

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Goa	70	41	59	29	41
11.	Gujarat	738	254	34	475	64
12.	Haryana	302	111	37	191	63
13.	Himachal Pradesh	95	36	38	59	62
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	225	83	37	142	63
15.	Jharkhand	212	86	41	126	59
16.	Karnataka	1380	415	30	949	69
17.	Kerala	1240	454	37	779	63
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1343	502	37	838	62
19.	Maharashtra	1487	437	29	1041	70
20.	Meghalaya	17	6	35	11	65
21.	Odisha	1103	395	36	705	64
22.	Puducherry	6	5	83	1	17
23.	Punjab	238	59	25	179	75
24.	Rajasthan	829	346	42	481	58
25.	Tamil Nadu	587	345	59	242	41
26.	Telangana	377	66	18	308	82
27.	Tripura	28	21	75	7	25
28.	Uttar Pradesh	629	95	15	534	85
29.	Uttarakhand	44	21	48	23	52
30.	West Bengal	899	310	34	589	66
TOTAL		13907	4801	34.52	9049	65.07

0.41% of wells are showing no change

#### **Shortage of water**

1652. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of expected water shortage in the country in the coming years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The average annual water availability in the country has been assessed by Central Water Commission as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). However, due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM, comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water.

The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) had in its Report in 1999, estimated, that the total water requirement for different purposes for the year 2025 and 2050 would be about 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

In view of growing population, the per capita water availability in India is getting reduced year after year as given below:

Year	Population (in millions)	Per Capita water availability (in m <sup>3</sup> /year)
1951	361	5177
2001	1027	1820
2011	1210	1545
2025 (projected)	1394	1341
2050 (projected)	1640	1140

According to Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition.

(c) Several measures for meeting the present and future demands of water for different purposes are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water etc. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies etc.

Central Ground Water Board, under this Ministry has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013 envisaging construction of 1.11 crore Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge structures in the country to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Meters) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment ground water constitute a special focus area for MGNREGA works and about 2/3rd of the expenditure is directly related to construction of such structures.

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.

The National Water Policy, 2012 has been formulated, which has made several recommendations for conservation, development and improved management of water resources in the country.

Jai Kranti Abhiyan (2015-16 to 2017-18) has been launched 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.

Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards as well as rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge are being incentivized through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.

Improved water use efficiency in different sectors such as in irrigation (through micro-irrigation, e.g., drip, sprinkler etc.), industry and households is being encouraged through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.

This Ministry has also formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) envisaging inter-basin Transfer of water. The implementation of NPP would give benefits of approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential and 34000 mega watts (MW) hydro power generation apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.