(c) At present, the funding ratio for NPs in eight North Eastern States and three Himalayan States is 90 (Centre) : 10 (State) and that for NPs in other States is 60 (Centre) : 40 (State). Regarding PIP, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure *vide* O.M. No. 1(2)/PF-1/2014(Pt) dated 30.09.2016 communicated the approval for funding of the Polavaram Project by the Central Government in the following manner:·

> "It will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 1.4.2014- the date on which this project was declared as National Project under the Act, to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on the date."

Depletion of groundwater level

2858. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that groundwater level is depleting sharply, year by year, in the country due to indisciplined/over-exploitation of groundwater which is affecting the quality of groundwater and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the updated status of the action taken by Government in coordination with the State Governments to curb the indisciplined/over-exploitation of groundwater and to reverse the groundwater level depletion trend in the country;

(c) whether Government has constituted any Committee to frame guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out groundwater monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the country. In order to assess the declining/rising trend in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data 2018 has been compared with the decadal average (2008-17) water level. Analysis of data indicates decline in groundwater level in about 52% of the wells and rise in 48% wells being monitored. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment of the country is periodically carried out jointly by CGWB and State Governments. As per the latest assessment

(2013), out of the total 6584 numbers of assessment units (Block/Taluk/Mandal/Water Shed/Firka) in the country, 1034 units (16%) in 17 States/UTs have been categorized as 'Over-exploited', where groundwater extraction is more than net annual groundwater availability and there is significant long-term decline in water levels.

The deterioration in groundwater quality is mainly caused by geogenic reasons because of the inherent characteristics of the aquifers or man-made reasons like domestic and industrial effluents, excessive use of fertilizers etc. Groundwater quality data generated by CGWB during various scientific studies and groundwater quality monitoring indicates that groundwater in isolated pockets in parts of various States is contaminated with Fluoride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Cadmium, Chromium etc. State-wise details of districts affected in parts with groundwater contamination are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation/protection and artificial recharge to groundwater in the country is primarily States' responsibility.

Central Ground Water Authority has notified revised guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in India, which will be effective from 01.06.2019. As per the revised guidelines, Water Conservation Fee (WCF) would be levied for use of groundwater depending on the category of area, type of industry and quantum of groundwater withdrawal. The WCF is designed to progressively increase from safe to over-exploited areas and from low to high water consuming industries as well as increasing quantum of groundwater extraction. This will promote water use efficiency as well as act as a deterrent to large scale groundwater extraction by the industries especially in over-exploited and critical areas.

Besides, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituteed on the direction of Cabinet Secretariat on the subject "Push on Water Conservation activities" under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoWR, RD & GR with concerned Central Ministries and States as members of the Committee. The Committee meets from time to time to discuss issues concerning water conservation.

Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has also requested all the States/UTs to formulate State specific action plan for water conservation/harvesting and also to constitute a committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of States/UTs to monitor the progress in this regard.

Further 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_2.pdf*

Statement-I

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean Pre-monsoon (2008 to 2017) and Pre-monsoon (2018)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	714	290	41	423	59	1	0.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	5	63	3	38	0	0.0
3.	Assam	154	98	64	56	36	0	0.0
4.	Bihar	619	268	43	350	57	1	0.2
5.	Chandigarh	9	2	22	7	78	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	458	181	40	271	59	6	1.3
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	8	47	9	53	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	10	5	50	5	50	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	82	20	24	62	76	0	0.0
10.	Goa	70	50	71	20	29	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	756	345	46	401	53	10	1.3
12.	Haryana	273	68	25	205	75	0	0.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	86	21	24	65	76	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	244	47	19	197	81	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	255	168	66	87	34	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1343	792	59	542	40	9	0.7
17.	Kerala	1431	773	54	654	46	4	0.3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1330	546	41	782	59	2	0.2
19.	Maharashtra	1632	774	47	857	53	1	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Meghalaya	22	9	41	13	59	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1254	766	61	485	39	3	0.2
22.	Puducherry	5	3	60	2	40	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	216	35	16	181	84	0	0.0
24.	Rajasthan	929	474	51	454	49	1	0.1
25.	Tamil Nadu	528	209	40	318	60	1	0.2
26.	Telangana	568	295	52	268	47	5	0.9
27.	Tripura	25	21	84	4	16	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	563	97	17	466	83	0	0.0
29.	Uttarakhand	28	8	29	20	71	0	0.0
30.	West Bengal	614	408	66	205	33	1	0.2
	TOTAL	14243	6786	48	7412	52	45	0.3

Statement-II

State-wise Number of Partly Affected Districts with different Contaminants in Ground Water of India

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/1)	Lead (above 0.01 mg/l)	Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l)	Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	13	3	7			
2.	Telangana	10	10	1	8	2	1	1
3.	Assam	9		19	18			
4.	Arunachal Pradesh				4			
5.	Bihar	13	10	22	19			
6.	Chhattisgarh	19	12	1	17	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Delhi	7	8	2		3	1	4
8.	Goa				2			
9.	Gujarat	22	24	12	10			
10.	Haryana	21	21	15	17	17	7	1
11.	Himachal Pradesh		6	1				
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	6	3	9	3	1	
13.	Jharkhand	12	11	2	6	1		
14.	Karnataka	30	29	2	22			
15.	Kerala	5	11		14	2	1	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	43	51	8	41	16		
17.	Maharashtra	17	30		20	19		
18.	Manipur	1		2	4			
19.	Meghalaya	1			6			
20.	Nagaland	1			1			
21.	Odisha	26	28	1	30			1
22.	Punjab	19	21	10	9	6	8	10
23.	Rajasthan	33	33	1	33	3		
24.	Tamil Nadu	25	29	9	2	3	1	5
25.	Tripura				4			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34	59	28	15	10	2	3
27.	Uttarakhand		4		5			
28.	West Bengal	8	5	9	16	6	2	2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				2			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Daman and Diu		1	1				
31.	Puducherry	1						
	Total	Parts of 370 districts in 23 States & UTs	Parts of 423 districts in 23 States & UTs	Parts of 152 districts in 21 States & UTs	Parts of 341 districts in 27 States & UTs	Pb in parts of 92 districts in 14 States	Cd in parts of 24 districts in 9 States	Cr in parts of 29 districts in 10 States

Cleaning of Ganga and Yamuna rivers

2859. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in the action plans to clean the rivers Ganga and Yamuna; and

(b) whether there is any comparative report on pollution before initiating the action plan and after it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The cleaning of rivers is an continuous process and Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance. Under Namami Gange Programme variety of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga have been taken up. These include treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, drain bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, construction of ghats and crematoria, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach programme etc. A total of 254 projects have been sanctioned till November, 2018 at an estimated cost of ₹24,672 crore. Out of these, 75 projects have been completed.

Against the estimated sewage generation of 2953 Million Litres per Day (MLD) from the towns along main stem of river Ganga, the sewage treatment capacity in the towns along Ganga has increased from 1305 MLD (2014) to 1822 MLD capacity, while the projects for creation of 819 Mid Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity are at advanced stages of completion. In addition, the projects for creation of 731.5 MLD have been approved and are under tendering.