

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 889
ANSWERED ON 06.12.2021

POLLUTION LEVEL OF WATER

889 SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR
SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the pollution level of surface water in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that the childhood exposure to nitrogen based polluted water in the country beyond safe limits leads to stunting in children and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government proposes any policy to deal with water pollution in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to keep check on water pollution in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) & (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Pollution Control Boards/Committees in different States/Union Territories (UTs), have been monitoring the water quality of rivers and other water bodies across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. Based on water quality monitoring results, pollution assessment of rivers has been carried out by CPCB from time to time. As per the last report published by CPCB in September 2018, 351 polluted stretches were identified on 323 rivers based on monitoring results in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), an indicator of organic pollution. State-wise details of polluted river stretches are given at **Annexure**.

(c) Drinking water containing 'Nitrate' concentration beyond permissible limit of 45 mg/l, as per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Drinking Water Specification (IS: 10500-2012), causes methemoglobinemia or popularly known as blue baby syndrome. The other symptoms caused by higher concentration of Nitrate include decreased blood pressure, increased heart rate, headaches, stomach cramps and vomiting etc.

(d) & (e) Cleaning/rejuvenation of rivers is an ongoing activity. It is the responsibility of the States/UTs and local bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into river and other water bodies, coastal waters or land to prevent and control of

Contd...P/2

pollution therein. For conservation of rivers, this Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers in the country through the Central Sector Scheme of NamamiGange for rivers in Ganga basin and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers.

Proposals for pollution abatement works in towns along polluted river stretches are received from the States/UTs from time to time for consideration under NRCP and sanctioned based on their prioritization, conformity with NRCP guidelines, availability of plan funds, etc.

NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches on 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country with the project sanctioned cost of Rs. 5961.75 crore, and *inter-alia*, a sewage treatment capacity of 2677 million litres per day (mld) has been created. Under NamamiGangeprogramme, a total of 353 projects, including 157 projects for sewage treatment of 4952 mld and a sewer network of 5212 kms, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 30458 crore.

In addition, sewerage infrastructure is created under programs like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is providing financial assistance to the States/UTs under the scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA) for pollution abatement and conservation of identified lakes and wetlands in the country.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), grey water management is the key component in villages through community systems such as construction of community soak pits, waste stabilization ponds, constructed wetlands, etc. Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 2.0 has been launched on 01.10.2021 with vision of achieving “garbage free” status for all towns through sustainable solid waste management, sustainable sanitation and reuse of treated wastewater in all towns with less than 1 lakh population.

As per the Provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act 1974, industrial units are required to install effluent treatment plants (ETPs) and treat their effluents to comply with stipulated environmental standards before discharging into river and water bodies. Accordingly, CPCB, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under provisions of these Acts.

Besides, in compliance of the orders of National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No.673/2018 regarding rejuvenation of polluted river stretches in the country, States/UTs are required to implement approved action plans for restoration of the polluted stretches in their jurisdiction as identified by CPCB and published in their report of 2018, within the stipulated timelines. As per the orders of NGT, regular review on implementation of action plans is undertaken in the States/UTs and also at Central level.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) & (B) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 889 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 06.12.2021 REGARDING 'POLLUTION LEVEL OF WATER'.

State / UTs Wise Polluted River Stretches

S.No.	Name Of State	Name Of Polluted River Stretches	Number
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kundu, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali	5
2	Assam	Bharalu, Borsola, Deepar Bill, Digboi, Kamalpur, PanchnaiBrahmaputra, Kharsang, Pagldia, Barak, Baroi Bega, Beki, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Borbeel, BordoibamBeelmukh, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Dikhow, Dikrong, Diplai, Disang, Gabharu, Holudunga, Jai Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Killing, Kohora, Kulsi, Malini, Mora Bharali, Parashali, Puthimari, Ranga, Samaguri, Sankosh, Silsako, Sorousola, Son, Sonai, TengaPukhuri	44
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	Damanganga	1
6	Delhi	Yamuna,	1
7	Goa	Sal, Mandovi, Talpona, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Sinquerim, Tiracol, Valvant, Zuari	11
8	Gujarat	Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Bhogavo, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Dhadar, Triveni, Amravati (Tributary Of Narmada), Damanganga, Kolak, Mahi, Shedhi, Tapi, Anas, BalehwarKhadi, Kim, Meshwa, Mindhola, Narmada	20
9	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10	Himachal Pradesh	Sukhana, Markanda, Sirsa, Ashwani, Beas, Giri, Pabbar	7
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Devika, Banganga, ChuntKol, 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, AsangiNalla, Bhima, Kumardhara, Netravathi, Tunga, Yagachi	17
14	Kerala	Karamana, Bharathapuzha, Kadambayar, Keecheri, Manimala, Pamba, Bhavani, Chitrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kallai, Karuvannur, Kavvai, Kuppam, Kuttiyady, Mogral, Periyar, Peruvamba, Puzhackal, Ramapuram, Thirur, Uppala	21
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, Mithi, Morna, Mula, Mutha, Nira, Vel, Bhima, Indrayani, Mula-Mutha, Pawana, Wainganga, Wardha, Ghod, Kanhan, Kolar (Mah), Krishna, Mor, Patalganga, Pedhi, Penganga, Purna, Tapi, Urmodi, Venna, Waghur, Wena, Bindusar, Bori, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Girna, Hiwara, Koyna, Pehlar, Sina, Titur, Amba, Bhatsa, Gomai, Kan, Manjeera, Panchganga, Panzara, Rangavali, Savitri, Surya, Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Vashisti	53
Contd...			

17	Manipur	Nambul, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Manipur, Thoubal, Wangjing	9
18	Meghalaya	Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Kyrhukhla, Nonbah, Umtrew, Lukha, Myntdu	7
19	Mizoram	Tiau, Tlawng, Tuipui, Tuivawl, Chite, Mat, Saikah, Tuikual, Tuirial	9
20	Nagaland	Dhansiri, Dzuna, Chathe, Dzu, Dzucha, Sano	6
21	Odisha	Gangua, GuradihNallah, Kathajodi, Nandirajhor, Daya, Kuakhai, BanguruNallah, 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	ManeyKhola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	4
26	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Sarabanga, ThirumanimUthar, Vasista, Bhavani, Tambirapani	6
27	Telangana	Musi, Manjeera, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Maner, Godavari, Kinnarsani, Krishna	8
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, Kanshi, Mathabhanga, Barakar, Dwarakeshwar, Kaljani, Karola, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta	17
Grand Total :			351
