

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:106

ANSWERED ON:08.08.2011

RIVER POLLUTION

Kashinath Shri Taware Suresh; Sugumar Shri K.

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the rivers/stretches declared as polluted/eco-sensitive zones in the country;
- (b) the details of the river cleaning projects/schemes undertaken in the country;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to launch river cleaning projects for other major rivers in the country on the lines of the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total expenditure incurred on the said projects so far, year-wise?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No.106 to be answered on Monday the 8th August, 2011 on River Pollution raised by Shri Suresh Kashinath Taware & Shri Sugumar K.

(a) to (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring water quality of rivers at 1085 locations covering 383 rivers in terms of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Fecal Coliforms etc. Based on BOD levels, 150 polluted river stretches have been identified by CPCB. Details of polluted stretches are at Annexure-I.

A draft notification has been issued by the Central Government on 01.07.11 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for declaring the stretch of river Bhagirathi from Gaumukh to Uttarkashi as an eco-sensitive zone. The draft has been put on the website of the Ministry inviting comments and suggestions, within 60 days from the date of publication.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for abatement of pollution in rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) which presently covers polluted stretches of 39 rivers in 185 towns in 20 States. The Ganga Action Plan (GAP) was launched in 1985 and was later expanded to include other major rivers under NRCP. Pollution abatement schemes undertaken include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works; etc. An expenditure of Rs.4729 crore has been incurred and sewage treatment capacity of 4417 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under these Plans. Details of year-wise expenditure incurred under NRCP are at Annexure-II.

The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an empowered authority for conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach. The Authority has decided that under 'Mission Clean Ganga', it will be ensured that by the year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga.

Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

Annexure-I referred to in reply to part (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 106 to be answered on 08.08.2011 on River Pollution

Polluted River Stretches identified by CPCB

No. BOD Criteria No. of Stretches Name of Rivers

No.	BOD Criteria	No. of Stretches	Name of Rivers
1	-exceeding 30 mg/l -exceeding 6 mg/l in all occasions	35	Attawa choe, Adyar, Amlakhadi, Bhima, Bharalu, Bhogavo, Coovum, Cauvery, Chandrabhaga, Chambal, Daman ganga, Ganga, Gomti, Godavari, Ghaggar, Hindon, Indrayani, Kalong, Kundalika, Khan, Koyna, Kali nadi eastern, Musi, Mula & mutha, Mithi, Markanda, Nakkavagu, Nira, Patiala ki Rao,

Pawana, Ramganga Sukhna choe, Satluj Sabarmati, Venna river, Western Yamuna canal, Western kali (Partly Covered) & Yamuna.

- 2 -Between 20-30 mg/l 15 Bagad, Bhadra, Bahalla Bandi, Berech, Dhela & kichha, Girna, Jojari, -exceeding 6 mg/l in Khetri, Kosi, Khari, Kolak, Mindhola, Nira, Noyyal, Nambul & Tapi. all occasions
- 3 -Between 10-20 mg/l 26 Agartala canal, Bhima, Deepar bill, Ganga, Gurgaon canal, Kshipra, Krishna, -exceeding 6 mg/l in Karamana, Laxmantirtha, Manjira, Narmada, Purna, Shedi, Subarnrekha, Tunga, all occasions Tungabhadra, Weinganga & Wardha.
- 4 -Between 6-10 mg/l 38 Arasalar, Arpa, Betwa, Beas, Bhavani, Burhidihing, Chambal, Cauvery, Damodar, Dhadar, Ganga, Godavari, Kali, Kim, Kalisot, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Krishna, Kathjodi, Kharkhala, Mahi, Markanda, Narmada, Panchganga, Patalganga, Rangavali, Sankh, Sikrana, Seonath, Tambiraparani, Umtrew, Ulhas, Vaigai, Tapi, & Tons
- 5 -Between 3-6 mg/l 36 Anas, Ambika, Arkavati, Baleshwar khadi, Barakar, Brahmani, Bhatsa, Dikchu, Dhansiri, Haora, Hundri, Kundu, Kadambayar, , Kuakhai, Kaveri, Krishna, Maner, Malprabha, Maney khola, Mahi, Mahanadi, MahanadiTeesta, Mandakini, Narmada, Palar, Pennar, Panam, Puzhackal, Rihand, Ranichu, Sabarmati, Saryu, Tungabhadra, Ulhas & Yamuna.

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Bathing Water Quality Criteria : BOD equal to or less than 3.0 milligram/litre (mg/l)

Annexure-II referred to in reply to part (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 106 to be answered on 08.08.2011 on River Pollution

Expenditure incurred under National River Conservation Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure
1	1985-86	1.14
2	1986-87	19.22
3	1987-88	45.56

4	1988-89	53.36
5	1989-90	49.54
6	1990-91	40.71
7	1991-92	49.25
8	1992-93	55.30
9	1993-94	46.03
10	1994-95	37.05
11	1995-96	45.31
12	1996-97	148.42
13	1997-98	137.86
14	1998-99	137.62
15	1999-00	119.99
16	2000-01	83.58
17	2001-02	314.30

18 2002-03 306.78

19 2003-04 310.87

20 2004-05 297.47

21 2005-06 422.28

22 2006-07 242.16

23 2007-08 357.28

24 2008-09 459.51

25 2009-10 370.90

26 2010-11 577.71

GRAND TOTAL 4729.20