

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5298
ANSWERED ON 25.07.2019
AVAILABILITY OF WATER

5298. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is having any statistics with regard to total quantum of water for various usages and the quantum of water available from water resources as on date;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, source and State-wise;
- (c) the details of names of the Central and State schemes functioning for preservation of rainwater with the funds allocated and utilised during each of the last five years including current year, scheme and State-wise; and
- (d) the initiatives taken/ to be taken by the Government for preserving rainwater in urban/rural areas so far, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI & SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

(a) & (b) Total water requirement of the country for different uses for high demand scenario for the years 2025 and 2050, as assessed by National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development in 1999, constituted by erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources, is given below:

S. No.	Uses	Water Demand by 2025 (in BCM)	Water Demand by 2050 (in BCM)
1	Irrigation	611	807
2	Domestic	62	111
3	Industries	67	81
4	Power	33	70
5	Others	70	111
	Total	843	1180

The average annual water availability in the Country has been assessed as 1999.20 BCM. However, due to various factor, the entire quantum of available water is not utilizable. The average annual water availability in the country, river basin-wise, as assessed by Central Water Commission, is given at **Annexure-I**.

(c) & (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes and programme.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) - a campaign for water conservation and water security. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India will work together with State and district officials in India's most water-stressed districts for water conservation and water resource management.

A meeting of the State Ministers of Water Resources and Water Supply chaired by Minister of Jal Shakti was held on 11th June 2019 to review the steps taken by various States on water conservation and the implementation of action plans to deal with the water supply situation, plan for water harvesting and conservation in convergence with other programmes. State Governments were requested to complete water conservation measures so that large-scale rain water harvesting could be possible in the upcoming monsoon season.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Ministry of Jal Shakti, has prepared a conceptual document titled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water – 2013” which provides information about area-specific artificial recharge techniques to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to the State Governments for implementation.

Further, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued directives to all States/UTs to take measures to promote artificial recharge of ground water / rain water harvesting.

An ‘Inter-Ministerial Committee’ under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR, RD & GR) has been constituted to take forward the subject of ‘Push on water conservation related activities for optimum utilization of monsoon rainfall’.

Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development, has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). IWMP was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16. The activities being undertaken through the watershed development projects inter alia include soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, etc. The State wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released as Central share to States under WDC-PMKSY are given at **Annexure-II**.

Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in select 500 cities across the country for a period of five years i.e. from 2015-16 to 2019-20 with focus on development of basic civic amenities in the Mission cities. Under the water supply component of the Mission, projects related to rain water harvesting, rejuvenation of water bodies specifically for drinking water supply, recharging of ground water, etc., can be taken up by the States/UTs to enhance water supply in the Mission cities.

AMRUT guidelines incentivizes States/UTs for implementing reforms in the Mission cities. One of the key reform is adopting Model Building Bye-laws (MBBL) by the State and one of its milestone is “State to formulate a policy and action plan for having Rain water harvesting structures in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plots of 300 sq. meters and above”.

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MOH&UA) has taken measures aimed at water conservation like issuance of guidelines for Urban Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) and Model Building Bye-Laws (MBBL) for the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) to implement rain water harvesting and take other water conservation measures. Till date, 33 States/UTs out of 36 States/UTs have amended their Building Bye Laws (BBLs) or issued guidelines in this regard.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of Unstarred Question No. 5298 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 25.07.2019 regarding “Availability of Water”.

Basin-wise Details of Average Annual Water Availability in India

S. No.	River Basin	Catchment area (sq.km)	Average Water Resources Potential (BCM)
1	Indus	317708	45.53
2	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna		
	(a) Ganga	838803	509.52
	(b) Brahmaputra	193252	527.28
	(c) Barak & others	86,335	86.67
3	Godavari	312150	117.74
4	Krishna	259439	89.04
5	Cauvery	85167	27.67
6	Subarnarekha	26804	15.05
7	Brahmani-Baitarani	53902	35.65
8	Mahanadi	144905	73.00
9	Pennar	54905	11.02
10	Mahi	39566	14.96
11	Sabarmati	31901	12.96
12	Narmada	96659.79	58.21
13	Tapi	65805.80	26.24
14	West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	58360	118.35
15	West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	54231	119.06
16	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	82073	26.41
17	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar & Kanyakumari	101657	26.74
18	West Flowing Rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	192112	26.93
19	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan	144835.90	Negl.
20	Minor Rivers draining into Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh	31382	31.17
	Total	3271953	1999.20

Source: Reassessment of Water Availability in India using Space Inputs, June 2019

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) & (d) of Unstarred Question No. 5298 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 25.07.2019 regarding “Availability of Water”.

State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released as Central share under WDC-PMKSY

(Area in million ha, Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15) [@]		Central share released (from 2009-10 to 2018-19 [#])
		Total no. of Projects	Area of the projects	
1	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	987.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	244.33
3	Assam	372	1.577	454.08
4	Bihar	123	0.612	151.31
5	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	307.88
6	Gujarat	610	3.103	1288.64
7	Haryana	88	0.362	98.70
8	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	283.58
9	Jammu & Kashmir	159	0.652	230.82
10	Jharkhand	171	0.911	191.52
11	Karnataka	571	2.569	1872.94
12	Kerala	83	0.423	109.30
13	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	1409.87
14	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	2413.95
15	Manipur	102	0.491	149.10
16	Meghalaya	96	0.236	173.03
17	Mizoram	89	0.373	259.89
18	Nagaland	111	0.476	499.30
19	Odisha	310	1.700	1004.31
20	Punjab	67	0.314	60.42
21	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	2415.27
22	Sikkim	15	0.066	22.08
23	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	924.94
24	Telangana	330	1.399	593.01
25	Tripura	65	0.213	200.21
26	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	131.08
27	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	808.49
28	West Bengal	163	0.693	178.15
	Total	8214	39.07	17464.12

[@] Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

[#] including releases under the erstwhile IWMP.

Note: 1) WDC-PMKSY is not operational in the Union Territories.
2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.
