Cleaning of Yamuna is also part of the Namami Gange Programme and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP). The total expenditure incurred on conservation of river Yamuna under the YAP Phase - I & II is ₹ 1514.70 crore.

In addition, 17 projects have been taken up under Namami Gange programme in the States of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹4161.77 crore to create / rehabilitate sewage treatment capacity of 1774 MLD. Of these, 2 projects have been completed and remaining are at different stages of implementation.

Further, Government of Delhi has taken up projects for construction of 68 MLD STP Delhi Gate drain, 7 numbers of decentralized waste water treatment plants in Najafgarh zone, laying of sewer lines in unauthorised colonies and rehabilitation of peripheral sewer lines, from its own resources.

(b)   Under the Namami Gange Programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga. Comparison of observed water quality of last four years indicates that Dissolved Oxygen which is an indicator of river health has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary bathing water quality criteria and satisfactory to support the ecosystem of river across all seasons and also for almost entire stretch of river Ganga.

Due to various pollution abatement initiatives taken by the Government under the Namami Gange Programme, the river water quality assessment in 2018 has shown improved water quality trend as compared to 2017. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 39 locations, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels and Faecal Coliforms have decreased at 42 and 47 locations, respectively.

Online grant of NOC for groundwater extraction

2860. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a)   whether it is a fact that the entire process of grant of No-Objection Certificate (NOC) will be done online through a web based application system of Central Ground Water Authority;

(b) whether it is also a fact the rates would be levied depending on the location of the groundwater extraction point and amount of water being extracted;

(c) whether Government has a list of groundwater blocks; and

(d) whether these are classified as safe, semi-critical, critical and over-exploited, depending on the ground water extraction data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Central Ground Water Authority has notified revised guidelines to regulate and control ground water extraction in India, which will be effective from 01.06.2019. The entire process of grant of NOC will be done online through a web based application system.

(b) As per the revised guidelines, Water Conservation Fee (WCF) would be levied for use of ground water depending on the category of area, type of industry and quantum of ground water withdrawal. The details in this connection are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 2855 (b)]

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board along-with State Ground Water Organizations carry out periodic assessment of ground water resources. The assessment units *viz.* Blocks/Talukas/Mandals etc. are categorized as safe, semi critical, critical and over exploited depending on the stage of ground water development and significant decline of ground water levels. State/UT wise categorisation of Blocks/ Talukas/ Mandals (as on 2013) is given in Statement-I.

Statement

Categorization of Blocks/Mandals/Taluks in India

(2013)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Safe Nos.	Semi-critical Nos.	Critical Nos.	Over-exploited Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	497	54	17	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	0	0	0
3.	Assam	27	27	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	534	520	14	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	125	18	2	1
6.	Delhi	27	5	7	0	15
7.	Goa	12	12	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	175	9	6	23
9.	Haryana	119	30	11	14	64
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	6	0	1	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	260	244	10	2	4
13.	Karnataka	176	98	21	14	43
14.	Kerala	152	131	18	2	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	228	58	2	25
16.	Maharashtra	353	324	19	1	9
17.	Manipur	9	9	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	11	11	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	22	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	11	11	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	314	308	0	0	0
22.	Punjab	138	26	3	4	105
23.	Rajasthan	248	44	28	9	164
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	1139	429	212	105	358
26.	Telangana	443	311	74	12	46
27.	Tripura	39	39	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	820	603	45	59	113
29.	Uttarakhand	18	16	1	1	0
30.	West Bengal	268	191	76	1	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	6533	4475	678	252	1033

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Union Territories					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	34	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	1	0
5.	Lakshadweep	9	6	3	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	2	0	0	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	51	45	3	1	11
	GRAND TOTAL	6584	4520	681	253	1034

Measures to save rivers from drying up

2861. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a)   the details of names of rivers in the country that have already dried up and the number of other rivers which are showing signs of drying;

(b)   the reasons for decaying of rivers and its overall impact on ecology, environment, agriculture, drinking water and other aspect of socio-economic life; and

(c)   the measures taken by Government to prevent drying of rivers and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) There are two types of rivers in the country - perennial rivers, in which water remains available throughout the year and non-perennial rivers, which are rain-fed rivers and in which water flows only during the rainfall period. Central Water Commission (CWC) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation carries out hydrological observation on all important/major rivers in the country. On the basis of information available in CWC, considering annual average flows of last 20 years, no major increasing/decreasing trend in water availability has been observed in major rivers of the country.