GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1797
ANSWERED ON – 05/12/2024

INTERCONNECTED DISASTER RISKS REPORT, 2023

1797. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

a) the measures taken/being taken to increase certified status of household tap connections under Har Ghar Jal Mission, considering only 54% of villages have such certification reported;

(b) the manner in which the Government addressing the severe water crisis caused by overexploitation of groundwater as highlighted in the 'Interconnected Disaster Risks Report, 2023';

(c) whether the Government proposes to make household rainwater harvesting mandatory and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present status of the Interlinking of rivers project as water scarcity increasingly becomes a challenge?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA)

(a) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in the country.

Water is a state subject. The responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance (O&M) of drinking water supply schemes lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

As per Operational Guidelines of JJM, after making provision of tap connections to all rural households in a village, the Department implementing the scheme provides completion certificate to Gram Panchayat and marks the village as 'Har Ghar Jal' village on JJM-IMIS. Subsequently, Gram Sabha while reading out aloud the work completion report in its meeting, formally passes resolution certifying itself as 'Har Ghar Jal' village. The copy of certificate provided by implementing department, resolution passed by Gram Sabha, and a small video capturing the Gram Sabha is reflected on JJM Dashboard and village is marked certified in JJM-IMIS. As such, certification is carried out only at village level and only after providing tap connections to all households in the village

To review the progress of implementation of JJM in States/ UTs, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation regularly conducts review meetings wherein States/ UTs are requested to

increase the 'Har Ghar Jal' certification and update it on JJM dashboard. Besides, this department also conducts field visits/ holds workshops with States, wherein States are repeatedly impressed upon to increase the HGJ certification.

In Oct, 2022, the 'Jal Jeevan Survekshan (JJS)' was launched by the Hon'ble Vice President of India to assess districts and States/UTs on their performance in achieving the objectives of the JJM. The overarching purpose is to motivate and bring healthy competition among the districts and recognizing the efforts of the top performing districts periodically. Under JJS, the monthly, quarterly and annual national ranking of districts were published as per the pre-defined criteria. To motivate the districts to get the villages certified as 'Har Ghar Jal', under a particular category, the criteria of HGJ certification was also given weightage in calculation of the score of the district.

Till 3rd Dec, 2024, out of total 2.46 Lakhs 'Har Ghar Jal' reported villages, 1.47 Lakhs (59.56%) villages have been certified by respective GPs as 'Har Gar Jal'.

(b) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being assessed every year from 2022 jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2023 assessment, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 449 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 407 BCM. The Total Annual Ground Water Extraction of the entire country for the year 2023 has been estimated as 241 billion cubic meter (bcm), of which the domestic use accounts for 11% (27.57 bcm). The Stage of Ground Water Extraction, which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 59% for the country as a whole.

Out of the total 6,553 assessment units (Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas) in the country, 736 units in various States/ UTs (11.23%) have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' indicating ground water extraction exceeding the annually replenishable ground water recharge. In, 199 (3.04 %) assessment units the stage of groundwater extraction is between 90-100% and have been categorized as 'Critical'. There are 698 (10.65 %) "Semi-critical'' units, where the stage of ground water extraction is between 70 % and 90 % and 4793 (73.14 %) 'Safe 'units, where the stage of Ground water extraction is less than 70 %.

(c) Water being a State subject, the aspects related to water resources including its conservation are studied, planned, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, providing technical support and, in some cases partial financial assistance in terms with the existing schemes being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. However, various steps have been taken to encourage water harvesting in country:

i) 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 also includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation. The model bill envisages that in urban areas, rain water available from roof tops of buildings and other open areas can be utilized gainfully for ground water recharge. Rain water harvesting structures

feasible in urban areas include recharge pits, trench, existing tube wells or open wells etc.

ii) Also, as per MoJS guidelines, dated 24.09.2020 and amendments thereof dated 29.03.2023, Project Proponents (Industry, Infrastructure and Mining) have to submit 'Copy of Rain Water Harvesting Plan submitted to Government agency by the applicant or a proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises as per the prevailing Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India' for obtaining NOC from CGWA for GW extraction. Further, DoWR, MoJS has recently (31.03.2023) issued advisory to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all States/ UTs regarding implementation of RWH and AR along with SOP and Dos and Don'ts. BIS document on standards for RWH has also been included in the advisory. CGWA also forwarded the advisory to all SGWAs and concerned State Principal Secretaries.

iii) National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water. In urban, rainwater harvesting wherever techno-economically feasible, should be encouraged to increase availability of utilizable water. Implementation of rainwater harvesting should include scientific monitoring of parameters like hydrogeology, groundwater contamination, pollution and spring discharges.

iv) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has released Model Building Bye-laws, 2016 which recommends Rainwater Harvesting for all types of Building with plot size 100 sq.m or more. So far, 35 States have incorporated the provisions in their respective building bye laws.

v) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has 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 recharge structures.

vi) CGWB has 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. DPR has to be prepared by the concerned line department of the respective State Government at an implementable level like any other water supply project or city development project. Implementation has to be done through existing schemes of the respective State Government only and no separate scheme/fund has been envisaged for implementation. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 circulated to all the States/UTs for implementation.

(d) Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) in year 1980 and National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with work of Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) under NPP. The Scheme of Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) under National Perspective Plan (NPP) has been formulated for providing storages and transfer of surplus

waters to water deficit regions to minimize the miseries brought by droughts and also to mitigate the ravages of annually recurring floods.

Under NPP, 30 link projects have been identified, 16 link projects under Peninsular component and 14 link projects under Himalayan component. Government of India has accorded top priority to Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) Programme.

Out of these 30 link projects, Detailed Project Reports of 11 link projects, Feasibility Reports (FR) of 26 link projects and Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFR) of all the 30 link projects is completed. Five projects have been identified as "Priority link projects" viz; Ken Betwa Link Project (KBLP), Godavari-Cauvery link project (comprised of 3 projects) and Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link (PKC) Link project. Ken Betwa Link Project (KBLP) is first link of NPP that is under implementation.

Out of 30 link projects, FRs for following 4 projects are not required to be prepared:

i) Kosi-Mechi Inter State link - PFR prepared and proposal dropped and Kosi-Mechi Intra State link is taken up
ii) Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link - PFR prepared and proposal dropped
iii) Bedti - Varda link – DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.
iv) Netravati – Hemavati link - Further studies after PFR preparation, are not taken up since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, as no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

Out of 26 FRs prepared, draft FR of Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link has further substantial amendments. Status of all 30 ILR Projects is enclosed at **Annex.**

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Annex

Annex referred to in part (d) of Lok Sabha unstarred Q. No. 1797 for answer on 05/12/2024

Status of Inter-basin Water Transfer Link Schemes Under Peninsular Component

Sl. No	Name	States benefited	Status
1	**a)** Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	AP & Odisha	FR completed
	b) Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) - Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	AP & Odisha	FR completed
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link ##	AP	FR completed
3	**a.)** Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Telangana	FR completed
	b) Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link *	Telangana	DPR completed
4	Godavari (Inchampalli / SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Telangana & AP	DPR completed
5	**a.)** Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	AP	FR completed
	b.) Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link *	AP	DPR completed
6	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	AP	Draft DPR completed
7	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	AP & Karnataka	Draft DPR completed
8	**a.)** Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	FR completed
	b) Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link *	AP, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	DPR completed
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Tamil Nadu	DPR completed
10	a) Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link	MP & Rajasthan	FR completed
	b) Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link (duly integrated with ERCP)	MP & Rajasthan	Draft PFR completed
11	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	DPR completed
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat & Maharashtra	DPR completed
13	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	DPR completed & project is under implementation
14	Pamba - Achankovil – Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	FR completed
15	Bedti - Varda link #	Karnataka	DPR completed
16	Netravati – Hemavati link **	Karnataka	PFR completed

*Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Alternate study to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project was completed. Godavari-Cauvery link project has been prepared comprising of Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects.

****** Further studies are not taken up since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, as no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link – The project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

Bedti - Varda link – DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared

Himalayan Component

Sl. No.	**Name of the Link**	**Country/ States benefited**	**Status**
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar & Nepal	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar & U.P & Nepal	FR completed
3.	Gandak - Ganga link	U.P & Nepal	FR completed
4.	Ghaghra - Yamuna link	U.P & Nepal	Draft FR completed
5.	Sarda - Yamuna link	U.P & Uttarakhand	FR completed
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Haryana & Rajasthan	FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rajasthan & Gujarat	FR completed
8.	Chunar - Sone Barrage link	Bihar & U.P.	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, W.B & Bihar	FR completed
11.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, W.B & Bihar	PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped)
12.	Farakka-Sundarbans link	W.B	FR completed
13.	Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link	W.B., Odisha & Jharkhand	FR completed
14.	Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link	W.B. & Odisha	FR completed

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