जल निकायों की दूसरी गणना
Second Census of Water Bodies

Volume 2, Part 1

(For Selected States)
Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh, Sikkim





भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION
लघु सिंचाई (सांख्यिकी) शाखा
MINOR IRRIGATION (STATISTICS) WING

Report of the
Second Census of Water Bodies
(Volume-II, Part-I)

(Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh, Sikkim)



Government of India

Ministry of Jal Shakti

Department of Water Resources, River Development and

Ganga Rejuvenation

Minor Irrigation (Statistics) Wing

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Message

The Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR), Ministry of Jal Shakti is responsible for conducting Census of Water Bodies. The first Census of Water Bodies was launched on 2017-18. The second Census of Water Bodies has launched on April 2025.

The main purpose of Water Bodies Census is to build up a comprehensive database on Water Bodies for effective planning and policy making on preservation, conservation and renovation of Water Bodies for sustainable development of water using sectors like agriculture, industries, tourism etc. Reliable and accurate statistics on important parameters of water bodies in the country, such as their condition, status of use, storage capacity, status of filling up of storage, status of encroachments is of principal importance in order to access the water stress areas and plan for management of water in these areas.

In this second Census of Water Bodies five States/UTs, namely Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh and Sikkim have completed their census work successfully and DoWR, RD & GR has brought out the Report on Second Water Bodies Census for these selected States/UTs on the occasion of World Water Day 2026. This is an excellent work done by these states and I wish to congratulate these States/UTs.

I also congratulate the entire team of MI(Stat.) Wing of DoWR, RD & GR for undertaking the valuable task of conducting the second Census of Water Bodies and bringing out the results /findings after thorough data scrutiny and data validation. I am sure that this publication would be beneficial for all the stakeholders and State/UTs for comparable analysis on various status/parameters of water bodies over first Water Bodies Census.

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MESSAGE

Water is recyclable resource but it availability is limited and the gap between the supply and demand for fresh water is widening over time. It is known that Water is significant for development planning while it is concomitant with every Sustainable Development Goal related to irrigation, social welfare, ground water recharge, use in heavy industries and so on. Hence, data on Water Bodies is important for planning and policy making for water conservation and management.

As a step towards making policies and planning for optimal use or distribution among different sectors and for conservation of water for future use, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD and GR), Ministry of Jal Shakti has undertaken Census of Water Bodies in the country from 2017-18 to get comprehensible database on various parameters of Water Bodies. The second Census of Water Bodies has launched on April 2025 and five States/UTs, namely Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh and Sikkim have completed their census work which is praiseworthy.

This report on second Water Bodies contains exhaustive information on water bodies related parameters such as nature of water body's, status of use, ownership, storage capacity, major use etc., for the above mentioned State/UTs. I am extremely hopeful that the database of Water Bodies created in this census would help in taking vital decisions in water resource management of these State/UTs. On the occasion of World Water Day 2026, the DoWR, RD and GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, has published a brief analytical report presenting results from the 2nd water Bodies Census, for these five States/UTs.

I congratulate the entire team of Minor Irrigation (Stat.) Wing and the above mentioned State/UTs on accomplishing the task of conducting the second census of Water Bodies within time.

(Dr. Raj Bhushan Choudhary)

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FOREWORD

Water is essential for life, playing a critical role in social life, ecological balance, and for functioning of all living organisms. Water also plays a significant role in regulating the Earth's climate. It helps moderate temperatures and influences weather patterns through processes like evaporation and precipitation. Water is also essential for plant growth and health of aquatic life.

India holds a significant portion of the world's renewable fresh water resources, accounting for 4% of the total, while Population out of World Population is almost 18%. India's Rank in per capita availability of water is 133. With the increas ing population of India as well as its all-round development, the utilization of water is also increasing at a fast pace and hence the country faces severe water scarcity challenges. Ground water depletion due to over- extraction is a major concern throughout the country.

Various type of natural and man-made water bodies; ranging from lakes, ponds, tanks, reservoirs to marches, mangroves, backwaters and lagoons, play a vital role in maintaining water balance, irrigation, and supporting biodiversity,food security and livelihoods. Realizing the water stress with the pace of population increase, their enumeration, preservation, conservation and renovation has become important for economic, social and environmental sustainability. Hence, the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR,RD& GR), Government of India, has started Census of Water Bodies first time from 2017-18 and second Census of Water Bodies has launched on April 2025.

On the occasion of World Water Day 2026, the DoWR, RD and GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, has published a brief analytical report presenting results from the 2nd water Bodies Census for five State/UTs who completed their Census work with time-bound manner. These States/UTs are Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh and Sikkim and I wish other States/UTs may follow similar action in future.

I am hopeful that this report would be useful for planners, research scholars, agricultural and water scientists, policy makers, administrators and all organizations concerned in our common endeavor to preserve and strengthen the water bodies towards our water security.

(V. L. Kantha Rao)

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Preface

Water is vital renewable natural resource and covers about three-fourth of the earth's surface, but only a small proportion of it accounts for freshwater that can be put to use. Currently, India is home to about 18% of the world's population and accounts for about 2.4% of the world's geographical area. India contains 4% of the total fresh in world.

As an important economic resource, water is essential for all forms of livelihood activities, agriculture, animal husbandry and most of the industrial production processes. Despite being rich in surface water resources, water scarcity is being recognized as an important problem facing India with increasing population. Therefore, effective and sustainable management of water resources is imperative for ensuring sustainable development in all sectors. For this, a database for all water bodies at national level is necessity with its various parameters such as size, condition, status of encroachments, usage, storage capacity etc.

The Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR), Ministy of Jal Shakti, Government of India has conducted first census of water bodies on 2017-18 to develop a national database for all water bodies and published its report on 2022-23. The **Second Census of Water Bodies** has launched on April 2025 with an objective to get information on change in status of all water bodies in India.

This report includes the data of five States/UTs **namely, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh and Sikkim** who have completed the census work. I wish to compliment to these State/UTs. Shri V. L. Kantha Rao, Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has been a constant source of inspiration and guidance for the finalization of results and preparation of this report.

The Census Commissioners of these States/UTs have completed the stupendous task of conducting field work with dedication and focus. I express my sincere gratitude to them and wish other State/UTs will be inspired by this event.

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Development of Mobile /Web application for conducting this second census of Water Bodies with features of in-built scrutiny check points, Ground-truthing, use of LGD code & SAC data for village identification, task monitoring etc., was done by NIC vendor. Also, system for data processing and generation of tables were developed by them. These features helped to collect accurate data through online mode and in finalizing report within very short period.

The Officers and staff of Minor Irrigation (Statistics) Wing have tirelessly worked in coordination with all the State Nodal Departments and have shown great sense of commitment and sincerity in completion of Census work and finalization of this report.

This report will help policy planners, research scholars, academicians, administrators, scientists, field engineers and all other stakeholders in this field.

(Pally Kundu)

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ABBREVIATIONS

BLO	**Block Level Officer**
CCA	Culturable Command Area
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board
CWC	Central Water Commission
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DIP	District Irrigation Plan
DLO	District Level Officer
DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
DOWR, RD & GR	Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
FOD	Field Operations Division
GPS	Global Positioning System
IHR	Indian Himalayan Region
IPC	Irrigation Potential Created
IPU	Irrigation Potential Utilized
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
LGD	Local Government Directory
MI	Minor Irrigation
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
R&D	Research and Development
SAC	Space Application Centre
SASA	State Agricultural Statistics Authority
SIP	State Irrigation Plan
SLO	State Level Officer
SWIC	State Water Informatics Centre
UAT	User Acceptance Test
UT	Union Territory
WUA	Water User Association
WB	Water Bodies
WBC	Water Bodies Census
WCS/PT/CD	Water Conservation system/Percolation Tank/Check Dam

General Background

1. Introduction

Water is essential for life, and acting as a crucial component for survival, health, and ecological balance. It is not only important for social life but also for economic development of country. Water is vital to economic development, driving growth by supporting agriculture, pisciculture, industry (energy, manufacturing, heavy industry), and health, which boosts productivity and creates jobs, while also enabling transportation, tourism, and trade, making efficient management essential for poverty reduction and sustainable prosperity. Lack of access to fresh water may hinder development, while investment in water infrastructure yields high economic returns, linking water security directly to national economic stability and human well-being.

Out of the total water available on the earth, a very small proportion of fresh water is effectively available for human use. Even if water is recyclable, the availability is limited and the gap between the supply and demand is widening over time because of increasing human activities, climate changes etc. Hence it is required to conserve and manage water for sustainable development. There is need to encourage watershed development, rainwater harvesting, water recycling and reuse, and conjunctive use of water for sustaining water supplying in long run.

In India, operation holdings are mostly Marginal (upto 1000 Ha) and Small (1000 ha to 2000 Ha), and water bodies are the major source of Irrigation for these operational holdings.

Table: Distribution of number of operational holdings in India

Sl No	Major size classes	Total number of holdings 2015	Net Sown Area 2015	Net Irrigated Area 2015
1	Marginal	100251	34272	18369
2	Small	25809	32606	15153
3	Semi-medium	13993	33526	15797
4	Medium	5561	27787	13652
5	Large	838	11845	5263
All Size Classes		146454	140036	68234

Source: ***Agriculture Census 2015-16***

Through the ages, the water bodies, either natural or man- made such as lakes, tanks, ponds and similar structures have contributed in irrigation system. In urban areas also water bodies play an important role as a source of drinking water, absorption of flood water and ground water recharge. Therefore, it is essential to assess where freshwater resources exist, how they

are used, and how climate, technology, policy, and people can play important role in conservation/restoration of these water bodies for healthy and sustainable development.

2. Need for Water Bodies Census

The need for conducting a separate census of water bodies was pointed out by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on the subject "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies – Encroachment on water bodies and steps required to remove the encroachment and restore the water bodies". The Committee recommended that in order to enable an objective assessment of water bodies and their condition, there should be separate census of water bodies which will help in decision making, planning and policy making for managing, conserving and efficient utilization of water of Water Bodies. Accordingly, the first Census of Water bodies (WBC) was launched by Department of Water resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation during the period 2019-22 in convergence with the 6th Minor Irrigation census.

Now 2nd Census of Water bodies has been started along with 7th Minor Irrigation census. These censuses are being conducted quinquennially under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Irrigation Census" with 100% central assistance to States/UTs. The Water Bodies Census covers all types of water bodies in both rural and urban areas and aims to collect all the important parameters of the Water Body like type of use, status of use, reason for not using, storage etc.

3. Objective of Water Bodies Census

The main objectives of the Irrigation Census Scheme are:

- To build up a comprehensive and reliable database of water bodies for effective for efficient water resource management in the country.
- To provide a benchmark data up to village and ward level under Water Bodies Census.
- To provide statistical frame of water bodies for carrying out future surveys.

4. Implementation

Coordination: A Steering Committee in each State with the Secretary of the Nodal Department for the conduct of MI and Water Bodies Census as Census Commissioner and members from the CWC, State Departments of Revenue, Irrigation, Water Resources, Panchayati Raj, State Planning, DES, Rural Development and State head of NSSO (FOD) for overseeing various activities of Census. A technical Sub Committee under the Chairmanship of the Regional Chief Engineer of CWC, in charge of the State, to provide technical inputs and guide the State Nodal Statistical Cell during the Census operations (with members from CGWB and State Water Informatics Centre (SWIC)).

Training: Six two-day regional training workshops were held from December 2024 to January 2025 in Agartala (for North-Eastern States), Bengaluru (for Southern States), Lucknow and Chandigarh (for Northern States), Jaipur (for Western States), and Kolkata (for Eastern States). These sessions covered interpreting parameters in the MI schedule, filling schedule fields via the mobile app, and using the web app for deployment at the village, block, district, and state levels. On the second day, participants gained hands-on experience through field visits for spring enumeration. Resource persons from the central team, including Minor Irrigation (Statistics) DoWR, RD&GR, and the National Informatics Centre (NIC), contributed their expertise. Thereafter, the State Government imparted training to the respective district and block functionaries.

Scrutiny: Validation checks are built into the Mobile Application, and BLO needs to ensure the correctness of the data before submitting the schedule to a higher level. The edit option in the schedule is available to BLO and enumerators. Once the BLO submits the village schedule, all schedules for the respective villages will be available to the DLO, SLO, and the Ministry. DLO needs to see the scrutiny reports generated in the portal for schedules and revert the schedules to BLO wherever corrections are required.

Progress Monitoring: Progress Monitoring was done at each level through the Dashboard and Task Monitoring module available in the web portal. Task Monitoring shows village-wise progress of the census work for each Block/District/State at the respective logins of Block, District, State, and Centre users. Detailed step-by-step instructions and audiovisuals prepared by NIC to demonstrate the use of the Mobile and Web application were shared with States/UTs.

Help and Support: A dedicated call centre and web-based helpdesk are available for resolving queries by the field functionaries. A web-based helpdesk module was incorporated in the web portal, and BLO/DLO and SLO can raise queries through the system.

5. Methodological Changes from 1st Water Bodies Census to 2nd Water Bodies Census

The following are the methodological changes adopted in the 2nd WBC compared to the 1st WBC Census.

i. Paperless and end-to-end digital solution with a mobile application for data collection and a web application for management and validation processes
ii. Use of reverse GIS technology for ensuring accurate recording of Lat/Long of all schemes wherever village boundaries are available.
iii. Use of LGD-coded villages/wards for preparing the frame of the census
iv. Pre-population of previous census data in the mobile application for ease of data collection which helps in modifying existing schemes/water bodies.
v. Ground truthing of water bodies in Satellite application Centre (SAC) database of ISRO has been incorporated in this census.

6. Definition of a Water body

All natural or man-made units bounded on all sides with some or no masonry work used for storing water for irrigation or other purposes (e.g. industrial, pisciculture, domestic/drinking, recreation, religious, ground water recharge etc.) were treated as water bodies in this Census. These are usually of various types known by different names like tank, reservoirs, ponds and bundhies etc. A structure where water from icemelt, streams, springs, rain or drainage of water from residential or other areas is accumulated or water is stored by diversion from a stream, nala or river will also be treated as water body.

7. Types of Water Bodies

Following type of water bodies are included. (The list is indicative but not exhaustive).

Ponds: A small body of water usually earthen though masonry dykes are also included and shallow made through excavations which represent a restricted environment. Ponds usually describe small bodies of water generally no one would require a boat to cross.

Lakes: A lake is a large area filled with water that is surrounded by land. Lakes lie on land and are not part of the ocean and therefore are distinct from lagoons, and are also larger and deeper than ponds.

Tanks: A shallow water unit usually larger than a pond created by constructing earthen or masonry barricades which receives water either from tube wells or rains.

Reservoirs: A large man made impoundment of varying magnitude created by erecting, bunds, dams, barrages or other hydraulic structures across streams or rivers serving one or more purposes such as irrigation, power generation, flood control or other water resource development projects.

Water conservation Schemes/Percolation Tank/Check dam: Water conservation schemes are aimed at improving moisture regime of the adjoining fields downstream for raising of post monsoon crops without irrigation. This may include percolation tanks and check dams. Both result in increased percolation of water in the sub-soil with consequent increase of the ground water supply.

Following type of water bodies are excluded:

i. Ocean, lagoons.
ii. River, Stream, spring, waterfalls, canals etc. which are free flowing without any bounded storage of water.
iii. Swimming Pool.
iv. Covered Water tank created for specific purpose by any individual family or household

for their sole consumption.

v. Water tank constructed by any factory owner for consumption of water as raw material or consumable.
vi. Temporary water bodies created by digging for mining, brick kilns, and construction activities. These may get filled up during rainy season.
vii. Pucca open water tank created only for drinking for cattle.

State Reports

Assam

- Assam is a state in north-eastern India, located south of the Eastern Himalayas along the Brahmaputra and Barak River valleys, covering a total area of 78438 square kilometre.

- Total number of Water Bodies canvassed during 2nd WB Census (WBC) is 153125 as compared to 172492 during 1st WB Census, declined by 11.2%, over 1st WB Census.

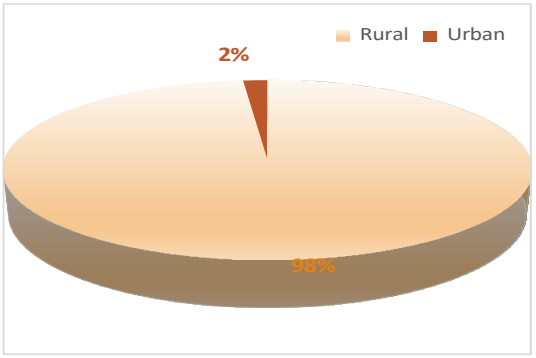
- In Assam, temperature and humidity increased steadily, resulting in higher evaporation rates**.** Along with it, **r**educed rainfall has weakened the hydrology of the wetland and its river systems. Thus number of Water Bodies reduced.

- In this state, among all Water Bodies, 98% are present in Rural sector and remaining 2% are in urban area.

Table 1: Change in number of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

Census	Total
1st WB Census	172492
2nd WB Census	153125
Change (CAGR)	-2.4%
Change (Simple)	-11.2%

Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



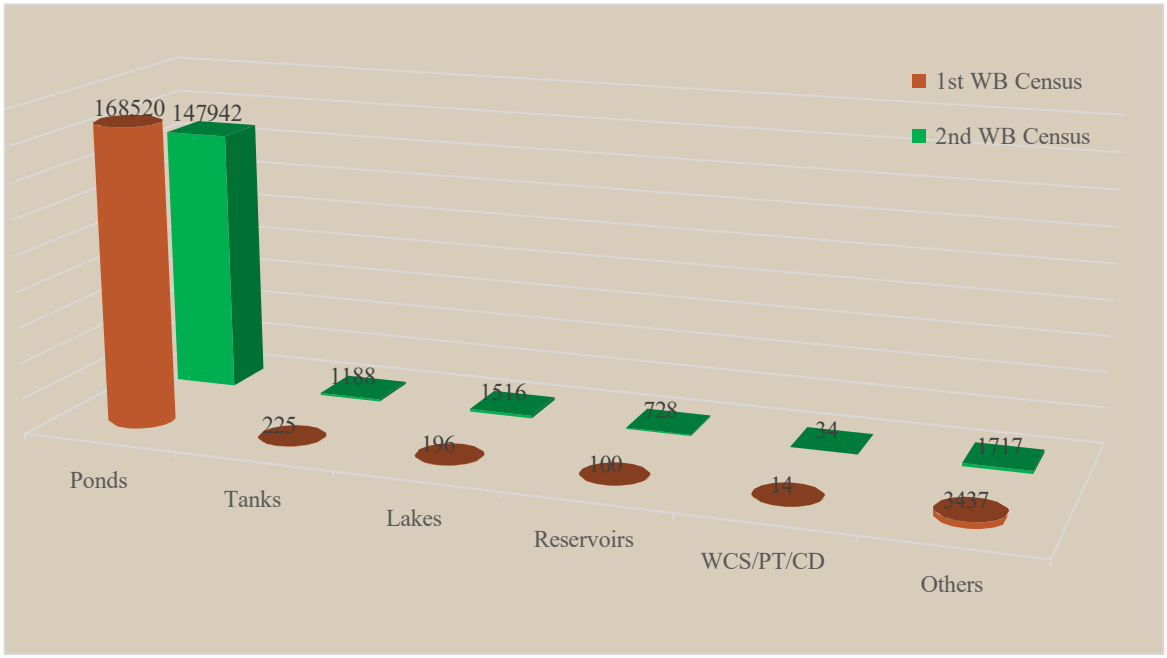
A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies, 97% are ponds. Thus, contribution of Ponds is more comparing to Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check dams (WCS/PT/CD), and others water resources in Assam. Ponds, including traditional pukhuri and bukuri, are vital for sustaining rural livelihoods through aquaculture (fish/prawn farming), providing irrigation for agriculture, and acting as essential water storage during dry seasons in Assam.

Table 2: Change in number of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

Census	Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
1st WB Census	168520	225	196	100	14	3437	172492
2nd WB Census	147942	1188	1516	728	34	1717	153125
Share in 2nd WBC	97%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Change (CAGR)	-2.6%	39.5%	50.6%	48.7%	19.4%	-13.0%	-2.4%
Change (Simple)	-12.2%	428.0%	673.5%	628.0%	142.9%	-50.0%	-11.2%

Chart 2: Number of different type of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

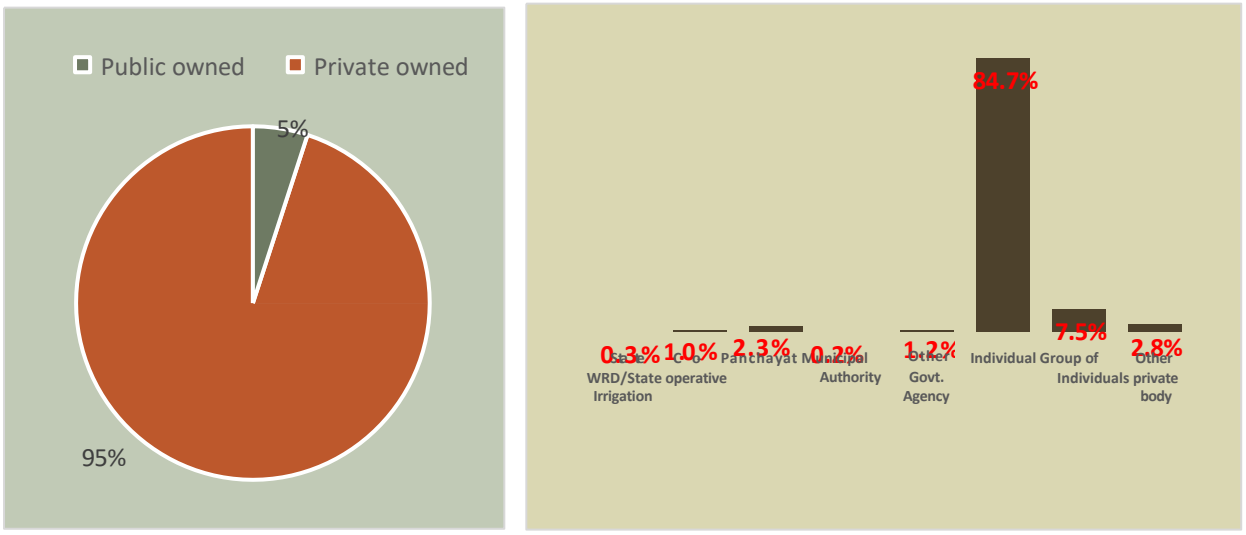


➢ During 2nd WBC, number of Ponds decreased (Table 2) while that of Tanks, Lakes and Reservoirs increased.

B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Most of Water Bodies are owned by Private bodies (95%). Following charts are showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Assam.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



- Out of all *private owned* water bodies, 89% Water Bodies are in hands of Individuals owner/farmer while out of all *public ownership*, most of Water Bodies (47%) belong to Panchayat followed by Co-Operative (20%).

Table 3: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

	Public owned					Total	Private owned			Total	Grand Total
	State WRD/State Irrigation	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency		Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body		
Number	416	1525	3598	266	1846	7651	129743	11436	4295	145474	153125
Share over total	5.4%	19.9%	47.0%	3.5%	24.1%	100.0%	89%	8%	3%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	0.3%	1.0%	2.3%	0.2%	1.2%	5.0%	84.7%	7.5%	2.8%	95.0%	100.0%

- Out of all Water Bodies, 22.7% are situated in tribal area while 18.1% in Flood prone area.

Table 4: Location wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

Location Type	Number	Share
DPAP	3358	2.2%
Tribal	34731	22.7%
DDP	57	0.0%
Flood prone	27693	18.1%
Others	87286	57.0%
Total	153125	100.0%

- Water bodies in Assam, including wetlands (beels), lakes, and rivers, act as natural sponges and reservoirs, controlling floods by storing excess monsoon rainfall, reducing downstream river pressure. Again, in tribal area Water Bodies are supporting livelihoods through fishing, agriculture, and essential water supply.

C. *Use status of Water Bodies*

- A major proportion of Water Bodies (93%) are *in use* during 2nd WBC but this share decreased over 1st WBC as shown in below table.

Table 5: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC (in number) vis-à-vis 1st WBC

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	167063	2289	**169352**	3049	91	**3140**	170112	2380	172492
2nd WB Census	139949	2124	**142073**	10646	406	**11052**	150595	2530	153125
Share in 1st WBC	97%	1%	**98%**	2%	0%	**2%**	99%	1%	100%
Share in 2nd WBC	91%	1%	**93%**	7%	0%	**7%**	98%	2%	100%
Change (CAGR)	-3.5%	-1.5%	**-3.5%**	28.4%	34.9%	**28.6%**	-2.4%	1.2%	-2.4%
Change (simple)	-16.2%	-7.2%	**-16.1%**	249.2%	346.2%	**252.0%**	-11.5%	6.3%	-11.2%

- From the above table it is clear that number of usable Water Bodies declined by 16% while that of not-usable increased by 252% over 1st WBC.

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC (in number)

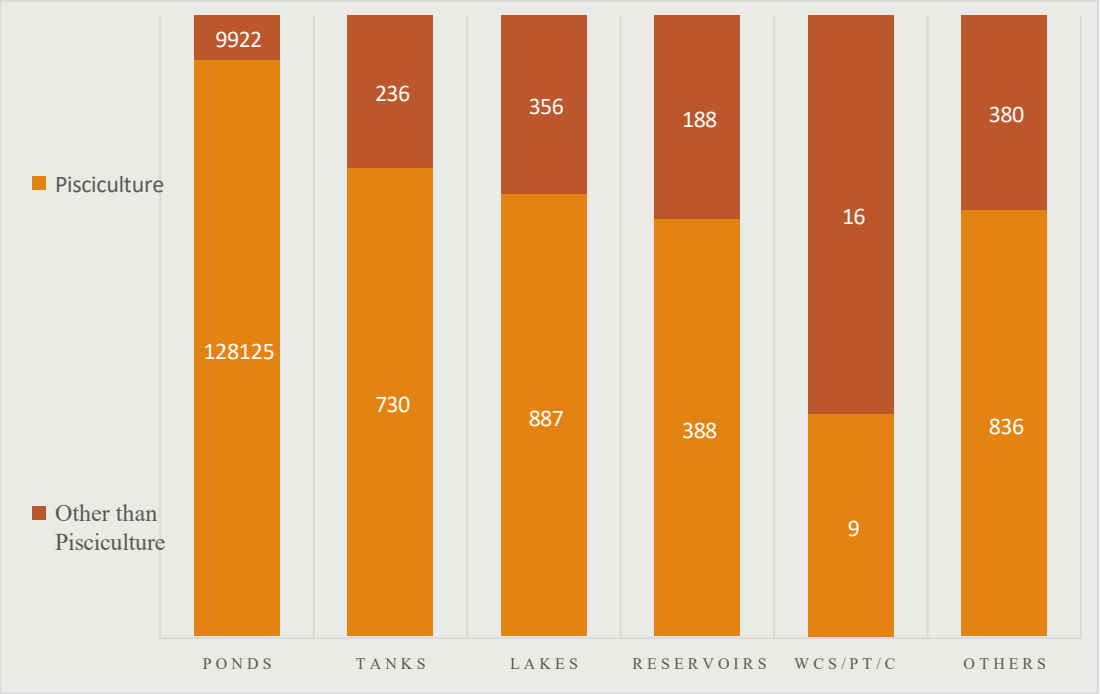


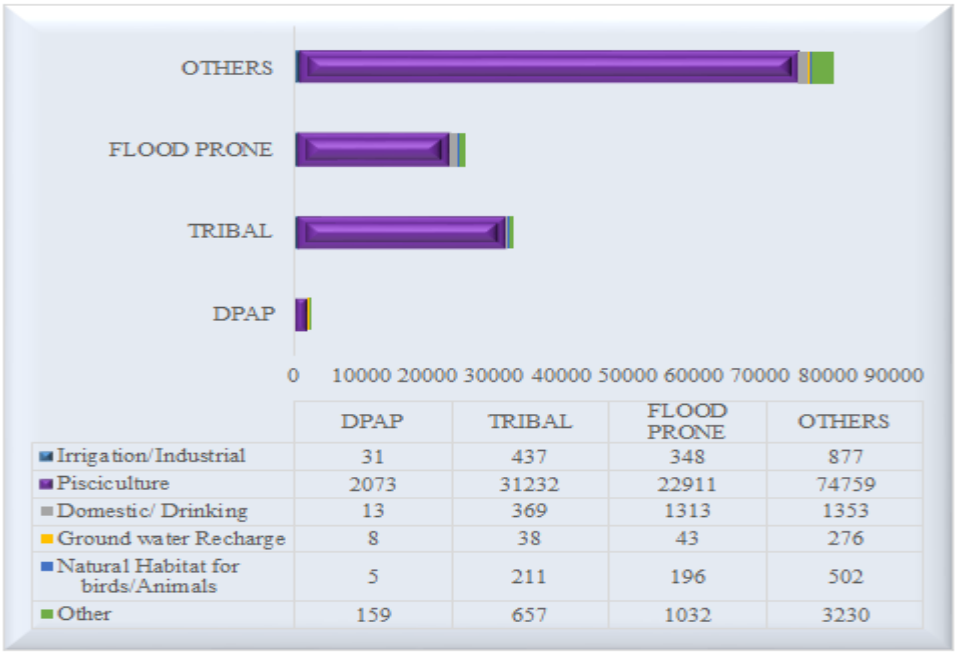
Table 6: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Irrigation/Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Other Purposes	Total
PONDS	1497	128125	2767	337	645	4676	138047
TANKS	11	730	167	7	9	42	966
LAKES	66	887	17	9	108	156	1243
RESERVOIRS	57	388	56	2	27	46	576
WCS/PT/CD	10	9	2	1	0	3	25
OTHERS	52	836	39	9	125	155	1216
ALL	1693	130975	3048	365	914	5078	142073
Share	1.2%	92.2%	2.1%	0.3%	0.6%	3.6%	100.0%

- Major use of Water bodies are Pisciculture (92.2%). For Ponds, other major usages are Irrigation/Industrial, drinking/domestic use etc.

➢ The Water Bodies, located in Tribal area or DPAP area or in Flood prone area, are mostly *in use* for Pisciculture. Chart 5 reflects the importance of Water Bodies in different type of Location.

Chart 5: Location wise Number of WBs and their main usage as per 2nd WBC



	DPAP	TRIBAL	FLOOD PRONE	OTHERS
Irrigation/Industrial	31	437	348	877
Pisciculture	2073	31232	22911	74759
Domestic/ Drinking	13	369	1313	1353
Ground water Recharge	8	38	43	276
Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	5	211	196	502
Other	159	657	1032	3230

➢ Some Water bodies (ponds, lakes) are not being used as those are dried up (10%) or due to construction (3%) or due to silt (4%).

Chart 6: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use* as per 2nd WBC



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

➢ Out of total, only 997 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 7: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation, as per size class (in ha) as per 2nd WBC

Size class	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg CCA	Avg IPC
0 to 100 ha	987	6199	6740	6.3	6.8
More than 100 ha	10	3645	3818	364.5	381.8
Total	997	9844	10558	9.9	10.6

➢ Average CCA and IPC of Water bodies with CCA/IPC upto 100 ha, are 6.3 ha and 6.8 ha respectively, while Water bodies with CCA/IPC more than 100 ha have average CCA and IPC more than 350 ha (Table 7).

Table 8: Total CCA and IPC for WBs used for irrigation by WB type as per 2nd WBC (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg CCA	Avg IPC
Ponds	814	3825.6	4131.91	4.70	5.08
Tanks	7	34.09	35.09	4.87	5.01
Lakes	64	1828.48	2002.37	28.57	31.29
Reservoirs	54	1921.69	2113.99	35.59	39.15
WCS/PT/CD	10	97.12	121.44	9.71	12.14
Others	48	2136.77	2152.8	44.52	44.85
Total	997	9843.75	10557.6	9.87	10.59

➢ Total CCA and IPC of all the 997 Water Bodies which are *in use* for irrigation, are 9843.75 ha and 10557.6 ha respectively while average is very less. Left table is showing their total and average CCA and IPC.

➢ Average CCA and IPC for each type of Water Bodies are below 40 ha which indicates that operational holding are expected to be small as well as irrigated area is very small in size.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

- Within last 5 years, 135 Ponds, 4 Lakes, 1 Reservoirs and 3 other Water Bodies were revived and their capacity of irrigation increased in this process but in case of ponds, this increased capacity of irrigation is not much.

Table 9: Total number of WBs Revived as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Total Number of WB	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival (ha)	Irrigation potential revived (ha)
Ponds	147942	135	11603	383
Lakes	1516	4	34	34
Reservoirs	728	1	150	150
Others	1717	3	400	350
Total	153125	143	12187	917

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- Out of all Water Bodies, 93% of Water Bodies have water spread area upto 1.0 hectare in Assam while 7% Water Bodies have water spread area more than 1.0 hectare. This indicated that most of the water Bodies are small in size.

Table 10: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC

Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Upto 0.5 hectare	More than 0.5 hectare
1st WB Census	165440	7039
2nd WB Census	127984	25141

Chart 7: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC

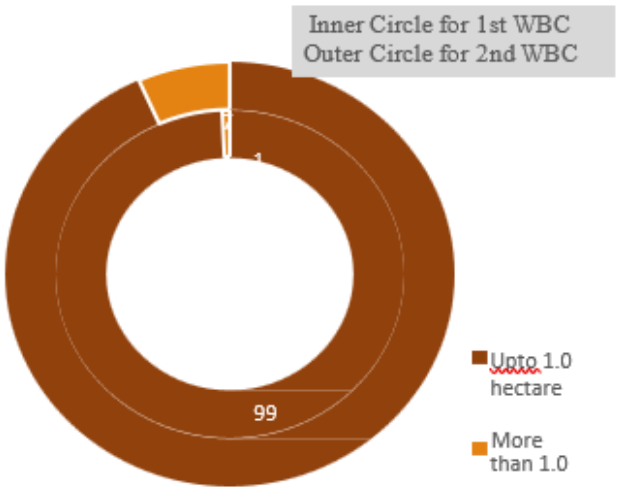
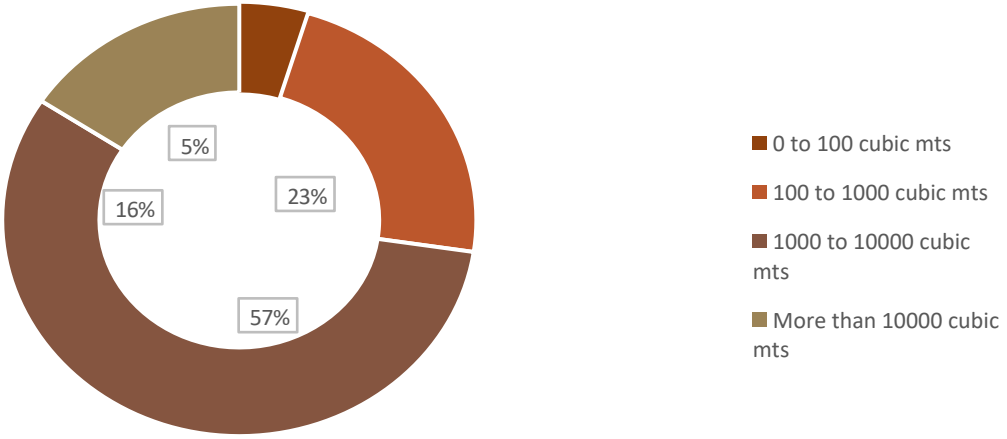


Chart 8: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC

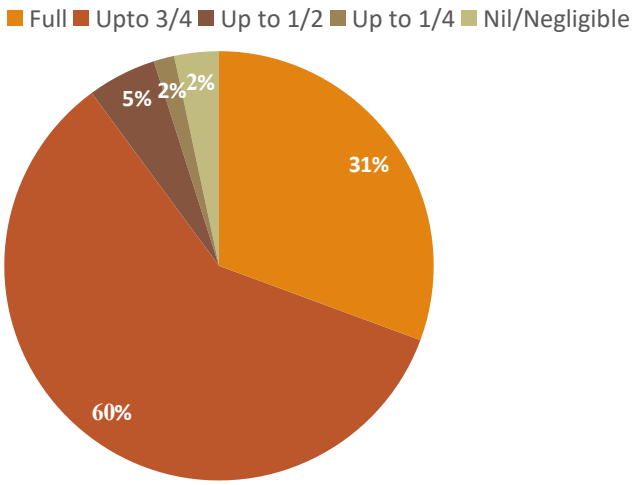


- Considering storage space, out of all Water Bodies, around 28% have storage capacity upto 1000 cubic meters in Assam, 57% Water Bodies have storage capacity 1000 to 10000 cubic meters and remaining 16% Water Bodies are with more than 10000 cubic meters. Thus, most of the Water bodies with good storage capacity, may be helpful in flood control.

G. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- Among all Water bodies, 78% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- 91% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Assam, however 5% of Water Bodies have very less water (chart 9).

Chart 9: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status as per 2nd WBC



- Out of total 153125 Water Bodies, 38.4% Water bodies have reported to have silt.

Table 11: Siltation wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

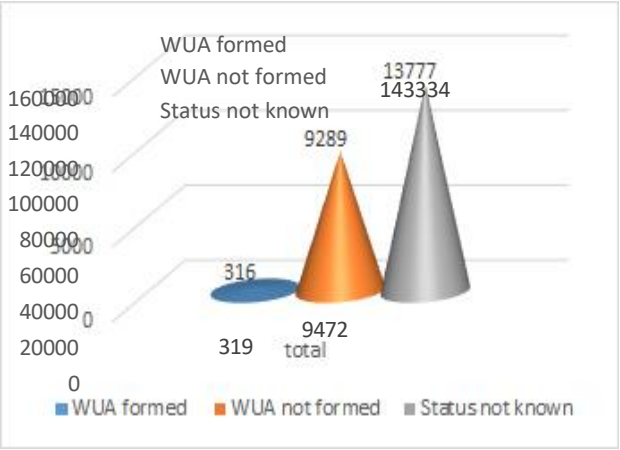
Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	56701	397	147942	38%
Tank	486	15	1188	41%
Lakes	681	22	1516	45%
Reservoirs	319	4	728	44%
WCS/PT/CD	8	-	34	24%
Others	534	20	1717	31%
Total	58729	458	153125	38%

- Hence, even if storage capacity is good, presence of silt may reduce the capability of holding water and sometime this may result into flooding nearby area during rainy season. Silt may be removed for increasing their capacity in flood controlling.
- However, as reported, 458 Water Bodies are not in use due to siltation, out of all Water Bodies which are *not in use*.

H. WUA, Central Scheme and DIP/SIP status of Water Bodies

- In Assam, Water User Association formed only for 316 Water Bodies, 1853 Water Bodies are associated with some Central Scheme and 1111 Water Bodies are included in District/State irrigation plan.

Chart 10: Number of WBs as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC



I. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

➢ 2435 Water bodies reported to be encroached out of all 153125 Water Bodies.

Table 12: Number and percentage of WBs encroached as per 2nd WBC

Assam	Ponds		Tanks		Lakes		Others		Total	
	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
Number	147942	2226	1188	13	1516	51	2479	145	153125	2435
Share		1.50%		1.09%		3.36%		5.85%		1.59%



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	153125	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	150595	98.35%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	2530	1.65%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	147942	96.62%
	Tanks	**no.**	1188	0.78%
	Lakes	**no.**	1516	0.99%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	728	0.48%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	34	0.02%
	Others	**no.**	1717	1.12%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		416	0.27%
	Co-operative		1525	1.00%
	Panchayat		3598	2.35%
	Municipal Authority		266	0.17%
	Other Govt. Agency		1846	1.21%
	Individual		129743	84.73%
	Group of Individuals		11436	7.47%
	Other private body		4295	2.80%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		142073	92.78%
	Not in Use		11052	7.22%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		3358	2.19%
	Tribal		34731	22.68%
	DDP		57	0.04%
	Flood Prone		27693	18.08%
	Others		87286	57.00%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		997	0.70%
	Industrial		696	0.49%
	Pisciculture		130975	92.19%
	Domestic/ Drinking		3048	2.15%
	Recreation		687	0.48%
	Religious		464	0.33%
	Ground Water recharge		365	0.26%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		914	0.64%
	Others		3927	2.76%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		1130	10.22%
	Construction		358	3.24%
	Siltation		458	4.14%
	Destroyed beyond repair		153	1.38%
	Salinity		132	1.19%
	Due to industrial effluents		71	0.64%
	Others		8750	79.17%

Bihar

- Bihar is a state in eastern India covering a total geographical area of approximately 94,163 square kilometres.

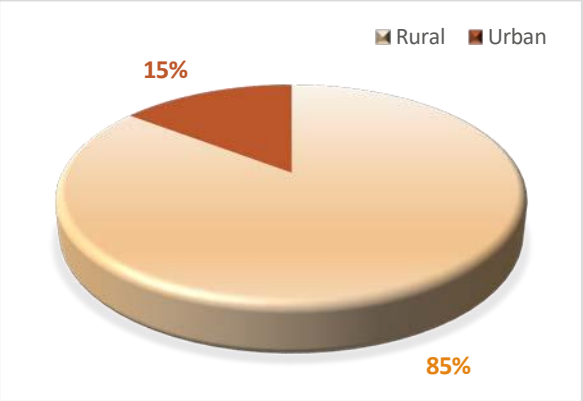
- Total number of Water Bodies canvassed during 2nd WB Census is 36856, declined by 19.5%, over 1st WB Census.
- Urbanisation, expansion of settlements, and development of basic infrastructure across the State, are the major reasons of this declination.

Table 1: Change in number of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	Total
1st WB Census	45793
2nd WB Census	36856
Change (CAGR)	-4.2%
Change (Simple)	-19.5%

- In Bihar, among all Water Bodies, 85% are present in Rural sector and remaining 15% are in urban area.

Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



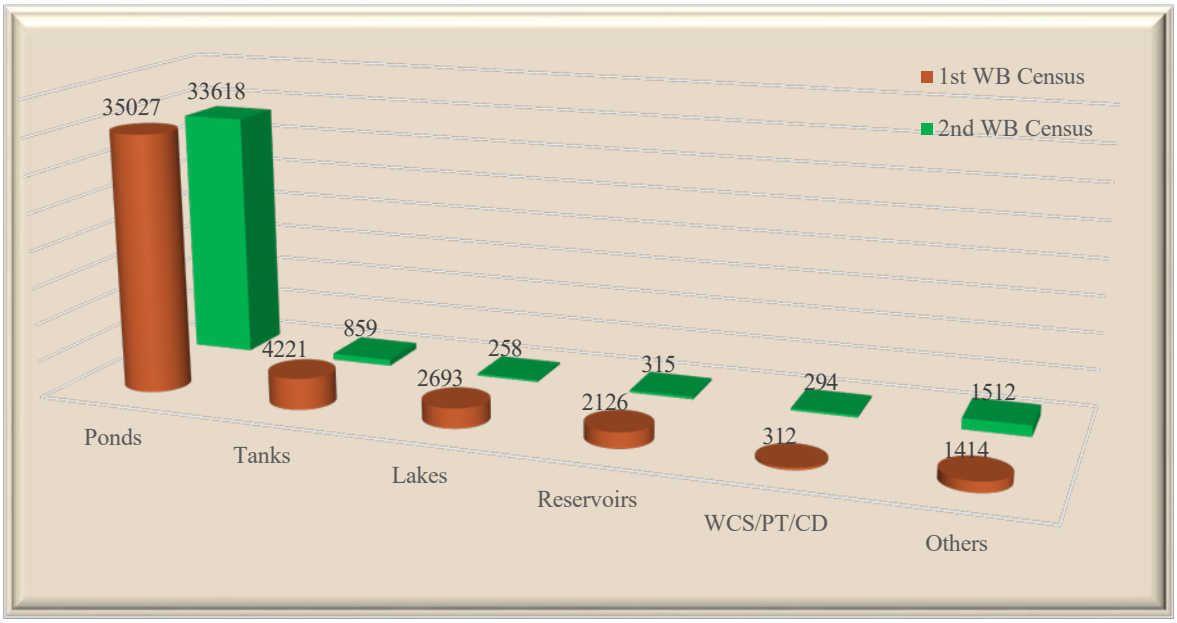
A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies, 91% are ponds. Contribution of Ponds is more in number, comparing to Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check dams (WCS/PT/CD), and others water resources in Bihar. Thus, Ponds in Bihar are vital Water Bodies that support local livelihoods.

Table 2: Change in number of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
1st WB Census	35027	4221	2693	2126	312	1414	45793
2nd WB Census	33618	859	258	315	294	1512	36856
Share in 2nd WBC	91%	2%	1%	1%	1%	4%	100%
Change (CAGR)	-0.8%	-27.3%	-37.4%	-31.7%	-1.2%	1.3%	-4.2%
Change (Simple)	-4.0%	-79.6%	-90.4%	-85.2%	-5.8%	6.9%	-19.5%

Chart 2: Number of different type of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

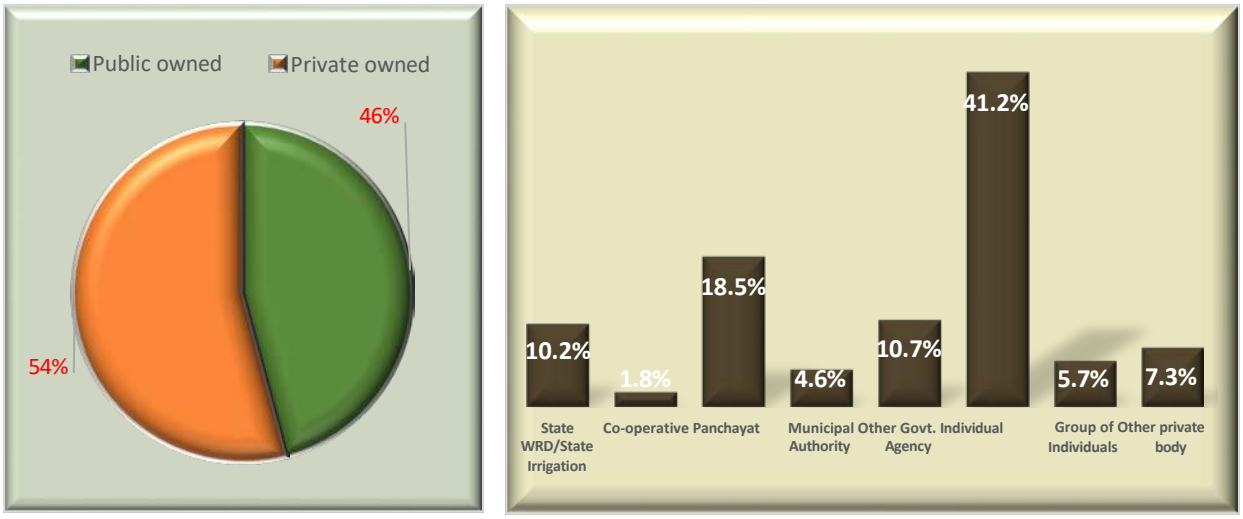


- Number of ponds decreased by 4% while that of Tanks, Lakes and Reservoirs declined heavily, each by more than 70% (Table 2).

B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Out of all Water Bodies, 45.8% are Public owned while 54.2% are Private owned. Chart 3 is showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Bihar.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



- Out of all public ownership, most of Water Bodies (40.4%) are belong to Panchayat followed by State WRD/State Irrigation (22.3%). Out of all private owned water bodies, 76% Water Bodies are in hands of Individuals owner/farmer.

Table 3: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

	Public owned						Private owned				
Number	State WRD/State Irrigation	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency	Total	Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body	Total	Grand Total
	3763	672	6816	1693	3945	16889	15196	2088	2683	19967	36856
Share over total	22.3%	4.0%	40.4%	10.0%	23.4%	100.0%	76%	10%	13%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	10.2%	1.8%	18.5%	4.6%	10.7%	45.8%	41.2%	5.7%	7.3%	54.2%	100.0%

- Out of all Water Bodies, 15.2% are situated in DPAP area while 5% are in Tribal area. Most of the Water Bodies are in "Other" area.
- Water Bodies in DPAP area are mainly to improve soil moisture, groundwater recharge, and irrigation potential improvement.

Table 4: Location wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

Location Type	Number	Share
DPAP	5612	15.2%
Tribal	1848	5.0%
DDP	409	1.1%
Flood prone	1429	3.9%
Others	27558	74.8%
Total	36856	100.0%

C. *Use status of Water Bodies*

- A major proportion of Water Bodies (79%) are *in use* and this share is more than 1st WBC (50%). Share of Water Bodies which are *not in use* declined from 50% in 1st WBC to 21% in 2nd WBC.

Table 5: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC in Bihar (in number) vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	22094	900	**22994**	21737	1062	**22799**	43831	1962	**45793**
2nd WB Census	25011	3922	**28933**	6475	1448	**7923**	31486	5370	**36856**
Share In 1st WBC	48%	2%	**50%**	47%	2%	**50%**	96%	4%	**100%**
Share in 2nd WBC	68%	11%	**79%**	18%	4%	**21%**	85%	15%	**100%**
Change (CAGR)	2.5%	34.2%	**4.7%**	-21.5%	6.4%	**-19.1%**	-6.4%	22.3%	**-4.2%**
Change (simple)	13.2%	335.8%	**25.8%**	-70.2%	36.3%	**-65.2%**	-28.2%	173.7%	**-19.5%**

- Again, from the above table, it is clear that number of usable Water Bodies increased by 25.8% while that of not-usable declined by 65.2% over 1st WBC.

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC (in number)

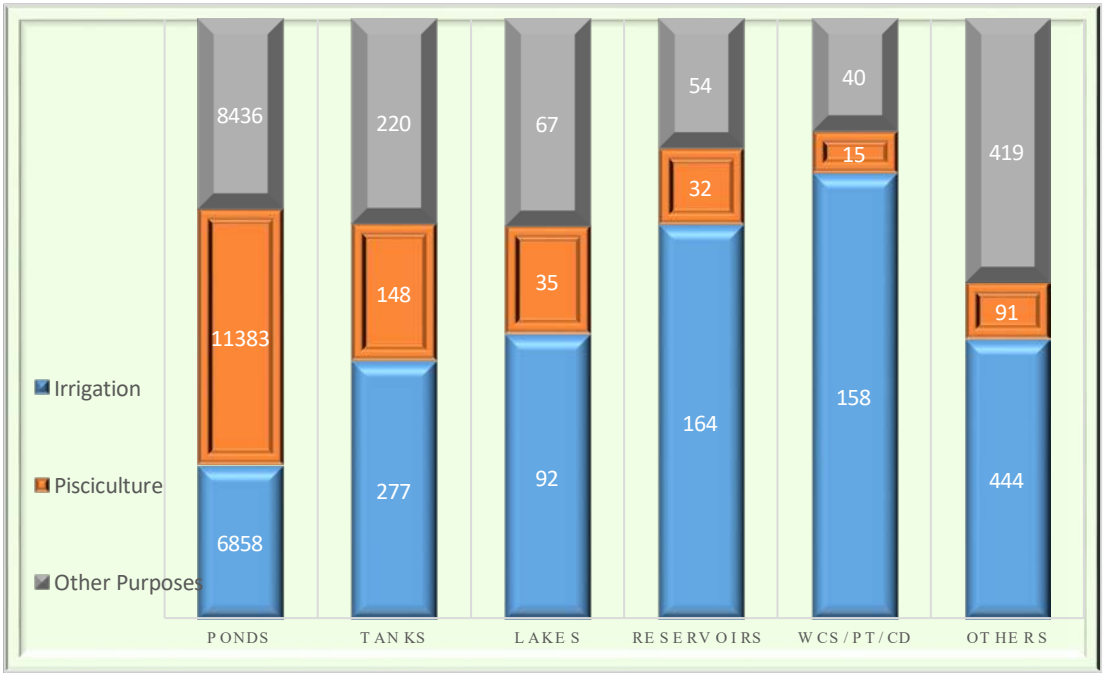
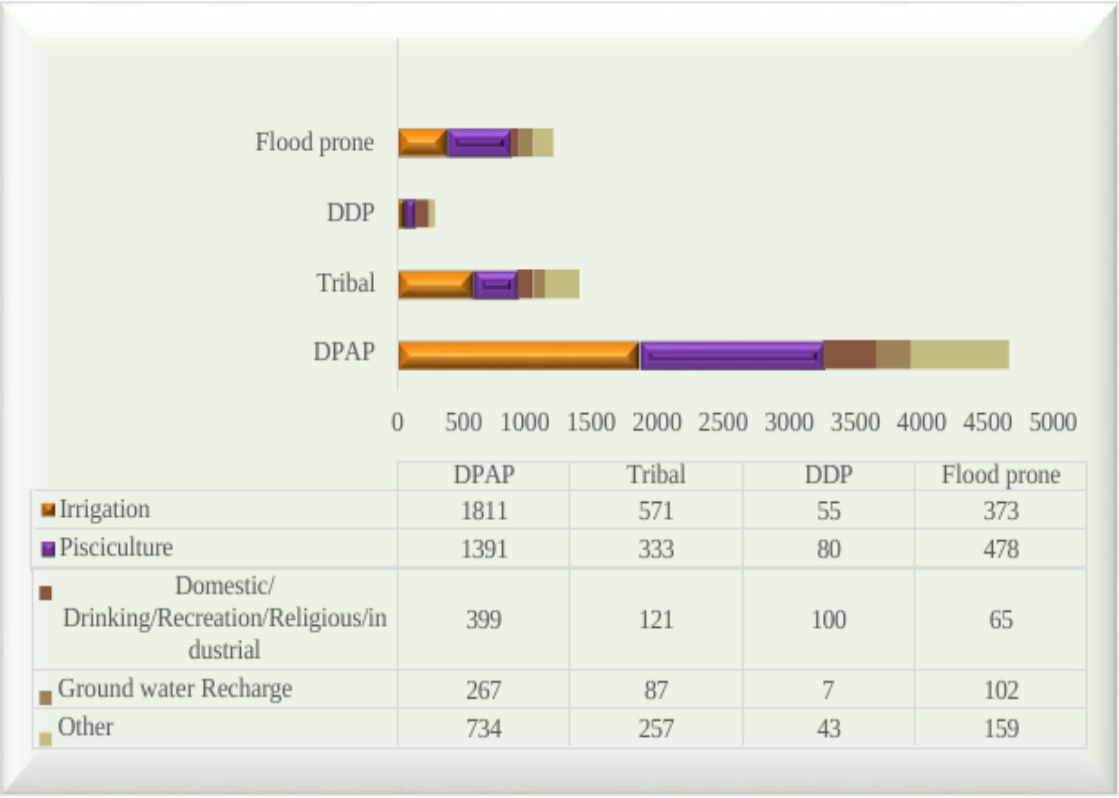


Table 6: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB type and Usage as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Irrigation	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking/ Recreation/Religious/Industrial	Ground water Recharge	Other Purposes	Total
PONDS	6858	11383	2941	1858	3637	26677
TANKS	277	148	63	44	113	645
LAKES	92	35	11	21	35	194
RESERVOIRS	164	32	16	15	23	250
WCS/PT/CD	158	15	12	21	7	213
OTHERS	444	91	81	108	230	954
ALL	7993	11704	3124	2067	4045	28933
Share	27.6%	40.5%	10.8%	7.1%	14.0%	100.0%

- Considering major usage, out of all usable Water Bodies, 40.5% Water bodies are primarily *in use* for Pisciculture while 27.6% used for Irrigation purpose. Major usages of Ponds are Irrigation, Industrial and Pisciculture.
- The Water Bodies, located in Tribal area or DPAP area or in Flood prone area, are mostly *in use* for Pisciculture. Following table reflects the importance of Water Bodies in different type of Location.

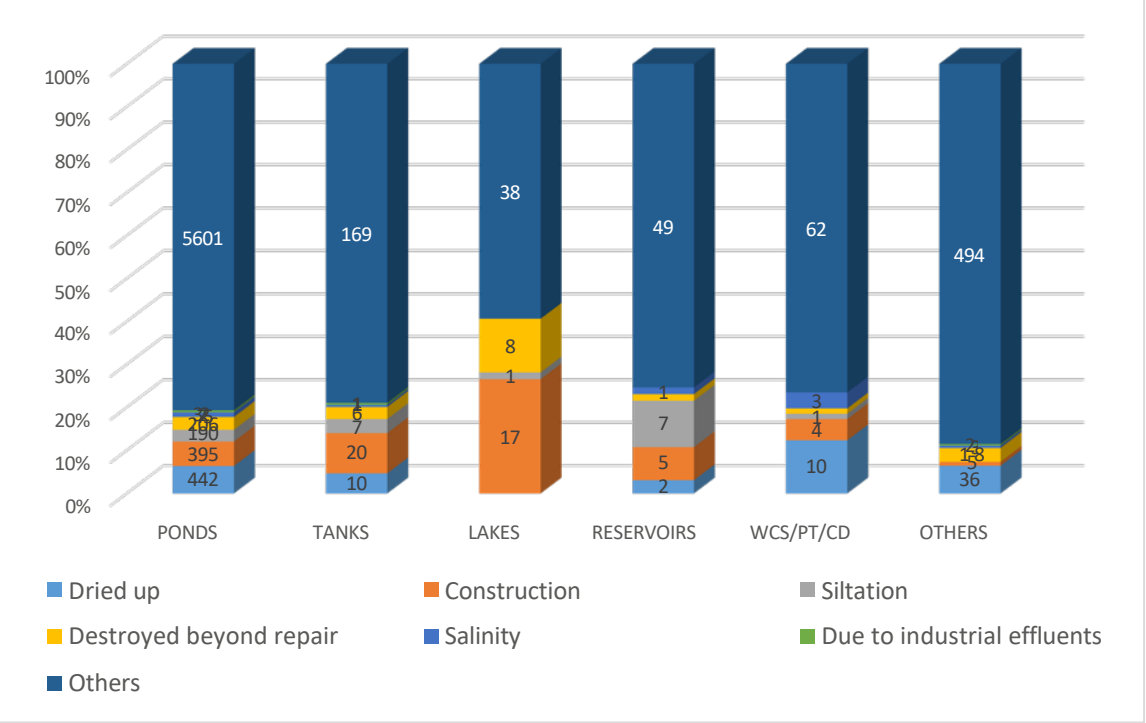
Chart 5: Location wise Number of WBs and their main usage as per 2nd WBC



	DPAP	Tribal	DDP	Flood prone
Irrigation	1811	571	55	373
Pisciculture	1391	333	80	478
Domestic/ Drinking/Recreation/Religious/industrial	399	121	100	65
Ground water Recharge	267	87	7	102
Other	734	257	43	159

➢ Some Water bodies (ponds, lakes) are *not in use* as those are dried up (6%) or due to construction (6%) or due to silt (3%).

Chart 6: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use* as per 2nd WBC



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

➢ Out of all Water Bodies, only 7993 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation. Average CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are shown in the following table.

Table 7: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation, as per size class (in ha) as per 2nd WBC

Size class	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg CCA	Avg IPC
0 to 100 ha	7936	38862.8	50840.4	4.9	6.4
100 to 5000 ha	42	49772.0	68956.0	1185.0	1641.8
More than 5000 ha	15	12149408.0	82569508.0	809960.5	5504633.9
Total	7993	12238042.8	82689304.4	1531.1	10345.2

- Water bodies with CCA/IPC more than 5000 ha have very high average CCA/IPC. As average IPC is high, it can be assumed that the irrigation system is designed to provide water for multiple crops in the same year (intensive cropping) rather than just one.

Table 8: Total CCA and IPC for WBs *in use* for irrigation by WB type as per 2nd WBC (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg CCA	Avg IPC
Ponds	6858	11663069.9	86868433.4	1700.7	12666.7
Tanks	277	54027.3	56389.7	195.1	203.6
Lakes	92	896.7	1112.7	9.7	12.1
Reservoirs	164	12609.8	14377.6	76.9	87.7
WCS/PT/CD	158	503862.7	504931.0	3189.0	3195.8
Others	444	3576.5	244060.1	8.1	549.7
Total	7993	12238042.8	87689304.3	1531.1	10970.8

- Total CCA and IPC of all Water Bodies which are *in use* for irrigation, are 12238043 ha and 87689304 ha respectively. Table 8 is showing their total and average CCA and IPC.
- Average CCA and IPC are good for ponds and WCS/PT/CD while that of other types of Water Bodies are less. Again, Average IPC is more than average CCA which indicates these Water Bodies are very much helpful for farmers.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

- Within last 5 years, 867 Water Bodies including 690 Ponds, were revived and their capacity of irrigation increased in this process. However, this increased capacity of irrigation is not much except that for Ponds and Tanks.

Table 9: Total number of WBs Revived as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Total Number of WB	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	33618	690	611664	1120553
Tank	859	50	23265	34247
Lakes	258	9	283	257
Reservoirs	315	15	7596	1039
WCS/PT/CD	294	12	10100	580
Others	1512	91	39977	3156
Total	36856	867	692885	1159832

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- Out of total Water Bodies, 70% of Water Bodies have water spread area less than 1.0 hectare in Bihar while 30% Water Bodies have water spread area more than 1.0 hectare. This indicated that most of the water Bodies are small in size.

Table 10: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Upto 1.0 hectare	More than 1.0 hectare
1st WB Census	33151	12562
2nd WB Census	25861	10995

Chart 7: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

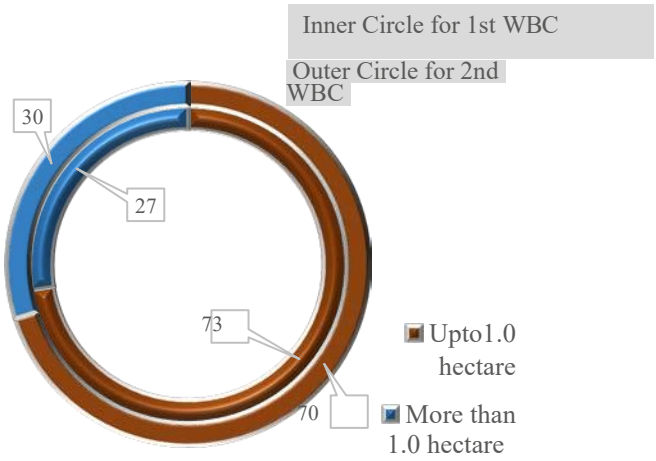
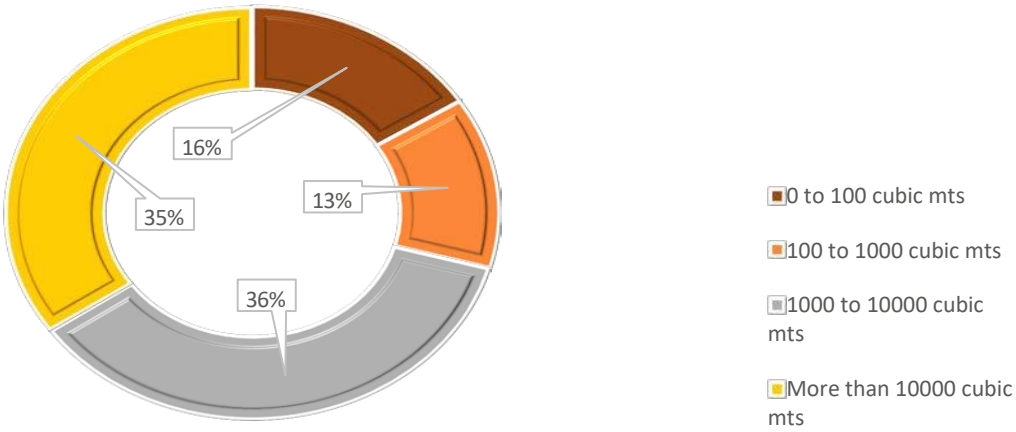


Chart 8: Percentage of distribution WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC



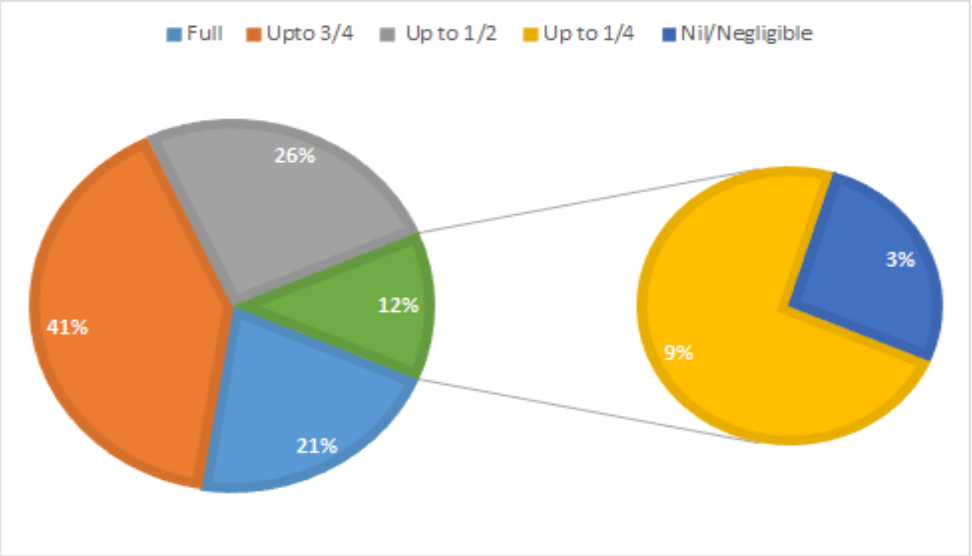
- Considering storage space, out of total Water Bodies, around 29% have storage capacity upto 1000 cubic meters, 36% Water Bodies have storage capacity 1000 to 10000 cubic

meters and remaining 35% Water Bodies are with more than 10000 cubic meters. Thus, most of the Water bodies with good storage capacity, may be helpful in flood control and irrigation of bigger size operational holdings.

G. *Filled up status of Water Bodies*

- Among these Water bodies, 54% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- 62% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity, however 12% of Water Bodies have very less water.

Chart 9: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up status as per 2nd WBC



- Out of total 36855 Water Bodies, 8329 (23%) Water bodies have reported to have silt and 206 Water Bodies are not in use due to siltation.

Table 11: Siltation wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

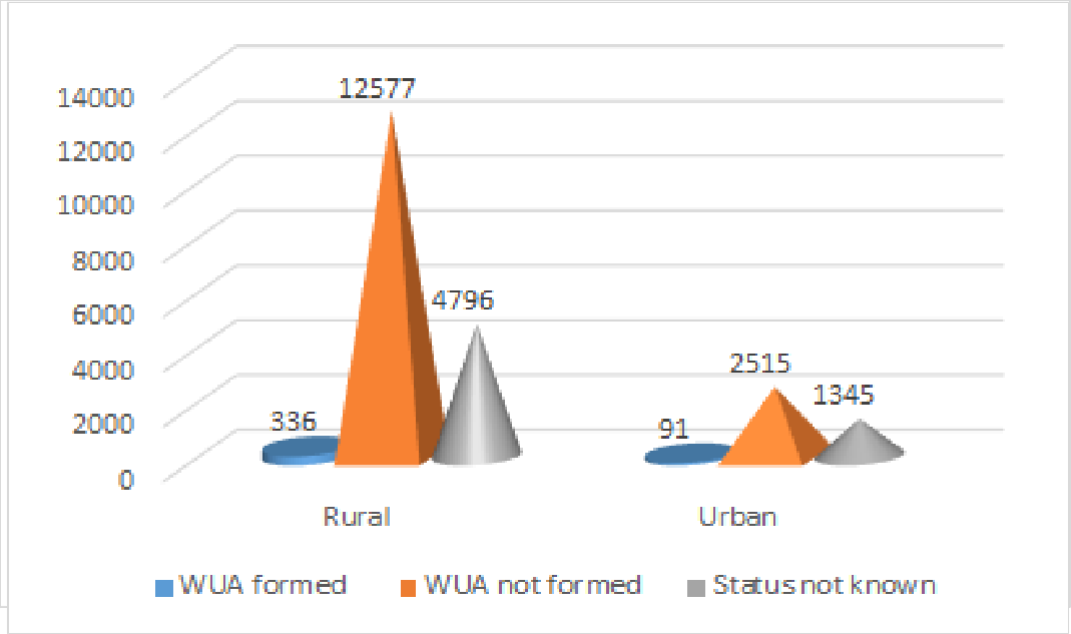
Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	7665	190	33618	23%
Tank	177	7	859	21%
Lakes	68	1	258	26%
Reservoirs	97	7	315	31%
WCS/PT/CD	45	1	294	15%
Others	277	0	1512	18%
Total	8329	206	36856	23%
Share	23%	1%	100%	

- Hence, even if storage capacity is good, presence of silt in some Water Bodies may reduce the capability of holding water and sometime this may result into flooding nearby area during rainy season.

H. WUA, Central Scheme and DIP/SIP status of Water Bodies

- In Bihar, Water User Association formed only for 427 Water Bodies, 1762 Water Bodies are associated with some Central Scheme and 1619 Water Bodies are included in District/State irrigation plan.

Chart 10: Number of WBs as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC in Bihar

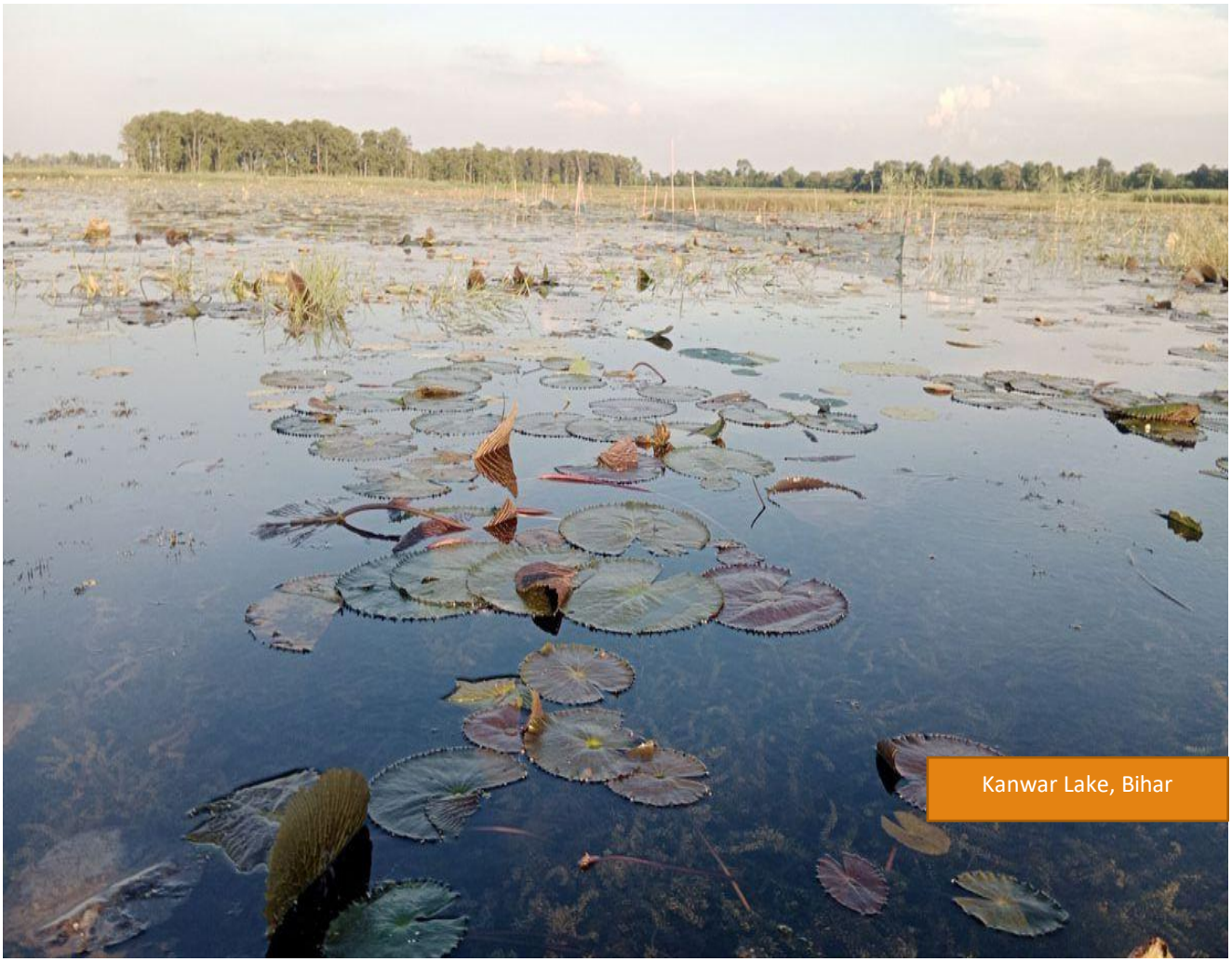


I. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- Out of all 36856 Water Bodies, 1998 Water bodies reported to be encroached.

Table 12: Number and percentage of WBs encroached as per 2nd WBC in Bihar

Bihar	Ponds		Tanks		Lakes		Reservoirs		Others		Total	
	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
Number	33618	1758	859	46	258	23	315	32	1806	139	36856	1998
Share		5%		5%		9%		10%		8%		5%



Kanwar Lake, Bihar

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	36856	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	31486	85.43%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	5370	14.57%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	33618	91.21%
	Tanks	**no.**	859	2.33%
	Lakes	**no.**	258	0.70%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	315	0.85%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	294	0.80%
	Others	**no.**	1512	4.10%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		3763	10.21%
	Co-operative		672	1.82%
	Panchayat		6816	18.49%
	Municipal Authority		1693	4.59%
	Other Govt. Agency		3945	10.70%
	Individual		15196	41.23%
	Group of Individuals		2088	5.67%
	Other private body		2683	7.28%
4	**Use status**	**no.**		
	In Use		28933	78.50%
	Not in Use		7923	21.50%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		5612	15.23%
	Tribal		1848	5.01%
	DDP		409	1.11%
	Flood Prone		1429	3.88%
	Others		27558	74.77%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		7993	27.63%
	Industrial		515	1.78%
	Pisciculture		11704	40.45%
	Domestic/ Drinking		356	1.23%
	Recreation		255	0.88%
	Religious		1998	6.91%
	Ground Water recharge		2067	7.14%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		647	2.24%
	Others		3398	11.74%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		500	6.31%
	Construction		446	5.63%
	Siltation		206	2.60%
	Destroyed beyond repair		240	3.03%
	Salinity		83	1.05%
	Due to industrial effluents		35	0.44%
	Others		6413	80.94%

Delhi

- The National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi covers a total area of approximately 1,483 to 1,484 square kilometers. Of this, about 1,113–1,114 square kilometers is classified as urban, while 369–370 square kilometers is designated as rural.

- Total number of Water Bodies canvassed during 2nd WB Census are 646 as compared to 893 during 1st WB Census. This is a decline of 28% during 2nd WB Census over 1st WB Census.

- Certain water bodies recorded in the previous census have ceased to exist due to drying up, land filling, or permanent conversion to other land uses and this is the major reason for declination in number of water Bodies.

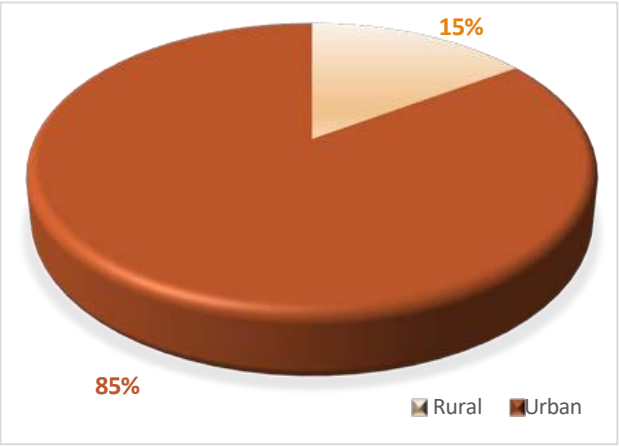
Table 1: Change in number of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	Total
1st WB Census	893
2nd WB Census	646
Change (CAGR)	-6%
Change (Simple)	-28%

- Also, rapid urbanisation, construction of roads, housing, and public infrastructure has resulted in loss or integration of smaller water bodies.

- In Delhi, more number of Water Bodies (85%) are present in Urban sector.
- Land conversion due to rapid urban expansion is main reason for more number of Water Bodies in urban area.

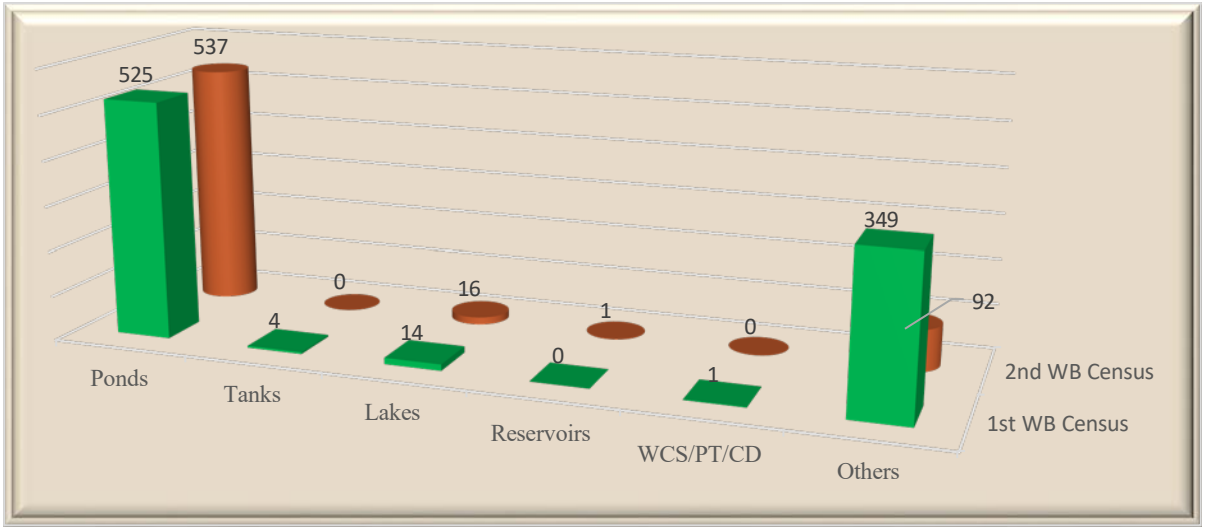
Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies, 83% are ponds, 2% are lakes. Thus, Contribution of Ponds is more as compared to Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check dams (WCS/PT/CD), and other water sources in Delhi.

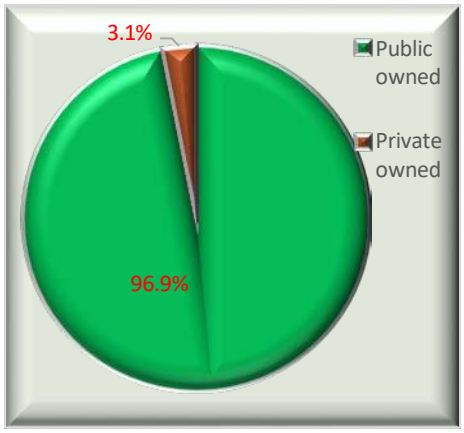
Chart 2: Number of different type of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

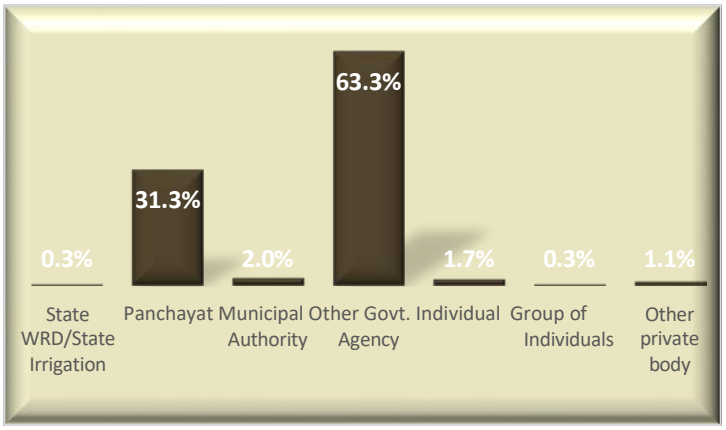


B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Most of Water Bodies are public owned (96.9%). Following table is showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Delhi.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC





- Out of all public ownership, 65.% belong to Other Govt. Agency and 32% belong to Gram Panchayat. Out of all private owned water bodies, 55% Water Bodies are in hands of Individual owner/farmer while 35% belong to Other private body.

Table 3: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

	Public owned					Private owned				
	State WRD/ State Irrigation	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency	**Total**	Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body	**Total**	**Grand Total**
Number	2	202	13	409	626	11	2	7	20	646
Share over total	0.3%	32.3%	2.1%	65.3%	100.0%	55%	10%	35%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	0.3%	31.3%	2.0%	63.3%	96.9%	1.7%	0.3%	1.1%	3.1%	100.0%

C. *Use status of Water Bodies*

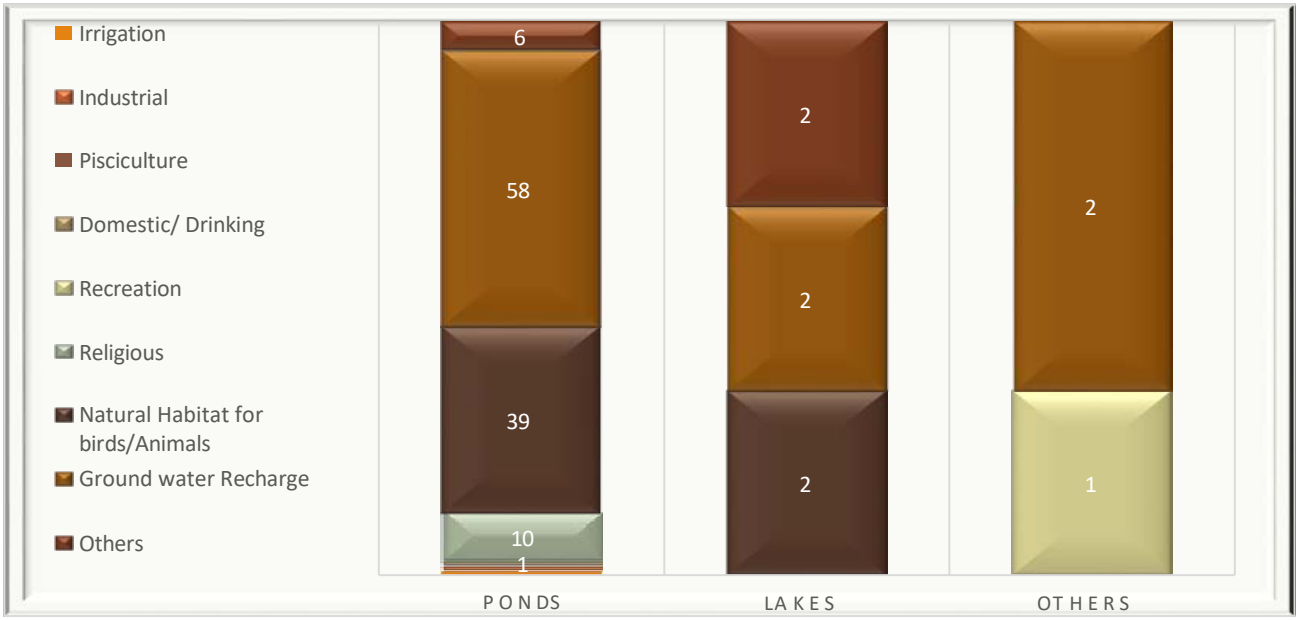
- A major proportion of Water Bodies (81%) are *not in use* whereas remaining are in use.

Table 4: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	**In use**			**Not in use**			**Total**		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	237	0	**237**	612	44	**656**	849	44	893
2nd WB Census	32	93	**125**	67	454	**521**	99	547	646
Share 1st WBC	27%	0%	**27%**	69%	5%	**73%**	95%	5%	100%
Share 2nd WBC	5%	14%	**19%**	10%	70%	**81%**	15%	85%	100%
Change (CAGR)	-33.0%	-	**-12.0%**	-35.8%	59.5%	**-4.5%**	-34.9%	65.5%	-6.3%
Change (simple)	-86.5%	-	**-47.3%**	-89.1%	931.8%	**-20.6%**	-88.3%	1143.2%	-27.7%

- With declining number of Water Bodies, total number of useful Water Bodies also declined over the years. This happens mainly in rural while with increase of urbanization, some useable Water Bodies comes under urban sector.

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC (in number)



- Water bodies (ponds, lakes) are primarily used for Ground Water Recharge and facilitate as habitat for Birds & Animals.
- Some Water bodies (ponds, lakes) are *not in use* as those are dried up or filled up for construction purpose or due to salinity.

Table 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not using* as per 2nd WBC

Dried up	Construction	Siltation	Destroyed beyond repair	Salinity	Due to industrial effluents	Others	Total
182	53	9	3	45	2	227	521

- Percentage of Waterbodies which are *not in use*, decreased in rural because rural section reduced in Delhi due to urbanisation. This percentage of Waterbodies which are *not in use*, increased in urban as most of Water Bodies are now belong to urban sector.

D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- It is found that only one Water Body in Delhi is *in use* for irrigation, which has CCA 50 ha. and Irrigation potential (IPC) 75 ha.

E. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- Around 64% of Water Bodies have water spread area upto 1.0 ha as per 2nd WB Census while 97% of Water Bodies had water spread area upto 1.0 ha during1st WB Census.
- Thus, share of Water Bodies with water spread area upto 1.0 ha declinded and that of Water Bodies with water spread area more than 1.0 ha increased.

Table 6: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Upto 1.0 hectare	More than 1.0 hectare
1st WB Census	856.00	31.00
2nd WB Census	413.00	233.00

Chart 5: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

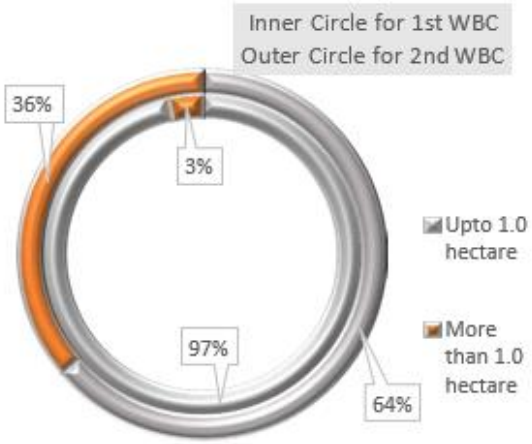
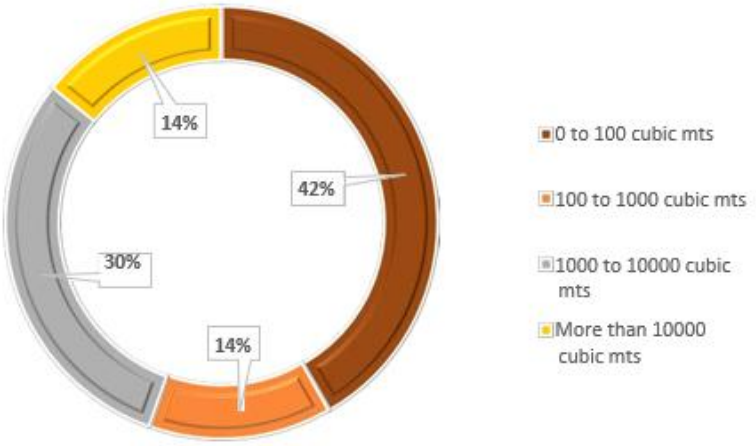


Chart 6: Percentage of distribution WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC



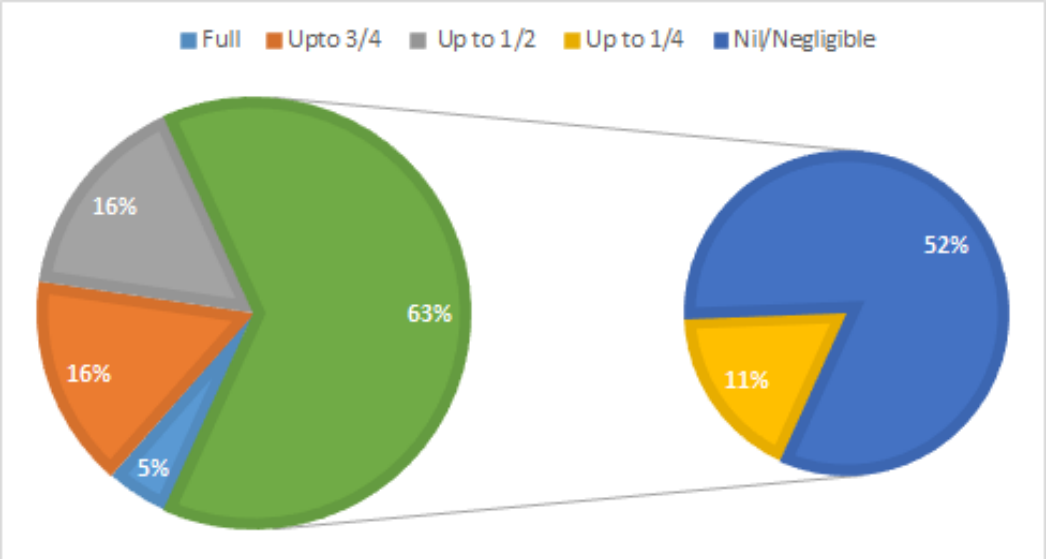
- Considering storage space, out of total Water Bodies, 45% Water Bodies have storage capacity more than 1000 cubic meters in Delhi and 55% Water Bodies have storage capacity upto 1000 cubic meters.

- Considering Water Spread Area and storage capacity, for most of the Water Bodies, even if water spread area is not much, their storage capacity is good.

F. *Filled up status of Water Bodies*

- Among all Water bodies, 70% Water Bodies do not contain water throughout the year.
- 21% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Delhi, however a good percentage of Water Bodies contain less water. Consequently, these Water Bodies are unable to cater different type of necessity of local people.

Chart 7: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up status as per 2nd WBC



- Out of total 537 ponds, 99 ponds have reported to have silt and out of these, 9 ponds are not being used for this reason.

G. *WUA, Central Scheme and DIP/SIP status of Water Bodies*

- In Delhi, neither any Water User Association formed for these Water bodies nor these are associated with any central scheme. Even the only pond, which is in use for irrigation, belong to Gram Panchayet, is out of in District/State irrigation plan.

H. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- Out of all the enumerated Water Bodies, 32% of Water Bodies are reported to be encroached.

Table 7: Number and percentage of WBs encroached as per 2nd WBC

Delhi	Ponds		Others		Total	
	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
Number	537	143	92	62	646	205
Share		27%		67%		32%



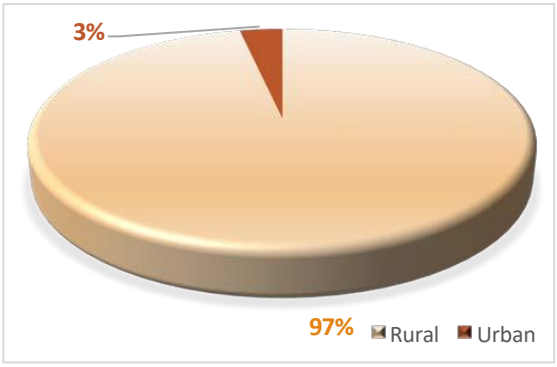
At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	646	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	99	15.33%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	547	84.67%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	537	83.13%
	Tanks	**no.**	0	0.00%
	Lakes	**no.**	16	2.48%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	1	0.15%
	Others	**no.**	92	14.24%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		2	0.31%
	Co-operative			
	Panchayat		202	31.27%
	Municipal Authority		13	2.01%
	Other Govt. Agency		409	63.31%
	Individual		11	1.70%
	Group of Individuals		2	0.31%
	Other private body		7	1.08%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		125	19.35%
	Not in Use		521	80.65%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		9	1.39%
	Flood Prone		2	0.31%
	Others		635	98.30%
	Total		646	100.00%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		1	0.80%
	Industrial		1	0.80%
	Domestic/ Drinking		1	0.80%
	Recreation		1	0.80%
	Religious		10	8.00%
	Ground Water recharge		62	49.60%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		41	32.80%
	Others		8	6.40%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		182	34.93%
	Construction		53	10.17%
	Siltation		9	1.73%
	Destroyed beyond repair		3	0.58%
	Salinity		45	8.64%
	Due to industrial effluents		2	0.38%
	Others		227	43.57%

Ladakh

- Ladakh is a high-altitude Union Territory in northern India, covering approximately 59,146 sq km.

Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

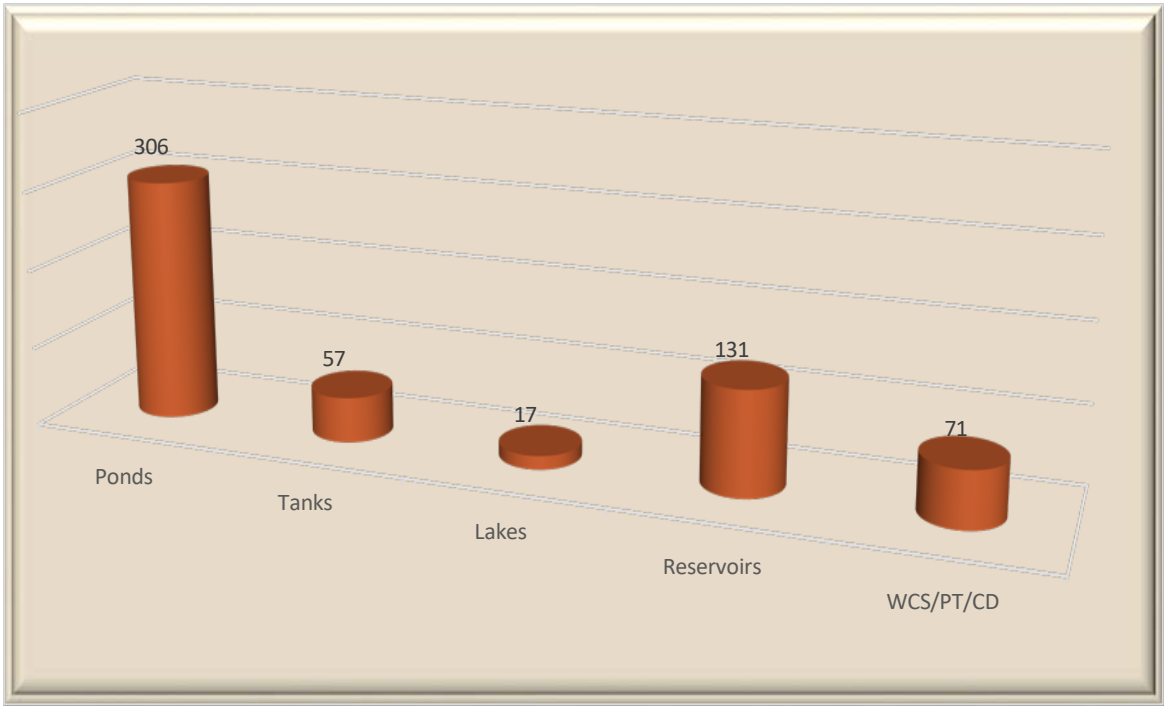


- Total number of Water Bodies canvassed during 2nd WB Census is 582. In Ladakh, among all Water Bodies, 97% are present in Rural sector and remaining 3% are in urban area.

A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies, 53% are ponds, 23% are reservoir, 12% are WCS/PT/CD, 10% are Tanks and remaining 3% are Lakes. Thus, contribution of Ponds is more comparing to Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check dams (WCS/PT/CD), and others water resources in Ladakh.

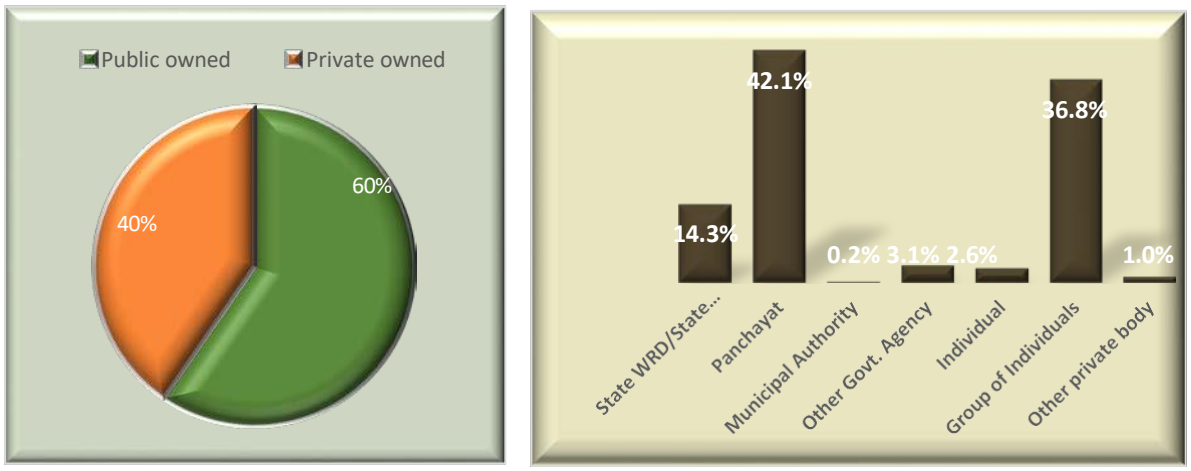
Chart 2: Number of different types of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Most of Water Bodies are Public owned (60%). Following Chart is showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Ladakh.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



- Out of all public owned Water Bodies, 23.9% are belong to State WRD/State Irrigation. Out of all private owned Water Bodies, 91% Water Bodies are in hands of Group of Individuals/farmer.

Table 1: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

	Public owned				Total	Private owned			Total	Grand Total
	State WRD/ State Irrigation	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency		Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body		
Number	83	245	1	18	347	15	214	6	235	582
Share Over total	23.9%	70.6%	0.3%	5.2%	100%	6%	91%	3%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	14.3%	42.1%	0.2%	3.1%	59.6%	2.6%	36.8%	1.0%	40.4%	100.0%

- Out of all Water Bodies, 67.9% are situated in tribal area.

Table 2: Location wise distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

Location Type	Number	Percentage
DPAP	63	10.8%
Tribal	395	67.9%
Flood prone	14	2.4%
Others	110	18.9%
Total	582	100.0%

C. *Use status of Water Bodies*

- A major proportion of Water Bodies (90%) are *in use*.

Table 3: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC (in number)

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
2nd WB Census	503	18	**521**	60	1	**61**	563	19	582
Share	86%	3%	**90%**	10%	0%	**10%**	97%	3%	100%

- Water Bodies are primarily used for irrigation which is around 85% of all usable Water Bodies.

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC (in number)

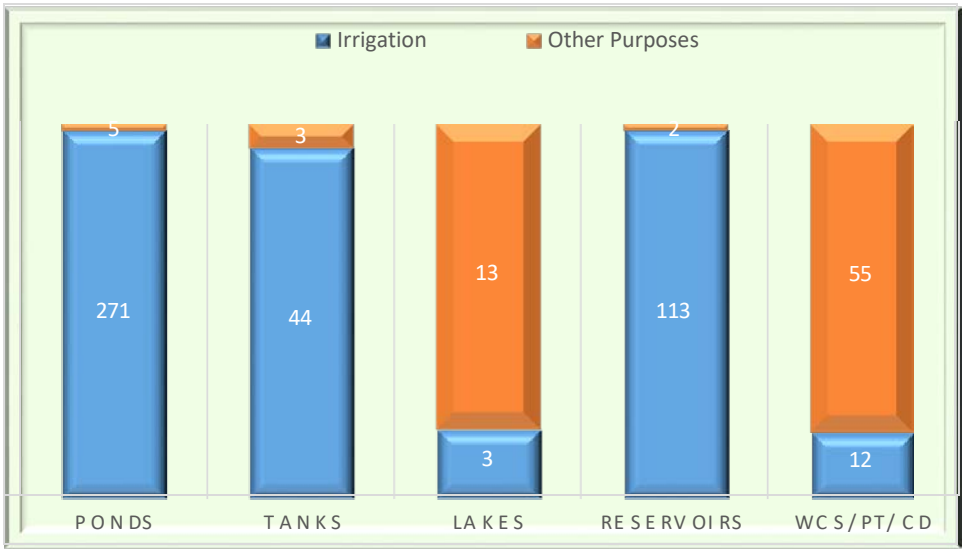
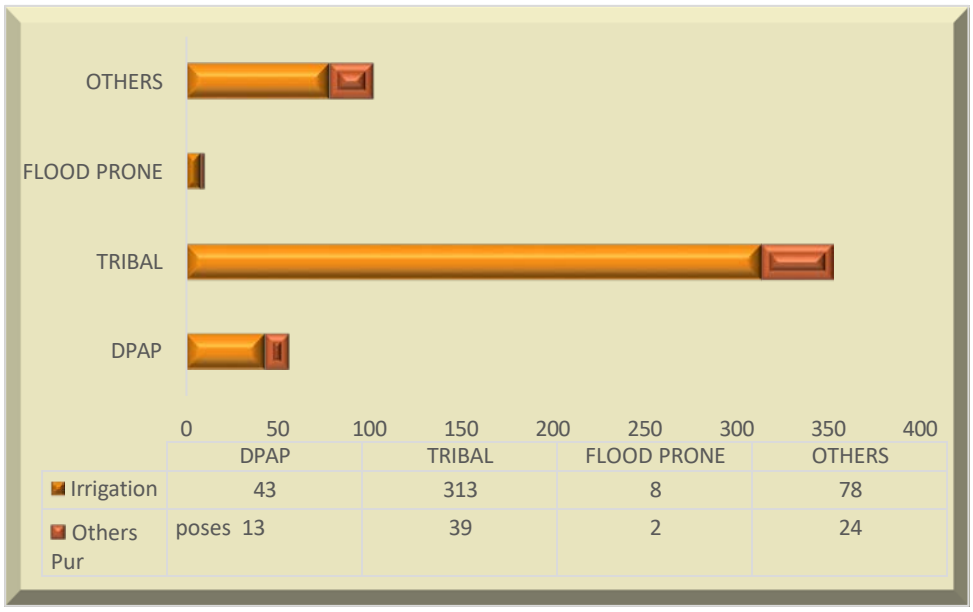


Table 4: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB type and Usage as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Irrigation	Other Purposes	Total
Ponds	271	5	276
Tanks	44	3	47
Lakes	3	13	16
Reservoirs	113	2	115
Wcs/Pt/Cd	12	55	67
All	443	78	521
Share	85%	15%	100%

- The Water Bodies which are located in Tribal area or in DPAP area or in Flood prone area, are mostly *in use* for irrigation. Following table reflects the importance of Water Bodies in different type of Location.

Chart 5: Location wise Number of WBs and their main usage as per 2nd WB Census



- Some Water bodies (ponds, lakes) are *not in use* as those are dried up or due to construction etc.

Chart 6: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use* as per 2nd WBC



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

Table 5: Total CCA and IPC for WBs used for irrigation by WB type as per 2nd WBC (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg CCA	Avg IPC
Ponds	271	4935.31	5037.98	18.21	18.59
Tanks	44	619.8	646.9	14.09	14.70
Lakes	3	24.06	25.06	8.02	8.35
Reservoirs	113	1968.41	2009.75	17.42	17.79
WCS/PT/CD	12	293.6	308.7	24.47	25.73
Total	443	7841.18	8028.39	17.70	18.12

- Total CCA and IPC of all the 443 Water Bodies which are in use for irrigation, are below 10000 ha. Left table is showing their total and average CCA and IPC.
- Average CCA and IPC are 17.7ha and 18.12 ha respectively which indicates that operational holding are expected to be small as well as irrigated area is very small in size.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

- Within last 5 years, 3 Reservoirs and 1 pond were revived and their capacity of irrigation increased in this process but this increased capacity of irrigation is not much.

Table 6: Total number of WBs

Type of WB	Total Number of WB	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	306	1	5	2
Reservoirs	131	3	230	250
Total	582	4	235	252

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- Out of all Water Bodies, 92% of Water Bodies have water spread area upto 1.0 hectare in Ladakh while only 8% Water Bodies have water spread area more than 1.0 hectare.

Table 7: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC

Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Less than 1.0 hectare	More than 1.0 hectare
2nd WB Census	535	47

Chart 7: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC

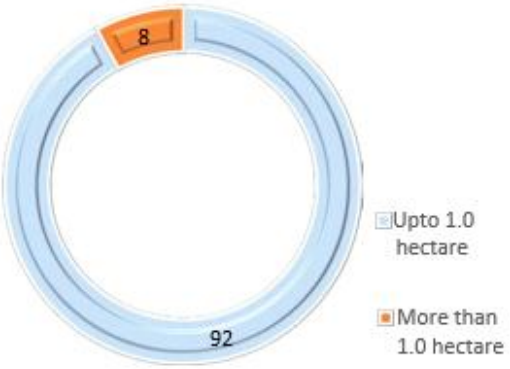
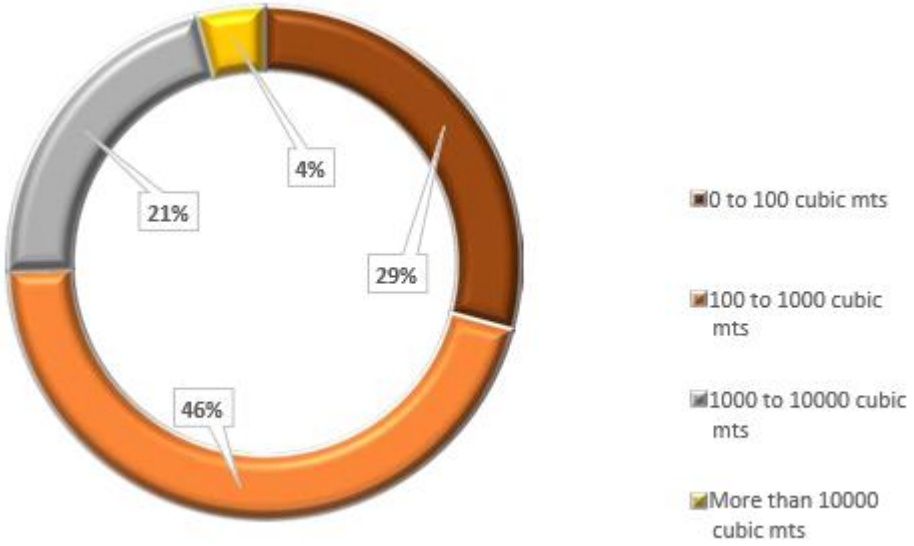


Chart 8: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC

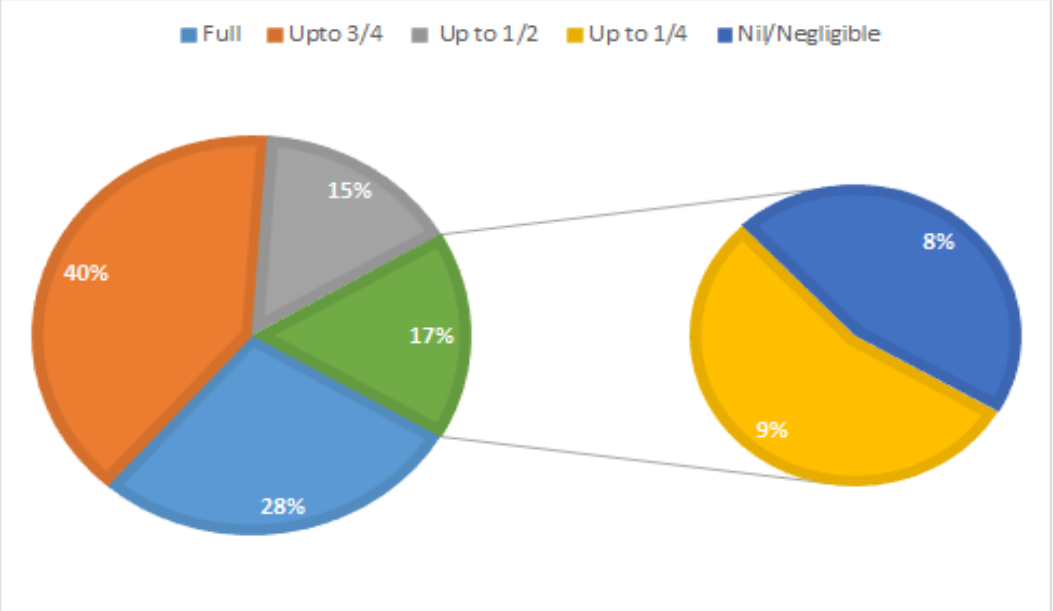


- Considering storage space, out of total Water Bodies, around 75% have storage capacity upto 1000 cubic meters in Ladakh, which includes 46% Water Bodies which have storage capacity 100 to 1000 cubic meters. Around 25% have storage capacity more than 1000 cubic meters.

G. *Filled up status of Water Bodies*

- Among these Water bodies, 86% Water Bodies do not contain water throughout the year.
- 68% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Ladakh, however 17% of Water Bodies have very less water.

Chart 9: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up status as per 2nd WBC

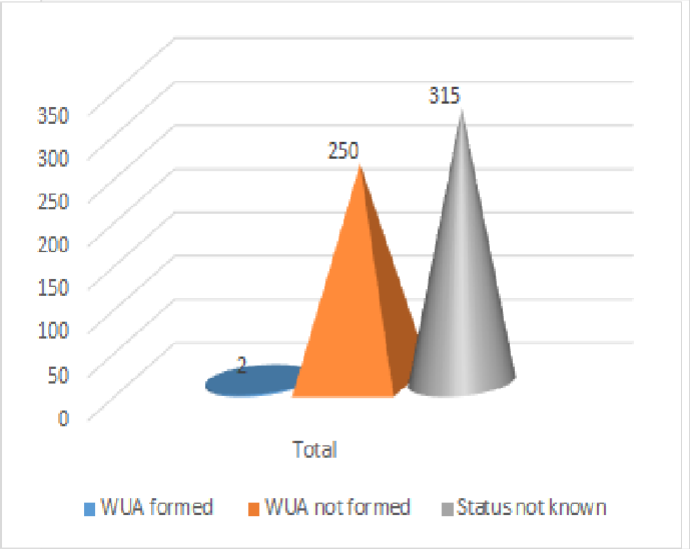


- Out of total 582 Water Bodies, 64% Water bodies have reported to have silt.

H. *WUA, Central Scheme and DIP/SIP status of Water Bodies*

- In Ladakh, Water User Association was formed only for 2 Water Bodies, 45 Water Bodies are associated with some Central Scheme and 112 Water Bodies are included in District/State irrigation plan.

Chart 10: Number of WBs as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC



I. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- Only 4 Water bodies reported to be encroached out of total 582 Water Bodies.

Table 8: Number and percentage of WBs encroached as per 2nd WBC

Ladakh	Ponds		Tanks		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		Total	
	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
Number	306	1	57	1	131	1	71	1	582	4
Share		0.33%		1.75%		0.76%		1.41%		0.69%



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	582	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	563	96.74%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	19	3.26%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	306	52.58%
	Tanks	**no.**	57	9.79%
	Lakes	**no.**	17	2.92%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	131	22.51%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	71	12.20%
	Others	**no.**		
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		83	14.26%
	Co-operative			
	Panchayat		245	42.10%
	Municipal Authority		1	0.17%
	Other Govt. Agency		18	3.09%
	Individual		15	2.58%
	Group of Individuals		214	36.77%
	Other private body		6	1.03%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		521	89.52%
	Not in Use		61	10.48%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		63	10.82%
	Tribal		395	67.87%
	Flood Prone		14	2.41%
	Others		110	18.9%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		443	85.03%
	Industrial		0	0.00%
	Pisciculture		0	0.00%
	Domestic/ Drinking		2	0.38%
	Recreation		12	2.30%
	Religious		1	0.19%
	Ground Water recharge		54	10.36%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		4	0.77%
	Others		5	0.96%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		20	32.79%
	Construction		9	14.75%
	Siltation		1	1.64%
	Destroyed beyond repair		3	4.92%

Sikkim

- The state of Sikkim, characterized by mountainous terrain, covers a total area of 7,096 square kilometre.

- Total number of Water Bodies canvassed during 2nd WB Census are 380 as compared to 134 during 1st WBs Census, which indicates an increase of 183.6% during 2nd WB Census over 1st WB Census.

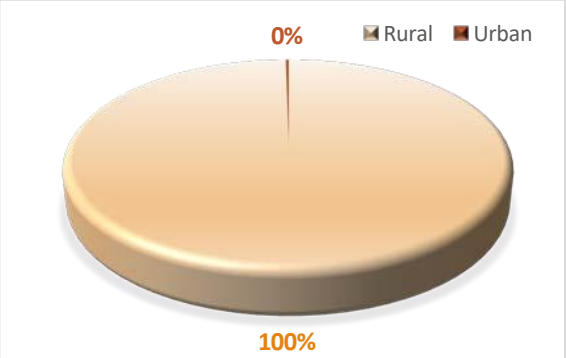
Table 1: Change in number of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	Total
1st WB Census	134
2nd WB Census	380
Change (CAGR)	23.2%
Change (Simple)	183.6%

- As reported, this increase is attributed to better ground-level coverage with revised methodology in 2nd WBC which helped in updaing identification with geo-tagging of water bodies.
- Also, construction of additional reservoir, tanks etc., by Government agencies and private parties led to increase in number.

- In Sikkim, all Water Bodies are present in Rural sector except one pond which is reported to be in urban area. Again this pond is *not in use* due to siltation.

Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



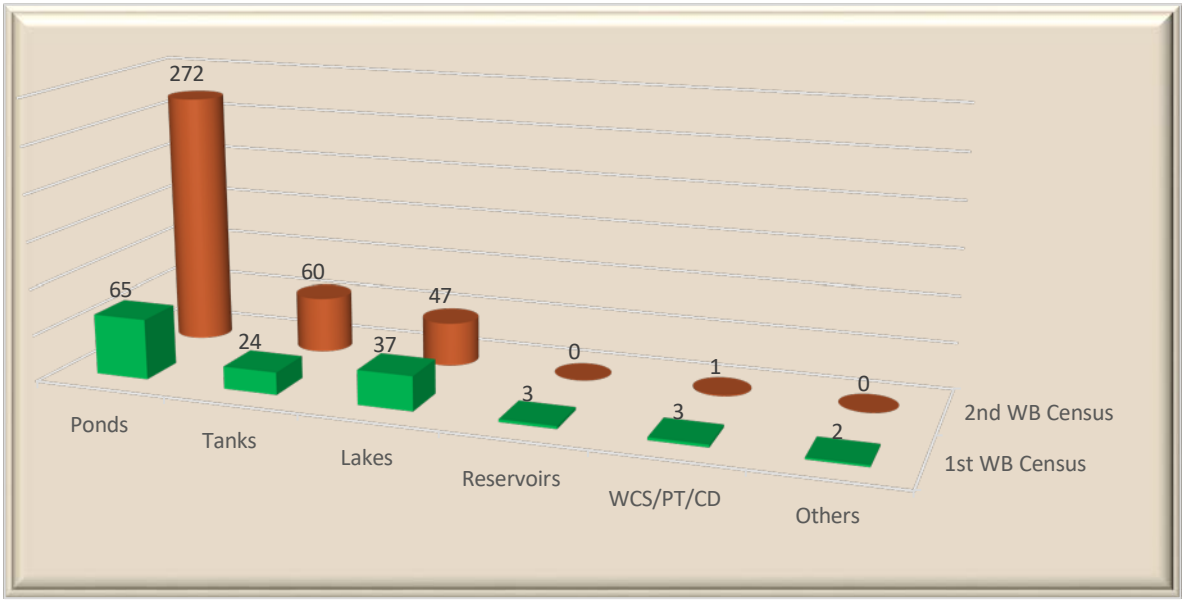
A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies, 72% are ponds, 16% are Tanks and remaining 12% are Lakes. Thus, contribution of Ponds is more as compared to Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check dams (WCS/PT/CD), and other water sources in Sikkim.

Table 2: Change in number of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
1st WB Census	65	24	37	3	3	2	134
2nd WB Census	272	60	47	-	1	-	380
Share in 2nd WBC	72%	16%	12%	-	0%	-	100%
Change (CAGR)	33.1%	20.1%	4.9%	-	-19.7%	-	23.2%
Change (Simple)	318.5%	150.0%	27.0%	-	-66.7%	-	183.6%

Chart 2: Number of different type of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

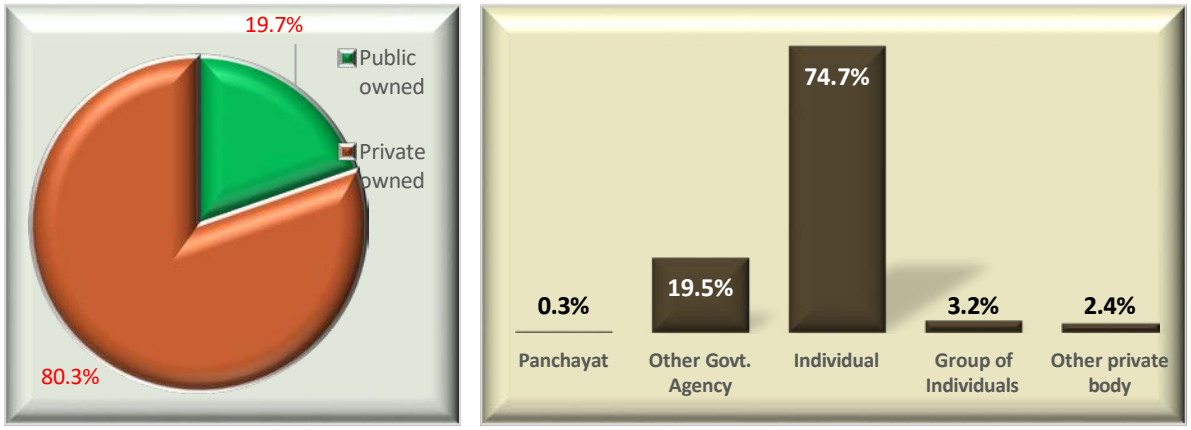


- During 2nd WBC, number of Ponds, tanks, and Lakes increased (Table 2) by 318%, 150% and 27% respectively over 1st WBC while that of WCA/PT/CD reduced (by 66.7%)

B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Most of Water Bodies are private owned (80.3%). Following chart is showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Sikkim.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



- Out of all Water Bodies which are public ownered, 98.7% are belong to Other Govt. Agency while out of all private owned water bodies, 93.1% Water Bodies are in hands of Individual owner/farmer.

Table 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

	Public owned			Private owned				
	Panchayat	Other Govt. Agency	Total	Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body	Total	Grand Total
Number	1	74	75	284	12	9	305	380
Share over total	1.3%	98.7%	100.0%	93.1%	3.9%	3.0%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	0.3%	19.5%	19.7%	74.7%	3.2%	2.4%	80.3%	100.0%

- Out of all Water Bodies, 40.5% are situated in tribal area.

Table 4: Location wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

Location Type	Number	Share
DPAP	1	0.3%
Tribal	154	40.5%
DDP	1	0.3%
Flood prone	1	0.3%
Others	223	58.7%
Total	**380**	**100.0%**

- Ponds and similar small water bodies play a critical role in the tribal areas of Sikkim, serving as vital infrastructure for livelihoods.

C. *Use status of Water Bodies*

- A major proportion of Water Bodies (96%) are *in use* as per 2nd WBC while this share was 90% during 1st WBC.

Table 4: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC (in number)

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	110	11	**121**	12	1	**13**	122	12	134
2nd WB Census	363	0	**363**	16	1	**17**	379	1	380
Share 1st WBC	82%	8%	**90%**	9%	1%	**10%**	91%	9%	100%
Share 2nd WBC	96%	0%	**96%**	4%	0%	**4%**	100%	0%	100%
Change (CAGR)	27.0%	-100.0%	**24.6%**	5.9%	0.0%	**5.5%**	25.4%	-39.2%	23.2%
Change (simple)	230.0%	-100.0%	**200.0%**	33.3%	0.0%	**30.8%**	210.7%	-91.7%	183.6%

- With increasing number of Water Bodies, total number of useful Water Bodies also increased. Water bodies (ponds, lakes) are primarily used for Pisciculture (85% of total usable Water Bodies) as shown in chart given below.

Table 5: Major Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC (in number)

Type of WB	Pisciculture	Other than Pisciculture	Total
Ponds	249	15	264
Tanks	56	1	57
Lakes	3	38	41
WCS/PT/CD		1	1
All	308	55	363
Share	85%	15%	100%

- Ponds and similar small water bodies play a critical role in the tribal areas of Sikkim, serving as vital infrastructure for livelihoods, water security, and ecological balance. They act as essential resources in the hilly terrain, providing water for daily needs, Pisciculture, and in integrated farming systems.

Table 6: Location wise Number of WBs and their main usage as per 2nd WBC

Location	Irrigation/ Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/Drinking/Recreation/Religious	Ground water Recharge	Other Purposes	Total
DPAP	0	1	0	0	0	1
TRIBAL	3	121	19	0	5	148
DDP	0	0	1	0	0	1
OTHERS	3	186	19	4	1	213
ALL	6	308	39	4	6	363

- Some Water bodies (ponds, lakes) are *not in use* as shown in table below.

Table 7: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use* as per 2nd WBC

Dried up	Siltation	Destroyed beyond repair	Others Reasons	Total
5	6	1	5	17

D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

Table 8: Total CCA and IPC for WBs used for irrigation as per 2nd WBC (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg CCA	Avg IPC
Ponds	4	29.00	29.00	7.25	7.25
Lakes	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total	5	31.00	31.00	6.20	6.20

- Out of all Water Bodies, only 5 Water Bodies are used for irrigation. Left table is showing their total and average CCA and IPC.
- Total CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are around 31 ha only while average is very less which indicates that operational holding are expected to be small as well as irrigated area is very small in size.

E. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- More than 99% of Water Bodies have water spread area more than 1.0 hectare as per 2nd WB Census while during 1st WB Census it was 93%. This also justified the small size of most of the operational holdings.

Table 9: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Upto 1.0 hectare	More than 1.0 hectare
1st WB Census	125	9
2nd WB Census	3	377

Chart 5: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

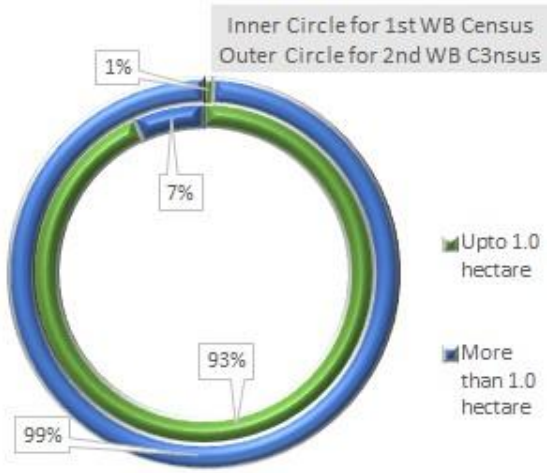
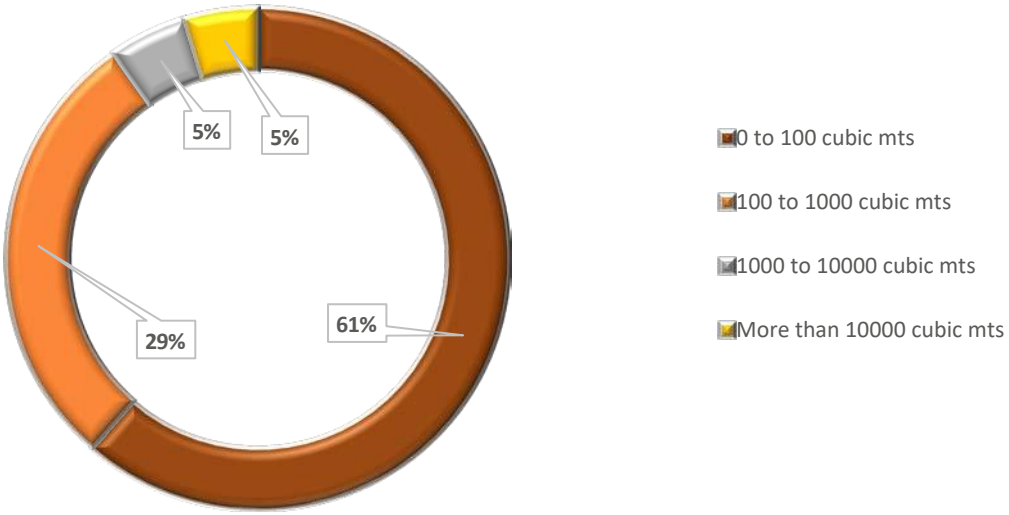


Chart 6: Percentage distribution of WBs as per storage capacity Class in 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

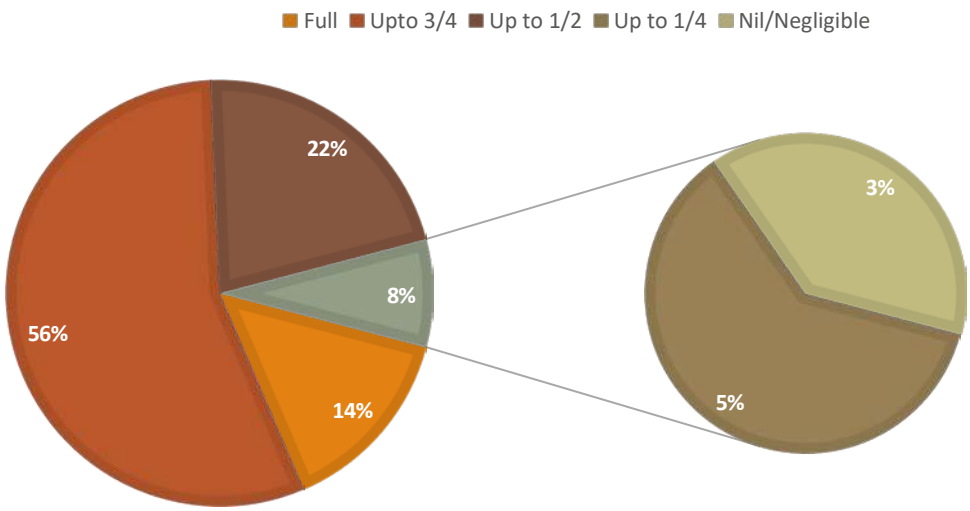


- Considering storage space, out of all Water Bodies, around 90% Water Bodies have storage capacity upto 1000 cubic meters.
- Considering Water Spread Area and storage capacity, for most of the Water Bodies, water spread area is more than 1 ha but storage capacity is upto 1000 cubic meters.

F. *Filled up status of Water Bodies*

- Among these Water bodies, 96% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- 70% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Sikkim, however 8% of Water Bodies have very less water.

Chart 7: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up status as per 2nd WBC



- Out of total 380 Water Bodies, 24 Water bodies reported to have silt and out of these, 6 Water Bodies are not being used for this reason.

G. *WUA, Central Scheme and DIP/SIP status of Water Bodies*

- In Sikkim, neither any Water User Association has been formed for these Water Bodies nor these are associated with any central scheme.
- Only 3 Water Bodies out of 5 Water Bodies which are *in use* for irrigation, are included in District/State irrigation plan.

H. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- 0.53% of Water Bodies, out of all the enumerated Water Bodies are reported to be encroached.

Table 10: Number and percentage of WBs encroached as per 2nd WBC

Sikkim	Ponds		Total	
	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
Number	272	2	380	2
Share		0.74%		0.53%



Gurudongmar Lake, Sikkim

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	380	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	379	99.74%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	1	0.26%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	272	71.58%
	Tanks	**no.**	60	15.79%
	Lakes	**no.**	47	12.37%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	1	0.26%
	Others	**no.**		
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation			
	Co-operative			
	Panchayat		1	0.26%
	Municipal Authority			
	Other Govt. Agency		74	19.47%
	Individual		284	74.74%
	Group of Individuals		12	3.16%
	Other private body		9	2.37%
4	**Use status**	**no.**		
	In Use		363	95.53%
	Not in Use		17	4.47%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		1	0.26%
	Tribal		154	40.53%
	DDP		1	0.26%
	Flood Prone		1	0.26%
	Others		223	58.68%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		5	1.38%
	Industrial		1	0.28%
	Pisciculture		308	84.85%
	Domestic/ Drinking		4	1.10%
	Recreation		18	4.96%
	Religious		17	4.68%
	Natural Habitat for irds/Animals		7	1.93%
	Others		3	0.83%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		5	29.41%
	Siltation		6	35.29%
	Destroyed beyond repair		1	5.88%
	Others		5	29.41%

Schedule of 2nd Water Bodies Census

SECOND CENSUS OF WATER BODIES

WATER BODY SCHEDULE **Code: 01**

REFERENCE YEAR: 2023-24 **(AGRICULTURAL YEAR)**

Rural-1/Urban-2 ☐

I Identification Particulars (Standard Codes to be used)

(a)State_____ Code ☐☐ (b) District _____ Code ☐☐☐

For Rural

(c) Block/Tehsil _____ Code ☐☐☐ (d) Villages name_____ Code ☐☐☐

For Urban:

(e) Town/Municipality _____ Code ☐☐☐ (f) Ward no ☐☐☐

(g) Sl.number of water body within village/Town ☐☐☐

(h) Date of Enumeration (DD/MM/YY) ☐☐-☐☐-☐☐

(i) Whether this Waterbody is present in SAC database : Yes-1, No-2 **Code:** ☐

Unique Identification key for Water body (If urban give code for town and ward)

R/U	State		Distt.			Tehsil/Town/block					Village/Ward						Serial No.- within village/town		

II Specific Information:

1.1 (a) Name of Water body (if any)/ with specific permanent land marks

_____

1.1(b) Name of Basin & Sub-basin in which water body is situated:_____ Basin code ☐☐

_____ Sub basin code ☐☐

1.2 (a) . Type of Water Body:Ponds-1, Tank-2, Lakes-3, Reservoirs-4 **Code:** ☐

Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams-5, Others-9

1.2(b) If code is "Others" in item 1.2(a) the nature of storage : _____

1.3. Khasra number/plot no/survey no in which the water body is located :_____

	Degree	Minute	Second
2. Latitude (In degree, minutes, seconds)			
3. Longitude (In degree, minutes, seconds)			

4. Whether located in DPAP-1 /Tribal-2/DDP-3/ **Code:** ☐

Flood prone-4, Naxal affected area 5, Other -9

5. Ownership: State WRD/State Irrigation-1,Co-ooperative-2,Panchayat-3,Muncipal authority-4, Other Govt. Agency-5, Individual-6, Group of Individuals -7, Other private body -9 **Code:** ☐

6(1) Whether Water body is in use: Yes-1, No-2 **Code:** ☐

6(2) If in use i.e. code 1 in item 6(1) above, uses: **Code:** ☐

Irrigation-1, Industrial-2, Pisciculture-3, Domestic/Drinking-4, Recreation-5, Religious -6, **Code:** ☐

Ground Water Recharge-7, Natural Habitat for birds/Animals-8 Other-9: **Code:** ☐

(up to three codes in order of preference)

6(3) If water body is "in use" for Irrigation i.e. code 1 in item 6(2) :

CCA of water body Ha.

IPC of water body Ha.

6(4) If not in use i.e. code 2 in item 6 (1) above, state the Reasons: Dried up-1,Construction-2, Siltation-3, Destroyed beyond repair-4,Salinity-5, Due to industrial effluents-6, Others-9 **Code:**

7(1) Nature of waterbody: Natural-1, Man made (Dam, weir constructed pond etc.)-2 **Code:**

7(2) If code 2 i.e. man made in item 7(1) type : Earthen-1,Concrete-2,Masonary-3,others-9 **Code:**

8. Year of Construction and original cost (only for man made): **Year**

Original Cost Rs.

9. Year of renovation / repair (for all water bodies) **Year**

Cost of last repair **Rs.**

10. Whether, Water body is presently under repair/renovation/restoration: yes-1, No-2

10(1) If yes: Scheme under which revival is being done: _____

10(2) Year of inclusion under the scheme:

10(3) Targeted year of completion:

10(4) Estimated cost **Rs.**

10(5) Target of potential revival Ha.

10(6) Irrigation potential revived Ha.

11(1). Whether the water Body is associated with central scheme ?
Yes-1,No-2 **Code:**

11(2) If Yes, Name the associted Central Scheme
Jal Jeevan Mission-1, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana- 2, Others-3 **Code:**

12(1). Does Water Body contains water throughout the year? (Yes-1, No- 2) **Code:**

12(2). If No, then, the number of months Water Body Contains the Water?
More than 9 months-1, 6-9 months-2, less than 6 months-3 **Code:**

13. Water spread area of the water body during reference year (in Ha) Ha.

13(1). Water spread area of the water body during current year (in Ha) Ha.

13(2). Minimum Water spread area (in Ha) Ha.

13(3). Maximum Water spread area (in Ha) Ha.

14 Max. depth of water body when fully filled up: (In Meters)

15.Storage Capacity of water body in thousand Cu.meter Original
Present

16. Filled up Storage (During 2023-24) Full-1, up to 3/4 -2, up to 1/2 -3, up to 1/4 -4, Nil/ negligible filled -5. **Code:**

17 Whether silt is present in the water body which is reducing its capacity? Yes-1, No-2 **Code:**

18.Status of filling up of storage space (based on around 50% filling up of storage during last 5 year) **Code:** ☐

Filled up every year- 1, Usually filled up -2, Rarely filled up -3, Never filled up -4

19(1) Number of City/Town/Villages benefited.

Town/Cities ☐☐☐

Villages ☐☐☐

19(2) Number of people directly benefited by Water body: ☐☐☐☐☐☐ No.

20 (1) Whether Water Users Association (WUA) is formed(Except Individual ownership):

Yes-1 , No-2, Not known-3 **Code:** ☐

20 (2) If Yes i.e. code 1 in item 20(1): **Code:** ☐

(a) **Extent of area covered by WUA**: Full area covered-1, Partial area covered-2 ☐

(b) Number of Water Users Association(WUA) formed for this Water Body: ☐☐☐

21. Whether water body included in District Irrigation Plan(DIP)/State Irrigation Plan(SIP) Yes-1.No-2 **Code:** ☐

22 (1) Whether any area of Water Body is encroached: Yes-1, No-2: **Code:** ☐

22(2) If yes i.e. code 1 in item 22(1), can extent of encroachment be assessed : Yes-1, No-2 **Code:** ☐

22(3) If yes i.e. code 1 in item 22(2) : Approximate percentage of area encroached ☐☐ **%**

23. whether water body is standalone or connected

Standalone-1, Connected-2 Code: ☐

23(1) If Connected, Number of Connected Water Bodies ☐☐

24. Whether this Waterbody was captured in previous census: Yes-1, No-2 Code: ☐

Checked by:

Name
Designation of Supervisory officer
Mobile No.
Email:

Name of the Enumerator
Designation
Mobile No.
Email:



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION

लघु सिंचाई (सांख्यिकी) शाखा

MINOR IRRIGATION (STATISTICS) WING