

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 936

ANSWERED ON 08.02.2024

JAL SHAKTI ABHIYAN

936. MS. CHANDRANI MURMU

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

- (a) the status of Jal Shakti Abhiyan across the country;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to encourage water harvesting and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the average level of groundwater in the country and the rate at which it is falling further?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) was started in 2019, covering 1592 blocks out of 2836 blocks in 256 water stressed districts. JSA could not be implemented in 2020 due to restrictions imposed by Covid 19 pandemic and Ministry of Jal Shakti implemented 'Catch the Rain' (CTR) campaign. Ever since it was launched as "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch The Rain" Campaign in 2021, it has been implemented every year i.e. in 2021, 2022, 2023, covering all the blocks of all districts (rural as well as urban areas) across the country. Since 2019, under JSA campaign, around 1.20 crore water related works have been undertaken across the country. Further, 661 Jal Shakti Kendras have been setup and 527 districts have prepared District Water Conservation Plans under the campaign.

(b) Water being a State subject, the measures related to water conservation and water harvesting are primarily undertaken by the State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States through technical and financial support. Water conservation through water harvesting is one of the foremost priorities of the Government being implemented across the country in close coordination with States.

In order to encourage water harvesting across the country, the Government undertakes various activities in the form of special drives, schemes and programmes. Some of the major steps taken by the Government of India in this regard are as follows:

- i. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. JSA could not be implemented in 2020 due to Covid pandemic. Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain 2023, 4th in the series of JSA was implemented from 04.03.2023 to 30.11.2023. Rainwater harvesting is one of the major components of the campaign. States/UTs have been advised to actively participate in JSA: CTR 2023 and have also been suggested to undertake rain harvesting activities under JSA: CTR.

- ii. Government has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) since 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. The scheme of Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies has now become a part of PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani). The SMI & RRR of Water Bodies Schemes have multiple objectives like expanding cultivable area under assured irrigation by improvement and restoration of water bodies *inter alia* increasing ground water recharge and revival of lost irrigation potential.
- iii. Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) has got rainwater harvesting as one of the activities under its Natural Resource Management (NRM) component.
- iv. Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL) has been launched with the objective to improve the management of ground water resources including rainwater harvesting in water stressed areas through community participation in identified priority areas in 7 states viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- v. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) includes water conservation and water harvesting structures as one of the activities under its natural resource management (NRM) component.
- vi. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has formulated guidelines for the States to adopt measures suitable to local conditions, such as Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi, 2016, Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 with adequate focus on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures.
- vii. 15th Finance Commission grants have been released to States to be utilized through Rural Local Bodies. Financial assistance given to various States under 15th Finance Commission tied grants can be *inter alia* utilised for rainwater harvesting and water recycling.
- viii. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Per Drop More Crop' (PDMC) in the country from 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through micro irrigation.
- ix. CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.

(c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country on a regional scale, four times in every year during the months of March/April/May, August, November and January. The state-wise ground water levels measured for the Month of November 2023 is **Annexure 1**.

The perusal of groundwater levels of November 2023 indicates that, depth to water level ranges from 0 to 5 metre below ground level (bgl) as observed at about 60.2% of the monitoring stations. Groundwater level in the range of 2 to 5 m bgl is predominant in the entire country. In parts of north-western and western states, especially in the states/UTs of Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan, depth to water level is generally deeper and ranges from about 10 m bgl to more than 40 m bgl.

In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water level throughout country, the water level data collected by CGWB in all States during November 2023 has been compared with the decadal mean of November (2013-2022). Analysis of water level data indicates that about 51.7% of the wells monitored have registered rise in ground water levels, mostly in the range of 0.0 – 2.0 metre. Further, fall in groundwater levels have also been observed in 48.3% analysed wells which is mostly in the range of 0.0-2.0 metre.

The state-wise ground water level fluctuations measured since 2013 to 2022 are shown in **Annexure II.**

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 936 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 08.02.2024 REGARDING “JAL SHAKTI ABHIYAN”.

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

Sr.No.	State Name	No of well 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	Andhra Pradesh	809	109	13.5	382	47.2	241	29.8	54	6.7	16	2.0	7	0.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	12	42.9	8	28.6	7	25.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Assam	318	125	39.3	156	49.1	30	9.4	6	1.9	1	0.3	0	0.0
4	Bihar	784	116	14.8	525	67.0	139	17.7	4	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Chhattisgarh	1046	172	16.4	628	60.0	228	21.8	16	1.5	2	0.2	0	0.0
6	Goa	82	17	20.7	38	46.3	21	25.6	6	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	Gujarat	753	105	13.9	305	40.5	215	28.6	96	12.7	26	3.5	6	0.8
8	Haryana	985	71	7.2	160	16.2	154	15.6	198	20.1	253	25.7	149	15.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	171	30	17.5	69	40.4	30	17.5	26	15.2	12	7.0	4	2.3
10	Jharkhand	396	51	12.9	216	54.5	114	28.8	8	2.0	7	1.8	0	0.0
11	Karnataka	1264	228	18.0	504	39.9	454	35.9	75	5.9	3	0.2	0	0.0
12	Kerala	1377	323	23.5	477	34.6	485	35.2	85	6.2	5	0.4	2	0.1
13	Madhya Pradesh	1470	151	10.3	654	44.5	501	34.1	147	10.0	12	0.8	5	0.3
14	Maharashtra	1658	248	15.0	706	42.6	526	31.7	141	8.5	32	1.9	5	0.3
15	Meghalaya	51	23	45.1	27	52.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
16	Mizoram	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	Nagaland	10	0	0.0	6	60.0	3	30.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18	Odisha	1370	528	38.5	694	50.7	142	10.4	6	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
19	Punjab	283	29	10.2	55	19.4	34	12.0	65	23.0	81	28.6	19	6.7
20	Rajasthan	1061	27	2.5	171	16.1	195	18.4	234	22.1	194	18.3	240	22.6
21	Tamil Nadu	857	186	21.7	359	41.9	239	27.9	60	7.0	11	1.3	2	0.2
22	Telangana	623	58	9.3	278	44.6	204	32.7	72	11.6	9	1.4	2	0.3
23	Tripura	96	26	27.1	57	59.4	13	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
24	Uttar Pradesh	1092	179	16.4	481	44.0	265	24.3	133	12.2	30	2.7	4	0.4
25	Uttarakhand	171	17	9.9	48	28.1	35	20.5	31	18.1	25	14.6	15	8.8
26	West Bengal	736	224	30.4	413	56.1	85	11.5	14	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
27	Andaman and Nicobar	111	103	92.8	8	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
28	Chandigarh	14	0	0.0	5	35.7	2	14.3	2	14.3	4	28.6	1	7.1
29	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	7	23.3	17	56.7	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	Delhi	119	9	7.6	30	25.2	39	32.8	26	21.8	11	9.2	4	3.4
31	Jammu and Kashmir	385	96	24.9	173	44.9	59	15.3	27	7.0	21	5.5	9	2.3
32	Puducherry	9	2	22.2	5	55.6	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	18161	3274	18.0	7655	42.2	4469	24.6	1534	8.4	755	4.2	474	2.6

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 936 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 08.02.2024 REGARDING “JAL SHAKTI ABHIYAN”.

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and post-Monsoon 2023

Sr.No	State Name	No of wells analysed	No. of wells in different depth range												Total No. of wells	
			Rise						Fall						Rise	Fall
			0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%		
1	Andhra Pradesh	693	92	13.3	27	3.9	34	4.9	381	55.0	119	17.2	40	5.8	153	540
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	3	14.3	1	4.8	0	0.0	16	76.2	1	4.8	0	0.0	4	17
3	Assam	209	97	46.4	7	3.3	0	0.0	92	44.0	8	3.8	5	2.4	104	105
4	Bihar	606	226	37.3	27	4.5	0	0.0	327	54.0	21	3.5	4	0.7	253	352
5	Chhattisgarh	692	340	49.1	42	6.1	4	0.6	260	37.6	32	4.6	13	1.9	386	305
6	Goa	80	49	61.3	3	3.8	2	2.5	24	30.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	54	26
7	Gujarat	503	193	38.4	67	13.3	47	9.3	148	29.4	28	5.6	19	3.8	307	195
8	Haryana	577	170	29.5	54	9.4	33	5.7	184	31.9	67	11.6	69	12.0	257	320
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	28	53.8	0	0.0	3	5.8	20	38.5	0	0.0	1	1.9	31	21
10	Jharkhand	230	90	39.1	12	5.2	3	1.3	101	43.9	14	6.1	10	4.3	105	125
11	Karnataka	1160	403	34.7	69	5.9	32	2.8	501	43.2	116	10.0	37	3.2	504	654
12	Kerala	1169	809	69.2	51	4.4	6	0.5	284	24.3	13	1.1	5	0.4	866	302
13	Madhya Pradesh	1060	397	37.5	101	9.5	47	4.4	385	36.3	87	8.2	43	4.1	545	515
14	Maharashtra	1387	549	39.6	96	6.9	37	2.7	512	36.9	119	8.6	71	5.1	682	702
15	Meghalaya	29	12	41.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	58.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	17
16	Nagaland	9	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	44.4	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	5
17	Odisha	1133	576	50.8	35	3.1	8	0.7	442	39.0	59	5.2	13	1.1	619	514
18	Punjab	176	47	26.7	8	4.5	6	3.4	64	36.4	24	13.6	27	15.3	61	115
19	Rajasthan	753	146	19.4	69	9.2	38	5.0	223	29.6	121	16.1	156	20.7	253	500
20	Tamil Nadu	771	285	37.0	154	20.0	121	15.7	163	21.1	34	4.4	14	1.8	560	211
21	Telangana	616	156	25.3	76	12.3	82	13.3	223	36.2	46	7.5	33	5.4	314	302
22	Tripura	63	20	31.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	37	58.7	4	6.3	1	1.6	21	42
23	Uttar Pradesh	606	275	45.4	31	5.1	9	1.5	229	37.8	47	7.8	15	2.5	315	291
24	Uttarakhand	147	58	39.5	20	13.6	12	8.2	43	29.3	10	6.8	4	2.7	90	57
25	West Bengal	573	325	56.7	11	1.9	1	0.2	213	37.2	18	3.1	5	0.9	337	236
26	Andaman and Nicobar	108	72	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	36
27	Chandigarh	12	6	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	4	33.3	6	6
28	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	13	56.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	34.8	1	4.3	1	4.3	13	10
29	Delhi	58	22	37.9	13	22.4	8	13.8	6	10.3	5	8.6	4	6.9	43	15
30	Jammu and Kashmir	211	121	57.3	3	1.4	0	0.0	79	37.4	7	3.3	1	0.5	124	87
31	Puducherry	7	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2
	Total	13734	5587	40.7	980	7.1	533	3.9	5025	36.6	1003	7.3	597	4.3	7100	6625
