

(downstream of Wazirabad barrage to Okhla barrage) and parts of Uttar Pradesh exceeds the standards in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand of 3.0 miligram per litre (mg/l).

(c) to (e) Government of India has launched the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) for the abatement of pollution of river Yamuna in a phased manner with the assistance of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation. YAP Phase-I was launched in April, 1993 and declared closed in February, 2003. The second phase of YAP commenced in December, 2004. A total of 272 schemes have been completed in 21 towns of the three States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and 753.25 millions litres per day of sewage treatment capacity has been created so far under both the phases of YAP, at a cost of Rs. 830.74 crores. The works completed under YAP include interception and diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants (STPs), creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development works. In addition, the Government of NCT of Delhi has also taken up large scale pollution abatement works for river Yamuna from its own resources.

The quality of water in Yamuna river has not shown the desired improvement, particularly in Delhi, due to enormous increase in pollution load and lack of fresh water in the river during lean period.

Pollution levels in metropolitan cities

†1040. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI:
SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the level of pollution in the metropolitan cities of the country;
- (b) the details of the model list of all the desirable and undesirable elements found to be above or below the norms;
- (c) the effective steps taken by Government to control pollution; and
- (d) the future plan chalked out by Government to control pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Pollution levels in metropolitan cities are assessed and monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the following programmes:—

- (i) National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP);
- (ii) Water Quality Monitoring Programme (WQMP); and
- (iii) Inventory of sewage generation and treatment in class-I cities and class-II towns.

The data collected during 2006-2008 indicate that the concentrations of air pollutants like Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and those of Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) except for Kolkata during 2008 are

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

within the prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The concentrations of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) have generally exceeded the ambient air quality standards. Data pertaining to major pollutants in four mega cities is provided in the Statement (*See below*). The Ground Water Quality (GWQ) is monitored in 35 major cities. The levels of total dissolved solids (TDS) and some heavy metals have exceeded the permissible limit in few cities. CPCB is monitoring sewage generation and treatment capacity in 35 major cities. As per CPCB report, the sewage generation in 35 major cities is 15,644 million litres per day (MLD), and whereas, the treatment capacity (in 23 major cities) is 8040 MLD.

(b) There is no model list in prevalence. However, the ambient air quality is monitored with respect to major air pollutions viz., SO₂, NO_x and RSPM. The ground water quality is monitored with respect to TDS, chloride, sulphate, fluoride, conductivity, bicarbonate alkalinity and micro pollutants such as toxic heavy metal like Iron, lead, Chromium, Nickel and Cadmium.

(c) and (d) Various steps taken by the Government to control pollution are mentioned below:—

- Bharat Stage III emission norms have been made applicable in 11 mega cities, namely, National Capital Region, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Kanpur, Pune, Surat and Agra) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2005 whereas Bharat Stage II emission norms have been made applicable in rest of the country. These norms would be made stricter *w.e.f.* 01.04.2010.
- Pollution Under Control norms for in-use vehicles have been made stricter *w.e.f.* 01.1.2004.
- Restriction on the entry of trucks as well as interstate buses during peak traffic timings.
- Diversion of all interstate trucks and buses through by-pass roads thereby reducing congestion in the main city.
- Augmentation of infrastructure *i.e.* construction of flyovers, bridges, road networks and broadening of existing roads.
- Introduction of Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS) in Delhi for the segregation of the traffic and uniform flow of the traffic.
- Restriction on entry of vehicles in very crowded market places like Chandni Chowk and Karol Bagh in Delhi.
- Procurement of state-of-art violation detection equipment system like vehicle speed detection cameras etc.
- Implementation of bus lane system and automated toll collection for buses.
- Regular conduction of mass awareness programme for encouraging public transport system, car pooling and fuel saving tips.

- Augmentation of mass rapid transport system (MRTS) all over the country in time-bound manner.
- Implementation of emission norms and fuel quality in accordance with the road map of Auto Fuel Policy;
- Phasing-out of old vehicles;
- Notified emission standards for industries under Environment Protection Act, 1986;
- Implementation of Corporate Responsibility on Environment Protection (CREP) in 17-categories of highly polluting industries;
- Introduction of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants;
- Introduction of cleaner technology in industries;
- Implementation of action plan in 24-critically polluted areas;
- Augmentation of sewage treatment plants; and
- Regulation of extraction of ground water for industrial and municipal uses.

Statement

Data regarding RSPM in four MEIROS

(i) RESPIRABLE SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER [Normal Value <60 microgram per cubic meter, Annual Average for Residential Area]

Sl. No.	Cities	2006	2007	2008 (January to August)
1.	Delhi	136	159	149
2.	Kolkata	100	99	104
3.	Mumbai	86	92	118
4.	Chennai	57	57	54

(ii) SO₂ [Normal Value <60 microgram per cubic meter, Annual Average for Residential Area]

Sl. No.	Cities	2006	2007	2008 (January to August)
1.	Delhi	9	4	4
2.	Kolkata	7	8	7
3.	Mumbai	9	11	8
4.	Chennai	7	9	7

(iii) **NO_x (Normal Value <60 microgram per cubic meter, Annual Average for Residential Area]**

Sl. No.	Cities	2006	2007	2008 (January to August)
1.	Delhi	43	36	43
2.	Kolkata	53	58	63
3.	Mumbai	29	40	34
4.	Chennai	10	9	10

Pollution in Ganga

1041. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the water of holy Ganga has become poisonous due to pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 12 districts of Bihar and 20 districts of Uttar Pradesh including Varanasi, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Moradabad etc. are badly affected by the pollution in river Ganga; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to clean Ganga during the last two years till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there is no evidence of the river water of holy Ganga getting poisonous due to pollution.

(c) The water quality monitoring carried out by reputed institutions of the country indicates that, the river water quality conforms to the prescribed standards in terms of key indicators namely, DO and BOD at most of the locations except for marginal deviations at a few locations between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The levels of Fecal Coliforms are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit of 2500 MPN (Most Probable Number) per 100 millilitre, at a number of monitoring stations along the river Ganga.

(d) To improve the water quality of Ganga River, Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched by Government of India in 1985. Under this Phase, 260 pollution abatement schemes in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal were completed and 869 million litres per day (mld) of sewage treatment capacity was created at an expenditure of Rs. 452 crore. The schemes taken up included interception and diversion of sewage, sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation works, electric and/or improved wood crematoria, river front development