

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3599**

ANSWERED ON 03.04.2023

**DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER INTO RIVERS**

3599. SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA

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

- (a) the steps being taken by Government during the last three years to prevent the discharge of industrial wastewater directly into rivers;
- (b) whether it is a fact that dirty water is discharged into rivers by industries without proper water treatment;
- (c) if not, the number of such industries which have been identified for discharging water into rivers without treatment during the last three years and the action taken against these industries; and
- (d) whether any such study has been conducted by Government, which shows that the water quality of rivers in the country has deteriorated in last three years?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

**(a) to (c)** 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.

Steps taken by the Government to stop discharge of industrial effluents into rivers, inter-alia include issuance of notification of specific discharge standards, revision of the criteria for categorization of industries and issuing directions to all SPCBs/PCCs to adopt the same, issuance of consent to establish/consent to operate by the SPCBs/PCCs, regular and surprise inspections of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) for compliance verification against stipulated environmental norms, installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) for assessment of effluent quality and compliance status. In addition, the industries are encouraged to reduce their waste water generation by

technological advancement, reuse/recycle of wastewater and maintain Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) where ever possible.

Rivers in the country are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/ towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments. Non-point sources of pollution like agricultural runoff, open defecation, runoff from solid waste dump sites, etc. also contribute to pollution of rivers. Rapid urbanization and industrialization have compounded the problems.

CPCB has identified 2859 grossly polluting industries (GPI) in the country. Out of these, 2197 industries are operational and 662 industries have closed down on their own. Out of 2197 operational industries, 2059 industries are complying with the prescribed environmental standards, whereas 138 are non-complying. Accordingly, show-cause notices have been issued to 53 non-complying industries, closure directions have been issued to 66 industries and legal cases have been filed against 3 industries. State –wise status of GPI unites in the country is attached as **Annexure-I**.

In compliance with the orders of Hon’ble 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 these action plans is undertaken in the States/UTs and the same is also done at the Central level by Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India.

(d) CPCB in collaboration with the SPCBs/PCCs is regularly monitoring water quality of rivers and other water bodies in country through a network of monitoring stations. As per CPCB report of November, 2022, 311 polluted river stretches have been identified on 279 rivers based on monitoring results in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, an indicator of organic pollution. The number of polluted river stretches has decreased to 311 in the ibid report from 351 identified by CPCB report published in September, 2018. State-wise details of polluted river stretches are at **Annexure-II**

\*\*\*



19	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Maharashtra	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
21	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Odisha	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
26	Puducherry	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
27	Punjab	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
28	Rajasthan	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Telangana	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	1648	560	1088	1047	41	22	13	0	6
34	Uttarakhand	64	0	64	60	4	4	0	0	0
35	West Bengal	48	3	45	41	4	3	0	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2859</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>2059</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>



**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3599 TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 03.04.2023 REGARDING “DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER INTO RIVERS”.**

**States/ UTs Wise Polluted River Stretches**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of State /Union Territory</b>	<b>Name of Polluted River Stretches</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vasishta, Gostani & Upputeru	3
2	Assam	Bharalu, Bega, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Digboi, Kharsang, Kushi, Mora Bharali, Pagldia & Tocklai	10
3	Bihar	Sirsiya (Ganga) Bihar, Lakhndei, Ramrekha, Burhi Gandak/ Sikrahna, Daha, Ganga, Gangi, Harbora, Kohra (Ganga), Punpun, Bagmati, Dhous, Gandak, Ghaghara, Kamala(Bihar) Ganga, Manusmar, Parmar & Sone	18
4	Chhattisgarh	Kharoon, Arpa, Seonath, Hasdeo, Kelo & Mahanadi	6
5	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7	Goa	Zuari, Kalna, Khandepar, Mandovi, Mapusa & Sal	6
8	Gujarat	Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Dhadar, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Mindhola, Mahi, Shedhi, Bhogavo, Bhukhi Khadi, Damanganga & Tapi	13
9	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna & Markanda	3
10	Himachal Pradesh	Ashwini Khad, Bald, Sirsa, Sukhana, Ratta, Giri, Markanda, Pabbar & Shikari Khad	9
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Chuntkol, Tawi, Banganga (J&K), Devak Jhelum, Lidder, Basanter & Gawkadal	8
12	Jharkhand	Harmu, Kharkhai, Subarnarekha, Bokaro, Damodar, Garga, Jumar, Katri, Koina,	9
13	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Dakshinak Pinakini, Thenpennai, Bhadra, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Aghanashini, Bhima, Cauvery, Gangavali, Kabini, Kagina, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Netravathi, Sharavathi & Tunga	17
14	Kerala	Karmana, Neyyar, Vamanapuram, Ayroor, Chalakudy, Chitthrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kadambayar, Kallai, Kalpathi Puzha, Korayar, Mamom, Manimala, Pamba, Periyar, Pullur, Thirur & Uppala	18
15	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa, Hiran, Johila, Kanhan, Sone, Bichia, Chamla, Kaliasot, Kunda, Mahi, Malei, Mandakini (Mp), Newaj, Parvati(Ganga), Tapi & Wardha	19
16	Maharashtra	Bhima, Mithi, Mutha, Savitri, Godavari, Kanhan, Mula, Mula-Mutha, Pawana, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Ghod, Girna, Indrayani, Krishna, Kundalika, Morna, Muchkundi, Nira (Krishna), Patalganga, Rangavali, Surya, Tapi, Titur, Waghur, Wainganga, Wardha,	55

		Bhatsa, Burai, Kalu, Kan, Koyna, Manjeera, Mor, Panzara, Pedhi, Pehlar, Penganga, Purna, Sina, Urmodi, Vel, Venna (Maharashtra), Krishna, Wena, Amba, Amravati (Tapi), Bindusara, Bori, Gomai, Hiwara, Kolar (Mah), Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna & Vashisti	
17	Manipur	Imphal, Nambul, Barak, Chakpi, Iiril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Sekmai, Thoubal & Wangjing	13
18	Meghalaya	Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Myntdu, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Nonbah & Umtrew	7
19	Mizoram	Lawbual, Tuikual & Chithe	3
20	Nagaland	Dhansiri, Dzu, Dzuna & Sano	4
21	Odisha	Gangua, Daya, Kuakhai, Mangala, Brahmani, Kathajodi & Serua	7
22	Puducherry	Gautami-Godavari, Coringa & Chunnambar	3
23	Punjab	Ghaggar, Sirsa, Sutlej, Kali Bein & Swan	5
24	Rajasthan	Banas, Bandi, Jawai, Guwardi, Kanota, Khari, Kothari, Berech, Bhanwar Semila, Chambal, Gambhiri, Luni, Mahi & Piplaad	14
25	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Thirumanimuthar, Vasishta, Sarabanga, Cauvery, Tambiraparani, Amravati (Cauvery), Bhavani & Palar	10
26	Telangana	Musi, Godavari, Manair, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Kinnersani, Krishna, Manjeera & Munneru	9
27	Tripura	Haora	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	Bahela, Hindon, Kali (W), Kalinadi (E), Varuna, Yamuna, Gomti, Betwa, Ramganga, Banganga (Ganga), Ganga, Ghaghara, Pilkhar, Rapti, Rihand, Sai & Sone	17
29	Uttarakhand	Bahela, Dhella, Kalyani, Suswa, Kichha (Kitcha), Koshi (Uk), Nandour, Pilkhar & Banganga (Ganga)	9
30	West Bengal	Mahananda, Churni, Vindiyadhari, Matha Bhanga, Ganga, Jalangi, Kanshi, Barakar, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Rupnarayan & Teesta	13
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>311</b>

\*\*\*\*\*