

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1333
ANSWERED ON:03.03.2015
EFFECTS OF SEA WATER POLLUTION
Singh Shri Sushil Kumar

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

- (a) whether a large number of fishes die every year due to excessive pollution in the sea water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme or taken firm steps to check sea pollution; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) & (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change/ Central Pollution Control Board has not conducted any survey/status about large number of fishes die every year due to excessive pollution in the sea water;

(c) & (d) The Ministry of Earth Sciences has been implementing a program entitled "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS)" to monitor periodical changes in coastal water quality, on a seasonal basis, with the participation of National R & D institutes. Recognizing the importance of monitoring the quality of coastal waters to fisheries and other human related uses, the data on 25 environmental parameters including physical, chemical, biological and microbiological characteristics of water and sediment at selected locations are being collected from the coastline of the country, covering the maritime states and UTs. The parameters being monitored include dissolved oxygen(DO), nutrients, pH, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), plankton, benthos and pathogenic bacteria, at various coastal locations Vadar, Veraval, Hazira, Thane (Mumbai), Worli, Ratnagiri, Malvan, Mandovi, Mangalore, Kochi, Kavaratti, Sandheads, Hooghly, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada Ennore (Chennai), Pondicherry, Tuticorin, Port Blair. Seawater quality data collected over a period has indicated areas of low, moderate and intense pollution. The data further indicates that the concentration of the nutrients and population of pathogenic bacteria are confined to 0 - 1 km at these locations except in Mumbai. The COMAPS programme is being implemented through various academic and research institutes working in the area of subject.