GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. *262

ANSWERED ON 18.08.2025

RESERVOIR STORAGE MONITORING SYSTEM (RSMS)

*262#. SHRI PRADIP KUMAR VARMA

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

(a) whether the reservoirs located in the State of Jharkhand have been connected to the Reservior Storage Monitoring System (RSMS), if so, the details of reservoirs connected and the time since when they are connected to RSMS system;

(b) the number of reservoirs of the State of Jharkhand in which the status of water storage is measured by automatic measuring instruments, and the agency responsible to monitor them; and

(c) whether any long-term plan has been prepared to boost rainwater harvesting and water storage capacity in water-scarce districts?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI C R PAATIL)

(a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. *262 TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.08.2025 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING "RESERVOIR STORAGE MONITORING SYSTEM (RSMS)"

(a) & (b) Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors the live storage capacity of 161 reservoirs across the country and publishes a weekly bulletin every Thursday via the Reservoir Storage Monitoring System (RSMS). Of these 161 reservoirs, six are located in the State of Jharkhand. The table below provides details of these six reservoirs, including the duration since each has been integrated into the RSMS system.

S. No.	Name of Reservoir	Full Reservoir Level (FRL) (Metres)	Live Storage Capacity at FRL(BCM)	Monitoring through RSMS System
1	Tenughat	269.14	0.821	Being monitored for more than 10 years.
2	Maithon	146.3	0.471	
3	Panchet hill	124.97	0.184	
4	Konar	425.81	0.176	
5	Tilaiya	368.81	0.142	
6	Getalsud	590.06	0.218	Being monitored since 2020

According to the National Register of Specified Dams 2025, compiled by the National Dam Safety Authority, the State of Jharkhand has a total of 67 completed and operational specified dams. Among these, automatic water level recorders have been installed at all six reservoirs listed in the above table. These instruments are being maintained by the respective project authorities to ensure effective monitoring and reservoir management.

(c) Water being a State subject, the responsibility for the planning, conservation, augmentation and execution of water resource initiatives rests primarily with the respective State Governments. These activities are undertaken in accordance with each State's priorities and resource availability. The role of the Government of India is largely catalytic in nature, providing technical guidance and, where applicable, partial financial assistance through existing schemes implemented by various Departments of the Central Government.

India possesses substantial reserves of groundwater. To strategically harness and replenish these reserves, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), in consultation with States and Union Territories, has formulated the **Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater 2020**. This macro-level framework outlines suitable recharge structures tailored to diverse terrain conditions across the country. The Master Plan envisions the construction of approximately 1.42 crore rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.

CGWB has completed the **National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project** across the entire mappable area of approximately 25 lakh square kilometres in the country, including water-scarce districts. As part of this initiative, detailed aquifer maps and corresponding management plans have been developed and disseminated to the respective State agencies for implementation. These block-wise management plans incorporate a range of water conservation measures through recharge structures.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has circulated a Model Bill to all States and Union Territories to facilitate the enactment of appropriate legislation for the regulation and sustainable development of groundwater resources. To date, 21 States and UTs have adopted and implemented groundwater legislation in alignment with the provisions of the Model Bill.

Government of India launched the **Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA)** as a mission-mode initiative aimed at enhancing water availability, with a particular focus on improving groundwater conditions across 256 water-stressed districts in the country. Building on this momentum, the National Water Mission introduced the **Catch the Rain (CTR) campaign** in 2020, which was subsequently integrated into the broader framework as Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) in 2021. Now established as an annual nationwide initiative, the sixth edition of JSA: CTR was launched on 22nd March 2025, under the theme "**Jal Sanchay, Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Aur"** emphasizing the importance of water security, rainwater harvesting, and groundwater recharge in the face of climate change and growing water challenges.

To further strengthen JSA: CTR, "**Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" (JSJB)** initiative was launched on 06th September, 2024, which focuses on intensifying community mobilization to build low cost rainwater harvesting structures in saturation mode. The Jal Sanchay programme leverages community funds, individual donations, Corporate Social Responsibility Funds, etc. for construction of structures like borewells, recharge shafts, recharge pits, using locally available material, to harvest rainwater, to boost ground water level and provide low cost local tailor made solution to water issues.

Mission Amrit Sarovar was implemented in the recent times with provisions for creation/rejuvenation of at least 75 Amrit Sarovars in every district of the country with the purpose of water conservation, ensuring sustainability and reviving traditional community water bodies through public participation.

National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall.

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has released Model Building Bye-laws, 2016 which recommend Rainwater Harvesting for all types of Building with plot size 100 sq.m or more. So far, 35 States/UTs have incorporated the provisions in their respective building bye laws.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. Under various components of PMKSY, Government of India is providing partial financial assistance to identified projects for creation of new storages; extension/renovation/modernization (ERM) of major/medium irrigation projects; surface minor irrigation projects; repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies; and construction of check-dams and other water harvesting structures.

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