

survey in NCT of Delhi during 2013, wherein, at 44 locations, in 9 districts, various pollutants including heavy metals were observed beyond permissible limit as per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Norms. Further, CGWB has carried out a special study for ground water quality in and around landfill sites viz. Ghazipur, Bhalsawa and IP Depot, wherein, high pollution of ground water has been observed due to presence of heavy metals.

(b) Consumption of such polluted water may cause diseases. However, as per information received from Government of NCT of Delhi, no such incidence has been reported from South Delhi Municipal Corporation and North Delhi Municipal Corporation Health Unit.

(c) and (d) As per information received from New Delhi Municipal Corporation, garbage is being disposed of by (i) waste to Energy Plant; (ii) composting; and (iii) e-waste is being collected by NGO for scientific disposal.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that there are six zones under the jurisdiction of North Delhi Municipal Corporation. Secondary collection of garbage is being done by concessionaire in Sadar, Paharganj, Karol Bagh and City Zone. Whereas, the same is being done in Narela Zone by departmental means. The work of door to door collection of municipal solid waste is being done in Rohini and Civil Line Zone by the concessioners.

#### **Sources of pollutants discharged into Ganga**

†2455. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main sources of pollutants being discharged into Ganga;

(b) the total quantities of sewage water from drains of cities and poisonous water coming from industries being discharged into Ganga right from Gangotri to Bay of Bengal;

(c) the capacities of treatment plants installed for the treatment of sewage and poisonous discharged water and the number of plants working among them or lying closed;

(d) whether there is any role of State Governments in running the treatment plants; and

---

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, how they are co-operated and the steps being taken to start treatment plants lying closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The untreated/partially treated sewage from municipalities and effluent from industries have been identified by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as the main sources of water pollution in river Ganga.

(b) CPCB has inventoried 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in 5 States on the main stem of Ganga and its tributaries Kali and Ramganga. It is estimated that 501 MLD of wastewater is being discharged from these GPIs into river Ganga directly or through its tributaries. CPCB has also identified 144 major drains discharging sewage/effluent directly into river Ganga. The total wastewater discharge from these drains is assessed at 6614 MLD.

(c) According to CPCB, there are 65 STPs with installed capacity of 1232 MLD in four States (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal) along the main stem of river Ganga. Jharkhand does not have a STP on the main stem of Ganga. Out of the total 65 STPs, CPCB has monitored 47 STPs and observed that 10 of these STPs were non-functional. The status of STPs in the 4 States of Ganga basin is given in the table below:—

State	STP Status		STPs Monitored			
	No. of STPs	Installed Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs	Installed Capacity	Utilized Capacity	No. of STPs non-functional
Uttarakhand	7	92.5	6	89	69.5	0
Uttar Pradesh	15	464.8	14	462.1	377.27	1
Bihar	6	153	4	109	22	1
West Bengal	37	521.45	23	335.71	73.7	8
TOTAL	65	1231.75	47	995.81	542.47	10

(d) and (e) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) such as Nagar Parishad, Nagar Nigam, Municipal Corporation and Jal Nigam are entrusted with the responsibility for construction, operation and maintenance of STPs to ensure proper treatment of sewage and its management.