GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 82

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

CATCH THE RAIN

82. DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) details of the mechanisms set up to assess the effectiveness of the Catch the Rain2024 campaign in improving rainwater harvesting and water conservation across the country;

(b) the steps taken to address challenges faced by States and local bodies in implementing rainwater harvesting systems, particularly in water-stressed regions;

(c) the funds allocated for the implementation of the campaign, and the manner in which Government ensures proper monitoring and utilization of these funds; and

(d) the progress made in terms of results achieved under the campaign, such as the amount of rainwater harvested and the number of sustainable water conservation structures built, especially in rural and semi-urban areas?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The Ministry of Jal Shakti launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 2019 as a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign in 256 water-stressed districts. To sustain these efforts, the National Water Mission initiated the Catch the Rain (CTR) campaign in 2020, which was later subsumed into Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) in 2021, expanding coverage to all districts, blocks and municipalities across India. JSA: CTR has now become an annual feature, with its 5th edition launched on 9th March 2024 for implementation until 30th November 2024. In order to assess the effectiveness of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2024 campaign and to address challenges faced by States and local bodies in implementing rainwater harvesting systems, particularly in water-stressed regions, the Government of India has established a comprehensive, multi-pronged approach wherein Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) and Technical Officers (TOs) from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the Central Water Commission (CWC) conduct field visits to review and monitor the implementation of the JSA: CTR campaign, provide technical guidance and help assess the impact of water conservation interventions.

To ensure effective implementation of the campaign, State Nodal Officers (SNOs) and District Nodal Officers (DNOs) have been appointed at the State and District levels, respectively, to monitor progress and to provide technical assistance. Besides, regular meetings are conducted with SNOs, Municipal Commissioners,

District Magistrates (DMs)/ Deputy Commissioners (DCs), Partner Central Ministries/Departments, Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) and other stakeholders concerned to provide necessary support and gather feedback. Apart from the above, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), in consultation with State Governments, assesses the country's dynamic groundwater resources annually. These periodic estimations offer crucial insights into groundwater replenishment, utilization and overall availability across all assessment units, aiding various stakeholders in informed decision-making. Furthermore, Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been established across districts, serving as dedicated resource and knowledge centers to provide technical guidance to locals and support district administration in implementation of rain water harvesting systems. In addition, districts have formulated District Water Conservation Plans to ensure sustainable water management in their respective districts.

(c) Funds spent under the JSA: CTR campaign is through convergent financing from various schemes of the Central, State and local bodies like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants etc. The Government ensures the effective monitoring and proper utilization of these funds through multiple channels, such as the submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) from States and the deployment of digital platforms like the Public Financial Management System (PFMS), ensuring transparency and accountability in the process.

(d) JSA: CTR campaign has five focused interventions viz. (i) water conservation and rainwater harvesting; (ii) enumerating, geo-tagging & making inventory of all water bodies; preparation of scientific plans for water conservation based on it; (iii) setting up of Jal Shakti Kendras in all districts; (iv) intensive afforestation; and (v) awareness generation. Since the inception of the campaign in 2019, over 1.66 crore water-related works have been undertaken across the country, including rural and semi-urban areas, significantly contributing to water conservation and management. Additionally, 705 Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been established and 619 districts have developed comprehensive District Water Conservation Plans to promote sustainable water management at the local level. In so far as the amount of rainwater harvested is concerned, it is not feasible to calculate the precise amount of rain water harvested as it depends on number of factors such as size and design of the structures, terrain, rainfall patterns, topography, geology, infiltration and other local conditions etc. making it difficult to assess a uniform data point for rainwater harvested across all regions. However, the collective impact of these efforts continues to foster sustainable water management and conservation throughout the country.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 104

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

NEW DAM IN KAVERI RIVER

104. SHRI S. KALYANASUNDARAM

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure the rights of lower riparian States of the Kaveri river and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has accorded any approval for the construction of a new dam across the Kaveri river and the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6A of Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 the Central Government *vide* Gazette notification dated 1.6.2018 notified the Cauvery Water Management Scheme (CWMS), *inter-alia,* constituting the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC), to give effect to the decision of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, as modified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 16.2.2018.

The powers, functions and duties of the CWMA as given in the said Gazette notification mention that Authority shall exercise such powers and shall discharge such duty to do any or all things necessary, sufficient and expedient for securing compliance and implementation of the Award of the Tribunal as modified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court including:

i. storage, apportionment, regulation and control of Cauvery waters;
ii. supervision of operation of reservoirs and with regulation of water releases therefrom with the assistance of Regulation Committee;
iii. regulated release by Karnataka, at the inter-State contact point presently identified as Biligundulu gauge and discharge station, located on the common border of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

The function of the CWRC are to ensure the implementation of the provisions contained in the final Award of the Tribunal as modified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court with the directions to the Authority.

Regular meetings of the CWRC and CWMA are held wherein the Hydro-meteorological conditions in the Cauvery basin, storage position in the designated reservoirs, inflows into/ outflows from the designated dams in the Cauvery basin and the quantum of flows to be ensured at Biligundulu, the inter-State contact point between the State of Karnataka and the State of Tamil Nadu, are deliberated in detail and decision taken in the consultation with all the party member States/Union Territories.

During the current water year 2024-25 (water years is form 1st June to 31st May), 7 meetings of the Authority and 14 meetings of the Regulation Committee have been held so far.

(b) Central Government hasn't accorded any approval for the construction of a new dam across the Cauvery river.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 102

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

GANGA EROSION

102. SHRI SAMIRUL ISLAM

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any schemes to prevent Ganga erosion;

(b) if so, the name of the schemes, and the officials responsible for addressing the Ganga erosion issue; and

(c) the number of plans, Government has prepared to prevent Ganga erosion in the districts of Murshidabad and Malda in West Bengal?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. Government of India promotes and provides technical assistance, as well as promotional financial assistance for critical areas. Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plans for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and has further been extended with total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crore during 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), Patna is entrusted with the role of preparation of Master Plans for Flood Management including river erosion control measures, Techno-economic appraisal of schemes proposed by States and monitoring the schemes implemented with central assistance in Ganga Basin.

Farakka Barrage Project, a Subordinate Office under the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, undertakes anti-erosion / river bank protection works in critical reaches in its jurisdiction (12.5 km in the upstream and 6.9 km in the downstream of Farakka Barrage) for the safety and security of Farakka Barrage and its appurtenant structures, which also provides a reasonable degree of safety to the lives and property along Ganga river.

As per the request of State Government of West Bengal, a Committee comprising members from the State Government of West Bengal and concerned Central Government Departments, under the chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission, has been constituted by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation to undertake a joint detailed technical study for an integrated plan to combat the threat of erosion posed by Ganga-Padma river in the Districts of Malda, Murshidabad & Nadia in West Bengal**.**

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 101

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

ANNUAL GROUNDWATER QUALITY REPORT FOR STATE OF HARYANA

101. # SHRI SUBHASH BARALA

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any emerging contaminants have been identified in the State of Haryana in the Annual groundwater quality report 2024 that require immediate attention;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which Government's initiatives have proved to be effective in reducing contamination of Haryana's water bodies;

(d) whether Government makes an assessment with regard to the the community participation and private sector partnerships to improve groundwater quality management in Haryana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The Annual Groundwater Quality Report 2024 prepared by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is based on the ground water sampling and analysis from 15,259 monitoring locations spread across the country with 879 in Haryana. The major objective of the report is to study various water quality parameters like Electrical Conductivity(EC), Fluoride, Arsenic, heavy metals, Nitrate etc.in groundwater used for drinking and agriculture purposes. The report has found the presence of above contaminants beyond the prescribed limits for human consumption in isolated pockets of some States/UTs, including Haryana. Apart from that, no new emerging contaminants have been identified in the report.

(c) Planning, funding, execution and maintenance of water bodies, including their restoration, conservation and prevention of pollution is addressed by the State Governments concerned. Government of India provides technical support and in some cases and partial financial assistance under the existing schemes to facilitate the State Governments.

Some of the major initiatives taken by Government of India for conservation and restoration of water bodies, which includes prevention of their contamination, with outcomes, are listed below and found to be effective in improving the health of water bodies:

- Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) across the country since 2019. Focused interventions under these annual campaigns taken up by the Government of India and the

State Governments, inter alia, include renovation of traditional and other water bodies/ tanks, enumeration, geo-tagging and making inventory of all water bodies, and removal of encroachments of tanks/ lakes, and de-silting of tanks. Under JSA around 19,266 water bodies have been restored/renovated/rejuvenated in Haryana since 2019.

- Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country, including Haryana. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with 2,120 in Haryana.
- This Ministry is implementing Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR of WBs) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), under which financial assistance is provided to States for identified schemes.
- Rejuvenation of water bodies is also a component under water supply sector of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme under Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. AMRUT 2.0 has also been launched in October 2021.
- Central Pollution Control Board has issued "Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies", which give general recommendations on augmenting capacity of water bodies and on improvement of water quality in them.

(d) & (e) The central government has taken several important steps to ensure large scale community and private sector participation for turning ground water management into a truly peoples' movement. The notable among them are:

i. The government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) in 229 water stressed blocks in 80 districts across Seven States, with Haryana being one of them. ABY has community led sustainable management of ground water resources and demand management as its core theme. Under Atal Bhujal Yojana, several NGOs have been roped in as District Implementation Partners (DIPSs) to serve as a bridge between the government and the community. Additionally, several water conservation structures have been constructed in Haryana through Corporate Social Responsibility activities as well.

ii. Central Ground Water Board organizes various Public Interaction Programs (PIP), Mass Awareness Programs (MAP), Tier II and Tier –III programmes on local ground water issues, including educating the public about the impacts of water contamination and promoting sustainable practices to maintain water quality.

iii. Under Jal Jeevan Mission, with a view to involve community at large and to spread awareness regarding water quality, five persons, preferably women, are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs). Thus far, more than 24 lakh women have been trained across the country, with more than 41,000 in Haryana.

iv. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 with active community involvement. Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been set up under Abhiyan in various districts of the country, including Haryana, for interacting with local community and dissemination of water related knowledge.

v. Further, the Ministry of Jal Shakti and its organizations, work with a very large number of Non-Governmental Organizations and academic institutions to promote public awareness and for enhancing water resource management in the country.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 100

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

MAHANADI RIVER DISPUTE

100. SHRI NIRANJAN BISHI

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to expedite the proceeding in the Tribunal for early hearing and final disposal of the Mahanadi River dispute; and

(b) whether any administrative steps have been taken by the Central Government to settle the dispute outside Tribunal?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (b) For adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valley thereof, the Parliament has enacted the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. When any request under the said Act is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute on the inter-State rivers, and the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government constitutes a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the said water dispute.

So far as, Mahanadi River water dispute is concerned, the Government of Odisha submitted a complaint dated 19.11.2016 to the Central Government on Mahanadi River Water Dispute under section 3 of the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. The State of Odisha requested to Union Government for constitution of a Tribunal under section 4(1) of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 for adjudication of the water disputes in respect of the inter-State river Mahanadi and its basin between the riparian States of Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

The Central Government constituted a Negotiation Committee for settlement of the dispute through negotiation. The Negotiation Committee submitted its report in May, 2017 in which it was concluded that the dispute cannot be resolved by negotiation. The Government of Odisha also filed Original Suit No.1/2017 before Hon'ble Supreme Court. On the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Central Government constituted Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal vide Gazette Notification dated 12.03.2018 and referred the matter of this water dispute raised by Odisha to the Tribunal in April, 2018 for adjudication. Presently, the matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Tribunal.

As per the request of the Tribunal, the Central Government, vide Notification No. SO No. 2734(E), dated 21.06.2023, extended the period of submission of report and decision by the Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal for a period on or before the 13th April, 2026, or till the submission of report and decision under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the said Act, whichever is earlier.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 99

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

REVIVAL OF WATER BODIES

99. SHRI HARBHAJAN SINGH

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of underground water level has turned into a very serious problem in the country due to encroachment on water bodies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being taken to improve the underground water level along with the efforts made for the revival of said water bodies; and

(c) other steps being taken, if any, for revival of water bodies and to improve groundwater situation in the country, especially in the State of Punjab?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Groundwater is a replenishable resource that gets naturally recharged every year. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Nodal/Ground Water Departments periodically assess the Dynamic Ground Water Resources of each State and Union Territory. This assessment evaluates recharge from rainfall as well as other sources, including tanks, ponds, and water conservation structures. Notably, recharge from these other sources which includes water bodies has increased significantly, rising from 156.08 BCM in 2020 to 175.68 BCM in 2024.

(b) & (c) Water being a State subject, it is for the State Government concerned, to take up revival of water bodies and measures to improve the underground water level. However, some of the measures taken by Government of India to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, are given below.

i. Government of India is providing financial assistance to the identified schemes under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR of WBs) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP).

ii. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km including an area of 50369 Sq km of Punjab. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through demand side and supply side interventions.

iii. CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including Punjab. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42

crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall. DPR has to be prepared by the concerned line department of the respective State Government at an implementable level like any other water supply project or city development project. Implementation has to be done through existing schemes of the respective State Government. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 circulated to all the States/UTs and is being implemented in one district in each state through convergence with state schemes.

iv. Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a time-bound mission mode water conservation campaign, was launched by the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) in the July - November 2019 period in 1,592 blocks out of 2,836 blocks of 256 water-stressed districts of the country. Ministry of Jal Shakti started the "Catch The Rain" (CTR) campaign in February 2020 and in 2021 took up the "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" (JSA: CTR) subsuming Catch the Rain campaign which covered rural and urban areas of all districts (all blocks and municipalities) of the country. JSA: CTR campaign has five focused interventions which inter-alia includes rainwater harvesting & water conservation including revival of water bodies. JSA: CTR has become an annual feature since 2021 and the 5th edition of JSA: CTR was launched on 09.03.2024 for implementation during the period 09.03.2024 to 30.11.2024 in rural and urban areas of all districts (all blocks and municipalities) of the country, including Punjab.

v. The "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" initiative which is part of the JSA: CTR campaign was launched in Surat on 6th September 2024. This initiative emphasizes the importance of Jan Bhagidari in water conservation & embodies a pledge for united action from all stakeholders, including government bodies, industries, local authorities, philanthropists, resident welfare associations (RWAs) and individuals with the aim to have a special focus on the construction of artificial recharge structures/borewell recharge shafts among other activities to increase storage capacity & help to augment groundwater recharge. The primary aim of this initiative is to focus on constructing millions of low-cost, affordable solutions for groundwater recharge in mission mode, ensuring that no drop of rainwater goes to waste.

vi. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 24th 2022, to construct or rejuvenate 75 Amrit Sarovars in every rural district (except Delhi, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep) with a total of 50,000 sarovars across the country.

vii. The Ministry of Rural Development undertakes water conservation and harvesting initiatives under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). These initiatives include the construction of water conservation and harvesting structures to enhance groundwater levels, such as underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams and rooftop rainwater harvesting systems in government or Panchayat buildings, with a special focus on groundwater recharge, including drinking water sources. Additionally, the renovation of traditional water bodies—including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water sources—as well as the conservation of historical step wells (baolis), are also permissible activities under the scheme.

viii. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has undertaken several initiatives for the sustainable management of water in urban areas through the implementation of national missions such as the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0. Under AMRUT 2.0, the rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the key components.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 98

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB

98. SHRI VIKRAMJIT SINGH SAHNEY

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) details of the ongoing irrigation projects functioning in the State of Punjab under the Central Water Commission;

(b) details of the total hectares of land that would be brought under irrigation under these projects;

(c) the estimated cost of these projects;

(d) the funds earmarked for these projects and funds released so far; and

(e) the present status of each of those projects?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (e) There are one major multipurpose project, two Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects and one Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) project, being partially funded by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, under progress in the State of Punjab.

The details of the projects are as follows:

S. NO.	Name of the Project	Irrigation benefits	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)	Eligible Central Assistance (Rs. crore)	Central Assistance Provided (Rs. crore)	Present status
Major Multipurpose Project (National Project)						
1	Shahpurkandi Dam Project	Creation of 37,173 hectare irrigation potential and stabilization of irrigation in 1.18 Lakh hectare area	3394.49	485.35	415.76	82% works completed.
Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) Project						
2.	Relining of Sirhind Feeder Canal (ERM)	Stabilization of irrigation in 98,739 hectare area	671.48	255.76	229.08	80% works completed.
3	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder Canal (ERM)	Stabilization of irrigation in 69096 hectare area	1305.27	726.25	583.52	80% works completed.
Command Area Development and Water Management Project						
4.	Kotla Branch Part-II	Command area development of 1,42,658 hectare area	477.19	228.87	102.02	70% works completed.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 97

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

POLLUTION IN YAMUNA RIVER

97. DR. V. SIVADASAN

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the alarming levels of pollution in Yamuna river;

(b) the values of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal Coliform (FC) in Yamuna river for the last five years, year-wise, location-wise data; and

(c) the amount of money spent by Government for the cleaning of Yamuna river, give yearwise data for the said period?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Water quality of river Yamuna is assessed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs/Pollution Control Committee (PCC). The monitoring is conducted on monthly basis for parameters prescribed as per Guidelines Water Quality Monitoring, 2017 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and are compared with the Primary Water Quality Criteria for Outdoor Bathing notified under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. The water quality data for the parameters Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Fecal Coliform (FC) for selected locations during the years 2019-2023 is provided at **Annexure-I**.

(c) The details of funds released to various agencies under the Namami Gange Programme during Financial Year (FY)2019-20 to FY 2023-24 and during current FY 2024-25 (till 15 January 2025) for implementation of Projects contributing to abatement of pollution of River Yamuna are at **Annexure-II.**

***

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 97 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 03.02.2025 REGARDING "POLLUTION IN YAMUNA RIVER".

Water quality data of river Yamuna monitored under NWMP during 2019 – 2023 for selected locations

S.No.	Name of Monitoring Location	State Name	Year	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	BOD (mg/L)	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)
				Median	Median	Median
1	RIVER YAMUNA AT YAMUNOTRI	UTTARAKHAND	2020	10.8	1.0	4
			2021	10.6	1.0	2
			2022	10.4	1.0	2
			2023	11.2	1.0	2
2	RIVER YAMUNA AT U/S DAKPATHER, DEHRADUN		2019	9.0	1.0	125
			2020	8.7	1.1	27
			2021	9.2	1.2	35
			2022	10.0	1.0	24
			2023	9.8	1.0	70
3	RIVER YAMUNA U/S PAONTA SAHIB	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2019	7.4	0.5	17
			2020	7.5	0.7	17
			2021	7.7	1.0	19
			2022	8.0	1.2	27
			2023	8.0	1.6	36
4	RIVER YAMUNA D/S SUN PHARMACEUTICALS		2021	7.5	7.6	30
			2022	7.8	7.9	44
			2023	8.0	8.1	170
5	RIVER YAMUNA AT HATHNIKUND, YAMUNANAGAR	HARYANA	2019	7.2	2.4	1650
			2020	7.6	4.0	700
			2021	8.6	3.6	2505
			2022	5.4	4.0	5700
			2023	7.6	1.7	100
6	RIVER YAMUNA AT SONEPAT		2020	7.6	3.2	16000
			2021	6.1	2.8	4850
			2022	7.0	3.2	100
			2023	7.4	1.7	100
7	RIVER YAMUNA AT PALLA	DELHI	2019	9.2	2.8	715
			2020	8.4	3.6	700
			2021	8.9	5.1	1300
			2022	8.8	2.0	1150
			2023	8.8	1.8	365
8	RIVER YAMUNA AT ASGARPUR (AFTER CONFLUENCE OF SHAHDARA DRAIN AND TUGHLAKABAD DRAIN)		2019	1.2	21.5	3100000
			2020	0.1	21.0	1700000
			2021	0.3	54.5	1520000
			2022	0.3	75.0	800000
			2023	0.3	50.5	285000
9	RIVER YAMUNA AT SHAHPUR	UTTAR PRADESH	2020	6.3	8.5	54000
			2021	5.8	8.7	35500
			2022	5.2	12.4	38000
			2023	5.6	11.8	35000
10	RIVER YAMUNA AT PRAYAGRAJ D/S (BALUA GHAT)		2019	7.5	2.4	6800
			2020	8.4	2.1	860
			2021	7.8	2.6	680
			2022	7.7	2.7	580
			2023	7.8	2.6	610

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 97 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 03.02.2025 REGARDING "POLLUTION IN YAMUNA RIVER".

Funds released during Financial Year (FY) 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 for Projects contributing to abatement of pollution of River Yamuna

Rs. in Crore

State	Beneficiary Agencies & Projects	F.Y 2019-20	F.Y 2020-21	F.Y 2021-22	F.Y 2022-23	F.Y 2023-24	F.Y 2024-25*	Total
Himachal Pradesh	Irrigation Department (Sewerage Project for Zone II &III of Paonta Town, District Simour	----	1.25	2.50	----	----	----	3.75
Uttar Pradesh	Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) Projects at Mathura	52.29	25.63	94.01	13.88	46.68	36.88	269.37
	Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) Projects at Agra				20.65	71.00	37.87	129.52
	Mathura AudhyogikChettra and PradushanNivaran Company, Mathura (for Common Effluent Treatment Plant)	----	----	1.63	7.89	0.19	----	9.71
Delhi	Delhi Jal Board (Construction and Rehabilitation of STPs, Laying & Rehabilitation of Sewer lines etc.)	214.47	235.00	405.00	75.40	161.18	----	1,091.05
	Total	**266.76**	**261.88**	**503.14**	**117.82**	**279.05**	**74.75**	**1,503.40**

(* till 15 January 2025)

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 96

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

WATER LEVEL IN MULLAPERIYAR DAM

96. SHRI C. VE. SHANMUGAM

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court had given a judgement allowing Tamil Nadu to raise the water level in the Mullaperiyar dam to 152 feet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the water level in that dam had not been raised to 152 feet, despite apex court judgement;

(d) whether the State Government has given a report to the Centre about the present status of water storage level;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) steps taken by Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 27th February, 2006 in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) 386 of 2001 filed by Mullaperiyar Environmental Protection Forum against Union of India & Others., observed that

"Regarding raising the water level to 152 ft., the stage has still not reached. At present, that is not the prayer of the State of Tamil Nadu."

Further, "the writ petition and the connected matters are disposed of by permitting the water level of the Mullaperiyar dam being raised to 142 ft. and by permitting the further strengthening of the dam as aforesaid."

Moreover, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment in the matter of Original Suit No. 3 of 2006 of May 07, 2014, held that the earlier judgment dated 27.2.2006 of this Court operates as "*res-judicata"* on the issue of the safety of Mullaperiyar dam for raising water level to 142 ft. and ultimately to 152 ft. after completion of further strengthening measures of the Mullaperiyar dam.

(d) to (f) Daily water level details at the Mullaperiyar Dam are being shared by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the 'Supervisory Committee of the Mullaperiyar Dam' and other concerned stakeholders. The Water levels of Mullaperiyar Dam as provided by the Executive Engineer, WRD (I/c), Periyar Dam Special Division, Cumbum *vide* their e-mail dated 29.1.2025 are as follows:

Date	Water level (2025) (in Feet)	Water level on same date last year (2024) (in Feet)	10 Years Average water level on the same day (2015 to 2024) (in Feet)
29.01.25	121.15	136.70	123.84

Furthermore, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *vide* judgment of 7.5.2014, constituted a three-member Supervisory Committee. This Committee has been regularly monitoring the dam from safety perspective. A new Supervisory Committee under the chairmanship of Chairman, National Dam Safety Authority has been constituted by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India in October 2024 to look into the safety aspects of this dam.

The reservoir water levels as well as safety concerns of the Mullaperiyar dam are being closely monitored by the Supervisory Committee.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 94

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

CONSERVATION OF GROUNDWATER

94. SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up a central coordination agency with members from various Ministries and Departments in order to streamline efforts for conservation of groundwater;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in order to provide impetus to projects directed at groundwater conservation under MGNREGA;

(d) whether Government plans to extend the Atal Bhujal Yojana to all States facing groundwater scarcity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) A National Interdepartmental Steering Committee (NISC) has been working since 2012 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, for smooth management ground water related issues in the country. Subsequently, realizing the importance of co-ordinated and streamlined approach in dealing with water sector issues, the NISC was reconstituted in 2024 with enhanced scope by adding representations at the level of secretary from M/o Housing & Urban Affairs, D/o Land Resources, M/o Environment, Forest & Climate Change etc. and expanding the Terms of Reference to include Holistic management of overall water resources including groundwater in the country; To wean away farmers from water intensive crops especially in areas with severe groundwater shortage; Monitoring and remedying water and ground water pollution in the country etc. Thus, NISC serves as a common platform for these various central and state agencies involved in the water management sector for proper exchange of views, capacity building and enhancing the ease of operations.

(c) As stated above, the Ministry of Jal Shakti, is already working in tandem with various other ministries and departments, including the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD - which is responsible for implementation of MGNREGS). The Ministry is actively co-ordinating with MoA through knowledge and information sharing in implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the

country, which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources.

Further, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), public works relating to Natural Resource Management (NRM) is a significant component under which construction of water conservation and water harvesting structures is a major thrust area. MGNREGS is an umbrella scheme under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are implemented on a vast scale. Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), an annual campaign run by Ministry of Jal Shakti, convergence with MGNREGS for taking up rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge activities in mission mode is an important focus area.

(d) & (e) Atal Bhujal Yojana is a pilot programme focussing on demand side management of ground water by way of community participation and behaviour change. The Scheme was launched in 7 states in 2020 and is in impact assessment stage.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 90

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN TAMIL NADU

90. SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures are being implemented to ensure the long-term sustainability of water conservation efforts in Tamil Nadu, on a district-wise basis, and the manner in which the progress of these efforts are being monitored over time;

(b) specific water conservation initiatives that have been undertaken in Pudukkottai district under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, and the manner in which these initiatives have addressed the region's water scarcity challenges; and

(c) the impact of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan in Pudukkottai district over the last three years, particularly in terms of groundwater replenishment and rainwater harvesting?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Water is a State subject, and the Central Government supplements the efforts of States/UTs in ensuring the long-term sustainability of water conservation initiatives. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that various measures have been implemented across all districts under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan to strengthen water conservation. These measures are aligned with five key focus areas:

i. **Water Conservation & Rainwater Harvesting** – This includes the construction of check dams, ponds/tanks, trenches, rooftop rainwater harvesting structures, open well recharge systems, sand filters for open well recharge, bench terracing, and canal desilting.

ii. **Renovation of Traditional & Other Water Bodies/Tanks** – These include efforts to restore and rejuvenate existing water bodies to enhance storage and recharge capacity.

iii. **Reuse and Recharge Structures** – These include soak pits, stabilization ponds and other structures designed to facilitate groundwater recharge and water reuse.

iv. **Watershed Development** – Various watershed management activities such as gully plugs, percolation tanks, staggered trenches and other related interventions have been implemented.

v. **Intensive Afforestation** – Large-scale plantation drives and nursery development programs have been undertaken to improve green cover and enhance soil moisture retention.

The progress of these efforts is closely monitored through the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in), developed by the Ministry of Jal Shakti. This portal enables tracking and reporting of water conservation works across all districts.

(b) As reported by the Government of Tamil Nadu, several significant water conservation initiatives have been undertaken in Pudukkottai district under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan over the past three years. These initiatives have been instrumental in addressing the region's water scarcity challenges and enhancing groundwater recharge. The key interventions include: Check Dams – 1,400 constructed; Ponds/Tanks – 2,141 rejuvenated; Trenches – 976 created; Rainwater Harvesting Structures – 122 installed; Bench Terracing & Canal Desilting – 3,480 works completed; Renovation of Traditional & Other Water Bodies – 3,518 restored; Soak Pits – 15,042 constructed; Gully Plugs – 3,897 installed; Percolation Tanks – 196 developed; Staggered Trenches – 6 created; Nurseries – 1,062 established; Plantation Drives – 1,454 plantation works undertaken.

These efforts have significantly contributed to improving water availability in the district by enhancing surface water storage and groundwater recharge capacity.

(c) The sustained implementation of water conservation measures under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan has led to a noticeable improvement in groundwater conditions in Pudukkottai district. As per the latest Groundwater Resources Assessment published by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Pudukkottai district has witnessed significant positive outcomes:

Out of 45 firkas (administrative units for groundwater assessment) in the district, 36 firkas are categorized as "safe", 6 firkas are in the "semi-critical" zone whereas no firkas are classified as "critical" or "over-exploited".

The improvement in groundwater levels is attributed to the systematic execution of various water conservation and recharge activities inter-alia including the efforts under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that it has been continuously prioritizing water conservation efforts, particularly in water-stressed regions, to further enhance groundwater sustainability.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 88

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

GROUNDWATER DEPLETION AND MANAGEMENT

88. MS. SUSHMITA DEV

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of groundwater depletion across the country during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the status of the ongoing groundwater recharge projects across the country, along with the funds allocated and utilised during the last five years; and

(c) the progress of the National Aquifer Mapping and Management Program (NAQUIM), and the number of aquifers that have been mapped and assessed for sustainable use so far, State-wise and the implementation, so far?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country on a regional scale, four times in every year. In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water, the Post-Monsoon 2024 water level data is compared with the Mean of the last 5 years (2019-23) post-monsoon water level data. Such analysis shows that 54.4 % of analyzed wells show rising water levels. The State-wise Water Level Fluctuation (in meters) on comparison between Mean (Post-Monsoon 2019 to 2023) and Post-Monsoon 2024 is presented in **Annexure-I.**

(b) Taking up the construction of ground water recharge projects is mainly the mandate of State Governments under the Constitutional scheme of things. The State governments have been doing so with financial and technical assistance from the Centre under various Schemes like MGNREGS, PMKSY-WDC etc. which are in addition to their own Schemes and projects. The Union Government, on its part is, *inter alia,* implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme to boost the rain water harvesting and artificial recharge activities in the country. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes. As per the available information, since the inception of JSA in 2019, construction/restoration of around 1.66 cr. water conservation and rain water harvesting structures have been completed/ongoing in the country and an expenditure of Rs. 1.16 lakh cr has been incurred though convergence with MGNREGS alone.

(c) NAQUIM programme/studies have been taken up for delineation and characterisation of aquifers and development of plans for ground water management. Out of ~33 lakh sq. km of the entire geographical area of the country, the entire mappable area of ~25 lakh sq. km has been covered under NAQUIM programme. Ground water management plans have also been prepared for the entire mapped area across the country and shared with concerned State/District administrations. The state-wise coverage under NAQUIM is presented in **Annexure-II.**

ANNEXURE I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 88 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 03.02.2025 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER DEPLETION AND MANAGEMENT".

State-wise Water Level Fluctuation (in meters) with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2019 to 2023) and Post-Monsoon 2024 (Unconfined Aquifer)

*S. No	State/ UT Name	No of wells analysed	No. of wells in different fluctuation ranges in meters												Total No. of wells**			
			Rise						Fall									
			0 to 2 (m)	%	2 to 4 (m)	%	> 4 (m)	%	0 to 2 (m)	%	2 to 4 (m)	%	> 4 (m)	%	Rise	%	Fall	%
1	Andaman & Nicobar	101	70	69.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	30.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	70	69.3	31	30.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	603	288	47.8	49	8.1	22	3.6	200	33.2	29	4.8	13	2.2	359	59.5	242	40.1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20	12	60.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	70.0	6	30.0
4	Assam	201	124	61.7	5	2.5	1	0.5	61	30.3	8	4.0	2	1.0	130	64.7	71	35.3
5	Bihar	556	125	22.5	16	2.9	3	0.5	347	62.4	53	9.5	8	1.4	144	25.9	408	73.4
6	Chandigarh	7	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	85.7	1	14.3
7	Chhattisgarh	761	427	56.1	75	9.9	15	2.0	206	27.1	30	3.9	7	0.9	517	67.9	243	31.9
8	Delhi	68	27	39.7	14	20.6	9	13.2	14	20.6	3	4.4	1	1.5	50	73.5	18	26.5
9	Goa	73	49	67.1	5	6.8	0	0.0	19	26.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	74.0	19	26.0
10	Gujarat	598	308	51.5	117	19.6	55	9.2	92	15.4	16	2.7	10	1.7	480	80.3	118	19.7
11	Haryana	163	61	37.4	11	6.7	7	4.3	57	35.0	19	11.7	8	4.9	79	48.5	84	51.5
12	Himachal Pradesh	92	23	25.0	1	1.1	2	2.2	57	62.0	5	5.4	4	4.3	26	28.3	66	71.7
13	Jammu and Kashmir	196	56	28.6	1	0.5	1	0.5	124	63.3	9	4.6	4	2.0	58	29.6	137	69.9
14	Jharkhand	290	144	49.7	18	6.2	6	2.1	100	34.5	19	6.6	2	0.7	168	57.9	121	41.7
15	Karnataka	1072	615	57.4	76	7.1	28	2.6	300	28.0	42	3.9	8	0.7	719	67.1	350	32.6
16	Kerala	1346	567	42.1	68	5.1	18	1.3	583	43.3	90	6.7	19	1.4	653	48.5	692	51.4
17	Madhya Pradesh	1044	454	43.5	77	7.4	34	3.3	376	36.0	62	5.9	34	3.3	565	54.1	472	45.2
18	Maharashtra	1597	812	50.8	154	9.6	42	2.6	481	30.1	81	5.1	20	1.3	1008	63.1	582	36.4
19	Meghalaya	38	9	23.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	76.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	23.7	29	76.3
20	Nagaland	11	3	27.3	1	9.1	0	0.0	3	27.3	1	9.1	3	27.3	4	36.4	7	63.6
21	Odisha	1249	277	22.2	11	0.9	3	0.2	826	66.1	110	8.8	16	1.3	291	23.3	952	76.2
22	Puducherry	6	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	3	50.0
23	Punjab	174	43	24.7	9	5.2	4	2.3	74	42.5	30	17.2	13	7.5	56	32.2	117	67.2
24	Rajasthan	824	263	31.9	120	14.6	132	16.0	163	19.8	61	7.4	85	10.3	515	62.5	309	37.5
25	Tamil Nadu	566	238	42.0	55	9.7	28	4.9	194	34.3	34	6.0	13	2.3	321	56.7	241	42.6
26	Telangana	248	93	37.5	32	12.9	15	6.0	83	33.5	18	7.3	7	2.8	140	56.5	108	43.5
27	DNH & Daman-Diu	11	5	45.5	3	27.3	0	0.0	2	18.2	1	9.1	0	0.0	8	72.7	3	27.3
28	Tripura	78	56	71.8	4	5.1	0	0.0	17	21.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	76.9	17	21.8
29	Uttar Pradesh	421	151	35.9	13	3.1	8	1.9	212	50.4	30	7.1	7	1.7	172	40.9	249	59.1
30	Uttarakhand	155	51	32.9	6	3.9	12	7.7	64	41.3	9	5.8	12	7.7	69	44.5	85	54.8
31	West Bengal	636	409	64.3	16	2.5	4	0.6	185	29.1	10	1.6	8	1.3	429	67.5	203	31.9
	Total	**13205**	**5769**	**43.7**	**959**	**7.3**	**449**	**3.4**	**4910**	**37.2**	**770**	**5.8**	**304**	**2.3**	**7177**	**54.4**	**5984**	**45.3**

***Data from the States/UTs of Manipur, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Ladakh, Sikkim is not available.**

**** 44 (0.3%) sites not showing rise or fall.**

ANNEXURE II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 88 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 03.02.2025 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER DEPLETION AND MANAGEMENT".

The state-wise coverage under NAQUIM

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Area (Sq.km)	Area targeted for coverage (sq. km)	Coverage till March 2023 (sq. km)
1	Andaman & Nicobar UT	8,249	1,774	1,774
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,63,900	1,41,784	1,41,784
3	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	4,703	4,703
4	Assam	78,438	61,826	61,826
5	Bihar	94,163	90,567	90,567
6	Chandigarh UT	115	115	115
7	Chhattisgarh	1,36,034	96,000	96,000
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli,	602	602	602
9	Daman & Diu UT	1,483	1,483	1,483
10	Goa	3,702	3,702	3,702
11	Gujarat	1,96,024	1,60,978	1,60,978
12	Haryana	44,212	44,179	44,179
13	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	8,020	8,020
14	Jammu & Kashmir UT	1,67,396	9,506	9,506
15	Jharkhand	79,714	76,705	76,705
16	Karnataka	1,91,808	1,91,719	1,91,719
17	Kerala	38,863	28,088	28,088
18	Lakshadweep UT	32	32	32
19	Ladakh UT	54,840	963	963
20	Madhya Pradesh	3,08,000	2,69,349	2,69,349
21	Maharashtra	3,07,713	2,59,914	2,59,914
22	Manipur	22,327	2,559	2,559
23	Meghalaya	22,429	10,645	10,645
24	Mizoram	21,081	700	700
25	Nagaland	16,579	910	910
26	Odisha	1,55,707	1,19,636	1,19,636
27	Puducherry UT	479	454	454
28	Punjab	50,368	50,368	50,368
29	Rajasthan	3,42,239	3,34,152	3,34,152
30	Sikkim	7,096	1,496	1,496
31	Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	1,05,829	1,05,829
32	Telangana	1,11,940	1,04,824	1,04,824
33	Tripura	10,492	6,757	6,757
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,46,387	2,40,649	2,40,649
35	Uttarakhand	53,484	11,430	11,430
36	West Bengal	88,752	71,947	71,947
	Total	**3294105**	**2514437**	**2514437**

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 86

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

KADWAN RESERVOIR PROJECT

86. # SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kadwan reservoir project on the Son river near the border of the States of Bihar and Jharkhand could not be completed for years due to the dispute between Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the initiatives taken by Government to resolve the dispute between the said states, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Kadwan dam project renamed as Indrapuri reservoir project is proposed to be built across Sone River. Bihar had submitted Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of the project to Central Water Commission (CWC) in December, 2018 for appraisal. As per guidelines for appraisal of irrigation projects, the PPR was shared with party States of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand for their views. Government of Jharkhand has communicated its view that distribution of allocated water of Sone River basin to undivided Bihar under tripartite Bansagar Agreement, 1973 needs to be settled first. Due to non-resolution of this interstate issue, the project was returned to State in March, 2022 by CWC with a request to submit the project afresh incorporating NoC from the co-basin states.

For resolution of interstate issue of sharing of water, the matter has been deliberated with states in Standing Committee meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council held in July, 2024.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 85

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

JAL SANCHAY JAN BHAGIDARI (JSJB) INITIATIVE

85. SMT. JEBI MATHER HISHAM SHRI NEERAJ DANGI

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a concrete strategy to construct one million rainwater harvesting structures under the Jal Sanchay, Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any specific regions or water-stressed districts have been prioritised under this initiative, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that are in place to assess the effectiveness of these rainwater harvesting structures in achieving groundwater recharge and conservation goals?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative, launched under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) campaign, aims to construct one million artificial recharge structures by 31st May 2025, across the country through a convergent and participatory approach. It leverages multiple funding sources, including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions, philanthropic donations, individual donations etc, among others. The initiative follows a whole-of-government and whole-of-society strategy, engaging Central Ministries, State governments, Rural and Urban Local Bodies, District administration, Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Industry Associations , Civil Society, individual house owners , in a mission-mode implementation strategy. More than 4.5 lakhs artificial recharge structures has already been on-boarded, on the JSJB Dashboard. It underscores the government's strategic commitment towards arresting ground water depletion, offering local cost effective solutions and through community participation. An advisory has been issued in collaboration with Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) on 07.10.2024 to DMs/DCs & Municipal Corporations for implementation of this initiative. CGWB in collaboration with National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti has developed a document called "Simple and Practical Methods of Artificial Recharge of Groundwater Augmentation" in form of a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) to provide guidance and practical instructions for all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the JSJB initiative. Nodal officers from CGWB/CWC have been assigned to facilitate the stakeholders. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities

have been undertaken to widely disseminate the JSJB initiative. Therefore, the government has put in place a concrete strategy in its commitment for robust implementation of the JSJB initiative aiming towards water conservation and groundwater recharge, ensuring that every drop of rainwater is effectively harnessed for a water-secure future.

(b) No specific regions or water-stressed districts have been prioritised under this initiative. The initiative focuses on both rural and urban areas across the country encouraging cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions ensuring long-term sustainability.

(c) A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework has been implemented to ensure the effectiveness of recharge structures. The Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari Dashboard, a digital platform is provided to stakeholders to onboard each constructed recharge structure with photograph, geo tag and other details. To strengthen monitoring, Nodal Officers from the (CGWB) and the Central Water Commission (CWC), in collaboration with District Nodal Officers, oversee implementation, ensuring timely updates and verification of data. These Nodal Officers have been entrusted with the task of test checking 1% recharge structures to ensure the data authenticity & also for capacity building/training of the concerned Districts/ Corporations/ Nodal Officers. A dedicated cell is established in the National Water Mission for supporting & monitoring the activities of field officers of CWC/CGWB & Districts/Corporations. CWC and CGWB are entrusted to provide technical assistance for creation/renovation of artificial recharge structures.

Additionally, the dynamic groundwater resources of India undergo annual assessment through a collaborative effort involving State Governments and CGWB. These periodic assessments provide critical insights into groundwater replenishment, utilization trends and overall availability, aiding in informed decision-making for water resource management. District and State-level review mechanisms, along with capacity-building initiatives, ensure continuous monitoring and long-term sustainability.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 84

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

ANNUAL GROUND WATER QUALITY REPORT

84. # DR. DINESH SHARMA SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY
SHRI BRIJ LAL SMT. REKHA SHARMA
SHRI MADAN RATHORE SHRI NARHARI AMIN
SMT. DARSHANA SINGH SMT. MAYA NAROLIYA
SHRI BABURAM NISHAD

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any emerging pollutants/contaminants have been identified in the 2024 report that require immediate attention;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the effectiveness of Government initiatives in reducing groundwater pollution;

(d) whether there is any possibility of community participation and private sector partnership for improving groundwater quality management; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The Annual Groundwater Quality Report 2024 prepared by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is based on the ground water sampling and analysis from 15,259 monitoring locations spread across the country. The major objective of the report is to study various water quality parameters like Electrical Conductivity(EC), Fluoride, Arsenic, heavy metals, Nitrate etc. in groundwater used for drinking and agriculture purposes. The report has found the presence of above contaminants beyond the prescribed limits for human consumption in isolated pockets of some States/UTs. Apart from that, no new emerging pollutants have been identified in the report.

(c) Water is a state subject and the responsibility of ground water management, including taking initiatives for improving ground water quality and mitigate the contamination issue, lies primarily with the state governments. The Central Government complements the efforts of the States by providing technical support and financial assistance through its various centrally sponsored schemes.

However, the Central Government in this direction has taken several steps in this direction and some of the important ones are regular sharing of ground water quality data available with CGWB through

Yearbooks, Half-yearly Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts etc.; Taking up special studies in ground water quality affected areas; Taking up construction of Arsenic safe wells by CGWB in the affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology; Implementing comprehensive pollution control program by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) by setting industry specific discharge standards, making Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) mandatory for Industries, Online continuous monitoring of Discharge etc.

Moreover, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, since August 2019, to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country, wherein Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery.

As a result of all these cumulative efforts, it is reported that from August 2019 to January 2025 the number of Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations in the country have declined from 14,020 to 314 and from 7,996 to 254 respectively. These remaining habitations have also been provided clean, & safe drinking water through Community Water Purifier Plants (CWPPs).

(d) & (e) The central government has taken several important steps to ensure large scale community and private sector participation for turning ground water management into a truly peoples' movement. The notable among them are:

i. The government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana which has community led sustainable management of ground water resources and demand management as its core theme.
ii. Central Ground Water Board organizes various Public Interaction Programs (PIP), Mass Awareness Programs (MAP), Tier II and Tier –III programmes on local ground water issues, including educating the public about the impacts of water contamination and promoting sustainable practices to maintain water quality.
iii. Under JJM, with a view to involve community at large and to spread awareness regarding water quality , five persons, preferably women, are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs). Thus far, more than 24 lakh women have been trained across the country.
iv. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 with active community involvement. Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have been set up under Abhiyan in various districts of the country for interacting with local community and dissemination of water related knowledge.
v. To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: A Community-Driven Path to Water Sustainability in India has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat whose main objective is to ensure that every drop of water is conserved through collective efforts, following a whole-of- society and whole-of-government approach.
vi. Further, the Ministry of Jal Shakti and its organizations, work with a very large number of Non-Governmental Organizations and academic institutions to promote public awareness and for enhancing water resource management in the country. The Ministry has entered into several MoUs with NGOs working at the grassroots level as well.

*****

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 83

ANSWERED ON 03.02.2025

ACTION PLAN FOR MITIGATION OF RIVER POLLUTION

83. DR. MEDHA VISHRAM KULKARNI

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a State-specific action plan to address pollution in Maharashtra's rivers;

(b) if so, the key focus areas of the plan, including measures to improve water quality, restrict industrial and domestic effluents, and restore aquatic ecosystems;

(c) the timeline proposed for achieving measurable improvements in water quality across the identified polluted stretches; and

(d) whether any pilot projects have been initiated to address specific critically polluted stretches, and if so, their status and outcomes?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (d) Cleaning/Rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process. It is the primary responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies.

In compliance of the orders of National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No.673/2018 regarding rejuvenation of polluted river stretches identified by the Central Pollution Control Board, the States have got their action plans prepared and got these approved from the competent Authority. Central monitoring committee and State level committees have been constituted to review the implementation of approved action plans.

The action plan along with various focus areas for polluted river stretches in Maharashtra are available at: https://www.mpcb.gov.in/river-polluted-streches/action-plans

The Govt. of India has been supplementing efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance for abatement of pollution in rivers/tributaries in Ganga basin through the Central Sector Scheme of Namami Gange Program, and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers.

Under NRCP, 260 MLD of Sewage Treatment capacity had been created in Maharashtra for the rivers namely Godavari, Krishna, Tapi and Panchganga along with works of interception & diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems.

Further under NRCP, a project for pollution abatement of the river Mula-Mutha in Pune, Maharashtra, has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 990.26 crore for the setting up of 11 sewage treatment plants (STPs) with a total capacity of 396 MLD, including laying of a 53.5 km sewer network. For pollution abatement of the river Nag at Nagpur, in Maharashtra, a project has also been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1926.99 crore for the setting up of 5 STPs of total capacity 102 MLD, including laying of a 520 km sewer network. These projects are under implementation by respective Municipal Corporations.

*****