

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
WATER RESOURCES  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:5632  
ANSWERED ON:10.05.2012  
REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF WATER  
Yadav Shri Ranjan Prasad

**Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:**

- (a) the total requirement of water resources for various purposes including electricity generation, agriculture and drinking water in the country and the corresponding availability thereof, Statewise;
- (b) the details of the water scarce regions in the country;
- (c) the details of the technology used for making water fit for use;
- (d) the steps taken to meet the water requirement of various States; and
- (e) the expected time by which demand of drinking water will be met?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES & MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA)

(a) The State-wise water requirement for diverse uses, as assessed by the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, is at Annex I.

A Statement indicating the State-wise availability of ground water resources is given at Annex II.

Availability of surface water has not been assessed State wise but has been assessed basin-wise. The rivers basin wise water availability is given at Annex III.

(b) According to India's Second National Communication (SNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), water availability exceeds total withdrawal for all basins except west flowing River of Kuch, Sau, and Luni. The maximum water withdrawal takes place from Ganga, Godavari, Indus, and Krishna river basins in all the years.

(c) The technologies used for making water fit for use include aeration, flocculation, coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, activated alumina, activated carbon, reverse osmosis, desalination, chlorination etc.

(d) With a view to meet the growing demands of water, various measures are taken by the respective State Governments for bringing the available water resources within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent, which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better management practices, etc. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments through technical and financial assistance.

(e) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. Rural Water Supply Schemes are approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.