

Allocation of funds for CGM

1406. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Mission for Clean Ganga has approved eight projects worth ₹ 700 crores, if so, State-wise and project-wise details thereof;

(b) if so, whether the funds for these projects is part of ₹ 20,000 crores budget that was announced for Clean Ganga in 2014, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the State/UT/date-wise details of the funds allocated and its status since 2014 till date for Clean Ganga Mission (CGM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Till date, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has approved 221 projects with cost of approx ₹ 22,238 crore for sewage infrastructure, *in-situ* drain, bioremediation, modular Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), rural sanitation (construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) across gram panchayat along Ganga river), industrial pollution abatement, river front development, ghats and crematoria development, ghats cleaning, river surface cleaning, biodiversity conservation, afforestation, institutional development (non-infrastructure), project implementation support/research and study projects, and composite ecological task force.

(b) Above mentioned 221 projects are part of Union Government approved "Namami Gange-Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission/Programme" with a budget outlay of ₹ 20000 crore.

(c) Funds are released by NMCG to States based upon the quarterly demands raised by the States and the progress of works as per guidelines. The details of funds allocated/released by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) to State Government/State Programme Management Groups/Other Executing Agencies of State Governments since financial year 2014-15 to financial year 2018-19 till 30th June, 2018, under the Namami Gange Programme are tabulated below:—

(₹ in crore)

| Sl.No. | State Programme Management Groups/ Executive Agencies | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19* |
|--------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. | Uttarakhand | 4.26 | 30.26 | 30.66 | 183.61 | 17.08 |
| 2. | Uttar Pradesh | 74.58 | 147.58 | 587.17 | 473.64 | 98.84 |
| 3. | Bihar | – | 120.23 | 82.03 | 356.27 | 79.44 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 0.97 | 27.83 | 46.18 | 7.57 | 0.50 |
| 5. | West Bengal | 73.85 | 185.79 | 114.25 | 244.01 | 80.51 |
| 6. | Haryana | – | 30.00 | 52.73 | 6.88 | – |
| 7. | Delhi | – | 4.96 | 2.17 | 81.57 | 60.69 |

* Up to 30 June, 2018.

Receding of groundwater

1407. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is predicted that 21 Indian cities including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad are going to run out of groundwater by 2020;

(b) whether Government has any policies in place to avoid a Cape Town 'Day Zero' like situation in these cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) NITI Aayog, in its report titled "Composite Water Management Index" (June, 2018) states that 21 cities of India, including New Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad, are expected to run out of groundwater by 2020. This is based only on the estimates of annual groundwater replenishment and its extraction. It does not take into account the groundwater availability in the deeper aquifers.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of groundwater are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf.