

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3598
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.03.2018

Water Pollution in Rivers

3598. SHRI PASUNOORI DAYAKAR:

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

- (a) whether the activities proposed under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) has not been fully implemented by the States to reduce water pollution in major rivers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- c) the activities taken to reduce the pollution in river Godavari and Krishna by the riparian States including expenditure during the last three years?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA)

(a) & (b) Pollution abatement of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/ concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries which is handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01/08/2014 onwards) has covered polluted stretches of 32 rivers in 76 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4579.56 crore. So far, Central share of Rs. 2236.98 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes and sewage treatment capacity of 2446.43 million litres per day (mld) has been created under the NRCP programme. The State- wise details of rivers covered, sanctioned cost and treatment capacity created under NRCP is at Annexure.

(c) Works relating to interception & diversion of sewage, sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation, river front development, crematoria, etc. have been implemented at Rajahmundry town in Andhra Pradesh at sanctioned cost of Rs. 21.79 crore and at Nanded, Nashik and Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 87.12 crore for pollution abatement of river Godavari under NRCP. Sewage treatment capacity of 30 mld in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh and 127 mld in the three towns of Maharashtra has been created under NRCP. Besides, works relating to interception & diversion of sewage and sewage treatment plants at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 28.74 crore have been implemented in the towns of Karad and Sangli in Maharashtra for pollution abatement of river Krishna under NRCP, and sewage treatment capacity of 55 mld has been created in these two towns. During the last three years, no funds have been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra under NRCP for pollution abatement of rivers Godavari and Krishna.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3598 to be answered on 16th March, 2018 on 'Water Pollution in Rivers'

State-wise details of rivers covered under National River Conservation Plan

S. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)	STP Capacity created (in mld.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	21.79	30.00
2	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14	-
3	Gujarat	Sabarmati & Mindola	808.53	285.00
4	Goa	Mandovi, Sal	75.84	12.50
5	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery & Pennar	66.25	41.64
6	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga & Mula Mutha.	1182.86	260.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada & Tapti.	20.16	7.95
8	Odisha	Brahmini, Mahanadi & coastal area (Puri town)	92.74	48.00
9	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	774.43	659.20
10	Telangana	Godavari & Musi	345.70	621.46
11	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery & Tamrabarani	905.78	477.66
12	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	4.50
13	Sikkim	Rani Chu	181.09	18.52
14	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	82.80	-
Total			4579.56	2446.43