

Q.1. What are the major sources of pollution in rivers ?

Ans. : Out of the total measurable pollution in the rivers from various point sources, around 75% is accounted for by municipal sewage from towns located along the banks of the river and remaining 25% is accounted for by industrial effluents. As per the Report of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) published in March, 2015 sewage generation from urban areas is estimated at around 62,000 mld, whereas the total treatment capacity available is only 23,277 mld (37% of the sewage generation).

Q.2. Which are the polluted river stretches identified by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)?

Ans. : As per CPCB report published in February, 2015, 302 polluted river stretches on 275 rivers have been identified as polluted based on BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand), a critical parameter of water quality levels. The State-wise list of polluted river stretches is at Annexure-I.

Q.3. What are the initiatives taken by the government towards river conservation & what is the present coverage?

Ans. : The river conservation programme in the country was initiated with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in 1985, as a centrally sponsored project for abatement of pollution of the river through schemes such as interception and diversion of sewage, sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation works, electric and/or improved wood crematoria, river front development works etc. The Ganga Action Plan was expanded to cover other rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in the year 1995 with the objective to improve water quality of rivers through implementation of pollution abatement schemes in identified polluted stretches of rivers. NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4517.82 crore. So far, an amount of Rs. 2056.58 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement works and sewage treatment capacity of 2373 million litres per day (mld) has been created under the NRCP programme (excluding Ganga & its tributaries).

Q.4. Which are the Ministries administering the implementation of various river conservation activities?

Presently pollution abatement activities for all other major rivers in the country, excepting Ganga and its tributaries, are under the domain of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The works relating to Ganga and its tributaries are under the domain of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation w.e.f. 01.08.2014.

Q.5. What are the legal provisions available with Central/State Govt. to control industrial pollution?

Action are taken against the defaulting industries by the State Pollution Control Boards under powers delegated to them by the Central Government under relevant

provisions of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Q.6. What are the measures taken by the Government for conservation and management of lakes and wetlands in the country?

Ans. : For conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country, this Ministry had been earlier implementing two separate programmes, namely National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) and National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP). To have better synergy and to avoid overlap, both the programmes have been merged in February, 2013 into a new integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for holistic conservation of lakes & wetlands in the country.

Q.7. What is the present coverage of NPCA?

Ans. : Projects for conservation of 63 lakes in 14 States at a total cost of Rs.1096.09 crore have been sanctioned under the programme so far sanctioned.

In addition, 115 wetlands in 24 States and two Union Territories have been identified for conservation and management under the programme, out of which funding has so far been provided for 82 wetlands.

Q.8. What are the criteria adopted for identification of wetlands for conservation and management?

- sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types;
- criteria based on species and ecological communities;
- specific criteria based on water birds;
- specific criteria based on fish; and
- specific criteria based on water/life and culture.

Q.9. What are the State-wise details of wetlands in the country?

As per National Wetland Atlas published by the Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad in 2011, there are a total of 7,57,060 wetlands in the country occupying 15.26 million hectare area (around 4.63% of the geographic area of the country).

Annexure-I**State-Wise Polluted River Stretches**

S.No.	State Name	Stretch Identified	Number
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahamputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni,	20
9	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15
14	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula- Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12

18	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhras, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kanshi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
Total :			302