

1	2	3	4
6.	Jharkhand	38.72	15.32
7.	Karnataka	26.99	2.01
8.	Kerala	4.43	2.28
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4.41	3.15
10.	Maharashtra	18.79	4.15
11.	Odisha	1.12	1.11
12.	Punjab	98.01	0
13.	Rajasthan	895.5	683.42
14.	Telangana	700.23	697.8
15.	Uttar Pradesh	49.95	39.17
16.	West Bengal	1,305.7	683.99
TOTAL		3,690.34	2,265.31

Source: MIS

Per capita availability of water

96. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the present per capita availability of water in the country;
- (b) the reasons behind the decline of per capita availability of water; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may further reduce to 1486 cubic meters in the year 2021. The per capita water availability is reducing in the country due to increasing population.

(c) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments,

Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a campaign for water conservation and water security, was launched by Ministry of Jal Shakti. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India worked together with State and district officials in India's most water-stressed districts for water conservation and water resources management.

Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in select 500 cities across the country with focus on development of basic civic amenities in the Mission cities. Under the water supply component of the Mission, projects related to rain water harvesting, rejuvenation of water bodies specifically for drinking water supply, recharging of ground water, etc., can be taken up by the States/UTs to enhance water supply in the Mission cities.

Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing functional household tap connections to every rural household by 2024.

Government of India has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a Central Sector Scheme of estimated cost of ₹6000 crore, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation in water stressed blocks of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Some initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting / conservation are available at the URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

Inter-state and environmental issues in Polavaram project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is taking initiatives to resolve inter-