

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*241**  
ANSWERED ON 05.12.2019

**UTILISATION OF WATER RESOURCES**

\*241. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of river water put to use in the country;
- (b) the details of schemes/programmes undertaken for proper utilisation of water resources including river water;
- (c) whether any data is available with regard to the loss of water resources in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.\*241 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2019 REGARDING “UTILISATION OF WATER RESOURCES”.**

(a) Central Water Commission (CWC) has estimated that about 450 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of surface water is being utilized for various purposes.

(b) Water being a State subject, measures for utilization of water resources are primarily taken by respective State Governments. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance through various centrally funded programmes.

Some of the steps taken by the Central Government for proper utilization of water resources including river water are as under.

Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins through inter-linking of rivers to improve utilisation of water.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented 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 PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) component, 99 on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares have been prioritized in consultation with States for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works.

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.

Central Ground Water Board is implementing a nationwide programme of “National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM)” for mapping of aquifers (Water bearing formations), their characterization and development of aquifer management plans to facilitate sustainable development of ground water resources including proper utilization of water resources. Aquifer maps and management plans have been shared with the respective State Government agencies.

The Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing functional household tap connections to every rural household by 2024 at the service level of 55 litre per capita per day. This Mission will focus on integrated demand and supply side management of water at the local level, including creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse in agriculture.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in 500 cities with Mission components such as water supply, storm water drainage, etc. The water supply component includes augmentation of existing water supply system and water treatment plants; rehabilitation of old water supply system; rejuvenation of water bodies for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water, etc.

(c) & (d) As per the recent estimate by CWC in the year 2019, India receives an average annual precipitation of about 3880 BCM. The average annual water resources potential in the country is assessed as 1999.20 BCM because the remaining water is lost to the atmosphere through evapo-transpiration from barren lands, forests, natural vegetation, rain-fed agriculture, natural ponds and lakes etc. Further, owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1122 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 432 BCM of replenishable ground water resources. It has been estimated that 699 BCM of water (including 450 BCM of surface and 249 BCM of ground water) is being utilized for various purposes.

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