Central Assistance (CA) is being provided for these projects in applicable ratio for cost with escalation up to 20% over the approved cost as in 2012. Funding for Shahpurkandi dam National Project is being provided for irrigation component in the ratio of 90(C): 10 (S) and 60 (C): 40 (S) in proportion to envisaged irrigation benefits in J&K and Punjab respectively.

(c) Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) has been declared to be a national project under Section 90 (1) of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 and Central Government is to provide 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the Project for the period starting from 01.04.2014 to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date as per Ministry of Finance letter No: l(2)/PF-I/2014(Pt) dated: 30.09.2016.

Funds spent for cleaning of Ganga river

2442. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government under Clean Ganga Mission as on date; and

(b) the data on levels of contamination at the time of inception of mission and at present, at various testing spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Government of India has launched the Namami Gange Program to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of the National River Ganga and its tributaries with a total budgetary outlay of ₹20,000 crore for the period from FY 2014-15 till 31/12/2020. During the financial years from 2011-12 to 31 May 2019, the Government of India has released ₹ 8,451.77 crore to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). Further, NMCG has released/spent ₹6,589.84 crore on the projects.

(b) Under the Namami Gange Programme, Water quality of river Ganga is monitored at 94 locations in 5 main stem States through the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

The observed water quality 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.

As per the water quality data received from SPCBs, on Comparison from year 2014 to 2018, available data of 54 Monitoring locations reveals that overall improvement in Water Quality was observed at 16 locations with respect to water quality criteria parameters such as Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal Coliform (FC).

Summary of the water quality data at the time of inception of mission and at present can be seen from the minimum and maximum values for the years 2014 and 2018 for criteria parameters putting together all the locations which are monitored.

Year	D.O. (mg/l)		B.O.D. (mg/l)		Fecal Coliform (MPN/100 ml)	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
2014	2.8	11.1	0	12	370	13×10^5
2018	2.0	14.1	0.7	10.1	7	5×10^5

Above results reveal that there is a fluctuation in the water quality of River Ganga over the years. However, in the Year 2018 when compared with the value in 2014 there is an increase in DO level and decrease in BOD and FC count. The maximum levels of Dissolved Oxygen, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand and Faecal Coliform have improved.

River Cleaning is a continuous process and under the Namami Gange programme, several initiatives have been taken by Government of India which includes abatement and control of pollution at the source of pollution generation by adopting activities such as establishment/ upgradation of Wastewater Treatment Plants for the towns located on Ganga main stem and its tributaries, surface cleaning activities and solid waste management.

Water crisis in the country

2443. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian States are grappling with water crisis, with the depletion of aquifers especially in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh;