

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:424

ANSWERED ON:23.04.2015

JAL GRAM YOJANA

Kateel Shri Nalin Kumar;Suresh Shri Doddaalahalli Kempegowda

**Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess water quality and availability in the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the areas identified with low water quality and availability, State/UTwise;
- (b) the per capita availability norms along with actual availability of water, in rural areas, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to launch the `Jal Gram Yojana` to improve water availability in villages;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the villages identified, State-wise and the criteria/guidelines laid down for the purpose; and
- (e) the details of schemes launched by the Government to improve water availability across the country including funds allocated/utilized during the last three years, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI)

(a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 424 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 23.04.2015 REGARDING JAL GRAM YOJANA.

(a) Yes, Madam. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) monitors the water quality through a network of stations all over India. Central Water Commission (CWC) also monitors water quality parameters of rivers at selected locations. Similarly, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors the availability as well as quality of ground water. The details and outcome of studies carried out in this regard by CPCB, and CGWB are provided in Annexure I, and II respectively.

Central Water Commission has assessed the average annual water availability in the country as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). However, the utilisable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. The average water resources potential and utilisable surface water resources in the country have been assessed basin-wise and the details are at Annexure III. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has assessed, the total annual replenishable ground water resource of the Country to be around 433 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM). State/UT-wise details of ground water availability are provided at Annexure IV.

(b) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has fixed a norm of 40 Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) for the rural areas. According to the information provided by them, of the 16,96,664 habitations in the country, 12,98,560 are fully covered as per these norms. The remaining are partially covered and are being taken up in a phased manner for full coverage. The State/UT-wise details are Annexure V.

(c) & (d) The proposal for celebration of Jal Kranti Abhiyan during the year 2015-16, is at a conceptual stage.

(e) State Governments undertake several measures for development and management of water resources in the State which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources in reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation supplements their efforts through technical and financial assistance under various schemes and programmes namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies etc. The details of State-wise funds released under AIBP and RRR of Water Bodies programmes during the last three years (i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) are at Annexure VI and Annexure VII respectively.

The Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimising wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

The National Water Policy, 2012 has also been formulated, which has made several recommendations for development and improved

management of water resources in the country.