1		2
Joint Secretary (North), MEA	Member	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Commissioner (Ganga), MoWR	Member	Director General, Deptt. of Electricity Development
JS & FA, MoWR	Member	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance
Principal Secretary (Energy), Govt. of Uttarakhand	Member	Director General, Deptt. of Irrigation
Chief Executive Officer / Additional Chief Executive Officer, PMP	Member	Chief Executive Officer / Additional Chief Executive Officer, PMP
Ambassador of India to Nepal	Special Invitee	Ambassador of Nepal to India
Principal Advisor (WR), Planning Commission	Special Invitee	Joint Secretary, Water and Energy Commission
Principal Secretary / Secretary (WR), Govt. of UP	Special Invitee	Managing Director, NEA

Note: CEO & ACEO, once appointed, will function as Member-Secretary & Member- Joint Secretary of the PDA.

Depletion of groundwater level in Jharkhand

1394. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural activities in Jharkhand are fully dependent on borewells and as a result the groundwater resources are getting depleted in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of groundwater in the State in comparison to the groundwater availability during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per available information, out of the net area irrigated during 2010-11 in Jharkhand, about 61000 hectares was irrigated from surface water and 64000 hectares irrigated from ground water. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Organizations have jointly estimated replenishable ground water resources of the Country, including Jharkhand. As per the latest assessment (as on March 2009) of replenishable ground water resources, the total annual replenishable ground water resources of Jharkhand have been estimated as 5.96 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) and annual ground water withdrawal as 1.61 BCM. CGWB also monitors ground water levels on regional basis, four times a year through a network of 15653 wells located throughout the Country, including Jharkhand State. Analysis of ground water level monitoring data of pre-monsoon of current year 2013, as compared with the last three years mean of pre-monsoon (2010-2012), indicates that bulk of monitoring wells analysed in Jharkhand have shown rise in water levels.

(c) The Central Government promotes water conservation measures in the Country by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources. Steps taken by the Central Government include:

(i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.

(ii) Master Plan by CGWB for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.

(iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, *inter-alia*, conservation of water resources.

(iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation;

(v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/ adopt artificial recharge to ground water/ rainwater harvesting; and

(vi) The Central Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, under implementation during Twelfth Plan, *inter-alia*, envisages participatory management of ground water involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of ground water resources in the country etc.

Status of dams in Goa and Maharashtra

1395. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major and minor irrigation dams in Goa;

(b) the quantum of water available both for irrigation and for drinking purposes from those dams;

(c) the financial assistance given by the Central Government for their construction, if any;

(d) whether financial and human settlement issues with respect to Tillari dam has been settled between Goa and Maharashtra; and

(e) the present status as regards the liability of each States and the essential features of the settlement arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per information furnished by the Government of Goa, the names of major and minor irrigation dams in Goa are Salaulim Major Irrigation Dam, Anjuna Medium Irrigation Dam, Chapoli Minor Irrigation Dam, Amthane Minor Irrigation Dam and Panchwadi Minor Irrigation Dam. In addition, Tillari Irrigation Project is a joint venture of Maharashtra and Goa benefiting the command area of both the States.

(b) As per information furnished by the Government of Goa, the quantum of water available for irrigation and drinking purpose are given in the following table.

MCM = million cubic metre

Name of Dam	Effective Storage Capacity (MCM)	Irrigation purpose (MCM)	Drinking purpose (MCM)
Salaulim Major Irrigation Dam	227.16	144.66	82.50
Anjuna Medium Irrigation Dam	44.83	44.83	—
Chapoli Minor Irrigation Dam	10.72	6.97	3.75
Amthane Minor Irrigation Dam	5.81	2.93	2.88
Panchwadi Minor Irrigation Dam	4.36	3.11	1.25