

## (iv) Power Trading.

Accordingly, any foreign power company can enter power sector through FDI route.

Further, several global power plant equipment manufacturing companies from Japan, Europe and USA have formed Joint Venture with Indian Companies for establishing manufacturing base in India for the manufacture of supercritical boilers/turbine generators and technology transfer. The companies are Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan with L and T at Gujarat; Hitachi, Japan with BGR at Tamil Nadu; Toshiba, Japan with JSW at Tamil Nadu; Alstom, France with Bharat Forge at Gujarat; Ansaldo Caldie, Italy with Gammon at Tamil Nadu; Babcock and Wilcox, USA with Thermax at Maharashtra; Hitachi Power Europe GmbH (Germany) with BGR at Tamil Nadu. Doosan, Korea (100% FDI) has come to establish its manufacturing facilities on their own strength in Tamil Nadu.

**Flow of water in rivers**

\*53. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that major rivers are life sustaining and if so, the steps taken during the last two years for their treatment;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that flow of water in certain rivers is reduced to 1/3 and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what preparations are afoot to avoid deforestation in their catchment areas?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes Sir. The major steps taken by MoEF to improve the quality of water in rivers across the country include:

- (i) Action against polluting industries for not complying with the standards by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB).
- (ii) Formulation and implementation of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). Details of steps proposed to be taken by MoEF to improve the quality of waters in rivers across the country is given in Statement (*See below*).
- (iii) Project worth Rs. 2698 Crores have been approved under the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) for development of States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) Some reduction in flow has been observed in downstream of storages on various rivers wherever water is being diverted for drinking and irrigation purposes. However, as per the data analysed by Central Water Commission (CWC), the observed data of average water availability in major rivers before 1985 and after 1985, no trend could be established regarding reduction in average water availability in the river basin.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, “National Afforestation Programme (NAP)” for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level.

The National Mission for a Green India has been launched as one of the eight Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) that aims to increase forest and tree cover on 5 million hectare (ha) area and to improve quality of forest cover on another 5 million ha. area, ameliorate forest based livelihood of local communities and also improve eco-system services, like carbon sequestration, bio-diversity and hydrological services. The Green India Mission envisages landscape approach and will be implemented by Gram Sabhas/Joint Forest Management Committees with bottom up participatory mechanism through convergence with other cross sectoral programmes. The Mission is to be implemented over 10 years from 2012-13. Besides, Ministry of Environment and Forests, plantation/Afforestation is also carried by other Ministries under schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNEREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission.

The Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) has also revived the erstwhile “Integrated Forest Protection Scheme” by adding four new components and renamed it as “Intensification of Forest Management Scheme” with effect from August, 2009. The new components of the scheme provide opportunity for making much needed management intervention for reinforcing forest protection and improving forest health.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Steps proposed to improve the quality of water in rivers\**

- Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central

and State Governments. MoEF is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for abatement of pollution in rivers through the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

- The River Conservation Programme started with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in 1985 in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga and the Plan was expanded to include other major rivers under NRCP which presently covers 39 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 States. The objective of NRCP is to check pollution in rivers and to improve their water quality through implementation of various pollution abatement schemes which include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development.
- The sanctioned cost of projects is Rs. 7638.48 Crore as on 30th September, 2011. The Plan is implemented on a cost sharing ratio of 70:30 between the Centre and States. For North-eastern States, this ratio is 90:10.
- 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. So far, sewage treatment capacity of 4418 million litres per day (mild) has been created under NRCP. 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.
- 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.

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\* Based on information received from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)