

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4132**  
ANSWERED ON 19.12.2024

**DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN ODISHA**

4132. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ongoing projects under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) including the number of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in Odisha till date;
- (b) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for the implementation of JJM and other water related development schemes in Odisha during the last five years and the current year;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address water scarcity issues in drought-prone areas and manage excess water issues in flood-prone regions of Odisha;
- (d) whether the Government is implementing any specific programmes for the revival of traditional water bodies and conservation of groundwater in Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve irrigation infrastructure in Odisha including the modernization of canals, construction of dams and promotion of micro irrigation techniques, specifically in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency?

**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 potable water to every rural household of the country, *including those in flood-affected and drought-prone areas in the State of Odisha*, through functional tap water connection.

At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.11 lakh (3.5%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Odisha. So far, as reported by the State as on 16.12.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 64.27 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 16.12.2024, out of 88.70 lakh rural households in the State, around 67.38 lakh (75.96%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Numerous projects *inter alia* including projects aimed at strengthening water storage, distribution systems, or purification facilities are implemented concurrently at various levels across the States for achieving the envisaged objectives. Water being a State subject, project-wise details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects are not maintained at the Government of India level.

(b) The year-wise details of total fund allocation made and the quantum of fund utilized under JJM, as reported by State of Odisha, are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central share					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	0.78	364.74	364.74	365.52	260.46	241.12
2020-21	105.07	812.15	609.11	714.18	686.41	671.98
2021-22	27.77	3,323.42	2,492.56	2,520.33	1,305.79	1,288.36
2022-23	1,214.54	3,608.62	1,768.73	2,983.27	2,166.00	2,143.19
2023-24	817.27	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,925.81	2,441.58	2,428.16
2024-25*	484.23	2,455.94	368.39	852.62	513.73	511.19

\*(As on 16.12.2024)

Source: JJM-IMIS

(c) & (d) While implementing the Mission, emphasis is laid on management of drinking water supply during extreme situations such as floods, heatwaves, etc. States/ UTs have also been advised to carefully select the locations of rural water supply infrastructure to have protection from floods, cyclone, landslides, land slips, impact of earthquake; deploy resilient infrastructure; comply with codal provisions issued for earthquake/ flood or cyclone/ landslide prone areas.

Moreover, for disaster prone areas, like coastal areas, flood prone tracts, Himalayan States etc. States have been advised for raising of platforms for handpumps/ tap connections, ensure their functionality from time to time to work as interim solution in the event of natural disasters. Further, plan for stationing permanent mobile water purification plants at the nearest possible safe locations and develop an inventory of these plants; enable access to prepositioned emergency water supply kits camps and other mass displacement situations, supply of adequate purification kits; setting up of mobile water purification plants in affected area; water quality surveillance with reference to disease surveillance using field test kits; have also been envisaged for emergency preparedness.

Further, provision of flexi funds has been made in the operational guidelines of JJM to take up works for restoration of water supply schemes in case of natural disasters.

As informed by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR), various steps have been taken to address water scarcity issues in drought-prone areas and manage excess water issues in flood-prone regions in the country including Odisha are as follows: -

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km including Odisha (1.19 Lakh Sq. km area). 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.

- 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 including construction of about 22 thousand Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in Odisha. 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. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been circulated to all the States/UTs and is being implemented in one district in each state through convergence with state schemes.
- National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, which *inter-alia* advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall. It also *inter-alia*, advocates conservation of river, river bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation. Further, encroachment and diversion of water bodies and drainage channels must not be allowed and wherever, it has taken place, it should be restored to the extent feasible and maintained properly.
- 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. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA in the country by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 and amendments dated 29.03.2023. The guidelines also advise States/ UTs to review to work further towards crop rotation/ diversification/ other initiatives to reduce overdependence on groundwater.
- Besides, 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.

Apart from this, important steps taken by the Central Government for sustainable ground water management in the country including Odisha can be seen at

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2024/07/20240716706354487.pdf>.

Also, as per information received from Directorate of Ground Water Development, Government of Odisha, two nos. of schemes namely CHHATA (Community Harnessing & Harvesting Rain Water Artificially from Terrace to Aquifer) & ARUA (Artificial Recharge to Underground Aquifer) has been introduced by the Government to conserve and efficient use of water and to increase the ground water level

(e) “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. Har

Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) is one of the components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The scheme of Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies is a part of PMKSY-HKKP. DoWR, RD & GR provides Central Assistance (CA) to States for creation and restoration of Irrigation Potential (I.P.) under the SMI and RRR of Water Bodies schemes. Central Assistance/grant under SMI scheme has been provided for projects, *inter-alia*, for benefitting special areas i.e. undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha.

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