

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †1987**  
ANSWERED ON 22.09.2020

**RECHARGE OF DEPLETING WATER LEVEL**

†1987. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to recharge the depleting water level with rain water and also check the uncontrolled exploitation of ground water and if so, the details thereof, State/UTswise;
- (b) the details of steps taken by the Government to ensure the availability of clean drinking water in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the constant depletion of ground water level and drying up of the ponds, bawri and wells and if so, the proposal of the Government to increase their water level for their revival and recharge; and
- (d) the funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh and utilized during the said period?

**ANSWER**

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

(a), (c) & (d) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and water harvesting in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, the important measures taken by the Central Government for conservation, management of ground water and effective implementation of rain water harvesting in the country are at the following URL:

[http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf).

Similarly, a number of other States also have done notable work in the field of water management/conservation. Of these, mention can be made of 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'SujalamSufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, NeeruChettu' in Andhra Pradesh, Jal Jeevan Hariyali in Bihar and Jal Hi Jeevan in Haryana among others.

Further, Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 2019, a time bound campaign with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks of 256 districts in India. In this regard, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions.

In addition, Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a Rs.6000 Crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation in water stressed blocks of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is implementing National Aquifer Mapping and Management program (NAQUIM), which envisages mapping of aquifers (water bearing formations), their characterization and development of Aquifer Management Plans contributing to preparation/finalization of Water Management Plans to facilitate sustainable groundwater management.

As per information received from Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016, has been issued for guidance of the States/UTs which has a chapter on 'Rainwater Harvesting'. 33 States/UTs have adopted the rainwater harvesting provisions. The provisions of this chapter are applicable to all the buildings. The implementation of the rainwater harvesting policy comes within the purview of the State Government/Urban Local Body / Urban Development Authority. As per Model Building Bye Laws- 2016, provision of rainwater harvesting is applicable to all residential plots above 100 sq.m.

In order to regulate the Over-exploitation and consequent depletion of ground water, the Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its 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.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the 'Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. CGWA is regulating ground water withdrawal by industries / infrastructure/ mining projects in the country for which guidelines/ criteria have been framed which includes rainwater harvesting as one of the provisions while issuing No Objection Certificate.

As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), creation of water conservation and water harvesting structures like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams, roof top rain water harvesting structures (in Government and Panchayat buildings) etc are permissible activities. The total expenditure made in all States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh during last three years and present year in this regard as uploaded by the States in the Management Information System is given at **Annexure-I**.

The Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Scheme under PMKSY aims at restoring irrigation potential by improvement and restoration of water bodies along with other multiple objectives such as enhancing the tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement of catchment of tank commands etc.

Under the PMKSY-RRR scheme, 2219 water-bodies with an estimated cost of Rs. 1910 crore have been taken up since 12th plan onwards. Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 433crore has been released to States upto March, 2020. One cluster of 125 water bodies has been taken up in the state of Madhya Pradesh with an estimated cost of Rs 183.24 Cr; CA of Rs 37.70 Cr has been released in this regard.

(b) Drinking water is a State subject and Government of India supplements the efforts of States by providing financial and technical assistance to States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh. It is the States that plan, design, approve, implement, operate and maintain water supply schemes.

To enable every rural household in the country to have potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.60 lakh Crores. The funds provided to the States under JJM can be utilized for providing safe drinking water to water quality affected areas on priority

One of the components of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) which covers 500 cities across India pertains to water supply. Out of Rs.77,740 crore allocated for projects under the mission, Rs.39,010 crore (50%) has been allocated to water supply. The key objective of AMRUT is universal coverage of water supply in the mission cities.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-I**

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a), (c) & (d) of Unstarred Question No.†1987 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 22.09.2020 regarding “Recharge of depleting water level”.

| <b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE MADE ON WATER CONSERVATION &amp; WATER HARVESTING UNDER MAHATMA GANDHI NREGA (as on 8th September 2020)(In Lakhs)</b> |                       |                    |                     |                     |                     |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>SL.N</b>  | <b>STATES</b>         | <b>2017-18</b>     | <b>2018-19</b>      | <b>2019-20</b>      | <b>2020-21</b>      |
| 1  | ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR   | 50.50              | 22.90               | 32.55               | 40.94               |
| 2  | ANDHRA PRADESH        | 45,656.92          | 76,040.03           | 67,238.68           | 87,212.22           |
| 3  | ARUNACHAL PRADESH     | 415.94             | 934.29              | 581.20              | 1,007.34            |
| 4  | ASSAM                 | 6,315.66           | 9,093.13            | 10,444.76           | 5,464.72            |
| 5  | BIHAR                 | 15,758.00          | 18,521.18           | 21,944.02           | 32,410.33           |
| 6  | CHHATTISGARH          | 46,142.43          | 56,607.89           | 69,573.71           | 59,870.91           |
| 7  | DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI  | -                  | -                   | -                   | -                   |
| 8  | DAMAN & DIU           | -                  | -                   | -                   | -                   |
| 9  | GOA                   | 0.79               | -                   | 16.35               | 14.36               |
| 10   | GUJARAT               | 9,367.35           | 19,058.86           | 22,605.36           | 19,472.98           |
| 11   | HARYANA               | 4,813.64           | 5,424.36            | 4,765.52            | 3,095.33            |
| 12   | HIMACHAL PRADESH      | 6,198.75           | 9,230.96            | 5,944.68            | 2,951.37            |
| 13   | JAMMU AND KASHMIR     | 5,109.29           | 3,544.12            | 4,174.25            | 3,759.41            |
| 14   | JHARKHAND             | 13,760.94          | 9,130.16            | 9,048.03            | 5,584.38            |
| 15   | KARNATAKA             | 45,373.62          | 58,331.14           | 1,12,102.87         | 76,182.79           |
| 16   | KERALA                | 52,228.67          | 90,144.31           | 84,994.67           | 37,913.29           |
| 17   | LAKSHADWEEP           | 1.91               | 2.34                | 1.84                | 0.11                |
| <b>18</b>  | <b>MADHYA PRADESH</b> | <b>49,310.64</b>   | <b>97,861.57</b>    | <b>1,52,989.88</b>  | <b>1,50,371.82</b>  |
| 19   | MAHARASHTRA           | 28,236.35          | 32,169.84           | 19,343.65           | 9,968.57            |
| 20   | MANIPUR               | 756.14             | 3,030.05            | 5,640.18            | 11,047.53           |
| 21   | MEGHALAYA             | 7,612.77           | 5,418.51            | 18,868.04           | 11,522.73           |
| 22   | MIZORAM               | 1,423.71           | 3,772.23            | 3,523.94            | 1,543.95            |
| 23   | NAGALAND              | 6,737.22           | 1,788.46            | 3,502.74            | 1,421.16            |
| 24   | ODISHA                | 15,582.91          | 15,190.49           | 19,798.45           | 31,307.18           |
| 25   | PUDUCHERRY            | 273.48             | 340.15              | 497.59              | 615.26              |
| 26   | PUNJAB                | 697.23             | 918.65              | 1,074.27            | 629.93              |
| 27   | RAJASTHAN             | 77,136.32          | 1,13,204.58         | 1,67,651.05         | 1,95,653.57         |
| 28   | SIKKIM                | 641.31             | 406.75              | 820.17              | 262.55              |
| 29   | TAMIL NADU            | 52,365.20          | 2,18,651.52         | 3,11,483.97         | 1,88,023.95         |
| 30   | TELANGANA             | 57,285.91          | 54,154.27           | 44,828.14           | 66,325.82           |
| 31   | TRIPURA               | 7,197.85           | 9,404.46            | 13,182.14           | 4,320.24            |
| 32   | UTTAR PRADESH         | 55,646.41          | 74,369.76           | 74,443.36           | 1,05,726.76         |
| 33   | UTTARAKHAND           | 5,743.13           | 6,039.84            | 7,404.14            | 5,086.00            |
| 34   | WEST BENGAL           | 67,888.19          | 42,188.93           | 49,635.15           | 39,879.35           |
|  | <b>Total</b>          | <b>6,85,729.18</b> | <b>10,34,995.73</b> | <b>13,08,155.35</b> | <b>11,58,686.85</b> |

\*\*\*\*\*