

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Odisha	40952	34923	23896	21751
23.	Puducherry	NR	2	26	26
24.	Punjab	230	250	273	343
25.	Rajasthan	56931	40211	38439	40097
26.	Sikkim	347	391	480	517
27.	Tamil Nadu	24612	20369	19782	14440
28.	Telangana	179261	196450		
29.	Tripura	13683	16684	22798	12930
30.	Uttar Pradesh	64605	54499	50499	88122
31.	Uttarakhand	8203	4186	3992	5574
32.	West Bengal	82860	86950	92873	103268
TOTAL		2266626	1032536	912825	1043601

Per capita availability of water

1916. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plans/schemes formulated and implemented to conserve water together with the present status of those plans/schemes;

(b) whether India has 18 per cent of the world's population but has only 4 per cent of total usable water resources;

(c) whether annual per capita availability of water is decreasing drastically and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether 90 per cent of waste water discharged in rivers fails to meet environmental norms and 65 per cent rainwater runoff goes into the sea and if so, the steps taken to check the wastage of water; and

(e) the measures taken for making water conservation a national obsession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to

supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes.

Some of the important schemes presently being implemented under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation for conservation, development and improved management of water resources are Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM) Programme, Flood Management Programme, Information Education and Communication (IEC), Development of Water Resources Information System (DWRIS) etc.

(b) India has more than 18 per cent of the world's population but only 4% of the world's renewable water resources.

(c) The average annual per capita water availability in the country as a whole is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita availability of water in the country, taking into consideration the population of the country as per the 2001 census, was 1816 cubic meters which decreased to 1545 cubic meters in 2011.

(d) As per different Reports/Studies, flow of large quantities of municipal waste water and untreated industrial waste water into several rivers leads to water pollution in those rivers. The average annual water availability in the country has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). It has been estimated in the year 2009 by Central Water Commission (CWC) that about 450 BCM of surface water is being utilized for various purposes. Further, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has assessed in the year 2011 that about 245 BCM of ground water is being utilized for various purposes. The rest of the water could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

(e) The National Water Policy, 2012 has been formulated, which has made several recommendations for conservation, development and improved management of water resources. The Policy has inter-alia recommended that an awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered.

Central Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. One of the Goals of National Water Mission is 'promotion of citizen and state action for water conservation, augmentation and preservation'.

Jal Kranti Abhiyan has been launched during the year 2015-16 in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement.

Under the IEC Scheme of this Ministry, awareness among masses for water conservation and management is created through participation in Fairs/Exhibitions, Electronic Media Campaign, and Organization of Workshops/Seminars/Conferences/Painting Competitions etc.

Pollution in Yamuna river

1917. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds earmarked by the Ministry to reduce the pollution in Yamuna river during the last two years;
- (b) the details of amount spent during that period;
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved, so far; and
- (d) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) The details of amount released by the Government towards pollution abatement schemes in Yamuna river is given below:

Name of Project	Year	Amount released (₹ crore)
Sewerage and STP works in Panipat and Sonapat	2013-2014	10.0
	2014-2015	10.46
	2015-2016	30.0
	2013-2014	5.0
YAP III (JICA assisted)	2014-2015	-
	2015-2016	4.96

- (c) Cleaning of rivers is an ongoing process. Implementation of past projects for pollution abatement in river Yamuna (YAP-I & II) has not yielded desired results. The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement due to a