Statement-II

State-wise number of Producers' Groups/ Producer Companies

Sl. No.	State	Producer Groups/ Producer Companies	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Kerala	58881	272495
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15936	185492
3.	Tamil Nadu	819	21531
4.	Telangana	2987	48125
5.	Odisha	2671	75710
6.	Karnataka	1337	14000
7.	Maharashtra	1357	35254
8.	Madhya Pradesh	30	59321
9.	Bihar	818	50399
10.	Jharkhand	621	32875
11.	Rajasthan	335	12118
12.	Gujarat	91	5995
13.	West Bengal	298	5176
14.	Chhattisgarh	175	5513
15.	Assam	100	13809
16.	Himachal Pradesh	133	2510
	TOTAL	86589	840323

Low per-capita availability of water

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

(a) whether the country is steadily hurtling towards a severe water crisis in the near future due to the prevailing near water-scarcity situation in the country as well as the regressive trend towards declining per-capita water availability;

(b) whether India can sustain drought beyond one non-monsoon season due to low per-capita storage and thereby faces acute stress, if any year happens to be a drought year; and

(c) the details of measures taken to increase the per-capita water storage, as well as per-capita water availability in India?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) 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 National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report, the total water availability of India received through precipitation is about 4000 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to geological and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable groundwater.

However, water available per person is dependent on population of the country and for India; water availability per capita is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1820 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may reduce further to 1340 and 1140 in the years 2025 and 2050 respectively. 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. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability of many region of the country is much below the national average and can be considered as water stressed/water scarce.

One of the effective ways to tackle drought situation is to create storage. Total live storage capacity of the completed dams is 253 BCM, which is required to be increased to 450 BCM to fully utilize the utilizable surface water resources of 690 BCM. The other ways are effective management of replenishable ground water, rain-water harvesting, recycle-reuse of water, etc.

In view of the present situation, India cannot sustain drought beyond one non-Monsoon season due to low per capita storage, and faces acute stress, if any year happen to be a drought year.

(c) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily

undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes. The Central Government has taken various steps to create additional water storages in the form of schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, implementation of new projects like Pancheshwar Dam, Polavaram Project, Interlinking of Rivers Project, Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project, etc. Additionally, non-structural measures have also been taken through the development and augmentation of National Hydrology Project, Flood Forecasting Stations, Hydrological Observation Stations, etc.

To promote conservation of water, financial assistance is provided to the States for development of infrastructure for micro irrigation to facilitate use of sprinkler/drip irrigation as an alternative to flood irrigation. At least 10% Culturable Command Area (CCA) of each project, which is included under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme, is to be covered under micro irrigation. Also, for nation-wide promotion of water conservation, greater emphasis is now being given to the 'water use efficiency' and 'Participatory Irrigation Management' under the CADWM Scheme of the Ministry.

The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, *inter-alia*, advocates conservation, development and management of water resources and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, recycle and reuse of waste water, use of efficient agricultural practices and other management measures.

The Government of India has also formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins. The inter-basin transfer proposals envisage additional utilization of available water to bring additional area under irrigation.

Other steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of groundwater are available at the following URL http://*mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresFor GW-Depletion_1.pdf.*

Telecast of fake and paid news

*103. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: