

A total of 10,83,688 number Independent Household Latrines (IHHL) have been constructed in 4465 villages by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) along the Ganga river bank and declared Open Defecation Free, for which National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has released ₹829 crore to MoDWS.

### **Cleaning of Ganga between Kanpur and Haridwar**

†2867. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Namami Gange Programme (NGP) has spent a large amount of resources without substantial results, according to people residing near the river;
- (b) whether water of Ganga is getting dirtier day-by-day, especially between Kanpur and Haridwar;
- (c) whether small factories in towns are discharging untreated waste directly into the river;
- (d) if so, whether these factories are being permitted to conduct their operations and they have not been closed as yet; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to fix the mismanagement of NGP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance. Under Namami Gange Programme, variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga have been taken up. These include treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, drain bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, construction of ghats and crematoria, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach etc. A total of 254 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹24,672 crore up to November, 2018. Out of these 75 projects have been completed.

Under Namami Gange Programme towards cleaning of river a total of 131 projects have been sanctioned for development of sewerage infrastructure to create new treatment capacity of 3083 Million Litres per Day (MLD), rehabilitation of 886 MLD treatment capacity and laying of sewerage network of 4871 km at an estimated cost of ₹ 19,742

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

crore. Out of these 31 projects have been completed thereby creating new STP capacity of 468 MLD, rehabilitation of 92 MLD STP capacity and laying of 2268 km sewerage network.

(b) The water quality monitoring results does not indicate any conclusive evidence.

(c) and (d) Industrial pollution from small factories is controlled and regulated by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). Such factories are either required to meet the norms stipulated by SPCBs before discharge into municipal sewer line or have to treat the effluent to meet the norms before discharge into receiving water bodies. At some clusters, provision of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) has been made for management of industrial effluent from small factories. Appropriate action/measures are taken by SPCB based on their compliance status for discharge of treated effluent.

(e) There is no mismanagement of Namami Gange Programme, over a period of time it has strengthened further through adoption of new and evolving concepts such as "Hybrid Annuity Based public-private partnership (PPP) Model", "One City - One Operator" etc. for ensuring sustainability and improving governance, providing hand holding support to states and resolving bottlenecks through continuous coordination with the state government at various levels.

#### **Punitive action against Ganga river pollution**

†2868. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to take punitive action against those who pollute Ganga river;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (the Act) the Central Government is empowered to take measures necessary for protecting and improving the quality of environment including water, air and land and abatement of environmental pollution.

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