GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 466

ANSWERED ON 06.02.2025

ARTIFICIAL WATER RECHARGE STRUCTURE

466. DR. D. PURANDESWARI SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL

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

(a) the data on the number of artificial water recharge structures established in each State, along with the expenditure incurred for the maintenance;

(b) the details of the Corporate Social Responsibility funds raised for construction of the artificial water recharge structures under the initiative;

(c) the existing number of rainwater harvesting structure in each State along with the number of the households agreed to collaborate to participate in the initiative; and

(d) the estimated impact on groundwater levels after the implementation of the artificial water recharge structure along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government for curbing the challenges faced in the implementation of the initiative?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Water is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of States/UTs through technical and financial assistance including creation of artificial recharge structures. National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) on an annual basis and JSA: CTR 2024 is the fifth edition in the series of implementation of JSA: CTR. The campaign has five focused interventions which inter-alia include rainwater harvesting and water conservation under which artificial recharge structures are created/renovated. These artificial recharge structures include check dams, pond/tank, trench, rooftop harvesting structures, other rainwater recharge/water conservation structures, restoration of traditional water bodies, soak pits, stabilization pond, other reuse/recharge structures, gully plug, percolation tank, staggered trenches etc. The State-wise details of these structures established during 2021 to 2024 under the interventions water conservation and rainwater harvesting; renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks; reuse and recharge structures and watershed development for the period 2021 to 2024 are given at **Annexure**. In so far as expenditure incurred for the maintenance of these structures is concerned, since maintenance is a continuous and regular process, States utilise their own funds for maintaining these structures. JSA: CTR works on convergent financing utilising the funds from different Central, State Government schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY), Per

Drop More Crop (PDMC), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 15th Finance Commission grants, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc.

(b) JSA: CTR campaign in its implementation uses convergent financing including CSR funds. Expanding on this vision, the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative was launched on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat, in the virtual presence of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. JSJB aims to create one million low-cost recharge structures across urban and rural India, using a combination of scientific technology and traditional methods. The initiative promotes active participation and sustainable water management by involving local communities, industries, NGOs and government bodies. It's a public-private partnership model which draws funding from not only government schemes but also from mobilization of private finance like Industry - CSR, Philanthropy, individual donors, crowdfunding etc for people's participation, ownership and sustainability. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is playing a pivotal role in strengthening the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative, with multiple stakeholders coming forward to support water conservation efforts. The states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar along with philanthropists and corporate entities have pledged their support to this initiative, ensuring a collaborative approach to addressing water security. Inspired by the success of this initiative under, the Government of Rajasthan has launched the "Karmabhumi se Matrabhumi" scheme, encouraging people to contribute to water conservation in their native regions.

(c) Water is a State subject, and each State/UT independently funds the creation of rainwater harvesting structures. Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign, rainwater harvesting structures have been developed across the country, through convergent action. The State-wise details of these structures created under JSA: CTR since 2021 are already provided in **Annexure.**

The 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 for individual households, group housing societies and other infrastructure projects. States and UTs have been encouraged to adopt these guidelines to promote effective water conservation practices. National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti does not maintain the number of households who have agreed to participate in the initiative. However, JSJB initiative, encourages Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), individual households, group housing societies industries, government, urban and rural local bodies, NGOs, civil societies etc to participate in this initiative

(d) Implementing water conservation initiatives in regions presents several challenges. One of the primary concerns is the availability and quality of source water, which directly impacts the feasibility of artificial recharge. Additionally, the construction of Artificial Recharge (AR) and Water Conservation (WC) structures is highly site-specific, requiring careful assessment of the area's feasibility and the storage capacity of underlying aquifers. To address these challenges, the Government has undertaken several key initiatives. The National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project, covering approximately 25 lakh square kilometers, has resulted in the development of aquifer maps and groundwater management plans. These plans, shared with state agencies,

include both demand-side and supply-side interventions to enhance water conservation. In addition, 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. Detailed Project Report (DPR) has to be prepared by the concerned line department of the respective State Government at an implementable level like any other water supply project or city development project. Implementation of the existing schemes is with the respective State Government. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 circulated to all the States/UTs and is implemented in one district in each state through convergence with state schemes. Technical advisory and simple Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been developed by CGWB in collaboration with NWM for guidance & widely disseminated to the community by all stakeholders and are available on the JSA: CTR portal.

The Ground Water Resources Assessment by CGWB, in collaboration with State Governments, shows a significant rise in groundwater recharge due to sustained conservation efforts. Recharge from tanks, ponds and water conservation structures increased from 13.98 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) in 2017 to 25.34 BCM in 2024, reflecting the success of water conservation. A steady upward trend is evident, with recharge volumes of 23.47 BCM in 2022, 24.99 BCM in 2023 and a peak of 25.34 BCM in 2024. While these gains highlight effective interventions by both State and Central Governments, groundwater level improvements are influenced by multiple factors, including rainfall and strategic water management practices.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 466 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 06.02.2025 REGARDING "ARTIFICIAL WATER RECHARGE STRUCTURE".

State-wise details of artificial recharge structures established during 2021 to 2024 under the interventions of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR)

S No	State	JSA Year	Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	Reuse and Recharge Structures	Watershed Development	Total Water Related Works (Year-wise)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	2021	53	880	56	12	**1001**
		2022	122	38	113	41	**314**
		2023	68	42	188	115	**413**
		2024	81	29	198	56	**364**
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	2021	179098	32594	1999	42166	**255857**
		2022	105398	34828	872	35820	**176918**
		2023	104729	51440	13428	58131	**227728**
		2024	79695	41828	13902	47726	**183151**
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2021	694	18	173	462	**1347**
		2022	1079	171	163	309	**1722**
		2023	932	123	320	531	**1906**
		2024	1752	146	300	810	**3008**
4	ASSAM	2021	20380	22401	101	21265	**64147**
		2022	15273	2138	36	15905	**33352**
		2023	16836	1722	2133	17447	**38138**
		2024	24163	2437	3415	27525	**57540**
5	BIHAR	2021	50101	9251	43953	28954	**132259**
		2022	51872	8565	11951	25515	**97903**
		2023	90464	11447	26028	43709	**171648**
		2024	99627	9439	32426	50506	**191998**
6	CHANDIGARH	2021	120	0	0	0	**120**
		2022	0	0	0	0	**0**
		2023	0	0	0	0	**0**
		2024	199	8	0	0	**207**
7	CHHATTISGARH	2021	58228	15146	8269	42393	**124036**
		2022	64589	12994	18178	36669	**132430**
		2023	65180	16670	10701	39657	**132208**
		2024	79669	38018	19244	50521	**187452**
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	2021	94	0	0	0	**94**
		2022	24	1	0	0	**25**
		2023	115	1	0	0	**116**
		2024	16	0	1	3	**20**
9	DELHI	2021	52	34	0	0	**86**
		2022	1	1	0	0	**2**
		2023	58	1	0	0	**59**
		2024	2	0	0	0	**2**
10	GOA	2021	9	17	19	44	**89**
		2022	59	79	20	51	**209**
		2023	15	59	9	19	**102**
		2024	51	123	49	71	**294**
11	GUJARAT	2021	18655	11458	20162	33453	**83728**
		2022	22062	10114	26992	39934	**99102**

		2023	8585	8122	11502	40443	**68652**
		2024	20457	11771	42436	58632	**133296**
12	HARYANA	2021	49771	9533	26312	7800	**93416**
		2022	11376	5479	11015	3419	**31289**
		2023	5525	4150	5111	5676	**20462**
		2024	4541	4652	4308	8294	**21795**
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2021	14011	2505	1046	39810	**57372**
		2022	13429	2454	1101	40287	**57271**
		2023	18806	1981	1229	45408	**67424**
		2024	21478	2020	1529	61502	**86529**
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2021	24596	5770	1882	47406	**79654**
		2022	15712	3392	117145	48650	**184899**
		2023	18074	3641	63172	68254	**153141**
		2024	32650	3464	15524	68619	**120257**
15	JHARKHAND	2021	64934	1120	30910	276758	**373722**
		2022	26536	1135	11019	134209	**172899**
		2023	2313	329	873	196	**3711**
		2024	30117	334	2680	170202	**203333**
16	KARNATAKA	2021	184651	22713	261330	225920	**694614**
		2022	130601	20289	184600	210779	**546269**
		2023	121275	20478	112191	236151	**490095**
		2024	131159	24095	82152	225505	**462911**
17	KERALA	2021	44219	14921	36293	114631	**210064**
		2022	28066	13237	28407	92946	**162656**
		2023	39411	22604	50404	138275	**250694**
		2024	34659	17903	44504	133381	**230447**
18	LADAKH	2021	1230	34	10	1301	**2575**
		2022	1354	52	13032	2151	**16589**
		2023	1432	80	13358	2341	**17211**
		2024	1649	55	1404	880	**3988**
19	LAKSHADWEEP	2021	2	1	0	0	**3**
		2022	3	12	0	0	**15**
		2023	0	15	0	0	**15**
		2024	1	1	0	0	**2**
20	MADHYA PRADESH	2021	164941	7118	55776	170692	**398527**
		2022	256949	14626	33066	90399	**395040**
		2023	89359	10632	28457	87719	**216167**
		2024	97254	8143	19602	62983	**187982**
21	MAHARASHTRA	2021	7220	1796	25399	10907	**45322**
		2022	21390	5800	39279	11747	**78216**
		2023	18905	3960	31753	10131	**64749**
		2024	21216	3449	18775	10315	**53755**
22	MANIPUR	2021	6256	1703	42	1990	**9991**
		2022	712	216	20	362	**1310**
		2023	3312	1393	17	1633	**6355**
		2024	4804	1625	48	2108	**8585**
23	MEGHALAYA	2021	3540	659	175	3689	**8063**
		2022	3374	408	134	2900	**6816**
		2023	4340	681	251	4128	**9400**
		2024	5690	658	279	5832	**12459**
24	MIZORAM	2021	6499	405	1025	3842	**11771**
		2022	5407	294	292	2431	**8424**
		2023	8162	243	436	3903	**12744**

		2024	7903	168	628	5504	**14203**
25	NAGALAND	2021	323	38	41	248	**650**
		2022	506	256	41	520	**1323**
		2023	785	254	82	1081	**2202**
		2024	242	94	31	626	**993**
26	ODISHA	2021	76114	13571	12018	89543	**191246**
		2022	88375	18338	19769	103558	**230040**
		2023	78342	16494	13731	61291	**169858**
		2024	63394	11396	11728	50984	**137502**
27	PUDUCHERRY	2021	6	461	0	2	**469**
		2022	5	603	0	6	**614**
		2023	265	874	0	14	**1153**
		2024	41	726	12	8	**787**
28	PUNJAB	2021	1719	6613	1356	10611	**20299**
		2022	2357	6879	859	9820	**19915**
		2023	2396	7351	2072	13700	**25519**
		2024	2732	7943	1575	12759	**25009**
29	RAJASTHAN	2021	178187	19693	1702	74852	**274434**
		2022	76121	13642	7816	42664	**140243**
		2023	147566	15989	3635	24305	**191495**
		2024	144051	18725	2956	35224	**200956**
30	SIKKIM	2021	944	15	443	1886	**3288**
		2022	705	43	578	2059	**3385**
		2023	5763	30	454	1926	**8173**
		2024	462	12	566	2133	**3173**
31	TAMIL NADU	2021	208835	14935	204342	101805	**529917**
		2022	104126	13327	245488	71057	**433998**
		2023	111432	19813	184761	97762	**413768**
		2024	74992	5459	78434	126678	**285563**
32	TELANGANA	2021	3689	4646	9498	6045	**23878**
		2022	13286	11254	56055	30465	**111060**
		2023	14665	13669	51047	27317	**106698**
		2024	14167	21030	25581	26080	**86858**
33	TRIPURA	2021	33331	995	1662	38551	**74539**
		2022	15604	634	1127	26287	**43652**
		2023	25703	740	2283	17544	**46270**
		2024	26355	413	2644	16401	**45813**
34	UTTAR PRADESH	2021	86599	35944	44610	407109	**574262**
		2022	112283	53502	39264	494147	**699196**
		2023	101619	45078	49372	401270	**597339**
		2024	113349	41321	26964	515519	**697153**
35	UTTARAKHAND	2021	17340	4623	2559	40895	**65417**
		2022	30559	5069	2734	44491	**82853**
		2023	134487	3334	1239	34262	**173322**
		2024	15730	3335	1482	38914	**59461**
36	WEST BENGAL	2021	121236	55813	39433	73871	**290353**
		2022	22455	7912	1323	9108	**40798**
		2023	1438	346	19	272	**2075**
		2024	228	60	1	36	**325**
Grand Total			**5266380**	**1149872**	**2840719**	**6848567**	**16105538**

Source: JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in)

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