of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to Maharashtra during 2016-17 is as under:–

(₹ in crore)

Components	Funds Released
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	379.88
Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM)	15.17
Per Drop More Crop	305.80
Watershed Development	186.95
TOTAL	887.80

Release of CA for various schemes depends upon the proposals received from State Governments, utilization of past releases and fulfillment of conditions of guidelines of respective schemes.

National waste water reuse policy

4315. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered formulation of a national waste water reuse policy to address the increasing stress on urban water resources, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to balance the rapid urban growth and consequent urban water stress;

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to prevent industrial exploitation of groundwater resources, if so, the details thereof and if not, the alternative steps to address such issues; and

(d) whether Government has considered collaborating with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to define quality norms for different grades of industrial water, to standardise the design of reuse system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (d) Water being a State subject, State Governments undertake several measures for water conservation, improved water management and water use efficiency, etc. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments

by way of support through various schemes/programmes and also by framing laws/ rules/regulations/guidelines etc. in this regard.

Central Government encourages recycle and reuse of water among different stakeholders. The National Water Policy, 2012 has also recommended that the recycle and reuse of water, including return flows, should be the general norm. The Policy has further recommended that recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in conservation and abatement of pollution of rivers, lakes and wetlands under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA). Under these two schemes, Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are also constructed by various State Governments/ State implementing agencies and they have been requested to explore reuse of treated effluent from the STPs for irrigation, pisciculture, etc. to the maximum extent possible.

CPCB has reassessed the sewage generation and treatment capacity for urban population of India for the year 2015. The sewage generation is estimated to be 62000 MLD approximately as against the sewage treatment capacity of only 23277 MLD from 816 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). CPCB has issued directions under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for making it mandatory for local/urban bodies to set up STPs of adequate capacity to bridge the treatment gap. As far as possible, the treated effluents are to be recycled/ reused for the non-potable use. The above mentioned gaps in Water Supply and Waste Water Management provide huge opportunities for infrastructure development for urban local bodies in particular and State Governments in general.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. CGWA has notified 162 areas (Districts, Blocks, Mandals, Talukas, Municipal areas, etc.) for the purpose of regulation of ground water development and in these notified areas ground water extraction is not allowed except for drinking and domestic purposes. In non- notified areas, CGWA is regulating ground water withdrawal by industries/ mining projects, for which guidelines/criteria's have been framed. NoC for industries is accorded with the condition to take recharge measures, mandatory recycling and re-use of water depending upon the category of ground water development of the area. NoC for infrastructure projects is accorded subject to recharge of runoff from entire project area.