

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 207
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

Monitoring of Grossly Polluting Industries

207. SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:
SHRI SATPAL BRAHAMCHARI:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any detailed action plan has been formulated for the monitoring and regulation of the Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) as declared by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the condition of GPIs particularly in the State of Jharkhand and Sonipat Lok Sabha Constituency in the State of Haryana; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken any special steps to prevent the discharge of waste into water bodies by the said industries and regulate the handling of hazardous substances, if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise particularly in Jharkhand and Haryana?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) & (b):

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change primarily monitors the industrial units across country through Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). Annual inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) operating in Ganga & Yamuna main stem States namely Uttarakhand, Haryana, NCT-Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal having potential to discharge into river Ganga, Yamuna & their tributaries is carried out by joint teams of third party technical institutes like IITs, NITs and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committee (PCCs).

In Ganga main stem States namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, inspection of 1109 GPIs in 2017, 961 GPIs in 2018, 1072 GPIs in 2019, 1080 GPIs in 2020, 1051 GPIs in 2022 and 1229 GPIs in 2023 was carried out.

In Yamuna and its tributaries States namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi inspection of 1660 GPIs in 2020, 1655 GPIs in 2022 and 1957 GPIs in 2023 was carried out.

(c):

During 2023, 05 GPIs in the State of Jharkhand and 132 GPIs in Sonipat Lok Sabha Constituency (District Sonipat-129, District Jind-03) were inspected.

- i. In Jharkhand, out of 05 GPIs, 02 were complying and 03 were non-complying w.r.t discharge norms or not having valid consent to operate. All non-complying GPIs were issued show-cause notices by Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB) which were later withdrawn after their compliance during subsequent inspections by JSPCB. The estimated discharge from these GPIs was about 523 KLD with pollution load of 5.23 kg/day in terms of BOD.
- ii. In Sonipat Lok Sabha Constituency comprising of area of Sonipat and Jind districts of Haryana, out of 132 GPIs, 113 GPIs were operational and remaining 19 were self-closed. Out of 113 operational GPIs, 97 were complying and 16 were non-complying w.r.t discharge norms (12) and/or not having valid consent to operate (4). All 16 non-complying GPIs were issued show-cause notices by Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) which were later withdrawn after their compliance during subsequent inspections by HSPCB. Self-closed GPIs were issued closure directions by HSPCB. The estimated discharge from 113 operational GPIs was about 7.35 MLD with pollution load of 0.69 TPD in terms of BOD.

(d):

Measures taken by the government for prevention and control of water pollution are given below.

- i. Government of India enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for protection of environment including water bodies.
- ii. A voluntary program of upgradation of process technology and Effluent Treatment Plant system was implemented in major industrial sectors like Pulp & Paper, Sugar, Distillery, Textile and Tannery resulting in reduction in fresh water consumption, waste water discharge & pollution load and improvement in compliance.
- iii. Model Consolidated Consent and Authorization (CCA) incorporating novel and proven cleaner technologies, specific fresh water consumption & effluent discharge norms have been adopted by seven Ganga & Yamuna main stem States.
- iv. Installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) by 17 categories of industries and GPIs in the country as per directives issued by CPCB. This initiative provides real-time information on effluent quality, enabling the identification of non-complying units and the implementation of corrective actions.

- v. CPCB has prepared guidelines for conservation and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in feasible industrial sectors, along with guidelines for the utilization of treated effluent in irrigation. Treated wastewater can be reused in various industrial sectors to reduce dependency on freshwater, enhance sustainability, and promote effective water resource management.
- vi. For rejuvenation of Polluted River Stretches (PRS) identified in 2018, action plans were prepared by River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) constituted by the respective State Government/ UT Administration, under the overall supervision and coordination of Principal Secretary, Environment of the concerned State/ Union Territory for bringing all the polluted river stretches identified by CPCB fit for bathing purposes (i.e. BOD < 3 mg/L and FC < 500 MPN/100 mL).
- vii. Prepared action plans covering aspects such as Source control (Municipal sewage management, Industrial pollution control, Waste management), River catchment/Basin Management (Adoption of good irrigation practices, Utilization of treated sewage, Ground water recharge aspects), Flood Plain Zone protection and its management (Setting up of bio-diversity parks, Removal of encroachments, Rain water harvesting, Plantation on both sides of the river), Ecological/Environmental Flow (E-Flow) and Watershed management.
