GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4396

ANSWERED ON 27.03.2025

WATER CRISIS IN SOLAPUR

4396. MS. PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the severe water crisis in Solapur district caused by irregular rainfall, groundwater depletion and pollution and ensure a sustainable and adequate water supply for both urban and rural populations;

(b) the specific action taken/being taken by the Government to regulate industrial discharge and establish advanced wastewater treatment facilities, considering the heavy pollution of the Bhima River and other water sources due to untreated industrial waste; and

(c) whether the Government has a comprehensive plan to promote rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and efficient water management in Solapur district, given its semi-arid climate and increasing water demand and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) The dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being assessed every year from 2022 jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Nodal/Ground Water Department periodically as per the Ground Water Estimation Committee-2015 (GEC-2015) methodology. As per the report of "National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2024" the total annual groundwater recharge in Solapur District of Maharashtra State has been assessed as 146513.01 Hectare Meter (Ham).

CGWB monitors groundwater levels throughout the country including Solapur, State of Maharashtra four times in every year during the months of March/April/May, August, November and January. It has been observed from Depth to water level data of post-monsoon 2024 for the Solapur district of Maharashtra that about 98% of monitored wells are showing water levels in the range of 0 – 10 mbgl and about 2.0% of wells are showing depth to water levels more than 10 mbgl. The decadal fluctuation of post-monsoon 2024 with the mean of Post-monsoon (2014-2023) indicates that about 97.5% of monitored wells show rising water level and 2.5 % of monitored wells show declining water levels.

'Water' being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the

efforts of the State Governments, Union Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programs.

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

Tier-3 level trainings are being conducted by CGWB to promote awareness on the importance of participatory groundwater management and to aware the masses to reduce the dependence on groundwater and restore the water table. A total of 02 nos. of Tier-3 training program on local ground water issues and management was conducted at Sangola& Pandharpur talukas in Solapur district.

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 rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country including Maharashtra. In the Master Plan, 2073 nos. recharge structures have been included for Solapur District.

Ministry of Jal Shakti vide notification dated 24.09.2020 (SO 3289) issued guidelines for regulation of groundwater extraction by industrial, infrastructure and mining projects. Vide notification dated 29.03.2023 (SO 1509), amendments to the guidelines were issued. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) issues No Objection Certificate (NOC) to such projects as per these guidelines. These guidelines have pan-India applicability.

Ministry of Jal Shakti under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) have included 28 projects of Maharashtra. Out of which, two projects namely Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project and Sangola Branch Project are benefitting Solapur district of Maharashtra. 71.40 thousand hectare irrigation potential has been created and 14.56 lakh hectare command has been developed under these two projects since April, 2016.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) 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, 10 projects worth ₹385.53 crore taken up in Solapur district of which works worth ₹364.20 crore have been physically completed. These projects include one water supply project worth ₹71.64 crore, 3 sewerage/septage management project worth ₹304.89 crore and 6 green spaces & park projects worth ₹9 crore. 8,322 water tap connections (new/serviced) and (34,115 new/serviced) sewer connections (including households covered through Faecal Sludge and Septage Management- FSSM) have been provided through AMRUT & convergence. 18.5 Million Liter per Day (MLD) sewage treatment plant

capacity have been developed. Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, 4 water supply projects worth ₹611.07 crore have been approved by MoHUA in Solapur district. Approved projects cover 69,815 water tap connections (new/serviced) and 33.8 MLD water treatment plant capacity.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in coordination with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) has established a National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) under Control of Pollution Scheme of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, to plan policies for prevention and control of pollution. The water quality data under NWMP is utilized for identification of Polluted River Stretches (PRS) based on the level of organic load which is measured in terms of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) concentration. Accordingly, action plan has been prepared for polluted river stretch of Bhima river which includes sewage treatment augmentation plan for Pune city discharging sewage into Bhīma river and its tributaries.

Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme from 01.04.2020 in identified water stressed areas of 8203 Gram Panchayats 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.

National Water Mission (NWM) has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. NWM 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 Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants, State Government schemes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc. This campaign has driven large-scale rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and rejuvenation of traditional water bodies across urban and rural India.

Government of India enacted The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and various provisions under The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for protection of water bodies and The Central & State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the provisions of both The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control pollution of aquatic resources. Government of India stipulated General discharge standards and industry specific effluent discharge standards under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 with an aim to prevent pollution in the water bodies.

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