

- (b) if so, the details of expenditure incurred for the project, till date; and
- (c) the action proposed by Government for actual development of Clean Ganga scheme therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No, Sir. The pollution abatement works for Uttar Pradesh under Namami Gange is proceeding as per plan. The pollution abatement schemes would yield the desired results once the schemes are implemented and commissioned.

- (b) The details of funds released to the State Project Management Group (SPMG), U.P. by the National Mission for Clean Ganga is given below:

Financial Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2011-12	53.44
2012-13	109.11
2013-14	92.30
2014-15	74.58
2015-16	147.58
2016-17 (up to 01.11.2016)	111.98
TOTAL	588.99

- (c) 'Namami Gange' implementation covers short term; medium term and long term activities. Under short term action plan, certain interventions have been visualized under the heading of 'Entry Level Activities' which covers development of ghats, crematoria and river surface cleaning activities.

Under medium term action plan, existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) will be upgraded and new STPs and ETPs will be established with an aim to stop untreated sewerage and industrial wastes falling in the river. Besides, rural sanitation has been taken up in the villages on the banks of River Ganga.

The long term action plan involves restoration of wholesomeness of River Ganga, maintaining the ecological and geological integrity of the river.

Irrigation potential

2236. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether about 80 per cent of water needs of the country is met from the ground water resulting into unprecedented depletion of ground water table and 40 per cent of cultivable area is dependent on irrigation;

(b) whether 81 per cent of irrigational potential has already been exploited under various schemes and the scope of further expansion of irrigational infrastructure is limited; and

(c) what major steps are being planned by Government for rain water harvesting for irrigation of cultivable land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN):

(a) Ground water meets nearly 55% of irrigation requirements of the country besides meeting more than 85% of water requirement for domestic use in rural areas and over 50% for urban areas. Depletion of ground water is attributed to excessive withdrawal of ground water for various purposes including irrigation, domestic and industries.

(b) As per the information compiled during the Working Group Report for XII Plan document, the Gross Irrigation Potential Creation is 113.53 mha and the total irrigation potential utilised is 89 mha.

The Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in the year 2015-16 to complete 99 ongoing irrigation projects at a cost of ₹ 77,595 crores, through NABARD funding to create an irrigation potential 7.6 mha. It envisages end to end solution in irrigation supply chain viz. water resources, distribution, efficient application and extension services. The focus is on improving water use efficiency at farm level and / bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and utilized.

(c) The steps being taken by the Government for rain water harvesting are as follows:

- The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR, *inter-alia*, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures. The National Water Policy (2012) has been forwarded to all State Governments/ UTs and concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government for adoption.
- CGWB has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground water in India" during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of ₹ 79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of

water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

- The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has suggested all States to adopt water conservation measures like roof top rainwater harvesting, erecting sustainability structures for water conservation etc. For creating such sustainability structures, 10 % of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are provided to the States.
- Department of Land Resources is currently implementing 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States covering an area of about 39.07 million ha. under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, *inter-alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, horticulture, and pasture development etc.
- The Department of Rural Development has prioritized work related with Natural Resources Management (including water harvesting) under MGNREGA and has issued a joint framework with the Ministry of Water Resources and Department of Land Resources. Further, MoRD has taken up an extensive programme for construction of farm ponds; 882325 farm ponds are being constructed under MGNREGA during the current year.
- CGWA has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.
- This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill.
- CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their

characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans, with community participation.

- MoWR, RD & GR has also launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' (2015-16 to 2017-18) in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the Country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.
- CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water; more than 17 lakh children participated in a nation-wide painting competition in the last year to promote conservation of water.

Water dispute between Punjab and Haryana

†2237. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to resolve the water dispute that has arisen between Punjab and Haryana currently, the details thereof; and

(b) the salient points of Punjab-Haryana water sharing agreement executed in 1981 and the reasons arising out this dispute despite the agreement, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan entered into an Agreement dated 31.12.1981, by which the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, agreed on the reallocation of the waters among the States as follows:-

Punjab	4.22 MAF
Haryana	3.50 MAF
Rajasthan	8.60 MAF
Jammu and Kashmir	0.65 MAF
Quantity earmarked for Delhi water supply	0.20 MAF
TOTAL	17.17 MAF

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.