

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

STARRED QUESTION NO. *351

ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF WATER

*351 SMT. MALVIKA DEVI

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps/initiatives taken/being taken by the Government for conservation and efficient use of water and to increase the groundwater level;
- (b) the details of the financial expenditure incurred in this regard during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to handle the depletion of groundwater resources and to prevent contamination of water in various parts of the country especially in Odisha; and
- (d) the action taken/likely to be taken for improvement of rainwater harvesting and construction of small height check dams in different areas for storing water for drought times in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Kalahandi and Nuapada in Odisha?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI C R PAATIL)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. *351 TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024 IN LOK SABHA REGARDING “CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF WATER”

(a) & (b) Water is a state subject and the efforts to manage, conserve and to promote efficient use of water comes under the domain of States/UTs. Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs on water conservation and rainwater harvesting through technical and financial support. Water conservation is one of the foremost priorities of the Government. Some of the major initiatives taken by the Government for water conservation and efficient use of water and to increase the groundwater level across the country are as follows:

- i. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. In the current year, Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) 2024, 5th in the series of JSAs, in all the districts (rural as well as urban) of the country. JSA: CTR is a convergence of various Central Government schemes and funds like MGNREGS, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants, State Government schemes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc. One of the major interventions of the campaign is water conservation and rainwater harvesting which inter-alia includes construction and repair of rainwater harvesting structures including rooftop and recharge structures. The details of financial expenditure incurred (under MGNREGS alone) in JSA: CTR campaign as available on JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) during the last three years and the current year is at **Annexure I**.
- ii. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has taken several steps towards sustainable management and conservation of water in urban areas through issuance of various guidelines and implementation of National Missions i.e., Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0. Under AMRUT, Urban Local Bodies(ULBs)/States may take up projects of rainwater harvesting under water supply sector, rejuvenation of water bodies for water supply and recharge of ground water etc, as per assessment/prioritisation. Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of main components. The admissible elements under this inter-alia include rejuvenation of wetlands, water bodies by desilting, strengthening the embankments, and stone packing, harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent) etc.. Under AMRUT, Rs. 34,869.15 crores have been released so far. However, Rs. 9,823.82 crores have been released for projects during the last 3 years. Whereas under AMRUT 2.0, Rs. 11,756.13 crores have been released for projects to all States/Union Territories (UTs) so far.

- iii. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWMR) Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, under which activities related to exploration, monitoring, assessment and management of ground water resources including groundwater conservation/ artificial recharge interventions are carried out across the country. The budget allocation during the last 3 years under the GWMR is tabulated below:

Year	Utilized (Expenditure) in Crores (Rs.)
2021-22	180.20
2022-23	204.76
2023-24	202.58

CGWB has also completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through demand side and supply side interventions. In addition, CGWB has also prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.

- iv. Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore in identified water stressed areas of 8203 Gram Panchayats (GPs) under 229 blocks in 80 districts of Seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with an aim to arrest decline in ground water level through community led sustainable groundwater management. The scheme is being implemented from 01.04.2020 for a period of 5 years.

The scheme focuses on demand side management of ground water by bringing change in community behaviour. Gram Panchayat wise Water Security Plans (WSPs) having details about water budget and proposed demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc, and supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures are prepared and executed through convergence of ongoing schemes. A total of Rs. 3,346.91 Cr. has been disbursed to the States since the inception of the scheme. State-wise and year-wise break-up of funds disbursed to the States during the last three years is given in **Table 1 at Annexure-II**.

- v. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has adopted thematic approach for localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Panchayati Raj Institutions. These 9 themes of LSDG aggregate 17 SDGs to make the SDGs understandable and relatable for the people at the grassroots. Water is one such theme. Around 49 thousand Gram Panchayats during Plan Year 2023-24 and around 45

thousand Gram Panchayats during 2024-25 have taken Sanklap to prepare their Gram Panchayat Development Plans(GPDPs) with focus on Water Sufficient theme. The state-wise details are at **Annexure III**.

- vi. Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the country from 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. From the year 2015-16 to 2021-22, the PDMC was implemented as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). During the year 2022-23, the PDMC is being implemented under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Micro Irrigation helps in water saving as well as reduced fertilizer usage through fertigation, labour expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of farmers. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC. The assistance for installation of Micro Irrigation systems is limited to hectares for beneficiary. The status of fund release and achievement of the scheme of PDMC in the State is at **Annexure IV**.
- vii. The Government of Odisha has reported that two schemes namely CHHATA (Community Harnessing & Harvesting Rain Water Artificially from Terrace to Aquifer) & ARUA (Artificial Recharge to Underground Aquifer) has been introduced by the State Government to conserve and promote efficient use of water and to increase the ground water level. The details of the financial expenditure incurred in this regard during the last three years and current year is at **Annexure V**.
- viii. The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) (2021-22 to 2025-26) has allocated 60% of total grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as tied grant for water supply and sanitation services. Thus, from 2021-22 to 2025-26, Rs. 1.42 lakh crore has been made available to RLBs/ PRIs at FFC tied grant. As per FFC recommendation 50% of the tied grant shall be earmarked for water supply activities including Drinking Water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling. The details of funds allocated and released under FFC tied grant to RLBs / PRIs during last 3 year and current year is at **Annexure VI**.
- ix. Department of Land Resources (DoLR) implements Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for the development of rainfed and degraded lands in the country. The activities undertaken, inter-alia, include soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting etc. The continuation of the scheme as WDC-PMKSY 2.0 has been approved by Government on 15th December, 2021. State/UT-wise details of Central share released during last three years and current year is given at **Annexure VII**.

(c) Water being a State subject, initiatives for water management, including its resources and quality is primarily the responsibility of the States. However, various steps have been taken by the Central Government for preventing groundwater depletion and facilitating ground water quality improvement/

remediation of contamination in the country. The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country including Odisha are being assessed every year from 2022 jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. This exercise comprises of assessment of Annual Ground Water Recharge, Extractable Ground Water Resource & Ground Water Extraction. Stage of ground water extraction in an assessment unit is calculated as the ratio of annual ground water extraction to annual extractable resource. Based on this the assessment units are categorized as Safe, Semi-critical, Critical or Over-exploited.

As per the Ground Water Resource Assessment-2023, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 449.08 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 407.21 BCM. The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 241.34 BCM. The average stage of groundwater extraction for the country as a whole works out to be about 59.26 %. Out of the total 6553 assessment units (Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas/TehsilS/Valley/District) in the country, 736 units (11.23%) have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' ,199 units (3.04 %) as 'Critical', 698 units (10.65 %) as 'Semi-critical' and 4793 units (73.14 %) as 'Safe' units.

For the State of Odisha, Total Annual Ground Water Recharge of the State (as per GWRA-2023) has been assessed as 17.35 bcm and Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource as 15.94 bcm. The Annual Ground Water Extraction is 7.39 bcm and Stage of Ground Water Extraction is 46.33 %. Out of the total of 314 assessment units (blocks), 9 units (2.87 %) have been categorized as 'Semi-critical', 299 units (95.22 %) as 'Safe' and 6 units (1.91 %) as 'Saline' categories of assessment units.

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 is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments in Fluoride mitigation. Apart from the above, awareness generation programs/ workshops on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically. Additionally, fortnightly results of chemical analysis data are shared with State Governments as Ground Water Quality Alerts since 17 June 2024.

Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmarks for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to quality-affected habitations including Odisha. 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. States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes based on alternative safe water sources for the villages with water quality issues. Under JJM, States/ UTs can utilize up to 2% of their annual allocation of funds under

JJM for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities inter alia which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/ recognition of laboratories, etc.

(d) Water being a state subject, the efforts to manage, conserve and harvest rainwater comes under the domain of States/UTs. However, the Central Government has been implementing several schemes/campaigns to conserve and harvest rainwater. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. In the current year, Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) 2024, 5th in the series of JSAs, in all the districts (rural as well as urban) of the country, including all the districts of Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. One of the focused interventions under the campaign includes construction and repair or rainwater harvesting structures which inter-alia includes check dams/ponds, trenches etc. The details of rainwater harvesting structures completed under JSA: CTR as available on JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Kalahandi and Nuapada in Odisha is at **Annexure VIII**.

To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign, the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative, has been launched with the focus on intensifying community mobilization to build low cost affordable rainwater harvesting structures in saturation mode.

Apart from above, various other schemes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), AMRUT 2.0, Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), WDC-PMKSY 2.0 etc. are being implemented for improvement of rainwater harvesting across the country.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *351 TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024 REGARDING “CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF WATER”.

Details of financial expenditure incurred under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) during the last three years and the current year

Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) Year	Expenditure (DoRD-MGNREGS alone) (in lakhs)
2021	6566634
2022	2386239
2023	1891499
2024	727864
Total	11572236

Source: JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in)

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Table 1: Year-wise funds disbursed to States under Atal Bhujal Yojana
(Amount in Rs. crore)

State	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total
Gujarat	36.20	180.19	285.88	502.27
Haryana	32.15	163.42	489.62	685.19
Karnataka	73.62	303.51	406.86	783.99
Madhya Pradesh	46.56	62.84	58.99	168.39
Maharashtra	43.18	190.95	242.62	476.75
Rajasthan	46.35	171.76	144.62	362.73
Uttar Pradesh	32.33	65.84	92.67	190.84
Total	310.39	1138.51	1721.26	3170.16

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State –wise status of Sankalp taken under Water Sufficient theme during 2023-24 and 2024-25

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17	10
2	Andhra Pradesh	6308	8407
3	Arunachal Pradesh	203	105
4	Assam	38	49
5	Bihar	1365	579
6	Chhattisgarh	1665	899
7	Goa	36	24
8	Gujarat	96	15
9	Haryana	79	61
10	Himachal Pradesh	1219	855
11	Jammu & Kashmir	437	244
12	Jharkhand	1077	719
13	Karnataka	1730	2000
14	Kerala	11	47
15	Ladakh	2	6
16	Lakshadweep	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	4619	3490
18	Maharashtra	9107	7049
19	Manipur	97	0
20	Meghalaya	591	0
21	Mizoram	447	416
22	Nagaland	518	363
23	Odisha	2442	1829
24	Puducherry	0	0
25	Punjab	3	216
26	Rajasthan	1782	1908
27	Sikkim	12	7
28	Tamil Nadu	7146	6749
29	Telangana	3612	6177
30	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	16	7
31	Tripura	617	178
32	Uttarakhand	731	534
33	Uttar Pradesh	2870	2513
34	West Bengal	359	235
	Total	49252	45691

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Year wise details of fund released and area covered under Micro Irrigation
under the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme

Year	Central Assistance released (Rs. in crore)	Area covered under Micro Irrigation (in lakh ha)
2015-16	1556.73	5.73
2016-17	1991.24	8.40
2017-18	2819.39	10.49
2018-19	2918.38	11.59
2019-20	2700.02	11.73
2020-21	2562.19	9.37
2021-22	1796.12	10.15
2022-23	1901.37	11.02
2023-24	2103.11	11.40
2024-25	1436.24	4.47
Total	21775.27	94.36

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Details of the financial expenditure incurred under the CHHATA and ARUA schemes in the last three years and the current year

S No.	Name of Scheme	Financial expenditure
1.	CHHATA(Community Harnessing & Harvesting Rain Water Artificially from Terrace to Aquifer) Govt. Building/ULBs/Blocks(Rs. In Crores) RRHS in Pvt. Building (Rs. In Crores)	39.95 crores 97.60 crores
2.	ARUA(Artificial Recharge to Underground Aquifer)	26.55 crores

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Details of funds allocated and released under Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) tied grant to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) / Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) during the last 3 years and current year

Sr.No.	State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,163.40	1163.4	1206	1188.91	1218.6	1198.55	1291.2	593.2639
2	Arunachal Pradesh	102	51	106.2	0	107.4	0	113.4	0
3	Assam	711.6	711.6	736.8	736.8	744.6	744.6	789	0
4	Bihar	2,225.40	2225.4	2305.2	2305.2	2330.4	2311.45	2468.4	1170.05
5	Chhattisgarh	645	645	668.4	668.4	675	675	715.2	345.25
6	Goa	33	33	34.2	14.54	34.8	0	37.2	0
7	Gujarat	1,417.20	1417.2	1467.6	1467.6	1483.8	1483.8	1571.4	0
8	Haryana	561	561	580.8	580.38	587.4	564.96	621.6	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	190.2	190.2	197.4	197.4	199.2	198.47	211.2	0
10	Jharkhand	749.4	749.4	775.8	775.8	784.2	784.2	831	0
11	Karnataka	1,426.20	1426.2	1477.8	1256.12	1494	1242.05	1582.2	0
12	Kerala	721.8	721.8	747.6	747.6	756	756	800.4	400.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,766.40	1766.4	1830	1830	1849.8	1691.54	1959	0
14	Maharashtra	2,584.20	2385	2676.6	2219.78	2706	2177.52	2865.6	971.65
15	Manipur	78.6	39.3	81	0	82.2	0	87	0
16	Meghalaya	81	40.5	84	0	84.6	0	89.4	0
17	Mizoram	41.4	41.4	42.6	42.6	43.2	0	45.6	0
18	Nagaland	55.2	55.2	57.6	0	58.2	0	61.2	0
19	Odisha	1,001.40	1001.4	1036.8	1036.8	1048.2	1048.15	1110.6	490.79
20	Punjab	615.6	615.6	637.2	637.2	644.4	635	682.8	0
21	Rajasthan	1,712.40	1712.4	1774.2	1773.14	1793.4	1708.23	1899.6	760.6769
22	Sikkim	18.6	18.6	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	21	10.0133
23	Tamil Nadu	1,599.60	1599.6	1656.6	1656.6	1674.6	1674.28	1774.2	887.1
24	Telangana	819	819	849	849	858	854.51	908.4	0
25	Tripura	84.6	84.6	88.2	88.2	88.8	88.8	94.2	47.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	4,324.80	4324.8	4479.6	4479.6	4528.2	3872.62	4796.4	2398.2
27	Uttarakhand	255	251.20	264	263.54	267	266.66	282.6	0
28	West Bengal	1,956.60	1956.59	2026.8	2026.8	2049	2049	2170.2	1115.651
	Total	26,940.60	26,606.79	27907.8	26861.8	28210.8	26045.2	29880	9189.945

*As on 16.12.2024

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Status of State-wise and year-wise release of Central share funds under Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY 2.0) during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	States/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on date)	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	45.74	42.11	23.12	26.12	137.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.98	70.08	119.00	42.86	254.92
3	Assam	16.48	54.02	108.00	0.00	178.50
4	Bihar	112.94	0.00	0.53	41.48	154.95
5	Chhattisgarh	23.01	40.29	135.00	0.00	198.30
6	Goa	2.10	0.00	4.48	0.00	6.57
7	Gujarat	25.79	51.32	141.00	32.36	250.47
8	Haryana	3.02	3.02	6.18	3.54	15.76
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.51	12.86	13.06	21.34	55.77
10	UT of J&K	11.87	9.53	36.81	26.98	85.19
11	Jharkhand	27.28	23.18	82.00	0.00	132.46
12	Karnataka	119.84	96.96	132.00	0.00	348.80
13	Kerala	13.25	0.00	6.59	6.88	26.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	75.03	257.62	78.75	71.76	483.16
15	Maharashtra	50.08	108.55	187.50	62.84	408.97
16	Manipur	9.24	0.00	14.21	11.08	34.53
17	Meghalaya	60.80	0.00	23.83	12.39	97.02
18	Mizoram	7.03	21.42	31.82	19.60	79.87
19	Nagaland	13.63	12.88	25.31	9.84	61.66
20	Odisha	123.18	45.39	146.00	31.83	346.40
21	Punjab	3.03	5.30	3.23	3.80	15.36
22	Rajasthan	282.56	0.00	74.33	174.91	531.80
23	Sikkim	3.15	5.51	13.44	3.95	26.05
24	Tamil Nadu	10.75	42.84	80.54	23.14	157.27
25	Telangana	27.60	38.36	3.68	17.31	86.95
26	Tripura	20.30	0.00	16.54	12.64	49.48
27	Uttar Pradesh	21.78	0.00	86.20	27.32	135.30
28	Uttarakhand	11.06	19.50	32.99	27.74	91.29
29	West Bengal	13.15	22.74	26.94	32.99	95.82
30	UT of Ladakh	0.00	3.80	8.37	3.58	15.75
	Total	1165.17	987.27	1661.43	748.28	4562.18

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *351 TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024 REGARDING “CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF WATER”.

Details of rainwater harvesting structures completed under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Kalahandi and Nuapada in Odisha

Years of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR)	State/District Name	Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting
2021	CHHATTISGARH	38304
2022	CHHATTISGARH	46477
2023	CHHATTISGARH	46547
2024	CHHATTISGARH	62142
Total		193470
2021	JHARKHAND	38978
2022	JHARKHAND	20002
2023	JHARKHAND	2313
2024	JHARKHAND	17334
Total		78627
2021	KALAHANDI,ODISHA	1145
2022	KALAHANDI,ODISHA	1660
2023	KALAHANDI,ODISHA	682
2024	KALAHANDI,ODISHA	1166
Total		4653
2021	NUAPADA,ODISHA	627
2022	NUAPADA,ODISHA	1241
2023	NUAPADA,ODISHA	1436
2024	NUAPADA,ODISHA	1113
Total		4417

Source: JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in)
