GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. *96

ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026

AVAILABILITY OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

†*96. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

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

(a) the details of the surface water and groundwater resources available in the States/UTs facing drought and water scarcity in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether several States including Rajasthan are not getting their due share of water from their neighbouring States and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide additional assistance to Rajasthan to meet its water requirement for drinking and irrigation purposes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme for conservation of river water to benefit Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof?

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. *96 TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026 IN LOK SABHA REGARDING "AVAILABILITY OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES"

(a) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors. As per study titled "Assessment of Water Resources of India- 2024" conducted by Central Water Commission, the average annual water resources in river basins of the country has been assessed as about 2116 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). Basin-wise Water availability is presented in **Annexure-I.**

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 2025 assessment, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 448.52 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 407.75 BCM. The Total Annual Ground Water Extraction of the entire country for the year 2025 has been estimated as 247.22 BCM. The State/UT-wise Ground Water Resources of India (2025) is presented in **Annexure-II**

(b) States have entered into various agreements for sharing the water of inter-state river(s). In case there is any issue related to water sharing, the same is addressed to the Union Government under Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act for adjudication by River Water Dispute Tribunal. So far, 9 such Tribunals have been constituted, out of which 5 tribunals have submitted their reports.

(c) & (d) '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, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) programme under National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development was formulated by Government of India in 1980 for providing storage and transfer of surplus waters to water deficit regions. 30 Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) Projects have been identified under NPP. These link projects are judicially planned and designed to transfer water from surplus basins to the deficit / water short basins and also to minimise water going to sea unutilized and thus, help in conservation of river water. Under NPP, three link projects pertains to Rajasthan namely Yamuna-Rajasthan link project, Rajasthan –Sabarmati link project and Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Project (duly integrated with Easter Rajasthan canal project), benefit Rajasthan for drinking water and irrigation purposes.

The Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) among State of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Government of India was signed on 5th December of 2024 regarding implementation of Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (MPKC) Link Project. As per agreement, State of Rajasthan is to utilise 3309.83 MCM of water (which includes 1744.16 MCM for drinking water) from MPKC Link Project.

Three priority project of Rajasthan State, namely (i) Modernization of Gang Canal Project, (ii) Narmada Canal project and (iii) Parwan Multipurpose Project are included in Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai

Yojna-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP). The details of these projects are as under:

Sl no	Name of project	District benefitted	CA released (Rs in crore)		Remarks
			2016-2025	Cumulative	
1	Modernization of Gang Canal Project	Sri Ganganagar	30.749	248.487	completed
2	Narmada Canal Project	Jalore & Barmer	427.82	1511.871	completed
3	Parwan Multi-purpose project	Jhalawar, Baran, Kota	475.909	475.909	Project included under PMKSY-AIBP in FY 2021-22

Further, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of 189 water bodies are included under Har Khet ko Paani (HKKP) component of PMKSY in various districts of Rajasthan and 94 water bodies have been rejuvenated with irrigation potential restoration of 22105.74 hectares by March 2025 and Central Assistance of Rs 117.944 Crore has been released till March 2025. The district benefited are Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi,Chittorgarh, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Karoli, Kota, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawaimadhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk & Udaipur.

National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), a Central Sector Scheme under Ministry of Jal Shakti provides assistance to State Governments for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers (excluding river Ganga and its tributaries) on cost sharing basis between the Central & State Governments. Under NRCP, projects for setting up Sewage Treatment Plants of 40 million liters per day (MLD) capacity in Jodhpur, Rajasthan have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.172.60 crore for pollution abatement of River Jojari, a tributary of river Luni in Rajasthan.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 2019 as a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign in 256 water-stressed districts. Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) with the tagline: Catch The Rain, Where It falls, When It Falls, was expanded pan India in 2021, expanding coverage to all districts, blocks and municipalities across India including Rajasthan. The 6th edition of JSA: CTR was launched on 22nd March 2025 with the theme “Jal Sanchay, Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Or”. Under JSA: CTR, a total of 1,01,687 nos of water conservation and rain water harvesting structure and renovation of 9,156 traditional water bodies have been completed in Rajasthan (as on 2nd February, 2026).

To further strengthen JSA: CTR, "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" (JSJB) initiative, launched on 6th September 2024, focuses on intensifying community action and mobilization to build low-cost rainwater harvesting structures in low cost and saturation mode. This has been scaled up for pan India implementation including Rajasthan as Jal Sanchay-Jan Bhagidari initiative, whose main objective is to ensure that every drop of water is conserved through collective efforts, following a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach. As on 2nd February, 2026, total 415,711 no of works are reported as completed under JSJB 1.0 and JSJB 2.0 in Rjasthan.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *96 TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026 REGARDING "AVAILABILITY OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES"

AVERAGE ANNUAL WATER AVAILABILITY (RIVER BASIN – WISE)

Sl.no	River Basin	Average Annual Water Availability (BCM)
1	Barak & others	93.65
2	Brahmani-Baitarani	31.27
3	Brahmputra	592.32
4	Cauvery	26.53
5	EFR between Mahanadi & Pennar	23.33
6	EFR between Pennar & Kanyakumari	27.06
7	Ganga	581.75
8	Godavari	129.17
9	Indus (Eastern)	47.3
10	Krishna	86.32
11	Mahanadi	72.82
12	Mahi	13.03
13	Minor rivers draining into Myanmar & Bangladesh	31.86
14	Narmada	49.95
15	Pennar	10.42
16	Sabarmati	9.87
17	Subernarekha	14.48
18	Tapi	20.98
19	WFR from Tadri to Kanyakumari	116.47
20	WFR from Tapi to Tadri	110,44
21	WFR of Kutch & Saurashtra including Luni	26.95
22	Area of inland drainage in Rajasthan	Negligible
23	Area of North Laddakh not draining into Indus	Negligible
	Total	**2115.95 (say 2116)**

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *96 TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.02.2026 REGARDING "AVAILABILITY OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES"

STATE/UT-WISE GROUND WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA, 2025

S. No.	States / Union Territories	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge (in BCM)	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource (in BCM)	Annual GW Extraction for all uses (in BCM)
1	Andhra Pradesh	26.34	25.02	7.88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.69	3.29	0.01
3	Assam	26.36	20.29	2.93
4	Bihar	34.51	31.32	14.47
5	Chhattisgarh	14.30	13.07	6.30
6	Goa	0.38	0.31	0.07
7	Gujarat	27.58	25.61	14.33
8	Haryana	10.27	9.30	12.72
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.12	1.01	0.39
10	Jharkhand	6.15	5.63	1.85
11	Karnataka	19.27	17.41	11.58
12	Kerala	5.45	4.93	2.46
13	Madhya Pradesh	36.07	34.15	20.26
14	Maharashtra	33.89	31.99	16.57
15	Manipur	0.44	0.40	0.04
16	Meghalaya	1.84	1.54	0.08
17	Mizoram	0.21	0.19	0.01
18	Nagaland	0.55	0.50	0.02
19	Odisha	17.44	16.02	7.81
20	Punjab	18.60	16.80	26.27
21	Rajasthan	12.87	11.62	17.10
22	Sikkim	0.24	0.22	0.01
23	Tamil Nadu	22.61	20.46	15.04
24	Telangana	21.93	19.84	9.26
25	Tripura	1.53	1.24	0.12
26	Uttar Pradesh	73.39	66.97	46.89
27	Uttarakhand	2.13	1.95	1.05
28	West Bengal	25.85	23.50	10.62
29	Andaman And Nicobar	0.38	0.35	0.01
30	Chandigarh	0.05	0.05	0.03
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0.13	0.12	0.05
32	Delhi	0.38	0.35	0.32
33	Jammu And Kashmir	2.30	2.07	0.51
34	Ladakh	0.07	0.06	0.02
35	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.19	0.17	0.13
	Grand Total	**448.52**	**407.75**	**247.22**

Note- For National compilation, Evapotranspiration loss of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Lakshadweep has been added in Total Natural Discharges.

*Minor discrepancies in numbers may arise due to rounding at various levels and in case of Punjab 0.02 bcm contribution from lateral flows.

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