

of ₹ 10,716.45 crore. Till the end of March, 2014, funds amounting to ₹ 5097.50 crore have been released to the States, expenditure amounting to ₹ 6454.26 crore (including State share) has been incurred.

Under NGRBA, the key activities include laying of sewerage system, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, common effluent treatment plant for controlling industrial pollution, river front management, crematoria etc. So far, 67 schemes in 48 towns in five Ganga States and 6 institutional development projects including Automatic Water Quality Monitoring and Ganga Knowledge Centre have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹ 4683.61 crore under the programme. Till date, ₹ 1229.87 crore has been released from Centre and States, of which Central Government's share is ₹ 912.52 crore and State Governments' share is ₹ 317.35 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 838.76 crore has been reported till March, 2014 for implementation of the project.

Further, during Twelfth Plan, outlay for ₹ 1500 crore for NRCP and ₹ 2200 crore for NGRBA has been provisioned.

Model law preventing extraction of ground water

†641.SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water crisis is increasing in several areas of the country due to rampant extraction of ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had advised States to prepare a model law to prevent the extraction of ground water;

(d) if so, the States where the law has been formulated and the present status related to this process in the States where the law has not been formulated; and

(e) the present status of rain water harvesting in the country along with the further action plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the latest assessment (2011) of the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carried out in association with respective State Ground Water Departments, 1071 Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas in the Country are 'Over-Exploited'; 217 are 'Critical' and 697 are 'Semi-Critical. The over-exploited blocks are in the States of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh (undivided), Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Delhi The State/UT. wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Water Resources has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to regulate and control development and management of ground water. So far, thirteen (13) States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh (undivided), Goa, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Assam and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have enacted the legislation on the lines of the Model Bill. In Maharashtra, the State Legislature has passed the Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Act 2009. MoWR is regularly pursuing with the remaining States/UTs to 'Regulate and Control the Development and Management of Ground Water' on the basis of the 'Model Bill'.

(e) 31 States/UTs have made rainwater harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building Bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

Statement

Categorization of Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas in India (As on 2011)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories States	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-Exploited		Critical		Semi-Critical	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	1110	83	7	15	1	97	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	533	0	0	0	0	11	2
5	Chhattisgarh	146	1	1	2	1	18	12
6	Delhi	27	18	67	2	7	5	19
7	Goa	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	223	24	11	5	2	13	6
9	Haryana	116	71	61	15	13	7	6
10	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	13	2	25	0	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	210	6	3	0	0	5	2

Written Answers to

[14 July, 2014]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Karnataka	270	63	23	21	8	34	13
14	Kerala	152	1	1	2	1	23	15
15	Madhya Pradesh	313	24	8	4	1	67	21
16	Maharashtra	353	10	3	2	1	16	5
17	Manipur	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Odisha	314	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Punjab	138	110	80	4	3	2	1
23	Rajasthan	243	172	71	24	10	20	8
24	Sikkim	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	1129	374	33	48	4	235	21
26	Tripura	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	820	111	14	68	8	82	10

28	Uttaranchal	18	0	0	2	11	5	28
29	West Bengal	271	0	0	1	0	53	20
	TOTAL OF STATES	6554	1069	16	217	3	693	11
Union Territories								
1	Andaman & Nicobar	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Daman & Diu	2	1	50	0	0	1	50
5	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	0	0	3	33
6	Puducherry	4	1	25	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL of UTs	53	2	4	0	0	4	8
	GRAND TOTAL	6607	1071	16	217	3	697	11

Criteria for Categorization:

‘Over-Exploited’: Stage of Groundwater development -100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both.

‘Critical’: Stage of Ground Water Development - >90% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period

‘Semi-Critical’: Stage of Ground Water Development - > 70% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term vsater level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period