

Name of Agency	Actual Paid Total (Amount in Rupees)
Action For Agricultural Renewal in Maharashtra- AFARM	2010750
Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.	1938600
Asian Centre for Socio-Economic & Rural Development	2229000
Centre of Science for Villages (CSV)	1700250
Indian Institute of Public Administration	1789667
Society for Social Services, MBC	2642908

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The communications were examined and since the objections raised were not in compliance with the NGP Guidelines, the State was informed accordingly.

Pending Irrigation projects in Maharashtra

3569. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of irrigation projects of Maharashtra pending for the environment clearance with the Ministry; and

(b) the reasons for the delay and by when these developmental projects will be granted clearances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The project proposals for the Upper Penganga (Sapli Dam) at Hingoli District and Kanhan River (Kochi Barrage) Project at Nagpur, Maharashtra are pending for environment clearance in the Ministry for want of certain additional information.

(b) The Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 provides for a time limit of 105 days for taking decision, after receipt of complete information from the Project Proponents.

National River Conservation Policy

†3570. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amounts being given to States under the National River Conservation Policy (NRCP);
- (b) whether it is a fact that in spite of spending billions of rupees, pollution in rivers is not decreasing;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Pollution load on rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanisation and industrialization. Abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power etc. compounds the challenge. Discharge of untreated wastewater from towns along the rivers constitutes the major source of pollution load in rivers. According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mld) from the Class I cities & Class II towns of the country, the available treatment capacity is for 11787 mld.

Conservation of rivers is a collective effort of Central and State Governments and the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation through the Central Plans. Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other Central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

The National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) presently covers 39 rivers in 185 towns in 20 states. Pollution abatement works taken up under the Plan include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants etc. A Sewage treatment capacity of 4417 million litres per day (mid) has been created so far under the Plan. Details of funds released state-wise under NRCP till March, 2011 are given in Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With the pollution abatement works completed so far, despite significant increase in urbanization, industrialization and growth in population in cities along the banks of river, the water quality in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) values for major rivers is reported to have improved as compared to the water quality before taking up pollution abatement works under NRCP, based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions.

The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an empowered authority for conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach. A project with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs.7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011.

Statement

*Details of funds released state-wise under the
National River Conservation Plan (till March, 2011)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Funds Released
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	259.80
2	Bihar	92.07
3	Jharkhand	4.45
4	Gujarat	90.05
5	Goa	9.26
6	Karnataka	47.83
7	Maharastra	123.72
8	Madhya Pradesh	79.00
9	Orissa	56.41
10	Punjab	228.80
11	Rajasthan	21.12

1	2	3
12	Tamilnadu	623.65
13	Delhi	417.07
14	Haryana	231.61
15	Uttar Pradesh	1107.82
16	Uttrakhand	81.20
17	West Bengal	656.22
18	Kerala	2.78
19	Sikkim	59.46
20	Nagaland	4.50
	Total	4196.82

Funding of NBA on BT. Brinjal

3571. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Bio-diversity Authority (NBA) has found that the development of Bt. Brinjal was a case of bio-piracy and has recommended action against the US agri-business giant M6hsanto and its Indian collaborators who developed and promoted the controversial, genetically modified vegetable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) has received a complaint from M/s. Environment Support Group, an NGO on the alleged violation by M/s. Mahyco/M/s. Monsanto and their collaborators for accessing and using the local brinjal varieties for development of Bt Brinjal. NBA has decided to proceed as per law against the alleged violators on the basis of reports of the State Biodiversity Board for accessing and using the local brinjal varieties without prior approval of the competent authority.