

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

Canal Scheme by Government of Andhra Pradesh will further aggravate the sufferings of the farmers on the left side in Telangana region.

(c) KRMB has forwarded a copy of the letter dated 30.01.2016 from Government of Telangana to Government of Andhra Pradesh for their comments/views. Further, in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014, the term of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II has been extended for two years *w.e.f.* 1st August 2014 vide Gazette Notification dated 15th May, 2014 for making project specific allocation, if such allocation has not been made by a Tribunal and to determine an operational protocol for project-wise release of water in the event of deficit flows in terms of Section 89 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014.

Progress of clean Ganga Mission

1912. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the clean Ganga Mission has commenced;
- (b) if so, the details of work undertaken, so far, and the amount spent thereunder, work-wise;
- (c) the year-wise details of targets fixed along with the details of monitoring system thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is contemplating to clean other rivers also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Cleaning of Ganga was initiated in 1985 under Ganga Action Plan (GAP). Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched as a centrally funded scheme in 1985 and later GAP Phase-II was initiated in 1993. 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.

The various types of pollution abatement schemes taken up to clean Ganga may be categorized into core and non-core schemes. Core Schemes include Interception and diversion (I and D) of sewage discharging into the Ganga river and creating treatment