

causing chocking of blast furnaces, low fiber strength, less pulp yield, yellowness in pulp and requirement of large storage space etc.

Data on change in utilisation of water from agricultural to industrial use

*313. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains any data on the change in utilisation of the amount of water from agriculture use to industrial use;
- (b) if so, the details thereof since 2014 till date, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that urban areas in Maharashtra get 400 per cent more water distribution than rural Maharashtra; and
- (d) the details of actions taken by Central Government as regards to this disparity and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, the State Governments allocate water for different uses as per their priorities and requirements. The State/UT-wise data on the change in utilisation of amount of water from agriculture use to industrial use is not available. However, as per National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD, 1999), both irrigation and industrial water demands of the country are projected to increase by the year 2050.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that urban and rural areas of Maharashtra get water as per water consumption norms fixed by Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority. As per the Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority, the applicable per capita norms for entitlement to Domestic Bulk Water User (DBWU) shall be 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd) for rural water supply schemes and ranges from 55 lpcd to 150 lpcd for peri-urban / urban areas.

(d) Water distribution being a State subject, actions with regard to disparity, if any, in distribution of water in urban and rural areas are taken by the respective State Governments.