewage of Budhni town.

The information was provided by THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI **SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY** in a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha today.

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(Lok Sabha US Q720)

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY OF QUESTION NO. 720 ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025 REGARDING “REUSE OF WASTEWATER AND RIVER REJUVENATION”

- a. **State-wise details of sanctioned cost and funds released under National River Conservation Plan, Centrally Sponsored Scheme (excluding Ganga and its tributaries)**

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	State	Sanctioned Cost	Funds Released by Central Govt.
1	Andhra Pradesh	110.21	288.06
2	Telangana	345.72	

3	Jammu & Kashmir	342.65	169.05
4	Jharkhand	3.14	4.26
5	Gujarat	1875.29	1052.73
6	Goa	95.23	51.43
7	Karnataka	66.25	47.83
8	Maharashtra	3109.85	940.10
9	Madhya Pradesh	20.16	12.46
10	Manipur	190.12	100.93
11	Odisha	92.74	63.40
12	Punjab	774.43	516.14
13	Rajasthan	172.60	25.01
14	Tamil Nadu	908.13	623.65
15	Kerala	115.76	7.78
16	Sikkim	608.12	406.85
17	Nagaland	140.12	68.33
Total		8970.52	4378.01

(b) State-wise details of sanctioned cost and funds released under Namami Gange Programme, Central Sector Scheme (Ganga and its tributaries)

(Rs. in crore)

S.No	State	Sanctioned Cost	Fund Released By Central Govt.
1.	Uttarakhand	1743.00	918.00

2.	Uttar Pradesh	16201.00	5553.00
3.	Bihar	7752.00	3404.00
4.	Jharkhand	1310.00	250.00
5.	West Bengal	4657.00	1620.00
6.	Haryana	218.00	148.00
7.	Delhi	1987.00	1522.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	4.00
9.	Rajasthan	258.00	131.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	670.00	-
Total		34808.00	13550.00

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY OF QUESTION NO. 720 ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 04.12.2025 REGARDING “REUSE OF WASTEWATER AND RIVER REJUVENATION”

State-wise progress under Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari 1.0

(Status as on 31.05.2025)

S. No.	State	Completed Work
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	119
2	Andhra Pradesh	36338
3	Assam	1715
4	Bihar	134930
5	Chhattisgarh	405563
6	Chandigarh	11

7	Delhi	201
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	92
9	Goa	7
10	Gujarat	133522
11	Himachal Pradesh	148
12	Haryana	7465
13	Jharkhand	2798
14	Jammu And Kashmir	6129
15	Karnataka	115303
16	Kerala	5396
17	Ladakh	1
18	Maharashtra	7149
19	Meghalaya	3356
20	Manipur	34
21	Madhya Pradesh	278852
22	Mizoram	1
23	Nagaland	63
24	Odisha	101174
25	Punjab	6093
26	Puducherry	161
27	Rajasthan	364968
28	Sikkim	18

29	Telangana	520362
30	Tamil Nadu	73394
31	Tripura	12305
32	Uttarakhand	2333
33	Uttar Pradesh	141055
34	West Bengal	27
Total		2361083

(Source: Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari portal)

(रिलीज़ आईडी: 2198935) आगंतुक पटल : 341
इस विज्ञप्ति को इन भाषाओं में पढ़ें: हिन्दी