Apart from this, issues regarding implementation of Polavaram Project, have been raised by the Government of Orissa, which are *sub-judice* in the supreme Court.

National Water Commission

†2604. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of National Water Mission under national action plan on climate change along with its present status;

(b) whether there is an unequal distribution of water in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and situation of demand and supply of water in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to include the water subject in the concurrent list by transferring it from the State list in Seventh Schedule by amending the constitution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this connection so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The National Action Plan on Climate Change envisages institutionalization of eight national missions which *inter alia* includes "National Water Mission". The comprehensive Mission Document for National Water Mission has been drafted by the Ministry of Water Resources through a consultative process. The objective of National Water Mission is "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources management". Five goals identified for the National Water Mission are: (i) comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources; (ii) promotion of citizen and State actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation; (iii) focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas; (iv) increasing water use efficiency by 20%; and (v) promotion of basin level integrated water resources management. The draft Mission Document has been considered by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change during its meeting held on 28th May 2010.

(b) and (c) The total of average annual precipitation for the country is estimated to be about 4,000 billion cubic meters (BCM) and the water availability has been assessed as 1,869 BCM. In view of topographical constraints and hydrological features, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1,123 BCM comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. The availability of water is highly uneven both in space and time. Precipitation is mostly confined to only about three or four months in a year and varies from 100 mm

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the western parts of Rajasthan to over 10000 mm at Cherapunji in Meghalaya. A Statement indicating the State-wise availability of ground water resources is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The utilizable surface water has been assessed basin-wise and the details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) has assessed the water requirement for the year 2010 as 710 BCM. State-wise requirement of water as assessed by NCIWRD for the year 2010 is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) The Government has not formulated any proposal to amend the Constitution and include the subject "water" in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State wise Ground Water Resources Availability

(In billion cubic meter)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource
1	2	3
	States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.56
3.	Assam	27.23
4.	Bihar	29.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.93
6.	Delhi	0.30
7.	Goa	0.28
8.	Gujarat	15.81
9.	Haryana	9.31
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70
12.	Jharkhand	5.58
13.	Karnataka	15.93
14	Kerala	6.84
15	Madhya Pradesh	37.19

1	2	3
16.	Maharashtra	32.96
17.	Manipur	0.38
18.	Meghalaya	1.15
19.	Mizoram	0.04
20.	Nagaland	0.36
21.	Orissa	23.09
22.	Punjab	23.78
23.	Rajasthan	11.56
24.	Sikkim	0.08
25.	Tamil Nadu	23.07
26.	Tripura	2.19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	76.35
28.	Uttarakhand	2.27
29.	West Bengal	30.36
	Union Territories	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.330
2.	Chandigarh	0.023
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.063
4.	Daman and Diu	0.009
5.	Lakshadweep	0.012
6.	Puducherry	0.160

Statement-II

River Basin-wise availability of Utilisable Water

(In billion cubic meter)

SI. No.	River Basin	Utilizable Surface Water
1	2	3
1.	Indus	46

1	2	3
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak	
	a. Ganga sub-basin	250
	b. Brahmaputra and Barak sub-basin	24
3.	Godavari	76.3
4.	Krishna	58
5.	Cauvery	19
6.	Pennar	6.9
7.	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	13.1
8.	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.5
9.	Mahanadi	50
10.	Brahmani and Baitarni	18.3
11.	Subarnrekha	6.8
12.	Sabarmati	1.9
13.	Mahi	3.1
14.	West Flowing Rivers of Kutchh, Saurashtra including-Luni	15
15.	Narmada	34.5
16.	Tapi	14.5
17.	West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	11.9
18.	West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	24.3
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan Desert	-
20.	Minor River Basins Draining into Bangladesh and Myanmar	-

Statement-III

Summary of total Projected Water Use for Diverse Purposes – State-wise

(In billion cubic meter)

State/UTs	Total Water Required for all Uses assessed by NCIWRD by the year 2010
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	66.4

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4
Assam	18.8
Bihar and Jharkhand	47.7
Goa	0.5
Gujarat	35.3
Haryana	32.1
Himachal Pradesh	5.8
Jammu and Kashmir	7.1
Karnataka	36.4
Kerala	11.6
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	51.2
Maharashtra	56.1
Manipur	1.5
Meghalaya	1.2
Mizoram	0.4
Nagaland	1.2
Orissa	24
Punjab	51.1
Rajasthan	55.3
Sikkim	0.4
Tamil Nadu	44.1
Tripura	1.6
Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	118
West Bengal	37.3
UTs	1.8

Setting up of Bureau of Water Efficiency

2605. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state: