

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA
REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1949
ANSWERED ON 30.07.2026
POLLUTION IN NOYYAL RIVER

1949. Shri ESWARASAMY K:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the concerns raised regarding the severe pollution of the Noyyal River in Tamil Nadu due to the continuous discharge of untreated industrial and domestic effluents over the past several decades and if so, the details thereof;**
- (b) the details of the Central assistance sought and sanctioned for the rejuvenation of various rivers, State-wise;**
- (c) the data on the water quality status in the said State, district-wise; and**
- (d) the measures being undertaken jointly with the State Government of Tamil Nadu to enforce zero liquid discharge norms and strengthen effluent treatment infrastructure in various river basins?**

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

- (a) to (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in different States/Union Territories (UTs), monitors water quality of rivers and other water bodies through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). Pollution assessment of rivers has been carried out by CPCB from time to time . As per the latest report published in October, 2025, no**

**polluted river stretch has been identified along River Noyyal in Tamil Nadu. Water quality data of all locations/polluted river stretches in Tamil Nadu is available at:
<https://cpcb.gov.in/openpdffile.php?id=UmVwb3J0RmlsZXMvMTc3N18xNzYwNjgxNDA4X21lZGhlcGhvdG80MzkyLnBkZg==>**

Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is an ongoing process. It is the responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs), local bodies and industries to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents before discharging into rivers and other water bodies, land or coastal waters for prevention and control of pollution therein. This Ministry of Jal Shakti provides financial and technical assistance to States/UTs through the Central Sector Scheme of Namami Gange Programme for river Ganga and its tributaries and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for Other River Basins. Apart from this, sewerage infrastructure is created under programs like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

Proposals are received from the States/UTs from time to time for consideration under the NRCP, and sanctioned based on their prioritization, conformity with guidelines, availability of Plan funds, etc. The details of the sanctions for the rejuvenation of various rivers, State wise is at Annexure.

The discharge of industrial effluents is monitored by the CPCB and the respective SPCBs / PCCs including state of Tamilnadu under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and punitive action is taken against violators. States/UTs/Local Bodies and industrial units are required to install sewage and effluent treatment plants and to comply with the prescribed discharge standards. In addition, industries are encouraged to minimize wastewater generation through technological upgradation, reuse and recycling of wastewater and to maintain Zero Liquid Discharge, wherever feasible.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1949 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 30.07.2026 REGARDING “POLLUTION IN NOYYAL RIVER”.

(a) State-wise details under National River Conservation Plan (excluding Ganga and its tributaries)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	110.21
2	Telangana	Godavari & Musi	345.72
3	Jammu & Kashmir	Devika, Tawi, Jhelum & Banganga	342.65
4	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14
5	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindola & Tapi	1,875.29
6	Goa	Mandovi & Zuari	95.23
7	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery & Pennar	66.25
8	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga & Mula-Mutha & Nag	3,109.85
9	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada & Tapti	20.16
10	Manipur	Nambul, Imphal-Manipur, Kogba	194.72
11	Odisha	Brahmini, Mahanadi Coastal Area (Puri)	92.74
12	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj	774.43
13	Rajasthan	JoHari	172.60
14	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery & Tamrabarani	908.13
15	Kerala	Pamba, Chitrapuzha & Periyar	115.76
16	Sikkim	Rani Chu, Tista, Rangit	608.12
17	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri, Chethe, Zungki, Garu, Melak, Tapi, Punyaonganmong, Keleureu, Sedzu and Tizu, Donyung Shumang, Mutsum, Marachu & Tizu	140.12
Total			8,975.12

(b) State-wise details under Namami Gange Programme (River Ganga and its tributaries)

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost
1	Uttarakhand	Ganga and its tributaries	1,743.37
2	Uttar Pradesh		16,376.27
3	Bihar		7,838.96
4	Jharkhand		1,310.30
5	West Bengal		5,028.69
6	Haryana		217.87
7	Delhi		2,505.74
8	Himachal Pradesh		11.57
9	Rajasthan		258.48
10	Madhya Pradesh		678.7
Total			35,969.95
