

**Water scarcity in Tamil Nadu**

1541. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of States and districts that have faced water scarcity in the year 2018-19;
- (b) the efforts made by Government to ensure that water scarcity does not arise again in the State of Tamil Nadu post the scarcity in the city of Chennai in 2019; and
- (c) how the proposed amendment to the inter-State river water dispute for the year 2019, will resolve existing water sharing disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Water is a State subject. The identification of water scarce/drought hit areas is done by States. After identification of such areas, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is approached by States for financial assistance. The details of States and districts, which were affected by drought during the year 2018-19 and to whom financial assistance was provided from National Disaster Response Fund, is given in the Statement (See below). Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu also intimated that its 24 districts (Chennai, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Karur, Salem, Vellore, Tiruchirapalli, Perambalur, Tiruvallur, Namakkal, Virudhunagar, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Dindigul, Erode, Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Viluppuram, Tiruvannamalai, Ariyalur, Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Ramnathpuram) faced water scarcity and were declared as hydrological drought affected during the -year 2018-19.

(b) Government of India has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in two phases, Phase-I from 1st July, 2019 to 30th September, 2019 and Phase-II from 1st October, 2019 to 30th November, 2019 in the Southern States which receive retreating monsoon. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India have worked with State and District officials in 256 water-stressed districts of various States including Tamil Nadu to promote water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of five target interventions, viz. water conservation & rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks, reuse and recharge of bore wells, watershed development and intensive afforestation.

Government of India launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in 500 cities across the country. The water supply component under AMRUT includes augmentation and rehabilitation of water

supply system, rejuvenation of water bodies for drinking water supply, special water supply arrangement for difficult areas, hills and coastal cities, etc. Similarly, sewerage component includes recycling of water for beneficial purposes and reuse of water. In Tamil Nadu, 33 cities including Chennai have been covered under AMRUT.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, various steps have been taken to recharge the aquifer and thereby augmenting the groundwater level by constructing ground water harvesting structures. Apart from this, dug well recharge scheme, roof top rainwater harvesting, etc., were also implemented to harvest the rainwater. Rain water harvesting structures is mandatory in all the domestic and commercial buildings. Under the Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management (TN IAMWARM II) Project, aided by the World Bank, 45 numbers of artificial recharge wells in 45 tanks in 12 sub basins are being constructed.

(c) The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to streamline the adjudication of inter-State river water disputes and make the present legal and institutional architecture robust. The proposed Bill seeks to provide for a single standing Tribunal (with multiple Benches) instead of multiple Tribunals. Enactment of the amendments will facilitate faster adjudication of water disputes.

### *Statement*

#### *Details of States and Districts affected by drought*

State	No. of Districts	Name of the affected districts
1	2	3
Karnataka (Kharif)	24	Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Ramangaram, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Bellary, Koppal, Raichur, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Bidar, Belgavi, Bagalkote, Vijayapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Hassan, Chikkamagalur
Karnataka (Rabi)	30	Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Ramangaram, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Chamarajanagar, Mysuru, Mandya, Bellary, Koppal, Raichur, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Bidar,

1	2	3
		Belgavi, Bagalkote, Vijayapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Shivamogga, Hassan, Chikkamagalur, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada
Andhra Pradesh	9	Kadapa, Ananthapuram, Chittoor, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Viziayanagaram, Krishna, Guntur
Rajasthan	9	Barmer, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Pali, Bikaner, Churu, Nagaur
Jharkhand	18	Ranchi, Ramgarh, Latehar, Pakur, Giridih, Khunti, Garhwa, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Lohardaga, Koderma, Godda, Jamtara, Chatra, Bokaro, Palamu, Sahibganj, Dumka
Gujarat	11	Ahmedabad, Banaskatha, Bhavnagar, Devbhumi Dwarka, Jamnagar, Kutch, Mahesana, Morbi, Patan, Rajkot, Surendranagar
Maharashtra	26	Palghar, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, latur, Osmanabad, Naded, parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravat, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Chandrapur

#### Re-tendering for Polavaram project works

1542. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken up re-tendering for entire balance works of Polavaram National Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;