

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1207

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2023

WATER TREATMENT PLANTS FOR THE INDUSTRIES

1207. SHRI IRANNA KADADI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has been made compulsory to have water treatment plants for all the industries to prevent water pollution and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory to install water purification plants as a condition in giving permit in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up water quality testing labs in different parts of the country specially Karnataka and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any financial assistance has been given for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) & (b) As per the Provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act 1974, industrial units and local bodies are required to install Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs)/ Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) respectively and treat their effluents/sewage to comply with stipulated environmental standards before discharging into river and water bodies. Accordingly, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take punitive action for non-compliance under the provisions of these Acts.

CPCB in association with SPCBs/PCCs in different States/Union Territories (UTs) have been monitoring water quality of rivers and other water bodies, across the country through a network of 4294 monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme.

(c) & (d) Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974, Central/State Government has to establish or recognize a laboratory or laboratories to enable the SPCBs to perform their functions under this Section efficiently, including the analysis of samples of water from any stream or well or of samples of sewage or trade effluents.

The Central Govt. has power to establish or recognize one or more environmental laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to an environmental laboratory under Section 12 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Presently, there are 34 nos. of Environmental Laboratories (03 Govt. & 31 Private) in Karnataka State, recognized under the Environment Protection Rules, 1986 by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and CPCB.

This Ministry supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments by providing financial and technical assistance in planning, designing and implementation of drinking water supply schemes and setting up drinking water quality testing laboratories through Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal. States/ UTs can utilize upto 2% of their annual allocation of funds under JJM for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities inter-alia which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by the community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/ recognition of laboratories, etc.

As reported by States/UTs, Department of Water Supply/ Water & Sanitation/ Public Health Engineering has a network of 2,076 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels of the State/UT.
