

National status for irrigation projects in Telangana

1029. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Telangana has requested for National status for any irrigation project in Telangana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the financial liability of the Central Government in any irrigation project declared as National Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana vide letter dated 11-02-2016 requested that Kaleshwaram Project be accorded status of National Project. However, as intimated by Central Water Commission, no formal request in prescribed pro-forma has been received from the State Government of Telangana in this regard for consideration of the High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) of Central Government constituted for implementation of National Projects.

(c) Details of funding ratio (Centre: State) in respect of the National Projects is as under:

- 90:10 for National Projects in North Eastern States & three Hilly States.
- 60:40 for National Projects in remaining States.

Extraction of groundwater

1030. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is the largest extractor of groundwater; and
- (b) if so, whether Government has any plan on replenishing groundwater resources from time to time to ensure water security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The report titled 'Deep Wells and Prudence: Towards Pragmatic Action for Addressing Groundwater Over exploitation in India' by the World Bank states that India is the largest user of groundwater in the world.

Dynamic ground water resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Governments. As per latest assessment (2013), the Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource of the country is 447 billion cubic meter (BCM) and the Net Annual Ground Water Availability is 411 BCM. The Annual Ground Water Draft (utilization) for various uses is 253 BCM.

(b) Water being a State subject, efforts to conserve and manage ground water is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government to control ground water depletion are at the following URL:

http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf.

Deficiency of oxygen in rivers

1031. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many rivers in the country have become oxygen deficient;
- (b) if so, the details of rivers and places which are affected; and
- (c) the effect of paucity of oxygen on aquatic life and agriculture and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitors water quality of rivers across the country under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP). Minimum Dissolved Oxygen (DO) concentration of 5 mg/l ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen consuming organic pollution. The deficiency in Dissolved Oxygen level in water bodies may affect the aquatic life. As per information made available by CPCB with respect to DO level for the year 2018, 574 out of 1755 locations monitored along the various rivers are having DO level less than 5 mg/l. The state-wise details are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise Monitoring locations having DO Level < 5 mg/l during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State	Name of Rivers	No. of Monitoring Locations under NWMP	No. of Monitoring Locations having DO Level < 5 mg/l
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Kundu, Pennar	24	7
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Borsola, Brahmaputra,	93	49

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.