GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1375

ANSWERED ON 19.12.2022

FALLING WATER RESOURCES

1375 SHRI IRANNA KADADI

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the water resources available in the country for use of general public;

(b) the district-wise data for the same;

(c) plan of Government to tackle the issue of falling availability of water resource available per person in

the country;

(d) the measures to improve the water safety levels in the country; and

(e) the initiatives that are being run by State and Central Governments currently and details of each

initiative thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) & (b) The average annual utilizable surface water resources of Indian basins is 690 BCM while annual extractable ground water resource in the country is 398 BCM. The average annual utilizable surface water resources of Indian river basins may be seen at **Annexure**. The data of district-wise annual extractable ground water resource in the country may be seen at URL: http://cgwb.gov.in/documents/2022-11-11-GWRA%202022.pdf

(c) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

Government of India, in partnership with State, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country by 2024.

Government of India has launched AMRUT 2.0 on 1st October, 2021, covering all the statutory towns of the country to ensure universal coverage of water supply & make cities 'water secure'.

To ensure optimum utilization of water, Government of India has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) from 2015-16 onwards. Under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), 99 ongoing major/medium irrigation projects were prioritized during 2016-17, in consultation with States. The extension of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India, with an overall outlay of Rs. 93,068.56 crore.

The Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme has been brought under PMKSY - Har Khet Ko Pani from 2015-16 onwards. The main objective of taking up CAD works is to

enhance utilisation of irrigation potential created, and improve agriculture production on a sustainable basis through Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM).

"Sahi Fasal" campaign was launched to nudge farmers in the water stressed areas to grow crops which are not water intensive, but use water very efficiently; and are economically remunerative; are healthy and nutritious; suited to the agro-climatic-hydro characteristics of the area; and are environmentally friendly.

Atal Bhujal Yojana, a World Bank aided Central Sector Scheme of the Government of India with an outlay of Rs 6000 crore, is being implemented with a focus on community participation and demand side interventions for sustainable ground water management in identified water stressed areas. The scheme is being taken up in seven states, viz. Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

The Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched on National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April, 2022 as a part of celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav with an objective to conserve water for future. The Mission is aimed at developing and rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan-I (JSA-I) was conducted in 2019 in 1592 blocks out of 2836 blocks in 256 water stressed districts of the country and was expanded as "Jal Shakti Abhiyan:Catch the Rain" (JSA:CTR) in 2021 with the theme "Catch the Rain – Where it Falls When it Falls" to cover all the blocks of all districts (rural as well as urban areas) across the country. "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" (JSA:CTR) -2022 campaign, the third in the series of JSAs, has been launched on 29.3.2022 to cover all the blocks of all districts (rural as well as urban areas) across the country.

The Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (BWUE) has been set up for promotion, regulation and control of efficient use of water in irrigation, industrial and domestic sector. The Bureau will be a facilitator for promotion of improving water use efficiency across various sectors namely irrigation, drinking water supply, power generation, industries, etc. in the country.

The important steps taken by the Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: http://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps%20taken%20by%20the%20Central%20Govt%20for%20water_deplet ion_july2022.pdf

(d) & (e) Data on ground water quality available with Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are being shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures. CGWB constructs wells for the exploration of ground water. Successful contamination-free wells are handed over to the State Governments for gainful utilization.

Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances such as Arsenic in ground water. Further, under NAQUIM, CGWB constructs arsenic safe exploratory wells arsenic affected parts of the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. So far, 513 exploratory wells tapping arsenic safe aquifers have been constructed under NAQUIM programme.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has issued guidelines for control and regulation of groundwater extraction with pan-India applicability notified on 24th September, 2020. The guidelines include clauses on 'Measures to be adopted to ensure prevention from pollution in the plant premises of polluting industries/projects'.

NRCP has so far covered 78 polluted stretches on 36 rivers in 80 towns spread over 16 States in the country with the sanctioned cost of projects as Rs. 6,248.16 crore, and sewage treatment capacity of 2,745.7 MLD created. Under Namami Gange programme, 406 projects, including 176 projects for sewage treatment of 5,270 MLD and a sewer network of 5,214 km, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 32,898 crore against which sewerage treatment capacity of 1,858 MLD has been created so far. The sewage treatment capacity created result in reducing pollution load being discharge in the various rivers.

CPCB in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in different States/Union Territories (UTs), have been monitoring the water quality of rivers and other water bodies across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme.

Some steps taken by the Government to stop discharge of industrial effluents into rivers inter alia, include issuance of notification of specific discharge standards, revision of the criteria for categorization of industries and issuing directions to all SPCBs/ PCCs to adopt the same, issuance of consent to establish/consent to operate by the SPCBs/PCCs, based on Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (CEPI) critically polluted areas are identified to take necessary measures through time-targeted Action Plans, regular inspections of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) by CPCB for compliance verification, installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) for assessment of effluent quality and compliance status.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1375 ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 19.12.2022 REGARDING "FALLING WATER RESOURCES".

River Basin	Utilizable Surface	
	Water Resources	
	(BCM)	
Indus (up to Border)	46	
a) Ganga	250	
b) Brahmaputra,	24	
c)Barak & Others	-	
Godavari	76.3	
Krishna	58	
Cauvery	19	
Subernarekha*	6.8	
Brahmani & Baitarni	18.3	
Mahanadi	50	
Pennar	6.9	
Mahi	3.1	
Sabarmati	1.9	
Narmada	34.5	
Тарі	14.5	
West Flowing Rivers From Tapi to	11.9	
Tadri		
West Flowing Rivers From Tadri to	24.3	
Kanyakumari		
East Flowing Rivers Between	13.1	
Mahanadi & Pennar		
East Flowing Rivers Between Pennar	16.5	
And Kanyakumari		
West Flowing Rivers Of Kutch and	15	
Saurashtra including Luni		
Area of Inland drainage in Rajasthan	N.A	
Minor River Draining into Myanmar (N.A	
Burma) &Bangladesh		
TOTAL	690	

Average Annual Utilizable W	Water Resources i	in Indian Riv	er Basins
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