

1	2	3	4
3.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)- Godavari link	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh,	Govrenment of Odisha is not agreeable to this link Project due to large submergence of Manibhadra dam/reservoir and to the water balance and quantum of water to be diverted.
4	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna link Projects	Odisha, Maharashtra, MP, AP, Telangana, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh	Government of Telangana is not agreeable to the water balance at Inchampalli dam site in Godavari basin.
5	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Government of Karnataka has proposed Yettinihole project on Netravati river as drinking water project for various districts of Karnataka and prepared its DPR. Government of Karnataka intends to utilize Netravati water as per its own plan. In response to NWDA's observations on the planning of Yettinihole project, Government of Karnataka <i>vide</i> letter dated 13.09.2017 has reiterated that Netravati-Hemavati link is not agreed because they have proposed Yettinahole project as drinking water project.

- DPR: Detailed Project Report
- CWC: Central Water Commission
- NWDA: National Water Development Agency

#### **Per capita availability of water**

311. 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; and

(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 wastage of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability and conservation 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 management of water resources are Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme, Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects, Information Education and Communication (IEC), Development of Water Resources Information System (DWRIS), River Basin Management Scheme etc.

The Government of India has launched the National Water Mission, under National Action Plan for Climate Change, 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'.

(b) Yes, Sir. India has about 18 per cent of the world's population but only 4% of the world's renewable water resources.

(c) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. As per Falkenmark, a Swedish expert, 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.

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, as per the 2001 census, was 1816 cubic meters which has reduced to 1545 cubic meters as per the 2011 census.

(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), out of which 450 BCM of surface water and 245 BCM of ground water is being utilized for various purposes. The annual average runoff of last 20 years measured at last terminal Hydrological Observation sites of CWC on major rivers is around 1070 BCM, which could be considered as flowing down to sea. As mentioned in (a) above, the Government of India has been implementing a number of schemes for checking of wastage of water.

#### **Norms for bore water usage**

312. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce certain norms and guidelines for usage of bore water in the country keeping in view the reckless usage of underground water through borings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) time by which these guidelines would be enforced and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under Section 3(3) of 'The Environment (Protection) Act, (1986)' regulates extraction of ground water through guidelines which are updated regularly.

Recently, the guidelines have been proposed for revision by CGWA and circulated to all States/UTs and uploaded on website of this Ministry, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and CGWA for comments from all stakeholders.

The major provisions in the revised guidelines, *inter-alia*, include pan India coverage, decentralisation of NOC issuing authority, exemption to users drawing ground