

Approval by NBWL in Gir sanctuary

680. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) had allowed limestone mining on 417.35 hectares of the Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Gir sanctuary, even though the Gujarat High Court has put a stay on final notification of Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Gir protected area; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Standing Committee recommended the proposal without even conducting a field visit or assessment of the impact of mining on 417 hectares of land within 10 kms. of Eco-Sensitive Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Standing Committee of NBWL in its 48th meeting held on 27th March 2018 had recommended the proposal for use of 417.35 ha. land for mining activity within 10 km. ESZ of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.

(b) The Standing Committee of NBWL considers proposals based on the recommendation of the State Board for Wildlife and the mitigation measures suggested by the State Chief Wildlife Warden during the appraisal. The Standing Committee of NBWL recommended the proposal based on the facts and records submitted by the State Board for Wildlife as well as that of the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State of Gujarat.

Abatement of pollution in rivers

681. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the most polluted rivers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the major reasons for the pollution in the rivers in the last three years;

(c) steps taken by Government to curb and decrease pollution in the water bodies and the rivers in the country; and

(d) whether Government has implemented the guidelines given under the National River Conservation Plan and if so, the details and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Pollution load in rivers has increased over the years, due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Rivers in the country are mainly polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the water quality of rivers across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per the report published by CPCB in September 2018, 351 polluted river stretches have been identified on 323 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details of identified polluted river stretches are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Pollution abatement of rivers and water bodies 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 being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers and water bodies, 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 the scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and conservation and management of lakes and wetlands under a separate scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA), on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

NRCP {excluding Ganga and its tributaries, which are handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) from 01/08/2014 onwards} has so far covered polluted stretches of 33 rivers in 76 towns spread over 15 States in the country at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4801.57 crore, and Central share of ₹ 2337.73 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2520.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. NPCA has so far covered 150 identified wetlands and lakes in 24 States and 1 Union Territory and Central share of ₹ 936.41 crore has been released so far to the State Governments for conservation of lakes and wetlands.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as well as Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

To ensure proper treatment of municipal wastewater before discharge into the rivers, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the country for setting up of STPs in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to municipal authorities of 66 metropolitan cities and State capitals under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

Further, to control discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB and respective SPCBs/PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluent 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 by CPCB to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent monitoring systems. Steps have also been taken by CPCB to promote low waste concept in grossly water polluting industries, particularly those located on the river banks.

(d) The Ministry has formulated guidelines for submitting project proposals for funding under NRCP. Project proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for taking up pollution abatement works in towns along various rivers, and are considered for financial assistance under NRCP subject to their conformity with the NRCP guidelines, pollution status, prioritization, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of Plan funds. The projects under NRCP are funded on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments as per the guidelines.

Statement

State-wise Polluted River Stretches

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Polluted River Stretches	Number
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kundu, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali	5
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Borsola, Deepar Bill, Digboi, Kamalpur, Panchnai Brahamputra, Kharsang, Pagidia, Barak, Baroi Bega, Beki, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Borbeel, Bordoibam Beelmukh, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Dikhow, Dikrong, Diplai, Disang, Gabharu, Holudunga, Jai	44

1	2	3	4
		Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Killing, Kohora, Kulsi, Malini, Mora Bharali, Parashali, Puthimari, Ranga, Samaguri, Sankosh, Silsako, Sorusola, Son, Sonai, Tenga Pukhuri	
3.	Bihar	Sirsia, Farmar, Ganga, Poonpun, Ram Rekha, Sikrahna	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath, Kelo	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damangang	
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7.	Goa	Sal, Mandovi, Talpona, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Sinqerim, Tiracol, Valvant, Zuari	11
8.	Gujarat	Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Bhogavo, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Dhadar, Triveni, Amravati (Tributary of Narmada), Damanganga, Kolak, Mahi, Shedhi, Tapi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Kim, Meshwa, Mindhola, Narmada	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Sukhana, Markanda, Sirsa, Ashwani, Beas, Giri, Pabbar	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Devika, Banganga, Chunt Kol, Gawkadal, Tawi, Basanter, Chenab, Jhelam, Sindh	9
12.	Jharkhand	Garga, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Damodar, Jumar, Konar, Nalkari	7
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Cauvery, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Shimsha, Asangi Nalla, Bhima, Kumardhara, Netravathi, Tunga, Yagachi	17
14.	Kerala	Karamana, Bharathapuzha, Kadambayar, Keecheri, Manimaia, Pamba, Bhavani, Chitrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kallai, Karuvannur, Kavvai, Kuppam, Kuttiyady, Mogral, Periyar. Peruvamba, Puzhackal, Ramapuram, Thirur, Uppala	21

1	2	3	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa, Sone, Gohad: Kolar, Tapi, Bichia, Chamla, Choupan, Kalisot, Kanhan, Katni, Kunda, Malei, Mandakini (MP), Newaj, Parvati, Simrar, Tons, Wainganga	22
16.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Kalu, Kundalika, Miths, Morna, Mula, Mutha, Nira, Vel, Bhima, Indrayani, Mula-Mutha, Pawana, Wainganga, Wardha, Ghod, Kanhan, Kolar (Man), Krishna, Mor, Patalganga, Pedhi, Penganga, Purna, Tapi, Urmodi, Venna, Waghur, Wena, Bindusar, Bori, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Gima, Hiwara, Koyna, Pehlar, Sina, Titur, Amba, Bhatsa, Gomai, Kan, Manjeera, Panchganga, Panzara, Rangavali, Savitri, Surya, Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Vashisti	53
17.	Manipur	Nambul, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Manipur, Thoubai, Wangjing	9
18.	Meghalaya	Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Kyrhukhia, Nonbah, Umtrew, Lukha, Myntdu	7
19.	Mizoram	Tiau, Tiawng, Tuipui, Tuivawl, Chite, Mat, Saikah, Tuikual, Tuirial	9
20.	Nagaland	Dhansiri, Dzuna, Chathe, Dzu, Dzucha, Sano	6
21.	Odisha	Gangua, Guradih Nallah, Kathajodi, Nandirajhor, Daya, Kuakhai, Banguru Naliah, Bheden, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Kusumi, Mahanadi, Mangala, Nagavalli, Nuna, Ratnachira, Rushikulya, Sabulia, Serua	19
22.	Puducherry	Arasalar, Chunnambar	2
23.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj, Kali Bein, Beas	4
24.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal,	2
25.	Sikkim	Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	4
26.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Sarabanga, Thirumanim Uthar, Vasista, Bhavani, Tambirapani	6
27.	Telangana	Musi, Manjeera, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Maner, Godavari, Kinnersani, Krishna	8

1	2	3	4
28.	Tripura	Burigaon, Gumti, Haora, Juri, Khowai, Manu	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindon, Kalinadi, Varuna, Yamuna, Gomti, Ganga, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghara, Rapti, Sai, Saryu	12
30.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Kichha, Kalyani, Ganga, Kosi, Nandour, Pilkhar	9
31.	West Bengal	Vindhadhari, Mahananda, Churni, Dwarka, Ganga, Damodar, Jalangi, Kansi, Mathabhanga, Barakar, Dwarakesbwar, Kaljani, Karola, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Siiabati, Teesta	17
GRAND TOTAL			351

Draft India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP)

682. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft India Colling Action Plan (ICAP) provide for an approach towards design and construction of housing to enable cooling for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIGs), if so, the details of measures envisaged;

(b) whether the ICAP provide for retrofitting guidelines for existing buildings, infrastructure and services, if so, guidelines developed therefor; and

(c) whether the ICAP will be integrated with Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The overarching goal of India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP), presently at draft stage, is to provide sustainable cooling and thermal comfort for all, including Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIGs), while securing environmental and socio-economic benefits for the society. One of the priority areas identified by the draft ICAP, is support for targeted programmes to enable cooling for the economically weaker segment.