

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.727

ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024

WATER CONSERVATION

727. MS. DOLA SEN

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

- (a) whether Government can provide State-wise details of the groundwater resources capacity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study to understand the loss of water due to perennial floods and excess rainfall;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;
- (e) whether Government has taken any step to trap the water resource from perennial floods or excess rainfall; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) & (b) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being assessed annually from 2022 jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2023 assessment, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge for the country as a whole is 449 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 407 BCM and the Total Annual Ground Water Extraction for all purposes has been estimated as 241 BCM. Accordingly, the stage of groundwater extraction for the country as a whole works out to be about 59.26 %.

The State/UT wise Ground Resources of India as per National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2023 has been given in **Annexure**.

(c) & (d) As per the ‘Water and Related Statistics’ Report of Central Water Commission released in 2021, it is estimated that India receives an average annual precipitation of about 3880 BCM. The average annual water resources potential in the country is assessed as 1999 BCM. Due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water availability is 1126 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 436 BCM of replenishable ground water resources.

(e) & (f) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of water resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and

projects. For mitigation of perennial floods and to use the excess river water, interlinking of rivers to transfer water from abundant river basin to shortfall basin can be an effective remedy. Further, increasing the water storage capacity is considered as the best way for tapping the water naturally available in the form of rainfall. Works like construction of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies like lakes and ponds, desilting of dams and canals etc. are some of the ways to tap and store excess rainfall. Some of the important steps taken by this Ministry and other ministries/departments of govt. of India in the above direction are provided below :-

- i. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) under the National Perspective Plan (NPP) formulated by the Government of India in the year 1980. Under the NPP, a total of 30 link projects have been identified, out of which 16 link projects are under the Peninsular Component and 14 link projects are under the Himalayan component.
- ii. MoJS is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 in the country in which special emphasis is being given for rainwater harvesting(RWH) / groundwater recharge. The 5th edition of JSA for 2024-25 with theme 'Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti' has been launched by the ministry in March 2024. JSA is implemented through local convergence of various schemes and funds and some of the major interventions undertaken under the Abhiyan include construction and repair of rainwater harvesting structures including rooftop & water conservation structures. Activities also include construction and desilting of existing water bodies like ponds, tanks etc. with an aim to augment storage capacity to reduce the groundwater stress.
- iii. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB with States/UTs providing a broad outline of the project and expected investments. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of water. The Master plan has been shared with States/UTs for suitable interventions.
- iv. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country.
- v. Centrally sponsored scheme “Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies (WBs)” is a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) – Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) being implemented by Ministry of Jal Shakti under which works like cleaning of traditional water bodies is taken up.
- vi. Under Ground Water Management & Regulation scheme, CGWB has implemented several successful artificial recharge projects in the country for demonstrative purpose which enable the State Governments to replicate the same in suitable hydrogeological conditions.

- vii. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is currently implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 Scheme under which Rejuvenation of water bodies and wells in urban areas is one of the main components. Mission promotes water source conservation, recycle/ reuse of treated used water, by involving community at large.
- viii. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has formulated Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 for the States/UTs, wherein adequate focus has been given on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures. As per MBBL, all buildings having a plot size of 100 Sq.m. or, more shall mandatorily include the complete proposal of rainwater harvesting. 35 States/ UTs have adopted the features of the Model Bye Laws.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 727
TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 02.12.2024 REGARDING "WATER CONSERVATION".

STATE-WISE GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA, 2023 (in BCM)

S.No.	State	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge	Annual Extractable Ground Water	Current Total Ground Water Extraction	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	27.83	26.45	7.48	28.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.65	4.16	0.02	0.42
3	Assam	27.26	20.93	2.63	12.54
4	Bihar	33.96	30.72	13.75	44.76
5	Chhattisgarh	13.34	12.18	5.75	47.17
6	Delhi	0.38	0.34	0.34	99.13
7	Goa	0.396	0.317	0.068	21.37
8	Gujarat	27.35	25.41	13.13	51.68
9	Haryana	9.55	8.69	11.8	135.74
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.11	1.01	0.35	34.95
11	Jharkhand	6.25	5.73	1.8	31.38
12	Karnataka	18.93	17.08	11.32	66.26
13	Kerala	5.53	5.01	2.73	54.55
14	Madhya Pradesh	35.47	32.85	19.3	58.75
15	Maharashtra	32.76	30.95	16.66	53.83
16	Manipur	0.52	0.47	0.04	7.99
17	Meghalaya	1.83	1.51	0.07	4.58
18	Mizoram	0.22	0.2	0.01	3.70
19	Nagaland	0.6	0.54	0.02	3.76
20	Odisha	17.35	15.94	7.39	46.33
21	Punjab	18.84	16.98	27.8	163.76
22	Rajasthan	12.45	11.25	16.74	148.77
23	Sikkim	0.243	0.219	0.012	5.54
24	Tamil Nadu	21.59	19.51	14.42	73.91
25	Telangana	23.14	20.92	8.09	38.65
26	Tripura	1.36	1.09	0.11	9.92
27	Uttar Pradesh	71.83	65.57	46.4	70.76
28	Uttarakhand	2.02	1.85	0.95	51.69
29	West Bengal	26.29	23.9	10.71	44.81
30	Andaman And Nicobar	0.618	0.557	0.008	1.37
31	Chandigarh	0.054	0.048	0.037	75.41
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.09	0.08	0.11	131.53
33	Daman & Diu	0.035	0.033	0.057	170.70
34	Jammu And Kashmir	4.94	4.46	1.08	24.20
35	Ladakh	0.09	0.08	0.03	37.05
36	Lakshadweep	0.014	0.005	0.003	61.723
37	Puducherry	0.20	0.18	0.13	70.27
	Grand Total	449.08	407.21	241.34	59.26