GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *153 ANSWERED ON 29.07.2021

GROUND WATER POLLUTION IN JHARKHAND

*153. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of ground water pollution in the rural areas of the country including Santhal Pargana in Jharkhand;

(b) the measures taken by the Government during the last three years to make ground water pollution-free; and

(c) the details of the funds spent on the same during the said period, year-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *153 TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.07.2021 ON "GROUND WATER POLLUTION IN JHARKHAND" RAISED BY DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY.

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data of the country on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality-monitoring program and various scientific studies. These studies indicate the occurrence of contaminants such as fluoride, arsenic, nitrate, iron and heavy metals beyond permissible limits (as per norms of Bureau of Indian Standards) for human consumption in isolated pockets in various States / UTs. State-wise details of contamination of ground water in the country including in rural areas is given at **Annexure-I**.

In Santhal Pargana division, fluoride and nitrate concentration beyond permissible limit in the groundwater has been observed in Godda, Pakur and Sahibganj districts. Arsenic concentration beyond permissible limit (in groundwater) has been observed in Sahibganj district and iron concentration beyond permissible limit (in groundwater) has been observed in Deoghar district of Jharkhand.

Further, the Groundwater aquifer contamination can be linked to geo-genic and anthropogenic sources. It is difficult to treat the aquifer water contamination due to geo-genic sources, however, a number of initiatives have been taken to reduce the groundwater contamination owing to anthropogenic sources. In addition, because of easy availability and low cost system various Governments have generally concentrated on making available the groundwater for drinking purposes after suitable treatment.

Central government in collaboration with States/UTs has identified rural habitations with contaminated water sources. As per information available with the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DoDW&S) and as reported by States/ UTs (as on 23.07.2021), 47,873 rural habitations including 248 habitations of Jharkhand have been reported to have quality issues in drinking water sources. State-wise details in this regard are given at **Annexure–II**. District-wise details of habitations reported to have quality issues in drinking water sources in Jharkhand including in certain districts of Santhal Pargana division are given at **Annexure-III**.

(b) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management, including its quality is primarily the responsibility of State Government. However, various steps have been taken by the Central Government for facilitating ground water quality improvement/ remediation of contamination in the drinking water in the country.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) is implementing the provisions of the Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control pollution in water. CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources by developing industry specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for enforcement by SPCBs/PCCs. As per the directives of CPCB, Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) are installed by the industrial units in the country for getting real time information on the effluent quality and non-complying units are identified for follow-up inspections and actions.

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 'Jal Shakti Abhiyan – Catch the Rain' campaign has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 22 March 2021. The improved groundwater recharge due to construction of artificial recharge structures and increased water harvesting is likely to significantly contribute towards reducing the contaminants level in the aquifer waters.

The groundwater pollution owe its origin to contamination of surface water sources also which upon percolation pollute the groundwater aquifer system and therefore, various efforts have been made in the country to address this by installing Sewage Treatment Plants, Effluent Treatment Plants and better system of sewage networks etc. However, the adverse effects of the groundwater pollution can be addressed to a large extent if safe water is made available to public. With this aim, central Government in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply of prescribed quality to every rural household in the country by 2024.

Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to house-holds, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including arsenic and fluoride, as on 31st March of the preceding Financial Year. Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply schemes based on a safe water source may take time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) in such habitations, to provide potable water to every household at the rate of 8–10 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to meet their drinking and cooking requirements.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DoDW&S) had launched a National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March, 2017 as a part of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which has now been subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission, to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 arsenic/fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. Rs 4,160.34 crore has been released as central assistance to arsenic/fluoride affected States under NWQSM out of which total expenditure as on 23.07.2021 is Rs 3,330.65 crore.

DoDW&S is assisting and facilitating States/UTs in setting up, strengthening, up-gradation, improving the functioning of drinking water quality testing laboratories by providing policy guidelines, technical and financial support under JJM. States/UTs are maintaining a network of 2,015 water quality testing laboratories. State -wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories are given at **Annexure-IV**.

Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances such as arsenic in ground water. CGWB has constructed several exploratory and observation wells in the country tapping the arsenic safe deeper aquifer zones delineated through exploration aided detailed aquifer mapping under National Aquifer Mapping programme. Successful wells have been handed over to the State Governments for their utilization. Further, CGWB is providing technical assistance to the States by sharing the cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers in Gangetic flood plains.

The Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has issued guidelines for control and regulation of groundwater extraction with pan-India applicability notified on 24 September 2020. The guidelines include suitable provisions on measures to be adopted to ensure groundwater free from pollution.

Fifteenth Finance Commission in their report has recognized the country's achievements on sanitation front and has recommended 30 % of the total grants to be disbursed to rural bodies shall be earmarked for drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling. Further, 30 per cent of the total grants to be disbursed to rural local bodies shall be earmarked for sanitation and maintenance of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, and this may include management and treatment of household waste, and human excreta and faecal sludge management in particular.

(c) As explained earlier most of the initiatives of the Government were towards providing adequate drinking water to the public free from contaminants. In this regard, under JJM in the last three years Rs 29761.19 Crores have been released as Central share to States/UTs out of which Rs 21824.97 Cr have been utilized. Further, Rs 14014.87 Crores have been reported to be utilized by States/UTs in the last three years against State share. The details of funds allocated, released and expenditure/utilization under JJM in the last three years are given at **Annexures V, VI & VII**.

//2//

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Starred Question No.*153 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 29.07.2021 regarding "Ground Water Pollution in Jharkhand".

States Wise Number of Partly Affected Districts with different Contaminants in Ground Water of India

S. No.	State/ UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/ cm) (EC: Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)	Lead (above 0.01 mg/l)	Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l)	Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	12	13	3	7			
2	Telangana	8	10	10	1	8	2	1	1
3	Assam		9		19	18			
4	Arunachal Pradesh					4			
5	Bihar		13	10	22	19			
6	Chhattisgarh	1	19	12	1	17	1	1	1
7	Delhi	7	7	8	2		3	1	4
8	Goa					2			
9	Gujarat	21	22	24	12	10			
10	Haryana	18	21	21	15	17	17	7	1
11	Himachal Pradesh			6	1				
12	Jammu & Kashmir		2	6	3	9	3	1	
13	Jharkhand		12	11	2	6	1		
14	Karnataka	29	30	29	2	22			
15	Kerala	4	5	11		14	2		1
16	Madhya Pradesh	18	43	51	8	41	16		
17	Maharashtra	25	17	30		20	19		
18	Manipur		1		2	4			
19	Meghalaya		1			6			
20	Nagaland		1			1			
21	Odisha	17	26	28	1	30			1
22	Punjab	10	19	21	10	9	6	8	10
23	Rajasthan	30	33	33	1	33	3		
24	Tamil Nadu	28	25	29	9	2	3	1	5
25	Tripura					4			
26	Uttar Pradesh	13	34	59	28	15	10	2	3
27	Uttarakhand			4		5			
28	West Bengal	6	8	5	9	16	6	2	2
29	Andaman& Nicobar	1				2			
30	Daman & Diu	1		1	1				
31	Puducherry			1					
	Total	Parts of 249 districts in 18 states & UTs	Parts of 370 districts in 23 states & UTs	Parts of 423 districts in 23 states & UTs	Parts of 152 districts in 21 states & UTs	Parts of 341 districts in 27 states & UTs	Pb in parts of 92 districts in 14 states	Cd in parts of 24 districts in 9 states	Cr in parts of 29districts in 10 states

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. *153 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 29.07.2021 regarding "Ground Water Pollution in Jharkhand".

S.	State/ UT	Number of quality affected habitations										
No.		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal	Total	Covered with CWPP*	Remaining		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	-	-	13	1	-	100	87	13		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	229	-	-	-	229	-	229		
3.	Assam	12	1,194	19,745	-	_	5	20,956	1,220	19,736		
4.	Bihar	23	24	3,919	-	-	-	3,966	2	3,964		
5.	Chhattisgarh	150	-	52	-	-	-	202	-	202		
6.	Haryana	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4		
8.	Jharkhand	48	1	199	-	-	-	248	48	200		
9.	Kerala	5	-	65	20	8	-	98	-	98		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	177	-	29	10	6	-	222	3	219		
11.	Maharashtra	22	-	10	13	53	-	98	-	98		
12.	Odisha	69	-	3,338	33	25	-	3,465	1	3,464		
13.	Puducherry	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7		
14.	Punjab	210	605	34	-	59	224	1,132	107	1,025		
15.	Rajasthan	1,358	-	5	10,106	691	-	12,160	1,220	10,940		
16.	Tripura	-	-	1,335	-	-	-	1,335	-	1,335		
17.	Uttar Pradesh	53	124	283	79	10	-	549	174	375		
18.	Uttarakhand	-	-	7	-	2	-	9	-	9		
19.	West Bengal	149	1,083	1,718	73	-	69	3,092	214	2,878		
	Total	2,365	3,031	30,977	10,347	855	298	47,873	3,076	44,797		
	Source: LIM – IMIS											

State-wise details of habitations reported to have quality-issues in drinking water sources (as on 23.07.2021)

* CWPP installed for providing safe drinking water at the rate of 8-10 lpcd for drinking and cooking purpose

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. *153 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 29.07.2021 regarding "Ground Water Pollution in Jharkhand".

District-wise details of habitations reported to have quality-issues in drinking water sources in Jharkhand including Santhal Pargana (as on 23.07.2021)

S.	District Name	N	Number of quality affected habitations							
No.		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal	Total	Covered with CWPP*	Remaining
1.	Chatra	14	0	0	-	-	-	14	14	0
2.	Dhanbad	0	0	7	-	-	-	7	0	7
3.	Dumka	0	0	117	-	-	-	117	0	117
4.	Hazaribag	23	0	2	-	-	-	25	22	3
5.	Jamtara	4	0	71	-	-	-	75	4	71
6.	Pakur	5	0	0	-	-	-	5	5	-
7.	Ranchi	0	0	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
8.	Sahibganj	2	1	0	-	-	-	3	3	-
	Total	48	1	199	-	-	-	248	48	200

Source: JJM – IMIS

* CWPP installed for providing safe drinking water at the rate of 8-10 lpcd for drinking and cooking purpose

Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) of Starred Question No.*153 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 29.07.2021 regarding "Ground Water Pollution in Jharkhand".

State-wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories under JJM (as on 23.07.2021)

S.	State	No.	of drinki	ng water	Total No. of NABL					
No.				labs	accredited/ recognized					
		State District		Block/	Mohile	Total	State	District	0 Other	Total
		State	District	sub-		I Utur	State	District	other	Ioui
				Division						
1.	A & N Islands	1	-	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	32	74	0	107	1	12	0	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	17	30	1	49	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	25	51	3	80	1	0	0	1
5.	Bihar	1	38	75	9	123	1	0	0	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	27	22	18	68	0	8	0	8
7.	Goa	1	-	13	0	14	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	1	32	47	5	85	1	17	0	18
9.	Haryana	1	21	21	1	44	1	21	0	22
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	42	0	57	1	12	0	13
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	20	67	0	87	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	1	24	5	3	33	0	7	0	7
13.	Karnataka	1	30	47	0	78	1	1	0	2
14.	Kerala	1	14	37	0	52	1	7	0	8
15.	Ladakh	-	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	103	0	155	1	45	1	47
17.	Maharashtra	-	34	143	0	177	0	26	0	26
18.	Manipur	1	9	2	0	12	1	5	0	6
19.	Meghalaya	1	7	25	0	33	0	0	0	0
20.	Mizoram	1	8	18	0	27	1	0	0	1
21.	Nagaland	1	10	0	1	12	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	1	32	44	0	77	1	4	1	6
23.	Puducherry	-	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
24.	Punjab	2	22	8	1	33	2	0	0	2
25.	Rajasthan	1	32	0	21	54	1	13	0	14
26.	Sikkim	-	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	31	81	0	113	1	0	0	1
28.	Telangana	1	19	55	0	75	1	4	0	5
29.	Tripura	1	8	12	0	21	1	0	0	1
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1	76	7	5	89	1	0	0	1
31.	Uttarakhand	1	13	13	0	27	1	0	0	1
32.	West Bengal	1	21	196	2	220	1	2	0	3
		28	673	1242	72	2,015	21	186	2	209

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No.*153 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 29.07.2021 regarding "Ground Water Pollution in Jharkhand".

(Amount in Rs. C												
G		Central share Expenditure										
D.	State/ UT	Opening	Fund	Fund	Available	Reported	under State					
INO.		Balance	allocated	released	fund	utilization	share					
1.	A & N Islands	0.00	1.78	0.50	0.50	NR	NR					
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25.74	372.64	372.64	398.38	121.62	54.80					
3.	Arunachal	6.22	132.55	177.47	183.69	126.14	13.35					
4.	Assam	359.35	694.95	442.36	801.71	358.87	29.01					
5.	Bihar	313.16	787.31	417.35	730.51	473.33	150.34					
6.	Chhattisgarh	31.58	208.04	65.82	97.40	39.23	37.55					
7.	Goa	0.00	7.57	3.08	3.08	3.08	6.17					
8.	Gujarat	0.00	390.31	390.31	390.31	384.61	394.74					
9.	Haryana	10.13	149.95	149.95	160.08	69.29	73.80					
10.	Himachal	0.00	148.67	205.83	205.83	197.87	15.46					
11.	Jammu &	27.14	322.03	322.03	349.17	200.25	24.01					
12.	Jharkhand	75.79	267.69	291.19	366.98	114.58	119.71					
13.	Karnataka	26.61	546.06	546.06	572.67	492.24	297.87					
14.	Kerala	2.58	248.76	101.29	103.87	62.69	57.23					
15.	Ladakh	8.10	166.65	67.86	75.96	NR	0.65					
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1.26	571.60	571.60	572.86	326.65	288.75					
17.	Maharashtra	248.12	847.97	345.28	593.40	308.04	428.14					
18.	Manipur	0.00	67.69	91.17	91.17	28.20	6.60					
19.	Meghalaya	0.80	86.02	43.01	43.81	26.35	0.77					
20.	Mizoram	0.14	39.87	68.05	68.19	37.41	1.81					
21.	Nagaland	0.00	56.49	56.49	56.49	23.54	4.67					
22.	Odisha	0.78	364.74	364.74	365.52	275.02	255.02					
23.	Puducherry	1.27	2.50	ND	1.27	0.97	NR					
24.	Punjab	102.91	227.46	227.46	330.37	73.27	78.20					
25.	Rajasthan	313.67	1,301.71	1,301.71	1,615.38	620.31	698.54					
26.	Sikkim	0.84	15.41	26.15	26.99	14.71	1.48					
27.	Tamil Nadu	1.49	373.87	373.10	374.59	114.58	99.14					
28.	Telangana	4.48	259.14	105.52	110.00	88.33	74.46					
29.	Tripura	48.94	107.64	145.37	194.31	59.45	6.46					
30.	Uttar Pradesh	58.33	1,206.28	1,513.14	1,571.47	639.32	380.10					
31.	Uttarakhand	6.12	170.53	170.53	176.65	110.04	23.02					
32.	West Bengal	760.82	995.33	994.75	1,755.57	609.00	445.03					
Total		2,436.37	11,139.21	9,951.81	12,388.18	5,998.99	4,066.88					

Jal Jeevan Mission: Central fund allocated, released and reported utilization in 2019-20

Source: JJM - IMIS

ND: Not Drawn

NR: Not Reported

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No.*153 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 29.07.2021 regarding "Ground Water Pollution in Jharkhand".

Jal Jeevan Mission: Central fund allocated, released and reported utilization in 2020-21

(Amou								
S. No.	State/ UT		Expenditure					
		Opening	Fund	Fund	Availahla	Reported	under State	
		Balance	allocated	released	fund	utilization	share	
1	A & N Islands	0.50	2.02	1 /6	1.06	1 45	ND	
1.	A & IN Islallus	0.30	2.95	207.62	574.29	1.43	120.07	
2. 2	Anunra Pradesh	270.70	790.48	297.02	374.38	427.75	180.97	
5.	Arunachar Pradesh	37.30	234.83	544.85	402.41	392.43	32.03	
4.	Assam	452.45	1,008.31	252 6	610.78	880.44 551.92	90.02	
5.	Binar	257.18	1,839.16	224.14	010.78	222.9	3/4.42	
6.	Chnattisgarn	58.17	445.52	334.14	392.31	223.8	221.1	
/.	Goa	0	12.41	6.2	6.2	2.99	13.49	
8.	Gujarat	5.7	883.08	983.08	988.78	838.5	883.43	
9.	Haryana	90.8	289.52	72.38	163.18	130.94	120.17	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.95	326.2	547.48	555.43	329.01	42.25	
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	148.92	681.77	53.72	202.64	88.69	5.17	
12.	Jharkhand	268.39	572.24	143.06	411.45	286.62	177.73	
13.	Karnataka	80.42	1,189.40	446.36	526.78	349.62	416.38	
14.	Kerala	41.18	404.24	303.18	344.36	304.29	311.25	
15.	Ladakh	75.96	352.09	ND	75.96	9.43	NR	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	246.21	1,280.13	960.09	1206.3	1,014.70	875.99	
17.	Maharashtra	285.35	1,828.92	457.23	742.58	473.59	324.16	
18.	Manipur	62.96	131.8	141.8	204.76	189.14	18.52	
19.	Meghalaya	17.46	174.92	184.92	202.38	188.3	20.44	
20.	Mizoram	30.77	79.3	104.3	135.07	107.9	10.13	
21.	Nagaland	34.9	114.09	85.57	120.47	91.95	10.0	
22.	Odisha	90.5	812.15	609.11	699.61	688.69	673	
23.	Puducherry	0.3	4.64	1.06	1.36	0.2	1.0	
24.	Punjab	257.1	362.79	ND	257.1	146.74	104.95	
25.	Rajasthan	995.07	2,522.03	630.51	1625.58	762.04	789.05	
26.	Sikkim	12.3	31.36	39.36	51.66	43.43	3.75	
27.	Tamil Nadu	264.09	921.99	690.36	954.45	576.97	399.57	
28.	Telangana	31.1	412.19	82.71	113.81	61.17	133.98	
29.	Tripura	136.46	156.61	117.46	253.92	195	22.26	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	932.16	2,570.94	1,295.47	2227.63	1,761.06	886.94	
31.	Uttarakhand	66.6	362.58	271.93	338.53	227.32	20.02	
32.	West Bengal	1,146.58	1,614.18	807.08	1953.66	1,196.07	641.17	
	Total	6,431.85	23,033.02	10,917.86	17,349.71	12,542.03	7,803.36	
Sour	ce: JJM - IMIS	ND: Not D	rawn	NR: N	Not Report		, -	

ANNEXURE-VII

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Starred Question No.*153 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 29.07.2021 regarding "Ground Water Pollution in Jharkhand".

Jal Jeevan Mission: Central fund allocated, released and reported utilization in 2021-22 (as on 26.07.2021)

(Amount in Rs. C									
a			Expenditure						
S.	State/ UT	Opening	Fund	Fund	Available	Reported	under State		
No.		Balance	allocated	released	fund	utilization	share		
1	A & N Islands	0.52	8.26	2.06	2 58	NR	NR		
2	Andhra Pradesh	146.65	3 182 88	2.00 ND	146.65	7 79	63		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.98	1 013 53	253 38	263.36	135 74	18.12		
<u>э.</u>	Assam	123.78	5 601 16	1 400 29	1 532 37	359.74	46.18		
5	Bihar	58.95	6 608 25	1,100.29 ND	58.95	0.14	18.11		
6	Chhattisgarh	168.52	1.908.96	453.71	625.38	5.81	9.13		
7.	Goa	3.21	45.53	11.38	14.59	3.12	3.12		
8	Guiarat	150.28	3.410.61	852.65	1.002.93	309.08	312.22		
9.	Harvana	32.24	1.119.95	256.81	289.05	2.47	58.01		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	226.42	1.262.78	315.7	542.12	461.59	50.6		
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	113.96	2.747.17	ND	113.96	0.02	NR		
12.	Jharkhand	137.93	2.479.88	ND	137.93	23.75	29.54		
13.	Karnataka	177.16	5,008.80	1,252.20	1,429.36	165.61	199.77		
14.	Kerala	40.07	1,804.59	451.15	491.88	116.88	128.48		
15.	Ladakh	66.52	1,429.96	ND	66.52	NR	NR		
16.	Madhya Pradesh	191.61	5,116.79	1,184.86	1,376.47	368.52	367.61		
17.	Maharashtra	268.99	7,064.41	ND	268.99	30.94	50.25		
18.	Manipur	15.62	481.19	120.3	135.92	122.08	8.37		
19.	Meghalaya	15.06	678.39	169.6	184.66	29.65	12.57		
20.	Mizoram	27.17	303.89	75.97	103.14	23.7	NR		
21.	Nagaland	28.52	444.81	111.2	139.72	25.01	NR		
22.	Odisha	10.93	3,323.42	830.85	841.78	105.47	140.16		
23.	Puducherry	1.18	30.22	ND	1.18	NR	NR		
24.	Punjab	110.36	1,656.39	ND	110.36	25.77	15.19		
25.	Rajasthan	863.53	10,180.50	ND	863.53	144.2	146.38		
26.	Sikkim	8.29	124.79	31.2	39.49	7.31	NR		
27.	Tamil Nadu	377.48	3,691.21	614.35	998.83	72.9	82.31		
28.	Telangana	55.15	1,653.09	ND	55.15	NR	2.93		
29.	Tripura	61.51	614.09	142.91	204.42	87.65	5.83		
30.	Uttar Pradesh	466.56	10,870.50	ND	466.56	447.68	354.21		
31.	Uttarakhand	111.22	1,443.80	360.95	472.17	144.9	16.79		
32.	West Bengal	757.58	6,998.97	ND	757.58	56.94	62.45		
	Total	4,826.95	92,308.77	8,891.52	13,737.58	3,283.95	2,144.63		

Source: JJM- IMIS

ND: Not Drawn

NR: Not Reported