

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,  
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3896**  
ANSWERED ON 03.01.2019

**STORAGE OF RAIN WATER**

3896. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that States have been urged for the implementation of the programme with regard to the storage of rain water available in the country;
- (b) if so, whether any assessment has been made regarding the storage capacity of rain water in each State; and
- (c) if so, the capacity of each State for storing the rain water and the percentage which is being stored at present?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION & PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has requested all the States/UTs to formulate State Specific Action Plan for water conservation/harvesting and also to constitute a committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of States/UTs to monitor the progress in this regard. Water being a State subject, initiatives on water conservation/water harvesting including planning/creation of artificial recharge structures etc. is primarily States' responsibility.

National Water Policy, 2012 inter-alia has the following provisions in respect of taking measures for rain water harvesting:

- (i) The anticipated increase in variability in availability of water because of climate change should be dealt with by increasing water storage in its various forms, namely, soil moisture, ponds, ground water, small and large reservoirs and their combination. States should be incentivized to increase water storage capacity, which inter-alia should include revival of traditional water harvesting structures and water bodies.
- (ii) Integrated Watershed development activities with groundwater perspectives need to be taken in a comprehensive manner to increase soil moisture, reduce sediment yield and increase overall land and water productivity. To the extent possible, existing programs like MGNREGA may be used by farmers to harvest rain water using farm ponds and other soil and water conservation measures.

- (iii) In urban areas, rainwater harvesting and de-salinisation, wherever technoeconomically feasible, should be encouraged to increase availability of utilizable water. Implementation of rain water harvesting should include scientific monitoring of parameters like hydrogeology, groundwater contamination, pollution and spring discharges.

Further, Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 circulated by Ministry of Urban Development include provisions for Rainwater Harvesting. As per these, water harvesting through storing of water runoff including rainwater in all new buildings on plots of 100 sq.m and above will be mandatory. Barring the States/UT of Manipur, Sikkim Mizoram and Lakshadweep, all the States/UTs have incorporated these provisions in their respective building bye laws. Building plans submitted to the local bodies shall indicate the system of storm water drainage along with points of collection of rain water in surface reservoirs or in recharge wells. Further, all building having a minimum discharge of 10,000 litre and above per day shall have mandatory waste water recycling systems. The recycled water shall be used for horticultural purposes.

Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has circulated a Model Bill (2005) to all States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model bill. The Ground Water Acts in the States/ UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Telangana, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, have provision for Rain Water Harvesting.

However, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has prepared a conceptual document titled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water – 2013” to augment the ground water resources. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in urban and rural areas to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. Master Plan has been circulated to the State/UT Governments for its implementation and also placed in public domain at the following URL <http://cgwb.gov.in/documents/MasterPlan-2013.pdf>. State-wise details of volume of water, which may be recharged is given in **Annexure**.

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**ANNEXURE**

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3896 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 03.01.2019 regarding “Storage Rain Water”

**State Wise Volume of water which may be recharged  
(Master Plan on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India, 2013)**

Sl. No.	State	Volume of Water to be Recharged (MCM)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1049.09
2	Bihar	106.27
3	Chhattisgarh	2954.79
4	Delhi	39.08
5	Goa	534.45
6	Gujarat	1593.94
7	Haryana	866.26
8	Himachal	1788
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1700
10	Jharkhand	1461.87
11	Karnataka	11534.73
12	Kerala	1701.44
13	Madhya Pradesh	15383.39
14	Maharashtra	3103.43
15	NER states	5714.2
16	Odisha	1268.71
17	Punjab	1388
18	Rajasthan	907.42
19	Sikkim	277
20	Tamil Nadu	712.3
21	Telangana	1374.51
22	Uttar Pradesh	5406.18
23	Uttarakhand	6591.67
24	West Bengal	17897.8
25	Andaman & Nicobar Island	96.2
26	Chandigarh	30.71
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.94
28	Daman and Diu	0.13
29	Lakshadweep	0.0327
30	Puducherry	80.27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85564.81</b>

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