- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

Rain water harvesting

1703. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was considered to undertake rain water harvesting throughout the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Model Bill was circulated to all the States in this connection;

(c) the States which have not undertaken this measure, so far; and

(d) what is the feed-back in respect of States that had agreed to adopt legal framework to undertake rain water harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Water Resources has circulated the Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to regulate and control development and management of ground water, which also contains a chapter on Rain Water Harvesting for Ground Water Recharge.

(c) The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have not adopted the bill since they feel that it is not necessary to enact ground water legislation as ground water development in these states is quite low. The legislation is under formulation or at various stages of enactment in 16 States/UTs *viz.* Andaman and Nicobar, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(d) Details of feedback from the 14 States/ UTs that have enacted ground water legislation are furnished in the Statement.

Statement

Feedback from State/UT Governments, which have enacted Ground Water Legislation

Sl.No.	State/UT	Action taken
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	• Under Chapter 3, Section 17 (1) of the 'Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Tree Act, 2002' stipulates mandatory provision to construct rainwater harvesting structures at new and existing constructions for all residential, commercial and other premises and open space having area of not less than 200 sq.m. in the stipulated period, failing which the authority may get such rain water harvesting structures constructed and recover the cost incurred along with the penalty as may be prescribed. Municipal Administration and Urban Development have notified that all Group Housing schemes shall be provided with required facilities and infrastructure for conservation and harvesting of rain water. • Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department vide GO. No. 185 dated May 5, 2001 have been assigned

1	2	3
		responsibilities and made special efforts to conserve rain water through rain water harvesting structures in urban environs. • Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, surrounding Municipalities and Panchayats have been made responsible for construction of rain water harvesting pits.
2.	Assam	Rain water harvesting has not been made mandatory.
3.	Bihar	Enacted "The Bihar Ground Water(Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Act, 2006. Chapter-Ill (Clause 18) of the Act stipulates provision of roof top rain water harvesting structures in the building plan in an area of 1000 sq. mt. or more while according approval for construction by the Municipal Corporation/other local bodies.
4.	Chandigarh	UT Administration has made installation of rain water harvesting system mandatory for all buildings (existing and new) located on plot of one kanal and above to recharge ground water. Occupancy certificate is given to owners of only those buildings, where rain water harvesting system has been installed.
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	No response received.
6.	Goa	• *Vide* official gazzette notification No. 4/4/EO-WRD/45 dated 23rd October, 2008, rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory for residential complexes including apartments on a plot area of 2000 sq.m. and above, commercial complexes on plot area of 1500 sq.m. and above and industrial units on plot area of 10,000 sq.m. and above.

1	2	3
		• Subsidy is provided on reimbursement basis at the rate of 50% of the cost incurred or Rs. 50,000, whichever is less to individual households and 50% of the cost incurred or Rs. 2.50 whichever is less to residential complexes/apartment buildings and commercial complexes/hospitality businesses.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	• Construction of rain water harvesting system has been made mandatory for all Schools, Government buildings and Rest Houses, upcoming industries, bus stands *etc.*
		• Provision of rain water harvesting structures compulsory as per provisions in section-107 of H.P. Municipal Act, 1994 in all new buildings to be constructed within the jurisdiction of Municipal Councils/ Nagar Panchayats in the State to stop the misuse of expensive treated water.
	Jammu and Kashmir	No response received.
8.	Karnataka	• Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka in a circular *vide* No. BeJaMa/3927/2009 dated 15.10.2009 has instructed all the Principal Secretaries to initiate measures to adopt rain water harvesting system in their respective jurisdictional Government buildings to augment ground water resources and to save it from further depletion.
		• Amended Rules of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board which provide for mandatory provision of rain water harvesting structure by every owner with site dimension of 2400 sqft and above, or every owner who proposes to construct new buildings with site area more than 1200 sq ft.

1	2	3
		• Different line departments are implementing programmes of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge in the state. • Department of Mines & Geology is conducting the ground water public awareness programmes in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical districts of the state emphasizing importance of ground water conservation and rain water harvesting. • Revival of conventional methods of rain water harvesting in ponds, lakes, wells, step wells used earlier are being implemented by the Jal Samvardhan YojanaSangh, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj and other departments.
9.	Kerala	*Vide* GO. (Ms) No. 19/2004/LSGD dated 12.1.2004, an amendment was made in Kerala Municipality Building Rules, 1999 in Chapter XVI-A to incorporate rainwater harvesting arrangements.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Incorporated mandatory provision for rain water harvesting in the M.P. Bhumi Vikas Niyam (1984). Rule 78(4) makes it mandatory to provide for rain water harvesting in all houses of more than 140 sq.m.
11.	Lakshdweep	Rain water harvesting has not been made mandatory. There is no surface flow in Lakshadweep. All rain water percolates and recharges fresh water lenses.
12.	Puducherry	Made provision of rain water harvesting mandatory in residential, offices and public buildings, commercial buildings, educational and health institutions and industrial buildings *vide* Government order No. 6/2010-Hg dated 19.3.2010. While issuing building permits, owners are insisted for installation of rain water harvesting structures.

1	2	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	• Vide Ordinance No. 4 of 2003 dated July, 2003 laws relating to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in the State have been amended making it mandatory for all the existing and new buildings to provide rain water harvesting facilities. • The State has launched implementation of RWH scheme on massive scale in Government buildings, private houses/Institutions and commercial buildings in urban & rural areas. • The State Government has achieved cent percent coverage in roof top rain water harvesting. It has also been made mandatory to include roof top rain water harvesting structure in the plan of the building itself for accordance of approval by the relevant competent authority. • TWAD Board has constructed various recharge structures like check dams, percolation ponds, recharge pits, trenches, improvement to traditional ooranis, defunct borewells *etc.*
14.	West Bengal	• Vide Gazette notification No. 67/MA/O/C-4/3R-8/2002 dated 14.2.2007, Government has promulgated "The West Bengal Municipal (Building) Rules, 2007" and *vide* its rule No. 168(13), Part - XII has made rain water harvesting mandatory for all buildings. • The State Water Investigation Directorate undertakes the pilot schemes of demonstrative nature. The Water Resources Development Directorate is engaged to replicate it accordingly. SWID has also implemented artificial recharge schemes in drought prone districts of Purulia, Bankura and Paschim Medinipur as well as in some semi critical/critical blocks.

1	2	3
		• Already different types of artificial recharge schemes have been implemented under different programmes of state and central assistance. A good numbers of tanks in Uttar Dinajpur and South 24 Parganas have been rejuvenated under Repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies directly linked to agriculture under central assistance programme. • The State Government has given importance towards formulating schemes based on impounding Reservoir, Rain Water Storage Pond, Rooftop Rain Water Harvesting etc. • The Public Health Engineering Department, Government of West Bengal has undertaken schemes based on rain water storage ponds, impounding water of various dams and rooftop rain water harvesting.

Changes in AIBP

†1704. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is making changes in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the States having low percentage of irrigation would be protected in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the States as per guidelines for completion of ongoing projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.