

(b) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 are in place which has been last amended in January, 2010. Salient features of the said amendment are: (i) Stress laid on making the night time (10.00 pm–6.00 am) less noisy; (ii) 'Public place' defined and the occupant of a public place required to restrict the volume of public address system, etc. (iii) Similarly, the occupant of a private place required to restrict the volume of music system, etc.; and (iv) A duty cast upon the concerned State Governments to specify in advance, the number and particulars of days, not exceeding fifteen in a year, on which 2 hours exemption for permitting the use of loud speaker, public address system and the like (10.00 pm to 12.00 midnight) would be operative.

(c) The Central Government has set up a NANMN through the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). A total of 70 stations are existing as on date in eight cities to monitor noise on 24x7 basis namely, Delhi (10), Bangalore (10), Kolkata (10), Chennai (10), Hyderabad (10), Lucknow (10), Mumbai (9) and Navi Mumbai (1). The noise monitoring stations are operated by concerned State Pollution Control Board. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board is monitoring ambient noise in Mumbai.

Pollution level in various rivers

1144. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD:

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI:

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

(a) whether the pollution level in various rivers of the country including those in Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Maharashtra and Delhi has increased in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, river-wise and the steps taken by Government to control pollution in those rivers along with the agencies involved therein;

(c) the amount allocated and expenditure incurred on cleaning of rivers during 2014-15 as compared to the last three years and the current year, river-wise; and

(d) whether Government has formulated any plan to promote eco-friendly industries to control pollution in rivers and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage and industrial effluent along with dumping

of solid waste from cities/towns constitute a major source of pollution in rivers. As per the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers thereby polluting them. 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) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes. Various pollution abatement Schemes taken-up under the programmes, *inter-alia* include interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. The NGRBA programme along with work of Ganga and its tributaries is with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01.08.2014 onwards. The programmes of NRCP and NGRBA (till 1.8.2014) have covered polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 10955.22 crore so far. Sewage treatment capacity of 5084 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under these two programmes. The pollution abatement works are executed by the State implementing agencies, *inter-alia*, Public Health Engineering Departments, Water Supply and Sewerage Boards, Jal Nigams, concerned local bodies, etc. nominated by the State Governments and functioning under their control.

The Government has also initiated an Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission- 'Namami Gange' under the NGRBA programme for consolidating the ongoing efforts and planning for an integrated and comprehensive action plan for rejuvenation of Ganga and its tributaries, for which a budget outlay of ₹ 20,000 crore is allocated for the next five years.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued to 3260 industries in the country to install online 24x7 effluent and emission monitoring devices, out of which 920 units have already installed such systems.

The Ministry has revised the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and the draft Solid Waste Management Rules 2015 have been notified in the Gazette for inviting comments/suggestions.

(c) The details of funds released to various State Governments for implementation of sanctioned works under NRCP/NGRBA programmes since 2011-12, State-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) To promote eco-friendly industries, the Ministry has formulated Schemes to facilitate and support development and promotion of clean technology and waste minimization strategy to help small and medium scale sector, with the primary objective of protection of environment. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste and no waste concept leading to Zero Liquid Discharge by grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks. In addition, eco-friendly technologies have been demonstrated for sectors like pulp and paper, sugar and distilleries, with the emphasis on reuse and recycling to reduce water consumption.

Statement-I

State-wise Polluted River Stretches

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2.	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahamputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7.	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8.	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni,	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15
14.	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
16.	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula- Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17.	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iiril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18.	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhras, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19.	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20.	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
24.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25.	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26.	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29.	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kansi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
TOTAL			302

Statement-II

Details of funds released under National River Conservation Plan and National Ganga River Basin Authority programmes

Sl. No.	State	Funds released (₹ in crore)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	2015-16 (Upto 10th July, 2015)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	—	—	91.14	—	—
2.	Jharkhand	—	—	6.26	—	—
3.	Gujarat	—	41.71	—	44.00	7.39
4.	Maharashtra	—	5.07	22.42	—	—
5.	Punjab	47.53	45.36	98.04	28.80	12.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Haryana	—	38.20	10.00	10.46	—
7.	Odisha	5.00	—	—	—	—
8.	Rajasthan	20.00	—	—	—	—
9.	Delhi	34.88	—	—	—	—
10.	Uttar Pradesh	70.75	107.31	133.80	30.08	—
11.	Uttarakhand	—	11.30	17.05	3.00	—
12.	West Bengal	—	—	48.90	—	—
13.	Sikkim	9.30	21.65	15.00	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	10.00
TOTAL		187.46	270.60	442.61	116.34	30.00

* Includes funds released for Ganga and its tributaries till end of July, 2014 (after which the work of NGRBA programme and tributaries of Ganga has been transferred to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation).

Introduction of climate change fund

1145. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's contribution/participation in the UNFCCC's Green Climate Fund introduced to tackle climate change;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to introduce a Climate Change Fund within India as well for implementing climate change strategies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Green Climate Fund (GCF) was set up under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by decision 1/CP.16 (taken in COP 16) at Cancun in 2010 as an operating entity of financial mechanism of the Convention. The funds for GCF are received from developed country Parties to the Convention and from a variety of other sources including public and private. India being a developing country is not required to make any contributions to GCF.

(b) and (c) Government of India has constituted following funds to implement climate change strategies: