

of rivers under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

Under NRCP, works for abatement of pollution of 6 rivers in Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned at a Total cost of ₹ 905.78 crore, including projects for abatement of pollution for Cooum and Adyar rivers in Chennai amounting to ₹ 404.26 crore. Against this, Central Share of ₹ 623.65 crore has been released to Government of Tamil Nadu for the sanctioned works, including for Chennai.

(c) and (d) Under Namami Gange Programme, Hybrid Annuity based Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of development has been adopted for the development of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). Under this model, the concessionaire/selected bidder is encouraged to bring in state-of-art technology for the treatment of waste water. First set of two Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) projects - 50 Million Litre per Day (MLD) Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Varanasi and 82 MLD STP at Haridwar have already been awarded.

Campaign to clean Ganga river

‡319. DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started a campaign to clean the Ganga river;
- (b) if so, the details of the works being undertaken to clean the Ganga river;
- (c) whether Government has issued any guidelines/notification to punish/penalise the offenders for throwing filth into the Ganga river; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and number of people penalised as on date in this regard during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has launched a number of schemes and campaigns for cleaning Ganga river, the latest being an umbrella program named Namami Gange, on 13 May, 2015. Cleaning of river Ganga is being carried out through various coordinated activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, afforestation and biodiversity etc. Under Namami Gange Program, 187 projects for various activities such as sewage infrastructure, river front

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

development, ghat and crematoria, ghat cleaning, rural sanitation etc. have been sanctioned, out of which 47 have been completed so far.

(c) and (d) For causing environment pollution, action is taken against the offenders under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules made thereunder. *Vide* Notification dated 07.10.2016 Government has also constituted Authorities under EP Act, at National and State Levels who have been given certain powers to prevent pollution in river Ganga including power to issue direction under Section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986.

Villages selected under Jal Kranti Abhiyan

†320. DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Jal Kranti Abhiyan and State-wise details of the number of villages selected/to be selected under this scheme;
- (b) factors which determine the priority list of Jalgrams;
- (c) amount that would be provided to supply pure drinking water to the Jalgrams, facing scarcity of drinking water; and
- (d) by when the problems of all identified Jalgrams would be addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Central Government launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-18) on 5th June, 2015 in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement. The objectives of Jal Kranti Abhiyan (JKA) are:

- Strengthening grassroot involvement of all stakeholders including Panchayati Raj Institutions and local bodies in water security and development schemes;
- Encouraging the adoption/utilization of traditional knowledge in water resource conservation and its management;
- To utilize sector level expertise from different levels in Government, NGO's, citizens etc; and
- Enhancing livelihood security through water security in rural areas.

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