

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2416**

ANSWERED ON 03.08.2023

**FUNDS FOR GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT**

2416. COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE

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

- (a) the funds sanctioned for water harvesting, ground water recharge and catchment conservation under Ground Water Management and Regulation Scheme during the last four years;
- (b) the measures taken to address nationwide waterlogging, including processes, technologies used and consultative procedures followed;
- (c) the protocols and pre-requisites for appointing members to Gram Panchayat Ground Water Committee or Ward Ground Water Committee;
- (d) the regulatory measures taken for activities in waterlogged areas, their legal enforceability and penalties for non-adherence; and
- (e) the provisions for emergencies due to severe waterlogging and readiness of response teams for such crisis?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) Major activities being taken up under the Ground Water Management & Regulation(GWM&R) scheme being implemented by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) include aquifer mapping for the entire country (NAQUIM) and other activities of CGWB such as ground water level & periodic assessment of dynamic ground water resources in collaboration with States/UTs, regulation and control of ground water withdrawal in certain States/UTs, taking up few demonstrative recharge projects in selected water stressed areas, strengthening of scientific infrastructure for technological upgradation etc.

The scheme has a small component for artificial recharge which is demonstrative in nature. During the last 04 years, CGWB has taken up three demonstrative artificial recharge projects under the scheme, details of the funds sanctioned are given at **Annexure**.

(b) Water being a State subject the measures to address water logging falls under their mandate. Further, water logging in an area can be attributed to various reasons such as presence of impermeable strata below sub-surface layer of soil, poor drainage system of the catchment basin, prevailing flood conditions in the catchment basin, heavy rainfall etc. Water logging can be addressed through creation of recharge structures including bypassing the impervious soil layers, creation and maintenance of appropriate drainage system, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater with more stress on extraction of groundwater in Safe areas etc. In farm lands creation of effective piped drainage system along-with ponds, use of optimum quantity of water as per crops need etc may help in avoiding the water logging in the fields.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on June 25, 2015, in 500 selected cities across the country covering around 60% of the Urban Population and is being implemented in collaboration with States/UTs. AMRUT focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure in the selected cities in the sectors of Water Supply, Sewerage and Septage Management, Storm Water Drainage, Non-Motorised Urban Transport, and Permeable Green Spaces & Parks.

Under AMRUT, Storm Water Drainage is one of the thrust areas & ₹2,969 crore (4%) have been allocated against the overall approved plan size of ₹77,640 crore. States/ULBs have been entrusted to design, approve & implement projects for storm water drainage management. So far, 812 drainage projects worth ₹2,998 crore (from 104 AMRUT Cities) have been grounded of which 719 projects worth ₹1,622 crore have been completed. Further, 1,073 Km of drains have been constructed and 3,319 water-logging points have been eliminated.

Under AMRUT 2.0, harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/effluent) & creation/ strengthening of storm water drains around water body is one of the project components.

CGWB has taken up a study in collaboration with Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs in three cities viz. Ahmedabad, Bengaluru and Guwahati to study/determine the impact of changing land use patterns on ground water recharge and water balance in urban areas.

Techniques used for artificial recharge to ground water are mainly recharge basins, bench terracing, contour bunds, contour trenches, gully plugs, check dams, percolation ponds, injection wells, recharge pits and recharge shafts.

Government of India is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country in collaboration with States/UTs in which special emphasis is being given for rainwater harvesting/groundwater recharge.

**(c)** Village Water & Sanitation Committees have been constituted by State Governments for implementation and execution of water supply works and Operation & Maintenance of the same. Further, the same committee have been entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking projects related to roof-top rain water harvesting and ground water recharge in villages for ensuring sustainability of ground water resources. Each committee has 6 to 12 Members selected from elected representatives from Gram Panchayat and nominated by Block/district Administration.

**(d) & (e)** Water (including disaster management & flooding) being State subject, formulation and promulgation of suitable legislations/Acts (as per needs) for taking corrective action against water logging and initiation of enforcement measures/penalty/legal action (if any) etc falls under States' mandate. Further, certain States have included provisions related to avoidance of water logging in their relevant Water Resources Acts viz. 'The Uttar Pradesh Ground Water (Management and Regulation) Act 2019', 'The Haryana Water Resources (Conservation, Regulation and Management ) Authority Bill 2020' etc. In addition, Central Government assist the States/UTs to address the problems associated with water logging/flooding including dissemination of advance flood warning etc.

In addition, National Disaster Response Force(NDRF) has pan India presence and is deployed in emergent cases on requisition by State/District authorities. Further, during Monsoon periods teams are also pre-positioned at vulnerable locations based on history of incidents. Besides, States also deploy State Disaster Response Force(SDRF) as first responders in areas where NDRF is not readily available/taking time in reaching locations during emergent situations/calamities.

**ANNEXURE****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2416 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 03.08.2023 REGARDING “FUNDS FOR GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT”**

**The details of the fund sanctioned by CGWB during last four years under GWM&R Scheme for the construction of demonstrative rain water harvesting structures**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Type of Structures</b>	<b>Fund allocated (in Crores)</b>
1.	<b>Aquifer recharge in Aspirational Districts:</b>  1. Osamanabad block, Osamanabad district, Maharashtra state 2. Pulivendula block, YSR Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh and 3. Bachennapet block, Warangal district, Telangana state.	2018-20 (completed)	1. Check Dam-55, Piezometers-20 Rain Water Harvesting structures-46. 2. Check Dams-16, Percolation Tank-4, Sub-Surface Barriers-01, Recharge Shaft-36, Piezometers-12. 3. Check Dams-6, Sub-Surface Barrier-01, Recharge Shafts-31, Piezometers-9	54.38
2.	Bridge Cum Bandhara (BCB) in Maharashtra	2018-20 (Completed)	05	30.29
3.	Artificial Recharge in select water stressed Districts of Rajasthan	In progress	1. Indroka Zoned Earth fill Dam with Clay Core-1 2. Bastawa Mata Concrete Gravity Dam-1 3. Water Harvesting Structures-154	164.81

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