

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5323
ANSWERED ON 25.07.2019

WATER STRESS IN TIRUVANNAMALAI

5323. SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that inhabitants of Tiruvannamalai region have been facing acute water stress during summer months and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (b) whether Sathanur Water Reservoir is the sole water body to provide potable water to individuals and water for irrigation to farmers in that region and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total capacity and height of Sathanur Water dam;
- (d) whether Sathanur Water reservoir has ever been dredged after its construction for augmenting its capacity by deepening its bed and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, whether any proposal is under contemplation to augment its capacity and height; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI & SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

(a) & (b) Water being a State subject, measures for management of water resource are primarily undertaken by respective State Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance through various schemes such as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The status of drinking water coverage in the region of Thiruvannamalai is at **Annexure I**.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) periodically assesses dynamic ground water resources of the country. As per the 2017 assessment, the total annual ground water recharge is 1.1 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the annual extractable ground water resource is 1 BCM in Thiruvannamalai district of Tamil Nadu. The annual ground water extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) is 1.1 BCM. As per CGWB, the depth of ground water level in Thiruvannamalai district ranged between 2 and 20 metres below ground level (m bgl) during the pre-monsoon period of 2019. Further, the decline in ground water levels is mostly in the range of 0-2m as compared with decadal average (2009-2018).

(c) As per National Register of Large Dam NRLD (2019) gross water storage capacity and height (above lowest foundation) of Sathanur dam is 229.37 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) and 44.81 m respectively.

(d) to (f) De-siltation of dams to increase its storage capacity is primarily the responsibility of dam owners who are generally State Governments or Central/ State PSUs. Usually de-silting of large dams is not techno-economically feasible. However, de-siltation work has been taken up under World Bank assisted Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP) on a limited scale by Tamil Nadu for two dams viz. Kundahapalam and Papanasm.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5323 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 25.07.2019 regarding "Water Stress in Tiruvannamalai"

Status of drinking water coverage in the region of Thiruvannamalai

S No.	Block	Total number of Habitations	Number of Fully covered Habitations	Number of Partially covered Habitations	Number of Quality Affected Habitations
1.	Anakkavoor	225	211	14	0
2.	Arni	195	195	0	0
3.	Chengam	273	273	0	0
4.	Chetpet	233	233	0	0
5.	Cheyyar	268	258	10	0
6.	Jawaduhills	325	325	0	0
7.	Kalasapakkam	241	241	0	0
8.	Kilpennathur	223	223	0	0
9.	Peranamallur	231	231	0	0
10.	Polur	290	290	0	0
11.	Pudupalayam	217	217	0	0
12.	Thandarampet	321	321	0	0
13.	Theallar	309	309	0	0
14.	Thiruvannamalai	292	292	0	0
15.	Thurinjapuram	306	306	0	0
16.	Vandavasi	303	295	8	0
17.	Vembakkam	286	278	8	0
18.	West Arani	215	215	0	0
	Total	4753	4713	40	0

Fully Covered:- Getting atleast 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd)

Partially covered:- Getting less than 40 lpcd

Quality Affected:- where drinking water is chemically contaminated.