

Statement-III

*State-wise and Category-wise details of Projects Reported
Ongoing at the end of XI Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telengana	42
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	13
4.	Chhattisgarh	7
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	18
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Jharkhand	14
9.	Karnataka	22
10.	Kerala	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30
12.	Maharashtra	124
13.	Manipur	2
14.	Odisha	29
15.	Punjab	3
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9
17.	West Bengal	2
TOTAL		326

Rejuvenation of Ganga

1910. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how much money has been spent on cleaning of the Ganga;
- (b) what is the progress of cleaning up the Ganga and by when this project would be completed;
- (c) whether the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has argued for the construction of six hydel projects on the upper Ganga; and

(d) what impact this would have on the Ganga rejuvenation drive of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Pollution abatement of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. Cleaning of Ganga was initiated in 1985 under Ganga Action Plan (GAP) and later GAP Phase-II was initiated in 1993. Various pollution abatement schemes including interception & diversion of sewage and setting up of sewage treatment plants were taken up under the GAP.

The Central Government set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) in 2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning. Under both phases of GAP, a total of 575 schemes have been sanctioned for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga, of which 524 schemes with a capacity to treat pollution load of 1098 million litres per day (mld) have been established (869 mld and 229 mld under GAP-I and II respectively).

Under NGRBA, 96 projects has been sanctioned in 53 towns. These include 58 project related to creation of 808.23 MLD new STP and rehabilitation of 1089.00 MLD and laying / rehabilitation of 3627.15 Km sewernetwork. In addition, there are 25 river Front Development projects which include creation of Ghats, Crematoria, Public and River interface and promenade.

The total expenditure under the GAP Phase - I & II is ₹ 938.57 crore till 31st March, 2013. Under NGRBA, a total expenditure of ₹ 1664.73 crore has been incurred till December 2015 for implementation of schemes under NGRBA.

The pollution abatement schemes under NGRBA are framed with a focus to ensure that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent is discharged into River Ganga by 2020.

(c) and (d) On the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Ministry constituted an Expert Body in June, 2015 to examine the approvals granted to 6 hydropower projects in the upper reaches of River Ganga in the State of Uttarakhand. The Expert Body also entrusted the task to carry out Cumulative Impact Assessment and Carrying Capacity Study (CIA and CCS) to assess likely cumulative impact of hydropower projects. The Expert Body (EB) submitted its report in October, 2015. MOE and CC has

filed its affidavits in November, 2015 and January, 2016 to Hon'ble Supreme Court mentioning its viewpoint on 6 hydropower projects namely, Alaknanda, Bhyunder Ganga, Khirao Ganga, Lata Tapovan, Kotlibhel 1A and Jelam Tamak hydropower projects along with a copy of the EB report.

The matter is pending in Supreme Court, and Government is in the process of conducting Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) in river basins of upper reaches of Ganga.

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has given its opinion to Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change (MoEF and CC) about impact of 6 HEPs on Ganga rejuvenation drive in the context of affidavit filed by MoEF and CC on 5/12/2014 in the case of Alaknanda Hydro Electric Power Project Vs Anuj Joshi and Ors.

Sharing of Krishna Waters

1911. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telangana Government has complained to the Central Government and the Krishna River Management Board against Andhra Pradesh for sanctioning Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme (RDS) Right Canal;

(b) if so, the details of the complaint; and

(c) what steps the Central Government is taking to resolve the dispute and to ensure that both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not deprived of their rightful share of Krishna waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) The Government of Telangana has brought to the notice of Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) *vide* letter dated 30.01.2016 the Order issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking up Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme (RDS) Right Bank Canal.

(b) Government of Telangana has stated that originally, RDS was contemplated to irrigate 87,500 acres in Telangana region by using 15.90 Thousand million cubic feet (TMC) on left side of river Tungabhadra. However, against 15.90 TMC allocations, actual realization by Telangana is less for various reasons. Taking up of Right Bank