

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1432**

ANSWERED ON 15.12.2022

**PENDING IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ODISHA**

1432                      SHRI NAYAB SINGH

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to restore and recharge ground water in water scarce cities and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any policy for ground water recharge in the State of Haryana and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the policy of the Government to monitor Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) of ground water in the State of Haryana, district-wise?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) Water being State subject, the rainwater harvesting/water conservation for improved water availability in the country including in water scarce cities falls within States' mandate, however, Central Government has taken a number of initiatives in this regard in the country which can be accessed at web-link : [http://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps%20taken%20by%20the%20Central%20Govt%20for%20water\\_depletion\\_july2022.pdf](http://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps%20taken%20by%20the%20Central%20Govt%20for%20water_depletion_july2022.pdf)

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 which continued during the year 2021 (across entire country both rural and urban areas) also 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. JSA for the year 2021 and 2022 were launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble President on 22.03.2021 and 29.03.2022 respectively.

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has formulated Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 for the States to adopt measures suitable to local conditions, wherein adequate focus has been given on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures etc. 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 these Bye Laws.

The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater -2020 has been jointly prepared by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and States. The master plan also includes artificial recharge in both rural and urban areas including water scarce cities, which envisages 141.75 Lakh structures for both rural and urban areas at an estimated cost of Rs 1.34 lakh Cr. The Master plan has been shared with States/UTs for suitable interventions.

**(b)** Water being a State subject, formulation of policy/guidelines for management of water resources is mainly the responsibility of the States. However, Central Government generally prescribes creation of recharge structures, repair/rejuvenation of water bodies, intensive afforestation, increasing water use efficiency in agriculture sector, crop rotation/diversification, awareness generation, recycle & reuse of treated sewage water and participatory groundwater management by the communities etc for sustainable management of groundwater resource.

Further, this Ministry notified groundwater regulation guidelines dated 24 Sep 2020 with pan-India applicability for regulating extraction of groundwater resources by industries, mining projects, group housing societies etc.

In addition, Haryana Government has established Haryana Water Resources Management and Regulation Authority to address the regulation and management of groundwater effectively and in most efficient manner.

**(c)** Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality including TDS data of the country including Haryana on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. The Total Dissolved solids (TDS) in water is measured by the CGWB in terms of Electrical Conductivity (EC). During Pre-Monsoon 2021, a total 466 number of ground water samples collected from 22 districts of Haryana were analyzed for chemical constituents including TDS. The district wise details of TDS ranges in Haryana State are given in **Annexure**.

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1432 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 15.12.2022 REGARDING “RESTORATION OF GROUND WATER”**

**Range of TDS in Groundwater of Haryana State (2021-22)**

Sl. No.	District	Number of Samples	Conc. (Range)	TDS (ppm)
1	Ambala	15	Min	228
			Max	1823
2 & 3	Bhiwani & Charki Dadri	34	Min	196
			Max	5015
4	Faridabad	10	Min	514
			Max	3688
5	Fatehabad	13	Min	209
			Max	4504
6	Gurugram	25	Min	174
			Max	5598
7	Hissar	38	Min	183
			Max	7248
8	Jhajjar	14	Min	174
			Max	2962
9	Jind	19	Min	333
			Max	5443
10	Kaithal	29	Min	150
			Max	3576
11	Karnal	41	Min	192
			Max	1758
12	Kurukshetra	23	Min	227
			Max	631
13	Mahendergarh	8	Min	348
			Max	2955
14	Mewat	11	Min	200
			Max	15639
15	Palwal	23	Min	595
			Max	4765
16	Panchkula	25	Min	174
			Max	930
17	Panipat	22	Min	257
			Max	2839
18	Rewari	13	Min	532
			Max	2705
19	Rohtak	11	Min	579
			Max	7137
20	Sirsa	37	Min	177
			Max	7332
21	Sonapat	35	Min	64
			Max	4102
22	Yamunanagar	20	Min	159
			Max	660
	<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>		

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