

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 436
ANSWERED ON 05.02.2024

Discharge of Waste into Rivers

436. SHRI NATARAJAN P.R.:
SHRI NIHAL CHAND

Will the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the States of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have the maximum number of “Priority-1” (Most Polluted) river stretches in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the untreated dirty water and industrial waste flowing into the rivers of the country every year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any concrete steps have been taken by the Government to solve the said problem or any scheme is being worked out with the other Ministries related to water?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) & (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in year 2022 identified 311 Polluted River Stretches (PRS) on 279 rivers in 30 States/ UTs in the country based on indicator of organic pollution i.e. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (3mg/L), by analysis of water quality data of 603 rivers on 1920 locations for the years 2019 and 2021.

The polluted river stretches were distributed in five Priority classes based on the maximum BOD observed viz. 46 in Priority -I (>30 mg/l), 16 in Priority-II (20-30 mg/l), 39 in Priority-III (10-20 mg/l), 65 in Priority-IV (6-10 mg/l) & 145 in Priority-V (3-6 mg/l). Out of 46 in Priority -I class, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh each have 6 Priority-I river stretches in the country. Detailed list of Priority-I river stretches in Gujarat & Uttar Pradesh is at **Annexure- I**.

(c) & (d) CPCB has carried out inventorization of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) located in urban centers of India with the help of State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control

Committees and local bodies for quantities of sewage generation and its treatment in the year 2020. The details of sewage management are as follow:

Sewage Generation	72,368 MLD
Number of installed STPs	1631 (including proposed STPs)
Number of Operational STPs	1093
Installed Capacity	31,841 MLD
Total Treatment Capacity (including planned / proposed)	36,668 MLD
Operational Treatment Capacity	26,869 MLD
Actual Utilization (Treatment)	20,235 MLD (27.96 %)

Further, as per the assessment of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) 3186 (Ganga- 1229; Yamuna-1957) located in Ganga and Yamuna belt having potential to discharge into river Ganga, Yamuna & their tributaries in seven states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Delhi and Haryana, the estimated discharge of effluent from GPIs is about 402.67 million litres per day (Ganga- 249.31 MLD; Yamuna- 153.36 MLD) having pollution load of 19.74 tonnes per day (Ganga- 13.73 TPD; Yamuna- 6.01 TPD) in terms of BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand). Further, about 3558.5 MLD of sewage is generated from 105 Ganga front towns located in five Ganga states namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal and to treat the same about 2561.7 MLD (about 72%) capacity of STPs has been setup.

(e) For rejuvenation of 351 PRS identified by CPCB during the year 2018, action plans were prepared by River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) constituted by the respective State Government/ UT Administration, under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State /Union Territory for bringing all the polluted river stretches identified by CPCB fit for bathing purposes (i.e. BOD < 3 mg/L and FC < 500 MPN/100 mL).

Prepared action plans covers aspects such as Source control (Municipal sewage management, Industrial pollution control, Waste management), River catchment/Basin Management (Adoption of good irrigation practices, Utilization of treated sewage, Ground water recharge aspects), Flood Plain Zone protection and its management (Setting up of bio-diversity parks, Removal of encroachments, Rain water harvesting, Plantation on both sides of the river), Ecological/Environmental Flow (E-Flow) and Watershed management.

Progress of implementation of action plans is regularly reviewed by the RRC at State Level and Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) at Central Level.

Apart from the above, the other measures taken by the government for prevention and control of water pollution are given below-

- Government of India enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and various provisions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for protection of water bodies and the Central & State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the provisions of both acts to prevent and control pollution of aquatic resources.

- SPCBs/PCCs have been directed under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water Act to direct concerned agencies in the State/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment.
- Government of India stipulated General discharge standards and industry specific effluent discharge standards under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 with an aim to prevent pollution in the water bodies.

List of Priority-I river stretches in Gujarat & Uttar Pradesh

S NO	STATE NAME	RIVER NAME	POLLUTED RIVER STRETCH/ LOCATION	MAX BOD OBSERVED	PRIORITY CLASS
1.	GUJARAT	AMLAKHADI	ALONG ANKLESHWAR	49.0	I
2.	GUJARAT	BHADAR	ALONG JETPUR	258.6	I
3.	GUJARAT	DHADAR	ALONG KOTHADA	33.0	I
4.	GUJARAT	KHARI	ALONG LALI VILLAGE	195.0	I
5.	GUJARAT	SABARMATI	RAYSAN TO VAUTHA	292.0	I
6.	GUJARAT	VISHWAMITRI	ALONG KHALIPUR VILLAGE	38.0	I
7.	UTTAR PRADESH	BAHELA	ALONG TANDA	287.0	I
8.	UTTAR PRADESH	HINDON	SAHARANPUR TO GHAZIABAD	126.0	I
9.	UTTAR PRADESH	KALI (W)	ALONG MUZAFFAR NAGAR	81.0	I
10.	UTTAR PRADESH	KALINADI (E)	MEERUT TO KANNAUJ	144.0	I
11.	UTTAR PRADESH	VARUNA	RAMESHWAR TO TILL COFL WITH R. GANGA	32.4	I
12.	UTTAR PRADESH	YAMUNA	ALONG NOIDA, VRINDAVAN TO HAMIRPUR	127.0	I