

Sl. No.	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)
14. (d)	Percentage of irrigated command areas having WUAs involved in the O and M of irrigation facilities (minor distributaries and CAD and WM) as on 31.3.2017
15. (a)	Total irrigation service fee collected during the financial year 2015-16
15. (b)	Percentage of Irrigation Service Fee (ISF) retained by WUAs as compared to the fee collected by WUAs during the Financial Year 2015-16.
15. (c)	Total irrigation service fee collected during the financial year 2016-17
15. (d)	Percentage of Irrigation Service Fee (ISF) retained by WUAs as compared to fee collected by WUAs during the Financial Year 2016-17.
(F) Demand Side Management—Sustainable on-farm Water Use Practices	
16. (a)	Area cultivated by adopting standard cropping pattern as per agro-climatic zoning, to total area under cultivation as on 31.03.2016
16. (b)	Area cultivated by adopting standard cropping pattern as per agro-climatic zoning, to total area under cultivation as on 31.03.2017
17. (a)	Has the State segregated agriculture power feeder?
17. (b)	Area in the State covered with segregated agriculture power feeder as compared to the total area under cultivation with power supply.
18. (a)	Is electricity to tube wells/water pumps charged in the State?
18. (b)	If yes, then whether it is charged as per fixed charges?
18. (c)	If yes, then whether it is charged on the basis of metering?
19. (a)	Total Irrigated Area in the State as on 31.03.2016

ADB forecast on water scarcity

4312. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Asian Development Bank has forecast that by 2030, India will have a water deficit of 50 per cent;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking adequate steps to ensure access to safe and usable water in rural and urban areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is meeting the country's current water requirements, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR

BALYAN): (a) Asian Development Bank has brought out a publication namely, Asian Water Development Outlook (AWDO), 2016 on strengthening water security in Asia and the Pacific which, *inter alia*, draws attention towards increasing gap between water demand and availability.

The National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in its report in the year 1999 has assessed that the total water availability of India as a whole received through precipitation is about 4000 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to topographical and other factors, the utilizable water availability is further limited to 1123 BCM per annum. Whereas, average annual water availability of the country is largely dependent on Hydro- meteorological and other factor and is almost constant, water available per person is dependent on population of the country. In India, per capita water availability is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the country in 2011 has been assessed 1545 cubic meters (m^3) which may reduce further to 1341 m^3 and 1140 m^3 in 2025 and 2050, respectively.

(b) Water being a State Subject, State Governments undertake several measures for distribution, conservation and utilization of water resources which *inter alia* include water supply in urban and rural areas. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to supplement the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes and programmes.

Some of such initiatives taken by Central Government to ensure water security (including access to safe and usable water to the citizen) are as follows:—

- Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation assists states for improving the coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under this Programme, State Governments are competent to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. The Ministry has prepared a strategic plan to provide safe drinking water to 90% of the rural population of the country through piped water supply schemes by the year 2022.
- Central Government had launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for assisting the States and Union Territories (UTs) in development of basic urban infrastructure in 500 cities. Water supply is a priority component under the AMRUT. One of the objectives of the Mission is universal coverage of water supply in all Mission cities.
- 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 to increase water use efficiency by 20%.

- 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.
- A National Perspective Plan (NPP) envisaging inter-basin transfer of water has been formulated by this Ministry to improve water security in the country. The implementation of NPP would give added benefits of approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential, 34000 mega watts (MW) hydro power generation, flood moderation, navigation, drinking and industrial water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.
- Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge are being incentivized through various initiatives, programmes/ schemes of the Government.
- 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.
- This Ministry has launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan in 2015 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.

(c) The average annual water availability for the country has been assessed by Central Water Commission as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM, comprising of 690 BCM surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, assessed that the annual water requirement by the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 will be about 710 BCM, 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.