

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1999
ANSWERED ON- 07/08/2023

WATER CRISIS IN STATES/UTS

1999. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether Government is aware of the grave drinking water crisis due to the continuously declining level of groundwater in various States/UTs of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to deal with the said matter;
- (c) the details of the funds spent under various drinking water schemes in various districts of Rajasthan during the last five years, district-wise;
- (d) whether Government proposes to implement any specific drinking water scheme in all the districts including Dausa, Alwar, and Jaipur Rural of Rajasthan;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) to (f) Central Ground Water Board is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. Analysis of water level data collected by CGWB during November 2022 in comparison with the decadal mean of November (2012-2021) has revealed that about 61.1% of the wells monitored have registered rise in ground water level whereas, about 38.9 % wells have registered fall in water level.

The drinking water supply schemes include groundwater (open well, borewell, tube well, handpumps, etc.), ancient & traditional surface water (river, reservoir, lake, pond, springs, etc.) and rain water stored in small tanks. For long-term sustainability of water supply system and for

supplementing the efforts of the States for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources, the Central Government has taken various steps for sustainable ground water management in the country. A few of these are as under:

- i.) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) programme under Ground Water Management and Regulation scheme with the objectives to delineate the aquifers, characterize them and prepare management plans.
- ii.) The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater - 2020 has been prepared with respective State counterparts. The master plan includes artificial recharge in both rural and urban areas including water scarce cities.
- iii.) Government of India is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country. First JSA was launched in 2019 in water stressed blocks of 256 districts in the country with the primary aim to effectively harvest the monsoon rainfall through creation of artificial recharge structures, watershed management, recharge and reuse structures, intensive afforestation and awareness generation etc. Further, to emphasize the important of sustainability of ground water for drinking water supply schemes, Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2023 is targeting “Source sustainability for drinking water” for source strengthening/ sources stabilization of rural drinking water supply schemes.
- iv.) Central Government is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, in collaboration with States, in certain water stressed areas of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The primary aim of the scheme is demand side management through scientific means involving the local communities at village levels leading to sustainable groundwater management in the targeted areas.

Further details of steps taken for sustainable ground water management are available at:

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2023/02/2023021742.pdf>

Further, to enable every rural household in the country, including those in Dausa, Alwar, and Jaipur Rural of Rajasthan, to have assured potable water through tap connection, since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission, 3.23 Crore (17%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 03.08.2023, around 9.48 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.08.2023, out of 19.41 Crore rural households in the country, around 12.71 Crore (65.49%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Water being a State subject, it the States who plan, approve, implement, operate and maintain water supply schemes. As such, under JJM, district-wise fund allocations, schemes/ projects and details thereof are not made and maintained by this department. However, year-wise details of

Central fund allocated, fund drawn and fund utilization reported by the State of Rajasthan is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available Fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	313.67	1,301.71	1,301.71	1,615.38	620.31	698.54
2020-21	995.07	2,522.03	630.51	1,625.58	762.04	789.05
2021-22	863.53	10,180.50	2,345.08	3,208.61	1,920.16	1,664.02
2022-23	1,288.46	13,328.60	6,081.80	7,370.26	3,938.57	4,122.81
2023-24*	3,431.69	3,019.94	ND	3,431.69	1,896.05	1,249.58

* As on 03.08.2023

ND: Not Drawn

Source: JJM-IMIS
