

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA
REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4816
ANSWERED ON 31.03.2022

WATER CONSERVATION IN MAHARASHTRA

†4816. SHRIMATI NAVNEET RAVI RANA

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the reservoirs in the country particularly those located in Maharashtra for which data has been compiled;
- (b) the details of the areas facing the problem of water scarcity in the country;
- (c) whether the people are motivated for water conservation through the Jal Mitras;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the number of the Jal Mitra involved in the water conservation campaign, State-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to formulate any national policy to save the natural and artificial stepwells, tanks, ponds, johad and lakes and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) Central Water Commission is monitoring live storage status of 140 reservoirs of the country, including those pertaining to 29 dams of Maharashtra, on weekly basis. The total live storage capacity of these 140 reservoirs is 175.957 BCM, which is about 68.25% of the live storage capacity of 257.812 BCM which is estimated to have been created in the country. The live storage capacity of the 29 monitored reservoirs in Maharashtra is 18.445 BCM.

(b) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors. However, water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India, per capita water availability in the country is reducing due to increase in population. Also due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability in many regions of the country is much below the national average and this may result in water stress/scarce conditions. Further, the dynamic ground water resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Governments. As per the 2020 assessment, out of the total 6965 assessment units (Block/ Taluks/ Mandals/ watersheds/ Firkas) in the country, 1114 units in 15 States/UTs have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' where the annual ground water extraction is more than annual extractable ground water resource. 270 units have been categorized as 'Critical', 1057 units as 'Semi- critical', 4427 units as 'Safe' and 97 units as 'Saline'. The details are given in **Annexure**.

(c) & (d) Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) and Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) were steps of the Government with involvement of officers and experts from stakeholder Ministries/ Departments for

water conservation and rain water harvesting with people's participation. There is no information on involvement of Jal Mitra in JSA/ JSA:CTR, however, some of the States may have involved volunteers at their level in water conservation awareness campaigns.

(e) Works related to conservation of natural and man-made water bodies like stepwells, tanks, ponds, johads and lakes etc., as well as formulation of policy for the same, lies in the domain of the State Government concerned. However, some of the policies framed by Government of India in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this regard, are as under:

1. National Water Policy 2012 formulated by this Ministry, inter-alia, provides that encroachments and diversion of water bodies (like rivers, lakes, tanks, ponds, etc.) and drainage channels (irrigated area as well as urban area drainage) must not be allowed, and wherever it has taken place, it should be restored to the extent feasible.

2. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has notified Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 for protection, conservation and management of wetlands.

3. The provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 are being implemented by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) /Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to regulate discharge of effluents and enforcement of standards in respect of polluting sources.

4. Government of India has stipulated general discharge standards and industry specific effluent discharge standards under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, with an aim to prevent pollution in the water bodies.

5. 'Indicative Guidelines for restoration of water bodies' have been issued by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as a guidance to the stakeholders for ensuring restoration/ rejuvenation of water bodies.

6. Guidelines for immersion of idols in water bodies formulated during 2010 has been revised and the "Revised Guidelines on Idol Immersion in Water Bodies "are being implemented in the country with effect from 1st January, 2021.

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4816 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 31.03.2022 REGARDING “WATER CONSERVATION IN MAHARASHTRA”.****CATEGORIZATION OF BLOCKS/ MANDALS/ TALUKAS IN INDIA (2020)**

| S.No. | State/Union Territories | Total No. of Assessed Units | Safe | | Semi-Critical | | Critical | | Over-Exploited | | Saline | |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | | Nos. | % | Nos. | % | Nos. | % | Nos. | % | Nos. | % |
| | States | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 667 | 551 | 83 | 40 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 38 | 6 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 11 | 11 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Assam | 28 | 28 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Bihar | 534 | 471 | 88 | 51 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 | | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 146 | 110 | 75 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 6 | | | | |
| 6 | Delhi | 34 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 21 | 17 | 50 | | |
| 7 | Goa | 12 | 12 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Gujarat | 248 | 182 | 73 | 24 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 25 | 10 | 13 | 5 |
| 9 | Haryana | 141 | 30 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 85 | 60 | | |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 10 | 10 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 259 | 244 | 94 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | |
| 12 | Karnataka | 227 | 130 | 57 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 52 | 23 | | |
| 13 | Kerala | 152 | 120 | 79 | 29 | 19 | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 317 | 233 | 74 | 50 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 26 | 8 | | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 353 | 271 | 77 | 63 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Manipur | 9 | 9 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 12 | 12 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Mizoram | 26 | 26 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Nagaland | 11 | 11 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Odisha | 314 | 302 | 96 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 6 | 2 |
| 21 | Punjab | 150 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 117 | 78 | | |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 295 | 37 | 13 | 29 | 10 | 23 | 8 | 203 | 69 | 3 | 1 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 4 | 4 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 1166 | 409 | 35 | 225 | 19 | 63 | 5 | 435 | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| 25 | Telangana | 589 | 321 | 55 | 180 | 31 | 44 | 7 | 44 | 7 | | |
| 26 | Tripura | 59 | 59 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 830 | 541 | 65 | 174 | 21 | 49 | 6 | 66 | 8 | | |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 18 | 14 | 78 | 4 | 22 | | | | | | |
| 29 | West Bengal* | 268 | 191 | 71 | 76 | 28 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 30 | Andaman and Nicobar | 36 | 35 | 97 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 1 | | | 1 | 100 | | | | | | |
| 32 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1 | 1 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| | Daman & Diu | 2 | 1 | 50 | | | | | 1 | 50 | | |
| 33 | Jammu and Kashmir | 20 | 20 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Ladakh | 2 | 2 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 9 | 7 | 78 | 2 | 22 | | | | | | |
| 36 | Puducherry | 4 | 2 | 50 | | | 1 | 25 | | | 1 | 25 |
| | Grand Total | 6965 | 4427 | 64 | 1057 | 15 | 270 | 4 | 1114 | 16 | 97 | 1 |

Note

Blocks- Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal

Taluku- Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra

Mandals- Andhra Pradesh, Telangana

District- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh

Valley- Himachal Pradesh,

Islands- Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep

Firka- Tamil Nadu

Region- Puducherry

UT- Chandigarh

Tehsil- Delhi

*West Bengal- The Ground Water Resource Assessment as on 2013 has been considered for state of West Bengal.
