

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES  
RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1604  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 2015**

**1604. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA:**

**Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) research and analysis has revealed alarming levels of marine pollution along the coastal line, specially near Tier-I and Tier-II cities;**
- (b) whether there is any international benchmark or comparison that reveals the level of pollution with reference to other countries;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof and India's ranking;**
- (d) what measures are being taken by Government to mitigate the level of marine pollution revealed through the findings of COMAPS; and**
- (e) the details of the amount sanctioned over the past five years to COMAPS, monitoring location-wise along with their utilization?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER FOR MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND  
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES  
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)**

- (a) No Sir. The sea water quality data collected under "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS)" programme being implemented by the Earth Science System Organization -Integrated Coastal Marine Area Management (ESSO-ICMAM), indicate that there are no alarming levels pollution in the coastal waters of India, except at few Tier - I (Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkatta) and Tier - II cities (Mangalore, Kochi, Puducherry, Visakhapatnam), in some occasions, where high pathogenic bacteria load was observed, largely due to untreated sewage discharge. Further, due to nutrient loads, sporadic algal blooms were also observed occasionally.**
- (b) No, Sir, Different countries have their own benchmark criteria for pollution levels. In India, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), has classified 5 categories based on the use of coastal waters, and has prescribed limits for few parameters for each class. The five classes are SW-I (Salt pans, Shell fishing, Mariculture and Ecologically Sensitive Zone), SW-II (Bathing, Contact Water Sports and Commercial fishing), SW-III (Industrial cooling, Recreation (non-contact) and Aesthetics), SW-IV (Harbour) and SW-V (Navigation and Controlled Waste Disposal).**

- (c) Doesn't arise.
- (d) The sea water data and status of coastal water quality are disseminated to the Coastal State Pollution Control Boards of Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change for implementing necessary mitigating measures. Data are also available in Earth Science System Organization – Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (ESSO-INCOIS) website for stakeholders use and public awareness.
- (e) The location-wise details of amount sanctioned over the past five years to COMAPS programme along with their utilization are as given below:

Location		Responsible Institution	Funds position in last 5 years (2010-11 to 2014-15) (Amount in crores)		
			Sanctioned	Released	Utilized
1.	Vadinar	National Institute of Oceanography, Regional Centre, Mumbai	4.47	2,49	2.26
2.	Veraval				
3.	Hazira				
4.	Mumbai (Thane)				
5.	Worli outfall				
6.	Ratnagiri				
7.	Malvan				
8.	Mandovi	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa	2.65	0.92	1.04
9.	Mangalore	National Centre for Earth Science Studies, Thiruvananthapuram	3.65	0.94	0.94
10.	Cochin				
11.	Kavaratti				
12.	Sandheads	Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IMMT), Bhubaneswar	3.48	2.12	2.12
13.	Hooghly				
14.	Paradip				
15.	Visakhapatnam	National Institute of Oceanography Regional Centre, Visakhapatnam	1.76	0.55	0.55
16.	Kakinada				
17.	Ennore	CAS in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, Parangipettai	2.64	1.67	1.67
18.	Pondicherry				
19.	Tuticorin				
20.	Port Blair	Andaman Nicobar Centre for Ocean Sciences and Technology, NIOT	2.77	1.09	1.24
		<b>Total</b>	<b>21.42</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>9.82</b>

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