

- Areas having diversity of soil and micro-climatic conditions and indigenous varieties of biota.
 - Areas having potential for preservation of traditional tribal or rural modes of living for harmonious use of environment.
- (c) At present no proposal to declare any biosphere reserve in Orissa is pending with the Government.
- (d) Does not arise.

Cleaning of Ganga and Yamuna rivers

*135. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of contamination and pollution in various major rivers in the country;
 - (b) the efforts of Government to clean these rivers and the results, so far;
 - (c) whether there is any major plan to clean Ganga and Yamuna rivers;
 - (d) the money spent so far in such projects for both the rivers, year-wise;
- and
- (e) by when the Yamuna and Ganga rivers would be completely cleaned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring water quality of rivers at 1085 locations covering 383 rivers in terms of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Fecal Conforms etc. Based on BOD levels, 150 polluted river stretches have been identified by CPCB.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of Central and State Governments. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). 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.

NRCP presently covers 39 rivers in 185 towns in 20 States. An expenditure of Rs. 4729 crore has been incurred and Sewage treatment capacity of 4417 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far. Pollution abatement schemes undertaken include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks, electric/improved wood crematoria etc.

Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched in the year 1985 to improve the water quality of river Ganga and was completed in March 2000. Phase-II of the programme was approved in stages from 1993 onwards which was later expanded to include other major rivers under NRCP. 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. The Authority has decided that under 'Mission Clean Ganga', it will be ensured that by year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. 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. The World Bank will provide financial assistance of US \$ 1 billion. The principal objective of the project is to fund creation of pollution abatement infrastructure for conservation and restoration of the water quality of the river.

For abatement of pollution of river Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) is being implemented by the Government with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency in the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi in a phased manner. Besides YAP, the Government of NCT of Delhi has taken up sewerage and sewage treatment works under other schemes to fully address the pollution load being discharged into Yamuna.

A statement indicating year-wise expenditure incurred under the Plan by the Central Government for pollution abatement works in Ganga and Yamuna is given in the Statement (See below).

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 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 water quality of the river Ganga conforms to the prescribed standards in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations except, in the stretch between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. However, the levels of bacterial contamination in terms of fecal coliform are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of locations.

The water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and in parts of Uttar Pradesh does not meet the standards in terms of BOD. The water quality of Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

Statement

*Year-wise expenditure incurred by the Central Government
for river Ganga and Yamuna*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of River	
		Ganga	Yamuna
1	2	3	4
1.	1985-86	611.00	Yamuna Action Plan launched in 1993
2.	1986-87	2470.00	
3.	1987-88	4192.00	
4.	1988-89	5501.00	
5.	1989-90	5733.00	
6.	1990-91	5036.00	
7.	1991-92	4781.00	
8.	1992-93	5216.00	
9.	1993-94	4430.00	998.00
10.	1994-95	2476.53	830.80
11.	1995-96	1267.90	1000.32
12.	1996-97	1557.46	8450.10
13.	1997-98	507.60	7722.59
14.	1998-99	1300.00	7550.00
15.	1999-2000	1718.29	7017.00
16.	2000-01	1987.60	2434.50
17.	2001-02	2848.00	13071.13
18.	2002-03	4177.50	10076.00
19.	2003-04	2835.50	50.00
20.	2004-05	2946.00	530.00
21.	2005-06	4906.72	1734.00

1	2	3	4
22.	2006-07	4769.19	3617.20
23.	2007-08	4800.06	2771.31
24.	2008-09	5486.07	9998.45
25.	2009-10	10395.62	10040.00
26.	2010-11	46850.00	10339.00
TOTAL :		138800.04	98230.40

Female foeticide in the country

†*136. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foeticide cases are being reported from all over the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check it;

(c) the number of such cases reported during the past three years and the number of cases registered against the guilty, State-wise;

(d) whether Government feels the need of a more stringent law to check this practice; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the National Crime Record Bureau, 73, 123 and 107 cases of female foeticide have been reported during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 (provisional) respectively are given in Statement - I (See below).

(b) The steps taken by the Government to prevent female foeticide under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 include effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act, amendment to Rule 11(2) of the PC&PNDT Rules, 1996, to confiscate unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered clinics, reconstitution of National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) to undertake random field inspections of facilities offering ultrasound services, awareness generation through IEC activities and community mobilisation through non-governmental organizations.

(c) 874 cases have been filed against violations under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. So far as total

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.