GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1388

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

BHU-NEER PORTAL INITIATIVE

1388. SMT. POONAMBEN HEMATBHAI MAADAM SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the key objectives of the Bhu-Neer Portal initiative;

(b) the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the said initiative and the expected timeline for its rollout along with the intended outcomes thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to raise awareness and ensure easy accessibility of the said Portal to the general public?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The "Bhu-Neer" is a new state of the art portal, developed by joint team of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) and National Informatics Centre (NIC), which has been created with an objective of providing a smooth and efficient mechanism for regulation of ground water development and management in the country by providing a quick and easy to use platform for filing NOC applications for ground water abstraction. As per the provisions of the Guidelines dated 24.09.2020, applications seeking NOC for ground water abstraction can be filed on the Bhu-Neer portal by different categories of users. The portal is developed with several advanced yet simple features so as to ensure transparency, efficiency, and sustainability in groundwater usage.

(b) The Bhu-Neer Portal has already been made live on 30th October 2024 and is available to general public for online filing and processing of fresh and renewal applications of NOC.

(c) The portal was launched by Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti on 19.09.2024 during the valedictory session of 8th India Water Week (IWW). The launch on IWW platform provided the portal a wide publicity as the event was extensively covered by media and also as the event was attended by representatives from various sectors, including industrial establishments. A press release has also been made by the Ministry on 20.11.2024 exclusively on the launch of Bhu-Neer portal with a view to provide wide coverage to the subject.

In addition, CGWA has been organizing workshops with various chambers of commerce and conducting Public Interaction Programmes (PIPs) to sensitize the general populace and especially the Project Proponents abstracting ground water, about the portal and its benefits.

Regarding ease of access and operation, it is stated that the portal is developed with several user-friendly features to offer streamlined process flow to the project proponents like, simplified yet informative interface, PAN based single Id system, Online charges calculator, Track application history and real time progress updates through SMS & e-mails etc.

Further, keeping the Ease of Doing Business paradigm in mind, the pages of the portal have been designed to minimize the time and effort for filling the application and to provide all requisite information at one place.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1595

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

SEWER LINE/WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN FATEHPUR

†1595. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA UTTAM PATEL

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposals for laying sewer line in Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh which is situated between the Ganga and Yamuna rivers and does not have any sewer line in the district headquarters Fatehpur city and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is no sewer line and water treatment plant in Fatehpur district which has both Nagar Palika Fatehpur and the district headquarters having a population of approximately five lakh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would consider establishing a sewer line and a water treatment plant, if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be laid;

(d) the expected cost for the said work;

(e) whether the Government has assessed that the dirty water from the drains of Fatehpur city accumulates around the city leading to various diseases and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (f) A sewerage network scheme for district headquarters Fatehpur Nagar Palika Parishad has been sanctioned under AMRUT 2.0 and the scope of work includes the construction of 18 MillionLitres per day (MLD) Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) and laying of sewer line 123.40 km at the cost of Rs.293 crores.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1594

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

LEVEL OF NITRATE IN GROUNDWATER

1594. DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI
DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE
SHRI ANTO ANTONY
DR. AMAR SINGH
SHRI KULDEEP INDORA
SHRI K SUDHAKARAN
SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA
SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI
SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA
DR. KALYAN VAIJINATHRAO KALE

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the data on nitrate levels in groundwater in the country during the last five years, districtwise including Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan;

(b) the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to reduce nitrate contamination caused by agricultural practices, including the use of fertilisers and their impact on water quality;

(c) the steps undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to mitigate contamination from other sources, particularly in severely affected States like Rajasthan, Punjab and Karnataka;

(d) the progress made in expanding the groundwater monitoring network, including the use of digital devices to measure water levels and the expected outcomes of increasing the network to 40,000 wells by 2027;

(e) the Government's strategy to balance groundwater extraction with replenishment, ensuring sustainable usage, particularly in overexploited regions; and

(f) whether the Government has conducted any studies on the environmental and public health impacts of chemical contamination in groundwater and if so, the details and the outcomes thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program annually and for various other scientific studies. The district-wise data on nitrate levels in ground water samples recorded for the years 2019 and 2023 is available at the following link:

https://cgwb.gov.in/sites/default/files/inlinefiles/percentage_of_samples_nitrate_morethan_permissible_limits_all_states_2023_2019.pdf

According to the recorded data, in Sriganganagar district of Rajasthan, 24% of the samples analyzed had nitrate beyond the permissible limit (>45 mg/l) in 2019, whereas in 2023 the proportion was 45%.

Similarly, in Hanumangarh, the percentage of samples reporting nitrate above permissible limits were 26% in 2019 and 56% in 2023 respectively.

(b) The Government is taking several measures to promote sustainable agriculture in the country with a vision to discourage excessive use of chemical fertilizers and promote organic agricultural practices. The Government is implementing Soil Health Management & Soil Health Card Schemes under the National Project on Soil Health & Fertility of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture since the year 2014-15. Soil health card provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its productivity. Based on the recommendations on Soil Health Card (SHC), so far, 93781 farmer's trainings and 7425 farmer's melas/campaigns have been organized across the country for promoting judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers.

Further, the Government is also promoting Natural Farming since 2019-2020 through BharatiyaPrakritikKrishi Paddhati (BPKP) programme under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). The scheme mainly emphasizes on exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs and promotes on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching, use of cow dung-urine formulations and other plant based preparations.

(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. However, several steps have been taken by the Central Government in this direction like regular quality monitoring and sharing of data by CGWB with state governments and other stakeholders, taking up construction of Arsenic and Fluoride safe wells and disseminating the technology, implementation of Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by CPCB/SPCBs to prevent and control pollution in water etc.

But the major thrust for safeguarding the entire population of the country from the adverse effects of contaminated water has been provided by the Government by way of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, as a novel initiative. JJM is operational in the country since August 2019, including in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab & Karnataka, with a view 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. Under JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery and JJM guidelines also stipulate that while allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is to be given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

(d) Realizing the significance of having high frequency data on ground water on real time basis, this Ministry has taken up the process of installing Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLRs) with telemetry systems throughout the country under its various schemes and projects like Ground Water Management & Regulation (GWM &R) Scheme, Atal Bhujal Yojana etc. The state governments are also funded for carrying out the said activity under National Hydrology Project(NHP). So far, around 24,000 DWLRs have been installed across the country under the above said schemes, which facilitate real-time access to ground water related data.

(e) As stated earlier, Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for sustainable development of ground water resources in the country, with special focus on water stressed regions, are given below:-

i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of 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.

ii. CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State governments for implementation.

iii. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness around 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of water.

iv. MoJS is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States.

v. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country since 2015-16, 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.

vi. 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. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country.

(f) Use of Ground Water for drinking purpose having Arsenic, Fluoride, heavy metals etc. above the permissible limits over a prolonged period of time is known to cause several adverse health effects. As per the information provided by M/o Health & Family Welfare, Arsenic exposure can cause skin lesions, cancer, cardiovascular diseases and developmental effects in children. Likewise, excessive fluoride in the ground water can result in dental and skeletal Fluorosis. Similarly, various other contaminants are known to produce different kinds of adverse effects.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1586

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

EFFECT OF DESTRUCTION OF TREES AND SOIL EROSION

1586. SHRI SUNIL BOSE

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the fact that due to indiscriminate destruction of trees and soil erosion, the silting of rivers have increased and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has seriously affected the sources of water and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made/being made by the Government to prevent large scale destruction of trees and soil erosion?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Erosion, movement and deposition of sediment in river are natural regulating functions of a river. Rivers tend to maintain a balance between the silt load carried & silt load deposited, maintaining a river regime.

The protection of forests and tree resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. There are legal frameworks for the protection of forests and tree resources which include, the Indian Forest Act 1927, Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and the State Forest Acts and Rules. The State Governments/UT Administrations take appropriate actions to protect forests and trees under the provisions made under these Acts/Rules. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change also supports the efforts of the State Governments/ UT Administrations for afforestation and conservation of forests through various schemes such as National Mission for Green India, Nagar Van Yojana and "Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)". Afforestation activities are also undertaken in a major way by utilizing the "Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA)".

Further, the 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 during 2021-22 to 2025-26.

For the comprehensive and holistic management of sediments in river courses and water bodies, in a holistic manner, the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, in extensive consultations with Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ State Governments/ UTs have prepared the “National Framework for Sediment Management (NFSM)". Its emphasis is on reducing silt generation rather than silt removal and promote technological innovations & best practices. The framework lays emphasis on sediment management through integrated river basin management plan giving due consideration to environment and ecology.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1572

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

DEPLETING WATER LEVEL IN GUJARAT

†1572. SMT. GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of water is depleting in entire Gujarat including Banaskantha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is making arrangements for water conservation in Gujarat including Banaskantha; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 including Gujarat, four times in every year through its network of monitoring wells.

In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water levels, the water level data collected by CGWB during November 2024 has been compared with the decadal mean water levels of November (2014-2023) for the state of Gujarat including the District of Banaskantha as detailed in **Annexure.** Perusal of such long term data on fluctuation of ground water levels in respect of Gujarat indicates that 88.11% of wells have registered rise in ground water levels in the state of Gujarat and in Banaskantha, 93.3% wells have registered rise.

(b) to (d) Water being a state subject and the responsibility of ground water management, including taking initiatives for improvement of ground water resources, 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 schemes and projects. However, the Central Government has taken several steps in the direction of sustainable management of ground water resources of the country, including in Banaskantha and Gujarat, and some of the important ones are mentioned below:

i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is underway in the country with a special focus on 151 priority districts, out of which 6 are in Gujarat, including Banaskantha. 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. In the past 4 years construction of more than 2 lakh water conservation structures has been completed/ongoing under JSA in Gujarat.

ii. National Aquifer Mapping Studies have been carried out for the entire mappable area of the country including Gujarat. The total mappable area of Gujarat including Banaskantha has been covered under National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM). The District-wise groundwater management plans, containing recommendations for both demand and supply side interventions have been prepared and shared with State and District Authorities for implementation.

iii. MoJS is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States. Construction of various rain water harvesting and recharge structures like check dams, ponds, shafts etc. are incentivized under the scheme. Parts of Gujarat state including those of Banaskantha district are covered under the Scheme.

iv. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB in co-ordination with States/UTs, providing a broad outline of the project and expected investments. 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 water. The Master plan has been shared with States/UTs for suitable interventions.A total of 13.36 lakh Rain water harvesting and Artificial recharge structures have been recommended for Gujarat, with around 21,000 for Banaskantha.

v. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country, including Gujarat, since 2015-16, 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.

vi. 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 Gujarat. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with 2,650 in Gujarat and 99 in Banaskantha.

vii. A total of 3,078 nos. Digital Water Level Recorders have been installed in Gujarat under various central schemes like Atal Bhujal Yojana and National Hydrology Project (NHP) to monitor the ground water level fluctuation on real time basis.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1572 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "DEPLETING WATER LEVEL IN GUJARAT".

Decadal comparison in water level between Mean of Post-monsoon 2014 to 2023 with Post-monsoon 2024 for the State of Gujarat (District-wise)

S No	District Name	No of wells analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing fluctuation to water level (m) in the range of												Total No. of wells			
			Rise						Fall									
			0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4		0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4		Rise		Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Ahmedabad	6	5	83.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	5	83.3	1	16.7
2	Amreli	37	12	32.4	10	27	9	24.3	4	10.8	0	0	2	5.4	31	83.8	6	16.2
3	Anand	12	9	75	1	8.3	1	8.3	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	11	91.7	1	8.3
4	Arvalli	12	5	41.7	3	25	3	25	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	11	91.7	1	8.3
5	**Banaskantha**	**15**	**5**	**33.3**	**9**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6.7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**93.3**	**1**	**6.7**
6	Bharuch	32	19	59.4	4	12.5	0	0	9	28.1	0	0	0	0	23	71.9	9	28.1
7	Bhavnagar	31	10	32.3	6	19.4	7	22.6	1	3.2	5	16.1	2	6.5	23	74.2	8	25.8
8	Botad	4	2	50	1	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100.0	0	0.0
9	Chhotaudepur	21	9	42.9	7	33.3	3	14.3	2	9.5	0	0	0	0	19	90.5	2	9.5
10	Dahod	25	10	40	11	44	1	4	3	12	0	0	0	0	22	88.0	3	12.0
11	Dangs	22	14	63.6	2	9.1	0	0	6	27.3	0	0	0	0	16	72.7	6	27.3
12	Devbhumi Dwarka	17	7	41.2	6	35.3	2	11.8	2	11.8	0	0	0	0	15	88.2	2	11.8
13	Gandhinagar	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0.0
14	Gir Somnath	10	6	60	3	30	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	100.0	0	0.0
15	Jamnagar	17	3	17.6	7	41.2	5	29.4	2	11.8	0	0	0	0	15	88.2	2	11.8
16	Junagadh	37	9	24.3	11	29.7	16	43.2	0	0	0	0	1	2.7	36	97.3	1	2.7
17	Kachchh	30	7	23.3	10	33.3	8	26.7	5	16.7	0	0	0	0	25	83.3	5	16.7
18	Kheda	12	6	50	2	16.7	3	25	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	11	91.7	1	8.3
19	Mahesana	16	8	50	3	18.8	3	18.8	1	6.3	1	6.3	0	0	14	87.5	2	12.5
20	Mahisagar	15	7	46.7	3	20	1	6.7	1	6.7	3	20	0	0	11	73.3	4	26.7
21	Morbi	13	5	38.5	3	23.1	5	38.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	100.0	0	0.0
22	Narmada	19	12	63.2	4	21.1	0	0	3	15.8	0	0	0	0	16	84.2	3	15.8
23	Navsari	18	13	72.2	5	27.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	100.0	0	0.0
24	Panch Mahals	21	8	38.1	8	38.1	5	23.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	100.0	0	0.0
25	Patan	5	1	20	2	40	1	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	4	80.0	1	20.0
26	Porbandar	26	9	34.6	7	26.9	10	38.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	100.0	0	0.0
27	Rajkot	24	1	4.2	11	45.8	11	45.8	1	4.2	0	0	0	0	23	95.8	1	4.2
28	Sabar Kantha	25	9	36	3	12	12	48	0	0	1	4	0	0	24	96.0	1	4.0
29	Surat	24	17	70.8	3	12.5	3	12.5	1	4.2	0	0	0	0	23	95.8	1	4.2
30	Surendra nagar	26	17	65.4	4	15.4	2	7.7	3	11.5	0	0	0	0	23	88.5	3	11.5
31	Tapi	12	8	66.7	3	25	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	100.0	0	0.0
32	Vadodara	15	4	26.7	2	13.3	4	26.7	4	26.7	0	0	0	0	10	66.7	4	26.7
33	Valsad	14	8	57.1	3	21.4	0	0	2	14.3	0	0	1	7.1	11	78.6	3	21.4
	Total	**614**	**266**	**43.3**	**157**	**25.6**	**118**	**19.2**	**55**	**9**	**10**	**1.6**	**7**	**1.1**	**541**	**88.1**	**72**	**11.7**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1566

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

CONNECTING RIVERS IN WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY

1566. SHRI CHAVAN RAVINDRA VASANTRAO
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect 11 major and minor rivers in western part of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of rivers selected for the said purpose;

(c) the total amount of expenditure is likely to be incurred on the said project and the funds sanctioned/released for the purpose;

(d) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared by the Government for the project and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with respective State Governments regarding the said project and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which this project would be helpful in solving the water problem in water scarce States of western India?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (f) In 1980, the Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the Inter linking of Rivers (ILR) for transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. 30 link projects have been identified under the NPP with two components, viz; Himalayan Component (14 link projects) and Peninsular Component (16 link projects).

There are 5 ILR projects under the NPP, in the western part of the country, viz; Yamuna- Rajasthan link, Rajasthan-Sabarmati link, Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (Modified PKC) link, Damanganga-Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link. The details of these projects along with the status of preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR)/ Feasibility Report (FR)/ Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of these projects, the States benefitted, irrigation, industrial and domestic water supply benefits of the projects and rivers to be interlinked therein are given at **Annexure-I**.

The above 5 ILR projects in the western part of the country have not yet reached the stage of implementation, as it is for the party States to reach a consensus for implementation of the respective ILR projects. Sanction/release of funds to the projects would arise when these projects reach the stage of implementation. The estimated cost of the projects is given at **Annexure-II**.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1566 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "CONNECTING RIVERS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY"

DETAILS AND BENEFITS OF 5 ILR PROJECTS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY

Sl.No	Name of the Link	States benefitted	Annual Irrigation [lakh hectare (ha)]	Domestic and Industrial [Million Cubic metre (MCM)]	Hydro Power [Megawatt (MW)]	Status DPRs/ FRs/ PFRs	Rivers
1.	Yamuna – Rajasthan Link	Haryana and Rajasthan	2.51 (0.11 + 2.40)	30	--	FR completed	Yamuna
2.	Rajasthan – Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	11.53 (11.21+0.32)	102	--	FR completed	Luni, Sukri, Sagi, Bandi and Sukal Banas
3.	Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link project	Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	Benefits to States are detailed below this table			FR completed	Parbati, Kalisindh, Chambal, Kul, Banas, Mej, Kuno, Chamla, Shipra, Lakhunder and Newaj
4.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Maharashtra	--	895	5	FR completed	Damanganaga, Pinjal
5.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat	2.27	76	21	FR completed	Par, Tapi and Narmada
		Maharashtra	0.05	--	--		

Other details of the above ILR projects are as under:

1. **Yamuna – Rajasthan Link project:** The Yamuna-Rajasthan link is envisaged to offtake from the proposed Yamuna barrage in Haryana State and will terminate in the Jaisalmer distrit of Rajasthan State. Bhiwani district of Haryana and the desert areas of Hanumangarh, Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan benefit from this link canal. The link canal is to provide for 2.51 lakh hectares (ha) of Annual irrigation (0.11 lakh ha in Haryana and 2.40 lakh ha in Rajasthan and 30 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) of water for en-route domestic needs).
2. **Rajasthan-Sabaramati link project:** The Rajasthan-Sabaramati link canal is the extension of the Yamuna-Rajasthan link canal and it offtakes from the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan and terminates at Banaskantha district of Gujarat State. The link project provides Annual irrigation for 11.53 lakh ha of total area (11.21 lakh ha in Rajasthan and 0.32 lakh ha in Gujarat) and a Domestic Water supply of 102 MCM (97 MCM in Rajasthan and 5 MCM in Gujarat).
3. **Modified PKC link project:** The draft PFR of the Modified PKC link and a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for preparing the DPR of the Modified PKC link was circulated to both States in January 2023. The persistent efforts of Govt. of India have led to the signing of MoU by both these States with Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Govt. of India (GoI) on 28.01.2024 in New Delhi in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Ministers of both the states, for preparation of its DPR followed by

the signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on 05.12.2024 amongst the States of Rajasthan and MP and the Government of India. The project is envisaged to provide benefits to MP extending annual irrigation to command area of about 6 lakh hectares (ha) by utilizing about 1815 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of water and drinking water supply of about 71 MCM of water to the districts of Shivpuri, Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Shajapur, Agar Malwa, Rajgarh, Sehore, Guna, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Dhar and Dewas including Malwa region. In Rajasthan, the link project is planned to provide drinking water (about 1744 MCM of water) to targeted population of 21 districts of Eastern Rajasthan (Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Bundi, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur city, Dausa, Karauli, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Deeg, Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputali - Behror, Jaipur urban, Jaipur rural, Dudu, Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri) and en-route towns, tanks and villages as well as to meet industrial water demand of about 205 MCM of water for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and other industries. There is also a provision of about 1360 MCM of water for irrigating more than 2.5 lakh ha of new command area as well as stabilizing the existing command area of about 1.5 lakh ha in Rajasthan.

4. **Damanganga-Pinjal Link** envisages diversion of water from Bhigad [(7.441 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC)] dams in Damanganga river basin to Vaitarna river basin, which will make an additional 1586 MLD (20.44 TMC) of water will be available from Pinjal dam in Vaitarna river basin. Thus, total of 31.60 TMC of water will be available for water supply to Mumbai city.
5. **Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project** envisages utilization of 46.96 TMC of surplus water of Par, Auranga, Ambica and Purna river basins for utilization in enroute irrigation and to meet drinking water needs in the vicinity of the project. This project will also take over a part of the commands area of the existing Miyagam Branch canal of Narmada canal system so that water saved in Sardar Sarovar Project could be taken further northwards to benefit water scarce areas of Saurashtra and Kutch regions in Gujarat.

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1566 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "CONNECTING RIVERS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY"

Estimated Cost of the ILR project in the western part of the country

S.No.	Name of Link	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Rs. 33,744.64 at Price Level (PL) of 2020-21
2.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rs. 25,299.39 at PL of 2019-20
3.	Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link project	--
4.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Rs. 3,008 at PL of 2015-16
5.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Rs. 10,211 at PL of 201-15

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1564

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

NATIONAL RIVER INTERLINKING PROJECT

1564. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the National River Interlinking Project and the details of the rivers successfully linked so far;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the environmental concerns and potential displacement of communities due to the river interlinking initiative;

(c)the details of the budget allocated for the river linking project this year and its projected impact on water supply management;

(d) the manner in which the Government is ensuring that the interlinking of rivers does not adversely affect the ecology and biodiversity of the regions involved; and

(e) the timeline for the completion of the river interlinking project along with the way in which the Government is planning to monitor its long-term effectiveness in addressing water scarcity?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (e) The Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the Inter-linking of Rivers (ILR) for transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas in 1980. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of Interlinking of Rivers under the NPP. 30 link projects have been identified under the NPP with two components, viz; Himalayan Component (14 ILR projects) and Peninsular Component (16 ILR projects). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 11 ILR projects, Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 26 ILR projects, and Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 30 ILR projects have been completed. The present status of the link projects and rivers is given at **Annexure**.

For every river linking project, detailed Environmental Impact Study (EIS) is carried out at the stage of preparation of the FRs and DPRs. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study is undertaken to identify positive and negative impacts of the project on physical, biological and socio-economic environment. Detailed study on soil type, climate type, ground water quality, biological environment, floral diversity, Forests and Wildlife, Ground water Recharge, Change of hydrological regime of river, Public health aspects, Employment Potential generated, Project affected families, Submergence area etc. and other socio-economic characteristics is undertaken at the stage of preparation of DPRs along with proposal for the Environment Management Plan to mitigate the assessed impacts.

The Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) is first and only ILR project under the NPP, implementation of which has started after the approval by the Union Cabinet in December, 2021. During the current Financial Year (FY) 2024-25, a budget allocation of Rs. 4000 crore has been kept for the project. The project is envisaged to, *inter alia*, provide water for an annual irrigation of 10.62 lakh hectare (ha) and for domestic water supply to a population of 62 lakh in the States of Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Uttar Pradesh (UP).

The Government of India has given top priority to the ILR programme and has been pursuing the programme in a consultative manner. Concerted efforts have been made at various levels for consensus building amongst the party States for implementation of the matured ILR projects. A Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers (SCILR) has been constituted in September, 2014 for the implementation of ILR programme. 21 meetings of the SCILR have been held so far. Further, a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers (TFILR) has been constituted in April, 2015 and 20 meetings of the same have been held so far. States have wide representation and participation in these meetings, wherein concerted efforts are made for consensus building amongst the party States and for setting out road maps for implementation of the ILR projects. It is, however, for the party States to reach a consensus on critical issues like water sharing, etc, to take an ILR project forward to the implementation stage and the schedule and timelines for completion of the ILR projects would arise only at the implementation stage. As on date, only one ILR project, namely the KBLP, is under implementation and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2030.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1564 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "NATIONAL RIVER INTERLINKING PROJECT"

Details and Current Status of ILR projects under the NPP

Peninsular Component

Sl.No	Name	States benefited	Status	Major rivers
1	a. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha	FR completed	Pennar, Palar, Cauvery
	b. Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) – Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	AP and Odisha	FR completed	Mahanadi, Godavari
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link @	AP	FR completed	Godavari and Krishna
3	a. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Telangana	FR completed	Godavari and Krishna
	b. Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link *	Telangana	DPR completed	Godavari and Krishna
4	Godavari (Inchampalli/ SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Telangana and AP	DPR completed	Godavari and Krishna
5	a. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	AP	FR completed	Krishna, Pennar
	b. Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link *	AP	DPR completed	Krishna,Pennar
6	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	AP	Draft DPR completed	Krishna,Pennar
7	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	AP and Karnataka	Draft DPR completed	Krishna, Pennar
8	a. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	FR completed	Pennar,Palar, Cauvery
	b. Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link *	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	DPR completed	Pennar,Palar, Cauvery
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Tamil Nadu	DPR completed	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar
10	a. Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Rajasthan	FR completed	Parbati, Kalisindh, Chambal
	b. Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link (duly integrated with ERCP)	MP and Rajasthan	Draft PFR completed	Parbati, Kalisindh, Chambal, Kul, Banas, Mej, Kuno, Chamla, Shipra, Lakhunder, Newaj
11	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	DPR completed	Damanganga, Pinjal
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat and Maharashtra	DPR completed	Par, Tapi, Narmada
13	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	DPR completed	Ken ,Betwa

		and MP	& project is under implementation	
14	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	FR completed	Pamba,Achankovil & Vaippar
15	Bedti - Varda link @@	Karnataka	DPR completed	Bedti &Varda
16	Netravati – Hemavati link**	Karnataka	PFR completed	Netravati & Hemavati

***** Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Alternate study to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli/ Janampet) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects was completed. Godavari- Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project has been prepared comprising of Godavari (Inchampalli / Janampet) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects.

****** Further studies are not taken up since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Government of Karnataka, no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

@ Godavari (Polavaram) – Krishna (Vijayawada) link – The project has been taken up by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

@@ Bedti – Varda link – DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

Himalayan Component

Sl.No	Name of the link	States / Countries benefited	Status	Major Rivers
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar and Nepal	PFR completed	Kosi, Mechi
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, UP and Nepal	FR completed	Kosi, Ghaghra
3.	Gandak - Ganga link	UP and Nepal	FR completed	Gandak, Ganga
4.	Ghaghra - Yamuna link	UP and Nepal	Draft FR completed	Ghaghra, Yamuna
5.	Sarda - Yamuna link	UP and Uttarakhand	FR completed	Sarda, Yamuna
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Haryana and Rajasthan	FR completed	Yamuna
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	FR completed	Luni, Sukri, Sagi, Bandi and Sukal Banas
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and UP	Draft FR completed	Ganga river at Chunar and Sone River
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed	Sone river
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal (WB) and Bihar	FR completed	Manas, Sankosh, Tista, Mahananda, Ganga
11.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, WB and Bihar	PFR completed	The proposal has been dropped
12.	Farakka-Sundarbans link	WB	FR completed	Ganga, Hooghly, Bidyadhari
13.	Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link	WB, Odisha and Jharkhand	FR completed	Ganga, Damodar, Subernarekha
14.	Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link	WB and Odisha	FR completed	Subernarekha & Mahanadi

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1551

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

ACUTE CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER OF WEST BENGAL, BIHAR AND UTTAR PRADESH

1551. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an acute contamination has been reported in the groundwater in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has been reported that the groundwater in 56 percent of country's districts is seriously affected and has acute significant pollutant and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the increase in contaminated districts reported since 2015, year-wise; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government so far on the report of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) conducts ground water quality monitoring for several contaminants Nitrate, Arsenic, Fluoride, Heavy metals etc. on a regular basis throughout the country and also generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies. These studies indicate that ground water in the country is largely potable. However, occurrence of the said contaminants in ground water beyond permissible limits (as per BIS) for human consumption has been reported in isolated pockets in various States / UTs, including West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

As per the Annual Ground Water Quality Report, 2024 prepared by CGWB, localized occurrences of EC, nitrate and Fluoride exceeding the prescribed limits for drinking water were reported in the groundwater samples collected and analysed from isolated parts of West Bengal, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise occurrences of the said parameters beyond the prescribed limits for the year 2023 is presented in **Annexure-I**.

(b) Nitrates have been reported in the ground water samples from isolated pockets of 443 districts (approximately 56%) out of total 788 districts of the country.

Additionally, isolated occurrences of elevated Electrical Conductivity (EC) have been reported in 218 districts, while Fluoride beyond prescribed limit has been identified in isolated parts of 263 districts.

(c) Based on the Ground Water Quality Report, 2024, details of the number of districts partially affected by various groundwater contaminants from 2017 to 2023 are provided in **Annexure -II.**

(d) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has flagged the adverse effects caused by consumption of contaminated ground water through various reports, policy documents and guidelines. For mitigation of ground

water contamination and with a view to provide safe drinking water to the country's population, the Union government has taken several notable initiatives, despite the fact that Water is a state subject and the onus of handling ground water quality issues lies mainly on the respective state governments. Some of the important measures of the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other Central Ministries in this direction are given below :

- Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports and also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures. To further accelerate the dissemination of knowledge on ground water quality, CGWB has initiated the practice of issuing half-yearly ground water quality Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts so that immediate action can be initiated in the reported areas.
- Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances in ground water. CGWB is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments in construction of Fluoride safe wells.
- Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply of prescribed quality and on regular &long term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to house-holds, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
- CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources the main components of which are developing industry specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India to be enforced by the SPCBs / PCCs through consent mechanism; Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries; Installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) by Grossly Polluting Industries for getting real time information on the effluent quality etc.
- Awareness generation programs/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.
- Since ground water is the predominant source used for drinking and since its quality is found to deteriorate when drawn from greater depths, Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are implementing several programmes for recharging ground water and water conservation which are expected to improve the underground water table, thus improving the quality of ground water. Some of such programmes are Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Amrut Sarovar Mission, MNREGS, PMKSY-WDC etc.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1551 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "ACUTE CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER OF WEST BENGAL, BIHAR AND UTTAR PRADESH".

State-wise occurrences of EC, nitrate and Fluoride beyond the prescribed limits for year 2023

State	**No. of Samples Analysed**	**% samples having EC > 3000 µS/cm**	**% samples having Fluoride > 1.5 mg/L**	**% samples having Nitrate > 45 mg/L**
Bihar	808	0.9	4.58	2.35
Uttar Pradesh	1387	2.7	5.70	9.37
West Bengal	959	0.8	0.73	8.65

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1551 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "ACUTE CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER OF WEST BENGAL, BIHAR AND UTTAR PRADESH".

Year-wise details of numbers of partially districts affected by various ground water quality parameters

*Year	Partially Affected Districts by EC	Partially Affected Districts by Fluoride	Partially Affected Districts by Nitrate
2017	198	207	359
2018	198	212	323
2019	172	226	352
2020	90	131	223
2021	119	142	257
2022	184	213	419
2023	218	263	443

*Complete compilation of nation-wide data is available from 2017 only

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1538

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

FLOOD DUE TO RAPTI RIVER

†1538. SHRI RAM SHIROMANI VERMA

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the recurring floods in the Rapti River almost every year and resulting in loss of life and property and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent the floods;

(c) the details of loss of life and property due to floods in Shravasti Parliamentary Constituency and Balrampur district situated on the banks of the Rapti River including other districts of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to raise the height of dams and to construct new dams on both sides of the Rapti River in flood-affected areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Flood management and anti-erosion projects are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional, financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. Flood rescue work is being carried out by the State after construction of embankments on the Rapti river. 65.00 km long embankment has been constructed by the State on the right / left bank of Rapti river in Shravasti district. Embankment having total length of 824.207 km on the right/left bank of the Rapti river has been constructed by the State under Gandak Sangathan in districts Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Santkabirnagar and Deoria.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry had implemented during XI & XII Plan Flood Management Programme (FMP) for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, 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 further extended up to March, 2026. Government has granted a financial assistance of Rs. 692.75 crore to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for taking up flood management projects under FMBAP since its inception.

As a non-structural measure of flood management, Central Water Commission (CWC) issues flood forecasts to concerned State Governments at identified locations. There are total 44 (5 inflow & 39 level) Flood Forecasting Stations in Uttar Pradesh. There are 4 level forecasting stations on main Rapti river namely Balrampur, Bansi, Gorakhpur and Kakardhari. In addition to Flood Forecast with a lead time upto 24 hrs, CWC is also providing Seven-day advisory flood forecast based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modelling.

(c) As informed by the State Govt., the details of loss of life and property due to floods in the districts situated on the banks of the Rapti river is given at **Annexure**.

(d) & (e) State Government has not proposed to raise the height of dams and to construct new dams on both sides of the Rapti River in flood-affected areas.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1538 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "FLOOD DUE TO RAPTI RIVER".

Loss details in the districts situated on the bank of Rapti River						
Sr.No.	**District**	**Year**	**Human Loss**	**Livestock Loss**	**House damage**	**Crop Loss (in Hectare)**
1	Shrawasti	2021-2022	1	2	9	4640
		2022-2023	4	3	1321	42109
		2023-2024	4	1	24	0
		2024-2025	4	1	123	16480
2	Balrampur	2021-2022	3	0	42	20020
		2022-2023	11	4	1449	79390
		2023-2024	0	0	0	1
		2024-2025	4	4	164	23370
3	Siddharth Nagar	2021-2022	3	0	0	0
		2022-2023	11	2	327	29641
		2023-2024	3	0	406	51383
		2024-2025	3	0	23	23294.34
4	Maharajganj	2021-2022	0	0	1282	24387.28
		2022-2023	0	0	0	1873.38
		2023-2024	0	0	0	0
		2024-2025	0	1	681	0
5	Santkabeer Nagar	2021-2022	6	0	49	1364.00
		2022-2023	3	1	33	255.25
		2023-2024	14	0	17	0
		2024-2025	0	0	0	140
6	Gorakhpur	2021-2022	14	0	0	64720
		2022-2023	1	0	0	28096
		2023-2024	0	1	0	10537
		2024-2025	0	0	0	2782.79
7	Deoria	2021-2022	2	0	149	7030.261
		2022-2023	0	0	0	1077.84
		2023-2024	0	0	0	0
		2024-2025	0	0	0	0

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1536

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

POLLUTION IN WATER SOURCES IN UTTAR PRADESH

†1536. SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to protect water sources from industrial waste pollution in Western Uttar Pradesh including Muzaffarnagar district; and

(b) the criteria fixed for industrial units for the disposal of hazardous waste along with the procedure for action thereupon in case of non-compliance?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a)

- Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) regularly conducts inspections of the water polluting industries in the Western U.P. including Muzaffarnagar.
- Apart from the above, under Namami Gange Programme, third-party inspections by Technical Institutions authorized by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) like Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee, 11T Delhi, 11T, Bombay, Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI) Saharanpur, National Sugar Institute (NSI) Kanpur, Vasantdada Sugar Institute (VSI) Pune, llT Banaras Hindu University (BHU) Varanasi, Jamia Milia Islamia Delhi and Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) Aligarh is conducted for Grossly Polluting Industries.
- Further, an Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System is installed at the outlet of the Effluent Treatment Plan (ETP) in the Grossly Polluting Industries through which online monitoring of industries is also carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB).

(b) Industry has to obtain authorization from the State Pollution Control Board for handling and safe disposal of Hazardous waste. State Pollution Control Board grants the authorization after ensuring technical capabilities and equipment comply with the Standard Operating Procedures or other guidelines specified by CPCB through site inspection. The industries generating Hazardous waste/handling hazardous waste are given authorization and sites were identified as per the provisions of the above rules for safe disposal of Hazardous waste through Common Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Units are inspected regularly to ensure that they comply with the provisions of Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016. In case of non-compliance, notices/show cause is issued to them along with imposition of Environmental Compensation, if needed.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1528

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER

1528. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of groundwater samples analyzed for chemical contamination across various districts in the country, including data on the levels of nitrate, fluoride and uranium contamination;

(b) whether any excessive or unsafe levels of groundwater chemical contamination have been reported in central and southern States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the district-wise information for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of assessments conducted on the potential risks of such contamination on public health and associated environmental toxicity; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any safeguard measures to address unsafe levels of aforementioned chemicals in groundwater, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) 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, Uranium 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 certain isolated pockets of some States/UTs. The summary on the levels of nitrate, Fluoride and Uranium is presented in **Annexure –I**.

(b) As is the case with rest of the country, certain ground water contaminants beyond permissible limits have been reported in isolated pockets of central and southern states as well. State-wise contaminants detail is provided in **Annexure –II**. Further, District-wise contaminants detail for State of Andhra Pradesh is provided in **Annexure –III**.

(c) Use of Ground Water for drinking purpose having Arsenic, Fluoride, heavy metals etc. above the permissible limits over a prolonged period of time is known to cause several adverse health effects. As per the information provided by M/o Health & Family Welfare, Arsenic exposure can cause skin lesions, cancer, cardiovascular diseases and developmental effects in children. Likewise, excessive fluoride in the ground water

can result in dental and skeletal Fluorosis. Similarly, various other contaminants are known to produce different kinds of adverse effects.

(d) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources, including the quality aspect is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments through technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are given below :-

- Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports and also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures. To further accelerate the dissemination of knowledge on ground water quality, CGWB has initiated the practice of issuing half-yearly ground water quality Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts so that immediate action can be initiated in the reported areas.
- Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances in ground water. CGWB is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments in construction of Fluoride safe wells.
- Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply of prescribed quality and on regular &long term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to house-holds, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

- CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources the main components of which are developing industry specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India to be enforced by the SPCBs / PCCs through consent mechanism; Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries; Installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) by Grossly Polluting Industries for getting real time information on the effluent quality etc.
- Awareness generation programs/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1528 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER".

The summary on the levels of nitrate, Fluoride and Uranium

Parameters	**No. of samples collected**	**No. of districts partially Affected**	**% of samples exceeding Permissible limits**
Nitrate	15259	443	19.8%
Fluoride	15259	263	9.04%
Uranium	11445	132	6.6%

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1528 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER".

Details of Contaminants exceeding permissible limits for Central and Southern States of India

State	No. of samples analysed	% of samples with EC more than permissible Limits (> 3000 µS/cm)	% of samples with Fluoride more than permissible Limits (>1.5 mg/L)	% of samples with Nitrate more than permissible Limits (> 45 mg/L)
Andhra Pradesh	1149	9.7	11.31	23.5
Chhattisgarh	783	0.3	1.79	11.49
Karnataka	345	14.5	17.68	48.99
Kerala	342	0	0.29	6.73
Madhya Pradesh	589	1.2	1.02	22.58
Maharashtra	1567	3.6	1.91	35.74
Tamil Nadu	916	9.2	9.72	37.77
Telangana	1150	3	14.87	27.48

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1528 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION IN GROUNDWATER".

District-wise Detail of contaminants exceeding Permissible limit for Andhra Pradesh

Sr. No	Districts	No. of Samples analyzed	% of samples with EC more than permissible Limits (> 3000 µS/cm)	% of samples with Fluoride more than permissible Limits (>1.5 mg/L)	% of samples with Nitrate more than permissible Limits (> 45 mg/L)
1	**Alluri Sita Rama Raju**	40	0.0	5.0	17.5
2	**Anakapalli**	27	3.7	11.1	44.4
3	**Ananthapur**	62	4.8	19.4	19.4
4	**Annamayya**	73	5.5	5.5	12.3
5	**Bapatla**	33	24.2	3.0	6.1
6	**Chittoor**	61	1.6	1.6	11.5
7	**East Godavari**	25	4.0	12.0	16.0
8	**Eluru**	37	29.7	0.0	13.5
9	**Guntur**	32	18.8	0.0	21.9
10	**Kakinada**	23	8.7	0.0	21.7
11	**Konaseema**	31	3.2	0.0	6.5
12	**Krishna**	56	30.4	0.0	5.4
13	**Kurnool**	28	28.6	10.7	50.0
14	**Nandyal**	25	0.0	4.0	12.0
15	**NTR**	27	7.4	14.8	40.7
16	**Palnadu**	70	22.9	27.1	51.4
17	**Parvathipuram Manyam**	24	4.2	0.0	20.8
18	**Prakasham**	102	11.8	24.5	42.2
19	**SPS Nellore**	51	5.9	21.6	29.4
20	**Sri Satya Sai**	85	4.7	31.8	34.1
21	**Srikakulam**	49	4.1	2.0	22.4
22	**Tirupathi**	30	6.7	6.7	6.7
23	**Visakhapatnam**	20	0.0	0.0	10.0
24	**Vizianagaram**	45	2.2	0.0	22.2
25	**West Godavari**	26	7.7	0.0	15.4
26	**YSR Kadapa**	67	6.0	16.4	14.9
Andhra Pradesh		**1149**	**9.7**	**11.3**	**23.5**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1523

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD

1523. SHRI RAJU BISTA

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars and the Teesta-Rangeet Catchment Area falls under Brahmaputra Board and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Brahmaputra Board to examine and study the impacts of the Teesta flood of October, 2023; and

(c) the details of any flood mitigation or management measures undertaken by the Brahmaputra Board for Teesta River Basin?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Yes, the jurisdiction of Brahmaputra Board covers all the North Eastern States including Sikkim and a part of West Bengal (Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar, Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts).

(b) A Committee has been constituted by DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti for conducting the study on the morphological changes in the river Teesta in Sikkim, in view of October 2023 floods, assessing the magnitude of damage and providing guidance for remedial measures, resources and expert recommendation.

Apart from above, the National GLOF (Glacial Lake Outburst Flood) Risk Mitigation Programme of NDMA is a strategic initiative aimed at reducing the risks associated with glacial lake outburst floods, particularly in regions that are highly susceptible to such natural disasters. Currently, a High Level Committee (HLC) of MHA has approved an amount of Rs. 150 Crore for mitigation of the risk of GLOF in four States, i.e. Himachal Pradesh (Rs 35 Cr), Uttarakhand (Rs 30 Cr), Sikkim (Rs 40 Cr) and Arunachal Pradesh (Rs 45 Cr) under National GLOF Risk Mitigation Programme.

(c) During FY 2024-25, Brahmaputra Board has taken up following two flood mitigation/ management measures for Teesta River Basin.

i. Preparation of master plan for Teesta river sub-basin for sustainable development and utilization of Water Resources in the region including flood and erosion management, catchment area treatment using State of the Art Technology.

ii. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for improvement of protection work along left bank of Teesta River from Bhotbari embankment to Oran BSF camp in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1520

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

SCHEME TO CONNECT RIVERS

†1520. DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to connect rivers across the country is in its final stages;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the current status and implementation of the said scheme, State-wise along with the benefits to be provided to Bagpat in Uttar Pradesh under the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in implementation of the said scheme?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) The Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the Inter-linking of Rivers (ILR) for transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas in 1980. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of Interlinking of Rivers under the NPP. 30 link projects have been identified under the NPP with two components, viz; Himalayan Component (14 ILR projects) and Peninsular Component (16 ILR projects). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 11 ILR projects, Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 26 ILR projects, and Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 30 ILR projects have been completed. Latest status of ILR Projects along with benefits of these projects to the various States including Uttar Pradesh is enclosed at **Annexure**.

The Government of India has given top priority to the ILR programme and has been pursuing the programme in a consultative manner. Concerted efforts have been made at various levels for consensus building amongst the party States for implementation of the matured ILR projects. A Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers (SCILR) has been constituted in September, 2014 for the implementation of ILR programme. 21 meetings of the SCILR have been held so far. Further, a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers (TFILR) has been constituted in April, 2015 and 20 meetings of the same have been held so far. States have wide representation and participation in these meetings, wherein concerted efforts are made for consensus building amongst the party States and for setting out road maps for implementation of the ILR projects. It is, however, for the party States to reach a consensus for implementation of an ILR project.

Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) is the first ILR project under the NPP, implementation of which has started after the party States reached a consensus and signed a Memorandum of Agreement for its implementation in March, 2021 and subsequently the project got approved by the Government of India in December, 2021. The project is envisaged to provide an annual irrigation to an area of 10.62 lakh hectares (ha) including 8.11 lakh ha in Madhya Pradesh (MP) and 2.51 lakh ha in Uttar Pradesh (UP) . The project will also generate 103 Megawatt (MW) of hydropower and 27 MW of solar power. Initial focus is on land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1520 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "SCHEME TO CONNECT RIVERS"

DETAILS OF BENEFITS FROM ILR PROJECTS UNDER THE NPP

Peninsular Component

Sl. No	Name	States benefited	Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha)	Domestic and Industrial (Million Cubic Metres (MCM)	Hydro power (MW)	Status
1	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha	4.43	802	445	FR completed
	Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) - Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	AP and Odisha	6.25 (0.91 + 3.52 + 1.82*)	700 +125*	210 + 240*	FR completed
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link @@	AP	2.1	162	--	FR completed
3	a.)Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Telangana	2.87	237	975+ 70= 1045	FR completed
	b.) Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link **	Telangana	2.38	232	26	DPR completed
4	Godavari (Inchampalli/ SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Telangana and AP	4.74 (0.36+4.38)	346	90	DPR completed
5	a.) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	AP	5.81	124	90	FR completed
	b.)Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link **	AP	1.71	236	40	DPR completed
6	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	AP	1.79	58	11	Draft DPR completed
7	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	Karnataka	0.69	467	--	Draft DPR completed
		AP	1.57	29.83		
8	a.) Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	4.91 (0.49+ 4.36 +0.06)	1105	--	FR completed
	b.) Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link **	AP	0.51	43		DPR completed
		Tamil Nadu	1.14	618		
		Puducherry	--	62		
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Tamil Nadu	4.48	218	--	DPR completed
10	a) Parbati –Kalisindh-Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh (MP)	Alt.I = 2.30	- 13.2	--	FR completed

		and Rajasthan	Alt.II = 2.20			
	b)Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link (duly integrated with ERCP)	MP and Rajasthan	3.38 (as per draft PFR) MP – 2.58 Rajasthan-0.8	As per draft PFR: Rajasthan-Domestic-1723 MCM Industrial-286 MCM MP-Domestic-36 MCM	-	Draft PFR completed
11	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	--	895	5	DPR completed
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat	2.28	76	21	DPR completed
		Maharashtra	0.04	--	--	
13	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh	10.62 (2.51 +8.11)	194	103 MW (Hydro) & 27MW (Solar)	DPR completed & project is under implementation
14	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu	0.91	--	3.87	FR completed
		Kerala			504.5	
15	Bedti - Varda link@	Karnataka	1.05	38	----	DPR completed
16	Netravati – Hemavati link***	Karnataka	0.34	--	--	PFR completed

* Benefit to Odisha from Six Projects of Govt. of Odisha

** Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Alternate study to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli/ Janampet) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects completed. Godavari-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project has been prepared comprising of Godavari (Inchampalli / Janampet) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar(Somasila)-Cauvery(Grand Anicut) link projects. The report was further updated terminating the link link canal at Manimukhtanadi, a tributary of Vellar river flowing adjacent of Cauvery basin.

@ Bedti – Varda Link- DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

@@ Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) Link- the project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

*** Further studies are not taken up since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

Note: For PKC link at Serial no.10 (a): Alt I- Linking with GandhisagarDam, Alt. II- Linking with Rana Pratapsagar Dam

Himalayan Component

Sl. No	Name	States / Countries benefited	Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha)	Domestic & Industrial (MCM)	Hydro power (MW)	Status
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar and Nepal	4.74 (2.99+1.75)	24	3180	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, UP and Nepal	8.35 (6.05+1.20 +1.10)	0	--	FR completed
3.	Gandak - Ganga link	UP and Nepal	34.58 (28.80+5.78)	700	4375 (Dam PH) & 180 (Canal PH)	FR completed and circulated
4.	Ghaghra - Yamuna link	UP and Nepal	27.84 (25.30 + 2.54)	1391	10884	Draft FR completed
5.	Sarda - Yamuna link	UP and Uttarakhand	2.95 (2.65 + 0.30)	3054	6620	FR completed
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Haryana and Rajasthan	2.51 (0.11+ 2.40)	30	--	FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	11.53 (11.21+0.32)	102	--	FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar and UP	0.67 (0.13 + 0.54)	--	--	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	3.07 (2.39 + 0.68)	360	95(90 Dam PH) & 5 (Canal PH)	Draft FR completed
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal (WB) and Bihar	3.41 (2.05 + 1.00 + 0.36)	--	--	FR completed
11.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, WB and Bihar	3.559 (0.975+ 1.564+ 1.02)	265	360	PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped)
12.	Farakka-Sundarbans link	WB	1.50	184	--	FR completed
13.	Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link	WB, Odisha and Jharkhand	12.30 (11.18+ 0.39+ 0.73)	432	--	FR completed
14.	Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link	WB and Odisha	2.16 (0.18+ 1.98)	198	20	FR completed

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1514

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

GROUNDWATER RESERVES IN TAMIL NADU

1514. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the status of groundwater reserves in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate the depletion of groundwater reserves;

(c) the status of groundwater contamination in Tamil Nadu, district-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the groundwater levels in Tirunelveli?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment is being carried out annually for the whole country, including the state of Tamil Nadu, jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the respective State Nodal departments. As per the latest assessment of 2024, in Tamil Nadu, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 21.51 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources is 19.46 BCM. Further, the total Annual Ground Water Extraction for all purposes (irrigation, industrial, domestic etc.) is 14.45 BCM. Accordingly, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction (SoE), which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all purposes over Annual Extractable Ground Water is arrived at 74.26%. The district wise details are given in **Annexure- I**.

(b) Water being a State subject, the responsibility of addressing the ground water related issues lies primarily with the concerned State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for mitigation of ground water depletion in the country, including Tamil Nadu, are given below:-

i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of the country, including 10 such districts in Tamil Nadu. 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.

ii. CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, including 1.05 lakh sq km of Tamil Nadu, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State/District administrations.

iii. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country, including Tamil Nadu, and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of water.

iv. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop Scheme in the country, including Tamil Nadu, since 2015-16, 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.

v. 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 Tamil Nadu. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country, with 2,488 in Tamil Nadu.

vi. Government of India has placed a major thrust on construction of water conservation and rainwater harvesting in states, including in Tamil Nadu, through its schemes like MGNREGS and PMKSY-WDC.

vii. Details of several other significant initiatives of the Government of India for improvement of groundwater situation in the country can be seen through the link below-
https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/steps-taken-by-the-central-government-to-control-water-depletion-and-promote-rain-water-harvesting-conservation/

viii. In addition to the above, as per the information received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the Directorate of Town Panchayats is actively engaged in construction of rooftop rainwater harvesting structures on all government, commercial and residential buildings falling within the jurisdiction of around 90 town panchayats in Tamil Nadu and so far more than 19 lakh buildings have been provided with such structures. Further, under various state government projects like Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (TNIAMP), Mission on Sustainable Dryland Agriculture (MSDA), Chief Minister's Dryland Development Mission (CMDDM) etc. large scale construction of farm ponds and check dams has been taken up across the state.

(c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data for the whole country as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. As per the latest Annual Ground Water Quality Report, 2024, localized occurrences of nitrate beyond permissible limit has been reported in 37.8% of the samples from isolated pockets of the state of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, Electrical

Conductivity (EC) has been found higher than the prescribed limit in 9.2% of samples and Fluoride has been detected in 9.7% of samples from certain isolated pockets. The district-wise details of these major contaminants are provided in **Annexure-II.**

(d) Most parts of the country, including the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu has got covered under the above mentioned measures taken by the Government for improvement of ground water resources. To give a specific account,

- In the Master Plan for artificial recharge prepared by CGWB, a total of 5,207 nos. of Rain water harvesting and Artificial recharge structures have been recommended for the Tirunelveli District. While implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan, the masterplan recommendations have also been given due consideration apart from additional requirements observed in the field. Under JSA, it is to submit that construction of total 16,309 water conservation structures has been completed/ongoing in Tirunelveli district in the past 3 years.
- Under NAQUIM programme, aquifer mapping of entire Vaippar river basin covering totally five districts including Tirunelveli has been carried out by CGWB and suitable groundwater management plan, containing recommendations for both demand and supply side interventions have been prepared and shared with State and District Authorities.
- In the Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country has been carried out in 2024, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction has been assessed at 43% for Tirunelveli district, indicating the District is under 'Safe' category.
- As per the available data, under Mission Amrit Sarovar 70 water bodies/lakes/ponds have been constructed/rejuvenated in Tirunelveli District.
- A total of 31 nos. Digital Water level Recorders (DWLRs) have been installed in Tirunelveli district to monitor the ground water level fluctuation and 2 nos. DWLRs with quality monitoring features have been installed for real time monitoring of ground water status.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1514 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER RESERVES IN TAMIL NADU".

District-wise Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu, 2024

S.No.	Name of District	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge (in Ham)	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource (in Ham)	Annual Ground Water Extraction (in Ham)	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)
1	Ariyalur	37721.25	34339.78	17926.61	52.20
2	Chengalpattu	62787.98	56583.85	38638.20	68.28
3	Chennai	10217.89	9296.52	11609.99	124.89
4	Coimbatore	60383.89	54421.92	47180.46	86.69
5	Cuddalore	111824.88	100940.65	65583.44	64.97
6	Dharmapuri	47810.97	43029.84	41074.89	95.46
7	Dindigul	62166.17	56087.70	62174.95	110.85
8	Erode	73605.86	66369.68	54124.99	81.55
9	Kallakurichchi	67131.54	61034.42	50907.82	83.41
10	Kancheepuram	57920.51	52255.09	25835.83	49.44
11	Kanniyakumari	32933.53	29640.18	4940.63	16.67
12	Karur	34015.99	30795.17	29831.63	96.87
13	Krishnagiri	48402.82	43886.28	42081.02	95.89
14	Madurai	78705.70	73366.74	49119.70	66.95
15	Mayiladuthurai	39485.34	35536.80	43906.57	123.55
16	Nagapattinam	0.00	0.00	0.00	Saline
17	Namakkal	59780.72	54217.01	60918.67	112.36
18	Perambalur	25321.14	22900.04	25062.87	109.44
19	Pudukkottai	96945.89	87294.89	44365.37	50.82
20	Ramanathapuram	48633.81	43770.38	4522.44	10.33
21	Ranipet	28341.01	25829.98	22927.83	88.76
22	Salem	52995.79	47696.16	69990.28	146.74
23	Sivagangai	66038.65	59693.81	17582.53	29.45
24	Tenkasi	58059.41	52384.29	40164.38	76.67
25	Thanjavur	104762.25	94354.19	95117.13	100.81
26	The Nilgiris	14741.30	13267.16	902.35	6.80
27	Theni	31406.73	28266.03	21636.12	76.54
28	Thiruvarur	23692.54	21323.29	14338.38	67.24
29	Thoothukudi	68729.18	62013.40	21614.22	34.85
30	Tiruchirappalli	80486.24	72493.05	52991.30	73.10
31	**Tirunelveli**	**83678.90**	**75788.59**	**32748.55**	**43.21**
32	Tirupathur	10037.15	9033.43	12575.96	139.22
33	Tiruppur	62009.74	55944.24	46783.04	83.62
34	Tiruvallur	86267.47	78655.65	42933.82	54.58
35	Tiruvannamalai	121599.71	110146.16	91275.12	82.87
36	Vellore	16999.72	15335.17	18629.72	121.48
37	Villupuram	103094.63	93425.09	81585.10	87.33
38	Virudhunagar	82588.45	74736.43	41700.76	55.80
	Total(Ham)	2151324.75	1946153.06	1445302.67	74.26
	Total(BCM)	**21.51**	**19.46**	**14.45**	**74.26**

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1514 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER RESERVES IN TAMIL NADU".

District-wise Ground Water Quality Data for Tamil Nadu for year 2023

*S.No.	District	Total no. of samples analyzed	Percentage (%) of Samples above Permissible limits		
			EC (%) (>3000 micro siemens/cm)	Fluoride (%) (>1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (%) (>45 mg/l)
1	Ariyalur	15	0.0	6.7	53.3
2	Chennai	12	8.3	8.3	25.0
3	Coimbatore	46	6.5	8.7	43.5
4	Cuddalore	51	0.0	9.8	33.3
5	Dharmapuri	28	35.7	7.1	50.0
6	Dindigul	41	9.8	14.6	46.3
7	Erode	83	1.2	8.4	36.1
8	Kancheepuram	58	3.4	0.0	24.1
9	Kanyakumari	17	0.0	0.0	29.4
10	Karur	14	0.0	7.1	42.9
11	Krishnagiri	33	6.1	33.3	21.2
12	Madurai	35	0.0	5.7	37.1
13	Nagapattinam	16	6.3	0.0	56.3
14	Namakkal	44	2.3	9.1	50.0
15	Nilgiris	7	28.6	28.6	85.7
16	Perambalur	18	27.8	16.7	83.3
17	Pudukkottai	30	13.3	6.7	26.7
18	Ramanathapuram	11	18.2	0.0	18.2
19	Salem	39	17.9	5.1	41.0
20	Sivaganga	3	0.0	0.0	33.3
21	Thanjavur	14	0.0	0.0	7.1
22	Theni	33	6.1	21.2	42.4
23	Thiruvannamalai	36	0.0	0.0	30.6
24	Tirunelveli	28	21.4	25.0	46.4
25	Tiruvallur	49	4.1	0.0	12.2
26	Tiruvarur	6	16.7	0.0	33.3
27	Trichy	41	9.8	0.0	34.1
28	Tuticorin	27	18.5	11.1	29.6
29	Vellore	5	20.0	60.0	80.0
30	Villupuram	48	16.7	8.3	56.3
31	Virudhunagar	28	35.7	42.9	39.3
		916	9.2	9.7	37.8

* The Quality data is provided for the erstwhile districts of Tamil nadu State, which include the results of 8 new reorganized districts

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1513

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN BODOLAND TERRITORIAL REGION

1513. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the data on the groundwater levels during the last five years in Bodoland Territorial Region, district-wise;

(b) the details of initiatives taken/being taken by the Government to increase the groundwater level during the said period;

(c) whether it is a fact that contamination of water is caused by agricultural practices, including the use of fertilizers and their impact on water quality and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to mitigate contamination from other sources, particularly in severely affected States like Rajasthan, Punjab and Karnataka; and

(e) the progress made in expanding the groundwater monitoring network, including the use of digital devices to measure water levels?

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 including Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), four times in every year through its network of monitoring wells.

The district wise ground water levels measured for the period of last five years (2020-2024) in respect of Bodoland Territorial Region is mentioned in **Annexure.** Perusal of the data shows that ground water levels in the Bodoland region in the last 5 years have remained within the range of 0-10 mbgl (meters below ground level) in almost 100% of the wells analyzed, except for the year 2024, indicating ease of access to ground water.

(b) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for sustainable development of ground water resources in the country are given below:-

i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of the country, including Baksa and Udalguri districts in BTR. 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.

ii. Further, CGWB has also completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project covering approximately 25 lakh square kms. of mappable area across the country, including around 61,826 sq. km in the state Assam. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared for all Districts, including those of Bodoland Region, and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. Aquifer management plans prepared under NAQUIM, propose both supply side and demand side interventions.

iii. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country with estimated cost to harness about 185 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of water.

iv. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country, including Assam, since 2015-16, 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. As per the information available, an area of 44,356 hactares in Assam has been covered under efficient irrigation practices under the scheme.

v. 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 Assam. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with 2,966 in Assam (379 in Bodoland Region).

vi. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under the Ministry of Jal Shakti for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 which have pan India applicability.

(c) It is understood that various agricultural practices like excessive use of chemical fertilizers cause contamination of ground water, especially of Nitrate, due to leaching of chemical residues into ground water. Other human activities like improper grey water management, open defecation etc. are also known to cause ground water contamination.

(d) Despite Water being a state subject, several steps have been taken by the Central Government in the direction of mitigating ground water contamination like regular quality monitoring and sharing of data by CGWB with state governments and other stakeholders, taking up construction of Arsenic and Fluoride safe wells and disseminating the technology, implementation of Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by CPCB/SPCBs to prevent and control pollution in water etc.

But the major thrust for safeguarding the entire population of the country from the adverse effects of contaminated water has been provided by the Government by way of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, as a noble initiative. JJM is operational in the country since August 2019, including in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab & Karnataka, with a view 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. Under JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery and JJM guidelines also stipulate that while allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

(e) CGWB is currently manually monitoring ground water levels through around 27,000 stations and quality through around 17,000 stations. However, realizing the significance of having high frequency data on ground water on real time basis, this Ministry has taken up the process of installing Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLRs) with telemetry systems throughout the country under its various schemes and projects like Ground Water Management & Regulation (GWM &R) Scheme, Atal Bhujal Yojana etc. The state governments are also funded for carrying out the said activity under National Hydrology Project(NHP). So far, around 24,000 DWLRs have been installed across the country under the above said schemes for providing real-time access to ground water data.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1513 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN BODOLAND TERRITORIAL REGION".

The district wise ground water levels measured for the period of last five years (2020-2024) in Bodoland Territorial Region

Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2(

S No	District Name	No of wells analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in the range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Baksa	17	2	11.8	7	41.2	4	23.5	4	23.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	7	3	42.9	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	9	3	33.3	6	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Udalguri	19	11	57.9	6	31.6	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	**52**	**19**	**36.5**	**22**	**42.3**	**7**	**13.5**	**4**	**7.7**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**

Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2023

S No	District Name	No of wells analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in the range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Baksa	6	2	33.3	3	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	7	1	14.3	5	71.4	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	11	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Udalguri	24	9	37.5	12	50.0	3	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	**48**	**12**	**25.0**	**31**	**64.6**	**5**	**10.4**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**

Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2022

S No	District Name	No of wells analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in the range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Baksa	6	1	16.7	4	66.7	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	5	0	0.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	12	0	0.0	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Udalguri	15	8	53.3	6	40.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	**38**	**9**	**23.7**	**25**	**65.8**	**4**	**10.5**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**

Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2021

S No	District Name	No of wells analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in the range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Baksa	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	4	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	9	0	0.0	8	88.9	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Udalguri	13	6	46.2	7	53.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	**29**	**8**	**27.6**	**20**	**69.0**	**1**	**3.4**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**

Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2020

S No	District Name	No of wells analysed	No./Percentage of wells showing depth to water level (mbgl) in the range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Baksa	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Chirang	2	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Kokrajhar	5	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Udalguri	10	5	50.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	**19**	**8**	**42.1**	**10**	**52.6**	**1**	**5.3**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1511

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

JAL SHAKTI KENDRAS IN TAMIL NADU

1511. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M S

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jal Shakti Kendras established in Tamil Nadu including Arani Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) the key objectives of the Jal Shakti Kendras along with the services being provided by them to the public;

(c) the total funds allocated for the establishment and operation of the said Kendras;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand the network of Jal Shakti Kendras to underserved and rural areas; and

(e) the impact of the said Kendras on water conservation, management and accessibility in these regions?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR), all the States/UTs have been requested to set up Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) in all the districts of the country including all the districts of Tamil Nadu. As per information uploaded on JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) by the State Government, JSKs have been established in all the 38 districts of Tamil Nadu including the Viluppuram and Tiruvannamalai districts of Arani Constituency.

(b) Jal Shakti Kendras(JSKs) are set up with the objective to serve as dedicated resource and knowledge centers, playing a pivotal role in water conservation efforts. They are providing comprehensive information on water-related issues, including best practices in conservation and effective water-saving techniques. Additionally, JSKs are offering expert guidance and technical support to local communities and district administration, enabling effective water management strategies.

(c) No separate funds are allotted to States for establishment and operation of the Kendras from Ministry of Jal Shakti. They are operated through pooling of resources both human and infrastructure. However, a one time pilot grant of Rs. 5 lakh each was released to Pali, Yadgir, Thane and Pune from Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra States respectively.

(d) As part of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR), the Ministry of Jal Shakti has requested all States and Union Territories to establish Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) in every district, ensuring

comprehensive coverage, including underserved and rural areas. According to the advisory issued to all States/UTs, JSKs should be set up in institutional structures that are openly and easily accessible to the public, operating 24x7. Ideally, these centers are located in the District Magistrate's office or other places with significant public footfall. District administrations have been encouraged to select central and well-connected locations, ensuring that residents from rural and underserved areas can access the kendras with ease.

(e) Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) serve as dynamic resource and knowledge hubs, driving transformative change in water conservation, management and accessibility. In addition, JSKs assist District Magistrates (DMs)/Collectors in coordinating all water-related activities within the district. They function as facilitation centers for planning, preparation and addressing water-related issues. As knowledge centers, JSKs disseminate information on critical topics such as water conservation methods, water use efficiency, groundwater policies, efficient irrigation techniques, water quality and greywater management. They also serve as technical guidance centers, offering advice and support to local communities on these matters.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1507

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

PROJECT FOR FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN BIHAR

†1507. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR SHRI RAMPRIT MANDAL

SMT. LOVELY ANAND

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any comprehensive project for flood management in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Government of Bihar has sought a special assistance of Rs.1300 crore from the Union Government for flood management and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Bihar has also sent a proposal to the Union Government for constructing high dams in collaboration with the Nepal Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional, financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry had implemented during XI & XII Plan Flood Management Programme (FMP) for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, 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 further extended up to March, 2026. Total Central assistance amounting to Rs 1624 Cr. has been released under FMP component to Bihar since XI plan to till date. Water Resources Department, Government of Bihar informed that recently State has submitted a total of 21 flood management projects on river Ganga, Kosi, Gandak and Bagmati of Bihar with an estimated cost of approximately ₹ 6198.68 crores for techno-economic appraisal.

As informed by State, Water Resources Department, Government of Bihar has sought special assistance of Rs. 1122.64 Cr. for Flood Management Projects from Finance Department, Govt. of Bihar on 20.01.2025.

(c) & (d) In December, 1991, an understanding was reached between Government of India (GoI) and Government of Nepal (GoN) to jointly prepare the detailed project report (DPR) of Sapta Kosi high dam multipurpose project (now renamed as Sapta-Kosi Multipurpose Project). A Joint Project Office - Sapta-Kosi Sun-Kosi Investigation (JPO-SKSKI) was established at Birat Nagar in Nepal in August 2004 to carry out detailed investigation/field works and prepare a joint Detailed Project Report (DPR). The JPO-SKSKI has completed field works related to topographical survey, construction material survey, seismological studies, etc. The progress of works related to preparation of DPR is monitored through the established bilateral mechanism of the two countries.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1506

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER HAR KHET KO PANI

1506. SHRI ARUN BHARTI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made under the sub-components of Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), including Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and Groundwater (GW) Development;

(b) the overall impact of the PMKSY on increasing the irrigated area, improving water use efficiency and enhancing sustainable water conservation practices in agriculture;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to further extend or modify the Groundwater Development component to address emerging challenges in groundwater management and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion of ongoing projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and their expected contribution to agriculture and rural development in Bihar?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

PMKSY is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by this Ministry, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). HKKP, in turn, consists of four sub-components: Command Area Development &Water Management (CAD&WM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, and Ground Water (GW) Development. CAD&WM sub-component of HKKP is being implemented pari-passu with AIBP.

Implementation of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by the Government of India in December 2021. However, approval of Ground Water component under PMKSY-HKKP has provisionally been accorded till 2021-22 only for committed liabilities, which has been extended subsequently till the completion of ongoing works.

In addition, PMKSY consists of two components, implemented by other Ministries. Watershed Development component (WDC) of PMKSY is being implemented by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component, implemented by Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare, was a part of PMKSY from the inception of PMKSY in 2015, till December, 2021. Thereafter, it is being implemented by Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare as a part of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Achievements of different sub-components of HKKP are given below:

Sl. No.	Component of HKKP	Achievements till March,2024
1.	CAD&WM	Command area of 19.28 lakh hectare has been developed.
2.	SMI &RRR	4.64 lakh hectares has been created/ restored and storage of 191.28 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) has been revived.
3.	GW	Irrigation potential of 88,547 hectare has been created.

In addition to above components of HKKP, 26.27 lakh hectare new irrigation potential has also been created under PMKSY-AIBP, 95.58 lakh hectare area has been covered under micro irrigation for better water use efficiency under PMKSY-PDMC and 9.72 lakh hectare area brought under protective irrigation under PMKSY-WDC through watershed development till March,2024.

(d) To ensure successful completion of PMKSY-AIBP projects, the implementation and progress of the projects is monitored at the highest level in this Ministry. Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR takes project-wise periodic reviews of the physical and financial progress of the projects and actions to be taken by the various State Governments are finalized for early resolution of issues. The physical and financial progress of these projects is also monitored through a dedicated dashboard, backed with a management information system maintained by DoWR, RD&GR.

2 projects namely Durgawati Irrigation Project and Punpun Irrigation Project of Bihar have been included under PMKSY-AIBP. These projects have targetted irrigation potential of 37,270 hectare, out of which 26,670 hectare irrigation potential has been created till March, 2024.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1504

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

RIVER REGULATION ZONE POLICY

1504. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the draft River Regulation Zone (RRZ) policy and the timeline for its finalisation and implementation;

(b) the extent of stakeholder consultations conducted in developing the Draft RRZ policy, including input from State Governments, environmental experts and local communities;

(c) the measures included in the policy to prevent encroachment and pollution in river floodplains;

(d) the role envisioned for State Governments and local bodies in implementing and enforcing the RRZ regulations; and

(e) the plans, if any, for integrating the RRZ policy with existing environmental regulations and river conservation programmes?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (e) Regulation of rivers through identifying River Conservation/Regulation Zones, has the primary objective to conserve flood plains and to impose regulations on different activities on the river banks. Land and water, both being the State subjects, it is primarily for the respective States/ Union Territories to take proactive steps for regulation of rivers within their jurisdiction.

The Govt. of India has been supplementing efforts of the States/ Union Territories 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 for other rivers in the country.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF&CC), Government of India formulated a Draft River Regulation Zone (RRZ) under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and circulated to all the State/UT Governments on 08.01.2016. The notification intends to prohibit, restrict as well as regulate certain activities in the river conservation zones in order to conserve and protect river ecosystem in the country. The MoEF&CC received comments from some of the State and UTs.

As per amendment in Business allocation rules of Government of India, vide Gazette Notification S.O. 1972 (E) dated 14.06.2019, the work related to formulation of guidelines for management of river fronts including flood plains by evolving a River Regulation Zone (RRZ) is now being handled by Ministry of Jal Shakti.

In continuation of this, Central Water Commission, Department of Water resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti has drafted the Technical Guidelines for Flood Plain Zoning and circulated to States and UTs. States and UTs are being encouraged to take up Flood Plain Zoning, and access to Central assistance & support on flood management is conditional on the States and UTs demonstrating progress on Flood Plain Zoning.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1482

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

ARSENIC LEVEL IN GROUNDWATER IN ASSAM

1482. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that arsenic levels over 0.01 mg/l have been found in 19 districts of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made/being made by the Government to implement effective mitigation and remediation measures;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any health impact assessments to evaluate the consequences of arsenic exposure in affected areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to raise public awareness about the dangers of arsenic exposure and promote safe drinking water practices; and

(e) the details of long-term strategies that are being considered to prevent future arsenic contamination in groundwater sources in Assam?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. As per the latest data of pre-monsoon, 2024 generated by CGWB, occurrence of Arsenic in ground water in excess of the prescribed limits has been reported in isolated pockets of 9 districts in Assam viz. Barpeta, Goalpara, Golaghat, Karbi-anglong, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nalbari and Karimganj.

Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources, including the quality aspect is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments, including Assam, through technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are given below :-

- Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports and also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary

remedial measures. To further accelerate the dissemination of knowledge on ground water quality, CGWB has initiated the practice of issuing half-yearly ground water quality Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts so that immediate action can be initiated in the reported areas.

- Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances such as Arsenic in ground water. CGWB is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments, including PHE Department, Assam, towards the same.
- CPCB has made a comprehensive programme on water pollution for controlling point sources the main components of which are developing industry specific standards and general standards for discharge of effluents notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India to be enforced by the SPCBs / PCCs through consent mechanism; Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries; Installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) by Grossly Polluting Industries for getting real time information on the effluent quality etc.
- Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply of prescribed quality and on regular &long term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to house-holds, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
- Awareness generation programs/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.

(c) Use of Ground Water for drinking purpose having Arsenic beyond the permissible limits over a prolonged period of time is known to cause several adverse health effects. As per the information provided by M/o Health & Family Welfare, Arsenic exposure can cause skin lesions, cancer, cardiovascular diseases and developmental issues in children.

(d) Several measures have been initiated by the Union Government to raise public awareness regarding dangers of Arsenic exposure. Firstly, technical guidelines for "Detection, Prevention and Management of Arsenicosis in India" have been prepared by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and shared with the affected States for use by the health authorities and programme managers. These are also to be used for training of field

functionaries such as medical officers, paramedical workers, etc. The guidelines are available on the websites of Directorate General of Health Services and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

In order to create awareness of disease symptoms and prevention of Arsenicosis, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has also shared Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material with the affected States.

Further, CGWB conducts Public Interaction Programmes (PIPs) at the grassroots level for dissemination of outputs of scientific studies being carried out by CGWB and to raise public awareness about ground water related issues including the issues of contamination by toxic elements like Arsenic. So far CGWB has organised 1518 such programs across the country.

In order to take the awareness on drinking water quality to the grassroots, under Jal Jeevan Mission, the "Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework" was devised and disseminated to states in October 2021. To facilitate implementation of the above said Framework, more than 2000 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, five persons, preferably women, are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs).

(e) Arsenic contamination of ground water is known to be mainly geo-genic in nature, that is, the contamination occurs through leaching of Arsenic bearing compounds into ground water through rock and soil matrix under conducive conditions. The best long term remedy for the issue is considered to be regular quality testing to identify contaminated sources, tapping Arsenic safe aquifers and switching over to alternative sources for drinking, especially surface water sources etc. In this direction, JJM- Har Ghar Jal marks an important milestone.

As a result of cumulative efforts under JJM, it is reported that from August 2019 to January 2025 the number of Arsenic affected habitations in the country have declined from 14,020 to 314. These remaining habitations have also been provided clean, & safe drinking water through Community Water Purifier Plants (CWPPs). As per JJM portal, in Assam, 81% of village households have been covered under the Scheme and as reported, there are no Arsenic affected habitations left.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1481

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE STRUCTURES UNDER JSA:CTR

1481. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the specific strategies implemented/being implemented by the Government to ensure effective inter-sectoral convergence among Ministries for constructing artificial recharge structures under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch The Rain (JSA:CTR) initiative;

(b) the manner in which the Government is planning to engage local communities in implementing the said initiative to promote sustainable water management practices and ensure long-term maintenance of recharge structures;

(c) the measures undertaken/being undertaken by the Government to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of artificial recharge structures in improving groundwater levels along with the way in which these findings are integrated into future planning;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to train local authorities and stakeholders for effective implementation and awareness generation under the campaign; and

(e) the details of specific provisions for leveraging technology such as GIS mapping and IoT-based monitoring to enhance the impact of artificial recharge structures?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Water is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of States/UTs through technical and financial assistance including creation of artificial recharge structures. The Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign is a nationwide initiative implemented annually from March to November, focusing on water conservation, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. The campaign emphasizes convergent financing and active community participation to ensure maximum impact. To achieve effective inter-sectoral convergence among Ministries for constructing artificial recharge structures, the Government has implemented a multi-pronged strategy that leverages collaboration, resource optimization and institutional coordination. A key component of this strategy is convergent resource mobilization, where funds from multiple flagship schemes are pooled to enhance synergy and maximize impact. These schemes include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop (a component of Pradhan Mantri

Krishi Sinchayi Yojana – PMKSY) and the 15th Finance Commission Grants, among others. This ensures that financial and technical resources from various ministries are effectively utilized for water conservation efforts.

Expanding on this vision, the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative was launched on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat, in the virtual presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. JSJB aims to create one million low-cost recharge structures across urban and rural India, using a combination of scientific technology and traditional methods. The initiative promotes active participation and sustainable water management by involving local communities, industries, NGOs and government bodies. It's a public-private partnership model which draws funding from not only government schemes but also from mobilization of private finance like Industry - Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Philanthropy, individual donors, crowdfunding etc for people's participation, ownership and sustainability. The states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar along with philanthropists and corporate entities have pledged their support to this initiative, ensuring a collaborative approach to addressing water security. Inspired by the success of this initiative under, the Government of Rajasthan has launched the "Karmabhumi se Matrabhumi" scheme, encouraging people to contribute to water conservation in their native regions.

To institutionalize coordination, Central Ministries Nodal Officers (CMNOs) have been nominated in each partner Ministry/Department to facilitate sustained inter-ministerial collaboration. Regular high-level meetings are convened to align priorities and enhance convergence. These include Secretary-level and meetings chaired by the Additional Secretary & Mission Director, National Water Mission, to monitor implementation progress and ensure structured engagement across ministries. Additionally, the Government has encouraged Ministries to mainstream water conservation efforts within their respective programmes, ensuring that water security remains a cross-sectoral priority. Best practices and successful models from different sectors are shared to promote cross-learning and innovation in the implementation of artificial recharge structures. This whole-of-government approach ensures that JSA: CTR delivers sustainable and impactful water management solutions, reinforcing the nation's commitment to groundwater recharge and long-term water security.

Apart from above, Technical officers from Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and Central Water Commission (CWC) are assigned to each district and municipal corporation to provide guidance, with four dedicated CGWB officers stationed at National Water Mission (NWM) to support States, Ministries, Industries and NGOs in implementation. Additionally, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and technical advisory documents have been prepared by CGWB in collaboration with NWM and widely disseminated through the JSA: CTR portal to assist stakeholders at all levels. Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities have also been undertaken to spread awareness about the initiative.

(c) The Government has undertaken several measures to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of water conservation structures including artificial recharge structures under JSA: CTR campaign in improving groundwater levels. Central Teams are deputed to conduct field visits to districts for direct interaction with local authorities on the implementation of the JSA: CTR campaign. These teams comprise Central Nodal Officers of the rank of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary/Director/Deputy Secretary and Technical Officers from key

water-related organizations such as the Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). The field visits facilitate on-ground assessments of water conservation activities, including artificial recharge structures and also provide technical assistance.

To ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the campaign, a JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) has been developed as a central platform for data collection and analysis. The portal enables regular tracking of water conservation efforts including artificial recharge structures. The insights obtained from field visits and data monitoring through the JSA: CTR portal are crucial in refining strategies for future water conservation efforts. Similarly, 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. The Ground Water Resources Assessment by CGWB shows a significant rise in groundwater recharge due to sustained conservation efforts. Recharge from tanks, ponds and water conservation structures increased from 13.98 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) in 2017 to 25.34 BCM in 2024, reflecting the success of water conservation. While these gains highlight effective interventions by both State and Central Governments, groundwater level improvements are influenced by multiple factors, including rainfall and strategic water management practices.

(d) Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) all the States/UTs have been requested to set up Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) in all the districts of the country. JSKs have been established in 705 districts across the country. As knowledge centers, JSKs disseminate information on critical topics such as water conservation methods, water use efficiency, groundwater policies, efficient irrigation techniques, water quality and greywater management. They also serve as technical guidance centers, offering advice and support to local communities on these matters. Apart from above, from 2019 to date, 1,69,699 training programmes/kisan melas have been organised under JSA: CTR campaign. Additionally, NWM collaborated with concerned Ministries for broadcast of 'Just Junior' series on television, promotion of 'Mission LiFE', etc. NWM has also conducted 58 Water Talks, 46 Dialogues with Districts Magistrates and various other workshops/seminars to spread awareness

among public. Ministry of Jal Shakti collaborated with Ministry of Railways for vinyl wrapping of two of our nation's most iconic trains i.e. the Himsagar Express and the Kamakhya Express. These trains carried a vital message of water conservation, awareness, and community engagement.

Also, the Information Education Communication activities are undertaken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti to disseminate the message of water conservation among the people. The social media team of the Department regularly creates informative posts regarding the water conservation and highlights the programmes/schemes of the Ministry on social media handles of the Department. Further, press release on important events of Ministry is also shared regularly with Press Information Bureau (PIB).

(e) Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign, implemented by the National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, technology is being leveraged to enhance the impact of artificial recharge structures. One of the key interventions under JSA: CTR is the enumeration, geo-tagging and inventorization of water bodies to facilitate the preparation of scientific water conservation plans. District Magistrates and Collectors have been requested to enumerate water bodies using old revenue records, remote sensing data from the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping technology to mark boundaries, geo-tag structures and integrate data from the National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC) and State Water Resources Information Systems. This approach enables the development of data-driven scientific conservation plans. As per the JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in), 619 districts have already prepared such plans. Additionally, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has implemented the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) programme under the Ground Water Management and Regulation scheme, utilizing GIS technology to map approximately 25 lakh square km of aquifers. These maps provide hydrogeological insights essential for groundwater recharge and sustainable water management.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1471

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

AVAILABILITY OF WATER IN INDRAVATI DAM

1471. SMT. MALVIKA DEVI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken/being taken by the Government to ensure sufficient water availability in Indravati dam as a lot of repair is needed in it;

(b) whether the Government has any future projects or investments for Indravati dam and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the rivers in Odisha have barrages for the use of water in summer at a lot of places for paddy production; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to clean the rivers and make sure they are maintained well?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) As informed by the State Government of Odisha, Indravati Dam is in good condition and no major repair is needed at present. Water availability depends on rainfall on its catchment area. As on 06.02.2025, the available storage in the Indravati reservoir is around 44% of their live storage capacity.

As of now, there is no such proposal for any future projects or investments for Indravati Dam.

(c) Government of Odisha has informed that 27 number of barrages have been envisaged across different rivers in the State to ensure storage of sufficient water in summer for production of paddy and for other essential purposes. Further, Government of Odisha has also planned various In-stream Storage Projects across different rivers in the State to ensure storage of sufficient water in summer for drinking and ground water recharge purposes.

(d) The pollution on the river stretches in Odisha are identified and prioritized according to their pollution category by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Water Quality of 50 rivers in Odisha was monitored at 133 locations during the year 2019 and 2021. As per the CPCB report on Polluted River Stretches (PRS) 2018, there were 19 PRS, which has now reduced to 7 as per the Report 2022.

Also, a technical committee on Mahanadi Rejuvenation has been formed by the Government of Odisha, Department of Water Resources vide notification dated 31.07.2024.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1469

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

LIFT IRRIGATION SYSTEM

†1469. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which water is being made available to the farmers of the country for irrigation, especially in Parbhani Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement lift irrigation systems to provide irrigation water to all villages and farmers;

(c) if so, the number of farmers and villages benefitted with the lift irrigation system so far, particularly in Maharashtra and Washim-Yavatmal Parliamentary Constituency along with the policy adopted for the same;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide water through lift irrigation system to Parbhani Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra and 42 villages of Isapur dam area of Pusad Tehsil in Washim-Yavatmal Parliamentary Constituency; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide water for irrigation to the regional farmers?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with the aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. PMKSY is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by this Ministry, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). Implementation of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India in December, 2021.

115 major, medium and extension, renovation and modernization projects (including 7 phases) have been included under PMKSY-AIBP, since 2016-17. 63 projects have been completed and irrigation potential of 26.27 lakh hectare has been created in the country under PMKSY-AIBP. Further, 19.28 lakh hectare command area has been developed under Command Area Development and Water Management component of HKKP.

28 major and medium projects of Maharashtra have been included under PMKSY-AIBP, out of which 02 projects are benefitting Parbhani district namely Lower Dhudna Project and Upper Pen Ganga Project. An

irrigation potential of 85,577 hectare has been created and command area of 39,161 hectare has been developed under these projects.

Further, a special package for completion of 8 MMI and 83 surface minor irrigation (SMI) projects of Maharashtra, having estimated balance cost of Rs. 13,651.61 crore as on April, 2018, has been approved for financial assistance by Government of India during 2018-19. 2 MMI and 60 SMI projects have been completed and 1.77 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created under the scheme.

(b) to (d) Water being a State subject, it is for the State Government concerned to plan, implement and manage the irrigation projects including lift irrigation projects, and to prepare action plan to make irrigation system more extensive in the State. Role of Government of India is limited to provide technical support, and partial financial assistance for identified projects under the ongoing schemes.

Out of 28 major and medium projects included under PMKSY-AIBP from the state of Maharashtra, ten (10) projects have lift irrigation component under the scheme. Also Three (3) major and medium irrigation projects under Special Package are lift irrigation projects.

The details of projects having lift irrigation component under PMKSY-AIBP and Maharashtra Package along with irrigation potential created and districts benefitted is placed as **Annexure.**

(e) Besides PMKSY and Maharashtra Package, Some of the key initiatives of Government of India for creation of irrigation potential and provide water for irrigation in the recent past are given below.

1. In June, 2018, Government of India has approved financial assistance to Shahpurkandi dam (National) project benefitting J&K and Punjab, for project cost of Rs. 2,715.70 crore. The approved central assistance liability for the project is Rs. 485.38 crore.
2. In September, 2018, Government of India has approved financial assistance to relining of Rajasthan feeder and Sirhind feeder benefitting the States of Punjab and Rajasthan at an approved cost of Rs. 1976.75 crore. The approved central assistance liability for the project is Rs. 982 crore.
3. In December, 2021, Government of India has approved central assistance to Renukaji dam and Lakhwar multipurpose (National) projects, in the State of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, respectively. The estimated cost of the two projects is Rs. 6,946.99 crore, and Rs. 5,747.17 crore, respectively.
4. In December, 2021, Government of India has also approved Ken-Betwa link project in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,605 crore.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) to (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1469 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "LIFT IRRIGATION SYSTEM"

List of Projects having lift irrigation component in Maharshtra

A. PMKSY-AIBP

Sl No.	Name of the Project	Central Assistance released since April, 2016 (Rs. crore)	Irrigation Potential created till March 2024 including lift component (thousand hectare)	District(s) benefitted
Ongoing Projects				
1	Waghur Project	195.02	32.06	Jalgaon
2	Lower Wardha Project	216.63	56.42	Wardha
3	Kudali Medium Irrigation Project	5.90	0.23	Satara
4	JiheKathapur Project	110.86	8.53	Satara
5	BodawdParisarSinchan Yojna Phase-I	0	0	Jalgaon and Buldhana
Completed Projects				
6	Krishna Koyna LIS	303.86	106.74	Solapur and Sangli
7	Bembla Project	285.22	50.60	Yavatmal
8	Gadnadi Project	3.49	5.18	Ratnagiri
9	Khadakpurna Project	40.16	23.86	Buldhana
10	Tarali Project	72.06	15.47	Satara

B. Maharashtra Package

Sl No.	Name of the Project	Central Assistance released since April, 2018 (Rs. crore)	Irrigation Potential created till March 2024 (thousand hectare)	District(s) benefitted
Ongoing Projects				
1	Sulwade, JamphalKanoli Lift irrigation Scheme	464.15	Yet to create	Dhule
Completed Projects				
2	Tembhu LIS	297.16	96.32	Satara, Sangli and Solapur
3	Ghunghsi Barrage LIS	36.06	5.10	Akola

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1463

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

LEVEL OF POLLUTION IN GANGA

†1463. SHRI IMRAN MASOOD

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the level of pollution (inorganic, organic and heavy metals etc.) found in the Ganga River since 2017;

(b) the total number of projects sanctioned and completed so far under the Namami Gange programme since 2017, State-wise;

(c) the details of the budget allocated and the expenditure incurred thereon, project-wise;

(d) whether any analysis of impact of the Namami Gange programme has been conducted so far;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details and current status of the projects going on in Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh under the Namami Gange programme, project-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The water quality of river Ganga is being monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 5 main stem States through concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

State-wise data range of Physical parameters and Organic parameter, included in notified primary water quality criteria for bathing water by CPCB is enclosed in **Annexure-I**. State-wise data relating to Inorganic parameters and Heavy Metals from 2017 to 2024 is enclosed in **Annexure-II**.

(b) Under the Namami Gange Programme, a total of 349 numbers of projects have been sanctioned for the rejuvenation of the river Ganga and its tributaries since January 2017 and 268 projects have been completed during this period enclosed in **Annexure-III.**

(c) The details of the project-wise allocated budget and expenditure are enclosed in **Annexure-IV**.

(d) & (e) The Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) was engaged as Third Party Agency (TPA) for appraisal of Namami Gange Mission (NGM). ASCI observed in its report that the NGM has led to considerable addition to wastewater treatment infrastructure in Ganga river basin balanced with investments in river front and Ghat development, river surface cleaning processes, afforestation, biodiversity, organic

agriculture etc. Capacity building of implementing agencies and other stakeholders along with community engagement to support the initiatives are the other key contributions of the projects. The decentralization and mainstreaming of program tasks within the basin states and local body establishments have been the hallmark of the program. ASCI in its appraisal stated that, NGM has shown good progress in achievement of its mandate of continuous flow (Aviral Dhara) and unpolluted flow (Nirmal Dhara). It has demonstrated successful and replicable models for implementing a large-scale river rejuvenation program on a mission mode and gained global recognition.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has carried out water quality monitoring of river Ganga. As per the report, the PRSs on river Ganga based on the assessment carried out in 2022 (2019 & 2021 data), are as under:

a. Uttarakhand does not fall under polluted stretch (BOD <3mg/l);
b. In Uttar Pradesh, Farrukhabad to Allahabad & Mirzapur to Ghazipur in - *Priority Class V* (BOD 3-6 mg/l);
c. In Bihar, along Buxar, Patna, Fatwah and Bhagalpur - *Priority Class IV* (BOD 6-10 mg/l);
d. Jharkhand does not fall under polluted stretch (BOD <3mg/l);
e. In West Bengal, Behrampur to Haldia - *Priority Class IV* (BOD 6-10 mg/l).

Further, the value of Dissolved Oxygen which is an indicator of river health has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary bathing water quality criteria and satisfactory to support the ecosystem of river for almost entire stretch of river Ganga.

(f) In Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, NMCG has considered following two sewage infrastructure projects:

Sl.No.	**Town**	**Name of the project**	**Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crore)**	**Capacity (in MLD)**	**Status**
1	Saharanpur	Interception & Diversion (I&D) and Sewage Treatment Plant works	**577.23**	**135**	**Sanctioned**
2	Deoband,	I&D and STP works	**134.71**	**20**	**Sanctioned**

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1463 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "LEVEL OF POLLUTION IN GANGA".

The State-wise, year-wise details of Physical and Organic parameters included in notified primary water quality criteria for bathing water by CPCB

State	Parameters		2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Uttarakhand	**Physical parameters**	pH	6.8	8.2	7	8.4	7.1	8.4	6.6	8.4	6.4	8.4	7	8.6
		Dissolved Oxygen	6.4	10.6	8.2	10.6	8.6	11.8	8	12.8	8	11	6.2	11
	Organic parameters	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1	6.6	1	1.2	1	2	0.4	4	1	2.6	1	2.8
Uttar Pradesh	**Physical parameters**	pH	6.3	8.8	6.1	8.7	6.5	8.7	6.7	8.8	6.5	8.5	6.4	8.7
		Dissolved Oxygen	5	11.3	2.8	11.6	4.6	12.2	5.6	12.5	5	12	4.1	11.6
	Organic parameters	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1.2	6.4	0.9	8.5	0.5	5.8	BDL	9.8	1	5.3	1	6.9
Bihar	**Physical parameters**	pH	6.4	8.8	6.3	8.7	6.6	8.8	6.8	8.9	6.6	8.6	6.9	8.7
		Dissolved Oxygen	4.6	7.8	2	14.1	5.6	9.8	4.3	11.1	3.7	12.8	5	13.4
	Organic parameters	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	0.5	4.2	1.4	5	1.1	2.9	1.1	6.7	1	7.9	1	3.2
Jharkhand	**Physical parameters**	pH	7.2	8	7.6	8.5	7.6	8.6	7	8.5	7.4	7.8	7.4	7.6
		Dissolved Oxygen	7.4	9	7.6	8.9	7.8	8.6	7.6	10.5	6.4	7.8	6.6	7.3
	Organic parameters	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.4	2.8	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.6
West Bengal	**Physical parameters**	pH	6.3	8.4	6.5	9.2	6.7	8.9	6.1	8.8	6.4	8.6	6.8	8.6
		Dissolved Oxygen	3.6	9.9	3.1	11.2	3.5	11.5	3.7	12.5	3.2	9.9	4.8	9.4
	Organic parameters	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	0.7	7.2	0.7	10.1	0.4	8	BDL	7.7	1.1	4.7	1	4.9

Note: 1. BDL-Below Detection Limit

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1463 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "LEVEL OF POLLUTION IN GANGA".

The State-wise, year-wise details of Inorganic &Heavy metals data of Ganga main stem States

State	Parameters		2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Uttarakhand	Inorganic parameters	Chloride	5	18	4	10	4	19	BDL	20	BDL	56	BDL	22
		Ammoniacal-N	BDL		BDL		NA		NA					
		Calcium	12	188	11	72	34	98	18	210	BDL	280	9	226
		Magnesium	5	76	3	48	16	44	5	90	6	124	BDL	152
		Sulphate	NA		NA		NA		10	140.2	10.1	81	10.3	85.9
		Fluoride	NA		BDL				BDL	2.4	BDL	1.1	BDL	0.9
	Heavy metals	Arsenic	NA		NA				NA		BDL		BDL	
		Cadmium	NA		BDL						BDL	0.3	BDL	
		Copper	BDL		BDL						BDL		BDL	0.4
		Lead	BDL		BDL						BDL		BDL	
		Chromium	BDL	0.04	BDL	0.02					BDL	0.4	BDL	
		Nickel	BDL	0.04	BDL						BDL		BDL	
		Zinc	BDL	0.08	BDL	0.06					BDL		BDL	0.5
		Mercury	BDL		BDL						BDL		BDL	
		Iron	0.4	10.4	0.04	6.3					BDL	4.8	0.2	4.1
Uttar Pradesh	Inorganic parameters	Chloride	0	59	3.9	65	3.8	64	6	3100	8	80	8	67
		Ammoniacal-N	0.02	26	0.02	2.3	0.02	1.9	BDL	1.08	BDL	0.8	BDL	0.7
		Calcium	52	148	10	158	20	156	14	332	12	654	16	150
		Magnesium	6	112	8	146	8.3	96	9.7	183	12.6	434	8.2	82
		Sulphate	0.2	38.4	7.2	58	8.2	58	BDL	170	BDL	230	BDL	42
		Fluoride	0.01	38	0.02	0.8	0.02	2.8	BDL	1.07	BDL	28	BDL	0.8
	Heavy metals	Arsenic	BDL	0.01	NA		0.02		NA		BDL		BDL	
		Cadmium	NA		NA		BDL	0.3	NA		BDL		BDL	
		Copper	BDL	0.23	0.06	0.1	BDL	0.8	BDL		BDL		BDL	
		Lead	BDL		NA		BDL	0.2	0.04		BDL		BDL	0.06
		Chromium	BDL	0.06	0.05		BDL	0.09	BDL		BDL		BDL	0.1

State	Parameters		2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
		Nickel	BDL	0.26	NA		0.03	0.2	NA		BDL		BDL	
		Zinc	0.02	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.6	0.01		BDL		BDL	
		Mercury	NA		NA		0.005	0.05	NA				BDL	0.004
		Iron	0.12	6	0.1	0.2	0.1	12.5	NA		0.1	1.9	BDL	1.7
Bihar	Inorganic parameters	Chloride	5	60	7	74	7	63	9	108	BDL	121	BDL	247
		Ammoniacal-N			0.01	4.2	0.01	2.1	BDL	5.6	BDL	9.5	BDL	8.4
		Calcium	5.6	80	6.4	83.3	2.4	74	9	100	11.2	61.7	16.8	97.7
		Magnesium	0.4	54	1.8	71	1.5	87	4.8	55.3	4.4	53.9	8.3	66
		Sulphate	5.8	33	6.4	52	2.3	122	BDL	98.4	BDL	4385	12	98.6
		Fluoride	0.06	0.5	0.01	1.2	0.01	0.9	BDL	1	BDL	0.9	BDL	0.8
	Heavy metals	Arsenic	Not analysed											
		Cadmium												
		Copper												
		Lead												
		Chromium												
		Nickel												
		Zinc												
		Mercury												
		Iron												
Jharkhand	Inorganic parameters	Chloride	Not analysed											
		Ammoniacal-N												
		Calcium												
		Magnesium												
		Sulphate												
		Fluoride												
	Heavy metals	Arsenic												
		Cadmium												
		Copper												
		Lead												
		Chromium												
		Nickel												
		Zinc												

State	Parameters		2017		2018		2019		2021		2022		2023	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
		Mercury												
		Iron												
West Bengal	Inorganic parameters	Chloride	3.6	1699	4.3	1399	4.8	6555	BDL	2321	BDL	18859	BDL	5846
		Ammoniacal-N	BDL	0.8	0.01	1.2	BDL	2.1	BDL	1.6	BDL	1.1	BDL	1.5
		Calcium	21	116	20	96	4	184	12	244	BDL	46	29	56
		Magnesium	4.3	68	4	48	1.8	382	BDL	131	BDL	25	5.8	25.2
		Sulphate	7	240	7.2	293	4.6	552	8.2	1134	10.3	652	9.5	934
		Fluoride	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	BDL	1.06	BDL	0.5	BDL	0.5
	Heavy metals	Arsenic	BDL	0.003	BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL	0.01	BDL	0.08
		Cadmium	BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL	
		Copper	BDL	0.36	BDL	25	BDL	28.5	BDL		BDL		BDL	
		Lead	BDL	0.03	BDL		BDL		BDL	0.06	BDL	0.02	BDL	0.01
		Chromium	BDL		NA		BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL	0.12
		Nickel	BDL	0.03	BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL	0.19
		Zinc	BDL	1.02	BDL	216.5	BDL	84	BDL	0.19	BDL	0.2	BDL	0.2
		Mercury	BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL		BDL	
		Iron	BDL	5.5	BDL	10.7	BDL	62	BDL	11.4	0.1	7.9	0.08	11.3

Note: 1. BDL-Below Detection Limit, NA-Not analysed

2. All parameters are expressed in mg/l

ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1463 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "LEVEL OF POLLUTION IN GANGA".

The details of state-wise total number of projects sanctioned and completed under Namami Gange Programme since January 2017 to till December 2024 are given below:

Sl.No.	State/Others	January2017 - TillDecember2024	
		Total No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Projects Completed*
A. Sewage Infrastructure Projects:			
1	Uttarakhand	19	28
2	Uttar Pradesh.	55	42
3	Bihar	24	18
4	Jharkhand	3	2
5	West Bengal	23	14
6	Haryana	0	2
7	Delhi	8	8
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
9	Rajasthan	1	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	3	0
	Sub Total	**137**	**115**
B.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant, River Front Development, Institutional Development, Research & Study, Bio-diversity, Afforestation, etc.	212	153
	Total	**349**	**268**

ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1463 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "LEVEL OF POLLUTION IN GANGA".

Details of the project-wise allocated budget and expenditure

SI. No.	Project-wise/Component-Wise	Total Sanctioned (Rs. In Crore)	Expenditure* (Rs. In Crore) as on December 2024
1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	32,613	15,547
2.	Bioremediation	395	40
3.	Ghats and Crematoria	1,811	1,267
4.	Solid Waste Management	1,468	1,182
5.	Industrial Effluent Treatment/Surveillance & Monitoring/R&D Projects	1,762	562
6.	Ecological Projects	951	503
7.	Livelihood Projects	46	19
8.	Public Outreach Projects	427	217
9.	Knowledge Projects	257	63
Total		**39,730**	**19,400**

*The amount includes state share also.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1461

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

IDENTIFICATION OF WATER-STRESSED VILLAGES UNDER ABY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1461. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for identifying water-stressed Gram Panchayats (GPs) under the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) in the participating States;

(b) the total number of water-stressed villages identified and included under ABY across these States, district-wise;

(c) the details of the projects undertaken along with the funds allocated, released and utilized for the implementation of ABY since its inception, State-wise;

(d) the details of water-stressed villages in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Nandyal; and

(e) whether the Government has any plans to extend the ABY to cover districts like Nandyal in the near future, given that Andhra Pradesh is not currently included under ABY and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be included?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Atal Bhujal Yojana is being implemented in 7 States, viz. Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh on pilot basis. The states were selected according to a number of criteria including degree of groundwater exploitation and degradation, established legal and regulatory instruments, institutional readiness and experience in implementing initiatives related to groundwater management.

(b) Area covered under Atal Bhujal Yojana in the seven participating states can be seen at **https://ataljal.mowr.gov.in/WriteReadData/GeneralNotices/6ebd9724-a9b2-4bb1-a8d5-4843116c4e37_adbbde_Master_List_ABY_26072024.pdf**

(c) Atal Bhujal Yojana marks a paradigm shift from groundwater development to groundwater management. Salient features of the scheme include community based monitoring and sharing of groundwater data, planning, capacity building & focused Information, Education & Communication (**IEC**) activities. This is the

first scheme to focus on demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc. for conservation of groundwater. GP-wise Water Security Plans (**WSPs**) having details about water budget and proposed demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc. and supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures are prepared and executed through convergence of ongoing schemes. Major activities completed / ongoing under Atal Jal are as under:

i. Public disclosure of data in all the Atal Jal GPs through various modes of disclosure viz., central/state web portals, display board at each GP, social media, wall paintings, distribution of pamphlets/brochure, public meetings and Atal Jal Mobile application.
ii. Preparation of water budgets and community led water security plan for all Atal Jal GPs.
iii. An amount of Rs.4,600 crore has been converged through ongoing/ new schemes for implementation of the supply side and demand side measures as proposed under WSPs.
iv. An area of around 6.7 lakh Hectares has been brought under efficient water use practices including Drip, Sprinkler, Mulching, Crop Diversification etc.
v. More than 68,000 artificial recharge / water conservation structures have been constructed.
vi. More than 1.2 lakh trainings have been conducted so far.
vii. 1,333 GPs and 61 blocks have shown a rise in water levels in 2024

Tentative allocation to each State under the Atal Bhujal Yojana at its inception is provided in the table below:

State / NPMU	**Indicative Allocation (in Rs. crore)**
Gujarat	756.76
Haryana	723.19
Karnataka	1,201.52
Madhya Pradesh	314.54
Maharashtra	925.77
Rajasthan	1,189.65
Uttar Pradesh	729.24
National Program Monitoring Unit	159.33
Total	**6,000.00**

State-wise break up of funds disbursed to the States and funds utilised by the States since inception of Atal Bhujal Yojana are provided in the table below:

(in Rs. crore) (as on 06.02.2025)

State	**Funds disbursed**	**Funds utilised**
Gujarat	522.28	440.94
Haryana	729.50	526.32
Karnataka	819.51	735.20
Madhya Pradesh	180.97	169.31
Maharashtra	506.61	504.16

Rajasthan	389.53	361.43
Uttar Pradesh	198.53	173.22
Total	**3,346.93**	**2,910.58**

(d) Assessment of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of each State/UT is being carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Nodal/Ground Water Department annually since 2022. As per the report of "National Compilation of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2024", out of 679 assessment units in Andhra Pradesh, 9 (1.3%) units have been categorized, as 'Over-exploited', 2 units (0.3%) as 'Critical', 38 units (5.6%) as 'Semi-Critical', 591 units (87 %) as 'Safe' and 39 units have been categorized as 'Saline' (5.74%). Ground Water Resource assessment in Andhra Pradesh is carried out taking Mandal as a unit. Nandyal District has 29 assessment units and all of them are categorized under "Safe" Category. District-wise status of Semi-Critical, Critical, and Over-Exploited assessment units in Andhra Pradesh are provided in the table below:

S. No	**Name of District**	**Total No. of Assessed Units**	**Out of which**		
			Semi Critical	**Critical**	**Over Exploited**
1.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	37	1	0	0
2.	Srikakulam	30	0	1	1
3.	Sri Sathya Sai	32	5	1	4
4.	Konaseema	22	0	0	0
5.	Eluru	27	0	0	0
6.	West Godavari	20	0	0	0
7.	Bapatla	25	0	0	0
8.	Palnadu	28	1	0	1
9.	Kakinada	21	0	0	0
10.	Y.S.R Kadapa	36	4	0	0
11.	Ananthapuramu	32	1	0	0
12.	Chittoor	31	10	0	0
13.	East Godavari	19	4	0	0
14.	Guntur	18	0	0	0
15.	Krishna	25	0	0	0
16.	Kurnool	26	1	0	0
17.	Prakasam	38	5	0	3
18.	Visakhapatnam	11	4	0	0
19.	Annamayya	30	2	0	0
	Total	**508**	**38**	**2**	**9**

(e) Atal Bhujal Yojana is a pilot project for participatory ground water management with a fixed duration & outlay. Currently, the project is in impact assessment stage.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1442

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

GROUNDWATER QUALITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1442. SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU SHRI G M HARISH BALAYOGI

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the groundwater in Andhra Pradesh contains high levels of fluoride, nitrate, chloride, arsenic, and uranium and also exhibits elevated Electrical Conductivity (EC), Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) and Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating water samples exceeding permissible limits for each parameter during the last five years and the current year in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise especially for Palnadu;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address these issues, including the measures to mitigate salinity ingress, agricultural runoff and over-exploitation of groundwater;

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilized for improving water quality and groundwater management in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study or assessment on the impact of poor water quality on public health, agriculture and soil degradation in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data on a regional scale including Andhra Pradesh as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. Based on the data of Annual Ground Water Quality Report, 2024 of CGWB contaminants like Fluoride, Nitrate, Arsenic etc. have been reported in certain isolated pockets across various States and UTs of the country, including Andhra Pradesh. Summary of various contaminants and other parameters like Electrical Conductivity (EC), Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) and Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC) for the state of Andhra Pradesh is provided in **Annexure –I**. Further, parameter-wise details of samples exceeding permissible limits for the last five years for the state of Andhra Pradesh and specifically for the district of Palnadu is provided in **Annexure –II**.

(c) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources, including the quality aspect is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments through technical and financial assistance through

its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are given below :-

- Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports and also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures. To further accelerate the dissemination of knowledge on ground water quality, CGWB has initiated the practice of issuing half-yearly ground water quality Bulletins and fortnightly Alerts so that immediate action can be initiated in the reported areas.
- Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances in ground water. CGWB is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the innovative cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments in construction of Fluoride safe wells. Further, areas of reported ground water issues like salinity ingress, alkalinity etc. are being taken up on priority basis for NAQUIM studies.
- Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply of prescribed quality and on regular &long term basis to every rural household in the country. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to house-holds, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
- Awareness generation programs/ workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.
- Since improvement in ground water quality can also be achieved to some degree by taking up artificial recharge activities, Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries are implementing several programmes towards this end, which are expected to improve the underground water table and also help in ameliorating the quality of ground water through dilution effect. Some of such programmes are Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Amrut Sarovar Mission, MNREGS, PMKSY-WDC etc.
- M/o Jal Shakti is promoting conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater and to reduce over-dependence on groundwater, surface water based Major and Medium irrigation projects have been taken up in the country under PMKSY-AIBP scheme in collaboration with States/UTs, which is expected to provide contamination free water for irrigation purposes.
- To tackle the salinity problem impacting agricultural productivity, Indian Council of Agricultural Research-Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (ICAR-CSSRI), Karnal has developed sub-surface drainage (SSD) technology for reclamation of waterlogged saline black soils which has been successfully demonstrated and can be adopted by state governments.

- The Government is taking several measures to promote sustainable agriculture in the country with a vision to discourage excessive use of chemical fertilizers and promote organic agricultural practices like implementing Soil Health Management & Soil Health Card Schemes, promoting Natural Farming through BharatiyaPrakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) programme under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) etc.

(d) For taking up ground water conservation and recharge activities in mission mode, the Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019, which 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 information available under JSA, more than 4.82 lakh water conservation and rain water harvesting structures have been constructed/restored in Andhra Pradesh since 2021 and the total expenditure incurred through convergence is Rs. 9,292 Cr.

Further, the Government is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission with the ultimate objective of providing safe drinking water to every household of the country, which is expected to play a major role in mitigating the adverse effects of ground water contamination through measures like regular testing to identify affected sources, tapping contamination free safe aquifers and switching over to alternative sources like surface water wherever feasible. As per the information available on the JJM dashboard, it is seen that from 2019-20 to 2024-25 (up to February 2025) funds to the tune of Rs. 6,045.04 cr (both central & state share) were released and an amount of Rs. 4,209.84 cr was spent towards providing safe drinking water to around 70 lakh rural households in Andhra Pradesh.

(e) Consumption of contaminated ground water is known to cause several adverse health effects like Arsenicosis, Fluorosis, neurological disorders, renal malfunctioning, developmental issues in children etc. In agricultural sector, the problems of salinity and alkalinity may affect soil quality, fertility and development of crop.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1442 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER QUALITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH".

Summary of the number and percentage of samples (Year 2023) exceeding limits for Fluoride, Nitrate, EC and Chloride for Andhra Pradesh

Sl No	No of Samples Collected	No of samples exceeding Permissible limit for mentioned parameters				
		F (> 1.5mg/L)	Nitrate (> 45 mg/L)	EC (> 3000 µS/cm)	Chloride (> 1000 mg/L)	U &As
1	1149	130 (11.3%)	270 (23.4%)	112 (9.7%)	40 (3.4%)	Samples Not Collected for trace element analysis.

Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) for Andhra Pradesh

(Total Samples: 1149)		
SAR	**No.**	**Percentage**
Low Sodium (SAR<10)	1063	92.6
Medium Sodium (SAR 10-18)	60	5.2
High Sodium (SAR 18-26)	15	1.3
Very High Sodium (SAR>26)	11	0.9

Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC) in 2023 Andhra Pradesh

(Total Samples: 1149)		
Residual Sodium Carbonate	**No.**	**Percentage**
Very Safe (RSC<1.25)	758	66.0
Marginally Safe (1.25-2.5)	174	15.2
Unsuitable (>2.5)	217	18.8

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1442 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER QUALITY IN ANDHRA PRADESH".

Summary of the water samples exceeding permissible limit for each parameter during the last five years in Andhra Pradesh and particularly in Palnadu District

S No	Year	State/ District	No.of Samples Collected	% of Samples showing Fluoride (>1.5mg/L)	% of Samples showing Nitrate (>45mg/L)	% of Samples showing EC (>3000 µS/cm)	% of Samples showing Chloride (>1000 mg/L)	No. of Samples Collected (for trace element analysis) **	% of Samples showing As (>0.01mg/L)	% of Samples showing U (>0.03mg/L)
1	2023	Andhra Pradesh	1149	11.3	23.5	9.7	3.5			
2		Palnadu	70	27.1	51.4	22.9	5.7			
3	2022	Andhra Pradesh	940	10.3	31.4	10.3	3.2			
4		Palnadu	55	18.2	43.6	18.2	1.8			
5	2021*	Andhra Pradesh	55	5.5	30.9	1.8	0.0			
6		Palnadu	Not Available							
7	2019	Andhra Pradesh	593	8.3	32.7	14.7	4.9	588	3.9	4.9
8		Palnadu	37	13.5	56.8	40.5	2.7	37	4	0

* Samples were not collected in 2020 due to Covid-19
** Samples for heavy trace elements analysis not collected from 2021-23

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1435

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

SHARE OF WATER IN EASTERN RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT

†1435. SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the terms on which the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh was signed for the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) renamed as PKCERCP by the Government;

(b) the share of water earmarked for Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh under the said project along with the reasons, if any, for the decline in the share of Rajasthan;

(c) the details of quantum of work completed so far along with the incomplete work under the said project and the timeline fixed for its completion;

(d) the details of the areas of Rajasthan likely to be benefitted from the said project; and

(e) whether the said project is likely to provide adequate water to the industrial areas, especially the dark zone blocks of Rajasthan including Dausa Parliamentary Constituency?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) was proposed as a standalone project by the Government of Rajasthan. However, with a view to optimize the utilization of water of the Chambal River System and based on the deliberations held with the State Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (MP) at various platforms, a proposal for the Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (Modified PKC) link project has been framed, incorporating therein the components as proposed by the Government of MP in Kuno, Parbati and Kalisindh sub-basins along with the components of ERCP, as proposed by the Government of Rajasthan. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed amongst the States of Rajasthan and MP and the Government of India, for preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Modified PKC link project on 28.01.2024, followed by signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on 05.12.2024 for implementation of the link project. As per the MoA, a total of 4102.60 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of water would be available to the State of Rajasthan and 3120.09 MCM of water to the State of MP. As per the MoA, both the States shall be responsible for the implementation of their respective components in a time bound manner after taking requisite statutory clearance(s) for their implementation.

(c) As intimated by the Government of Rajasthan, the work of Navnera Barrage has been completed, while the work of Isarda Dam is scheduled to be completed later this year and construction works of Ramgarh barrage, Mahalpur barrage, Pump house at Navnera Barrage, and feeder system from Navnera pump house to Bisalpur dam and Isarda dam via Mej anicut and Galwa dam, aqueduct across Chambal river are scheduled to be completed by 2028.

(d) & (e) The project is envisaged to, *inter alia,* provide for drinking water to the targeted population of 21 districts of Eastern Rajasthan (Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Bundi, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur City, Dausa, Karauli, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Deeg, Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputali - Behror, Jaipur urban, Jaipur rural, Dudu, Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri) and en-route towns, tanks and villages as well as 205 MCM of water to meet the industrial water demands of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and other industries, besides providing water for irrigating more than 2.5 lakh ha of new command area as well as stabilizing the existing command area of about 1.5 lakh ha in the State of Rajasthan.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1406

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

†1406. SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works are being carried out under the Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme in the country, particularly in the Osmanabad (Dharashiv) Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details and current status thereof; and

(c) the details of the Central funds allocated and utilized during the last five years and the current year along with the number of people benefitted therefrom, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The works are being carried out under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme in the country, including the State of Maharashtra. The Osmanabad (Dharashiv) Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra is not among the beneficiary districts under any of the ongoing CADWM programme of the Government of India.

(b) The CADWM works aims to provide last mile connectivity of irrigation water to farm gate while improving on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water. The CADWM Programme, in implementation since 1973-74, was brought under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16.

(c) The details of Central Assistance (CA) provided under PMKSY-CADWM in last five year and this financial year is as follows.

State	**CA released in last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) in Rs crore**	**CA released in current financial year (2024-25) till January 2025 in Rs crore**
Assam	4.0	0
Chhattisgarh	6.87	0
Goa	3.84	0
Jammu & Kashmir	1.87	0
Karnataka	18.10	0
Kerala	2.69	0

Madhya Pradesh	77.4615	0
Maharashtra	205.7056	18.34
Manipur	9.822	0
Odisha	34.47	0
Punjab	82.08	20.00
Rajasthan	145.6389	0
Uttar Pradesh	156.00	0
Total	**748.548**	**38.34**

The estimated number of targeted beneficiary under PMKSY-AIBP and PMKSY-CADWM projects is 1,86,19,121. However, no separate beneficiary details for CADWM project is being maintained in this Department.

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