

जल निकायों की दूसरी गणना

Second Census of Water Bodies

(Volume - II, Part – II)

States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Keralam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir

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-II)

(Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Keralam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir)



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
Minor Irrigation (Statistics) Wing

सी आर पाटील
C R Paatil

सत्यमेव जयते

जल शक्ति मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of Jal Shakti
Government of India



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 conducted during 2017-18. The Second Census of Water Bodies has been 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 the Second Census of Water Bodies, five States/UTs, namely Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh and Sikkim completed their census work successfully. DoWR, RD & GR has brought out Volume 2, Part 1 of the Report of the Second Census of Water Bodies for these selected States/UTs on the occasion of World Water Day 2026. The present report Volume 2, Part 2 pertains to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Keralam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir which completed their census work successfully brought out in India International Water Week.

I 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 of the Second Census of Water Bodies would be beneficial for all the stakeholders and the States/UTs for comparable analysis on various status/ parameters of water bodies over First Water Bodies Census.

C R PAATIL

जल शक्ति अभियान
संचय जल, बेहतर कल

Office : 210, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110 001
Tel: No. (011) 23711780, 23714663, 23714200, Fax : (011) 23710804
E-mail : minister-jalshakti@gov.in

डॉ. राज भूषण चौधरी
Dr. Raj Bhushan Choudhary

सत्यमेव जयते

जल शक्ति राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली-110001
MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI - 110001



MESSAGE

Water is recyclable resource but its availability is limited and the gap between the supply and demand for fresh water is widening over time. It is well-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 decided to undertake the First Census of Water Bodies in the country during 2017-18 to get comprehensive database on various parameters of Water Bodies. As per policy, the Second Census of Water Bodies was launched in April 2025.

The DoWR, RD and GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, published a brief analytical report presenting results from the Report, Volume II, Part 1, of the 2nd Water Bodies Census, for the five States/UTs of Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh and Sikkim, on the occasion of World Water Day 2026.

The present report pertains to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Keralam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir. This report on Second Water Bodies contains exhaustive information on water bodies related parameters such as nature of water bodies, status of use, ownership, storage capacity, major use, etc., for the States/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 the States/UTs.

I congratulate the entire team of Minor Irrigation (Stat.) Wing and all the States/UTs on accomplishing the task of conducting the Second Census of Water Bodies.

(Dr. Raj Bhushan Choudhary)

215, श्रम शक्ति भवन, रफी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली -110 001, 215, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110 001
दूरभाष : (011) 23708419, 23718759, Tel. : (011) 23708419, 23718759
ई-मेल/E-mail : mos-mowr@nic.in

अर्चना वर्मा, भा.प्र.से.
सचिव
ARCHANA VARMA, IAS
Secretary

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास
और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION



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 increasing 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 types 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, for the first time, from 2017-18. The Second Census of Water Bodies has been launched in April 2025.

On the occasion of World Water Day 2026, the DoWR, RD and GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, published a brief analytical Report, Volume 2, Part 1, of the Water Bodies Census, presenting results from the five States/UTs of Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh and Sikkim, who completed their Census work within a time-bound manner.

The present report pertains to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Keralam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir. This Report on the Second Water Bodies Census contains exhaustive information on water bodies related parameters, such as nature of water bodies, status of use, ownership, storage capacity, major use, etc., for the States/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 the States/UTs.

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.

(Archana Varma)

श्रम शक्ति भवन,रफी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 001 / Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110 001
Tel. : 011-23710305, 23715919, Fax : 011-23731553, E-mail : secy-mowr@nic.in, Website : http://www.mowr.gov.in

Navanita Gogoi



Priyanka Kulshreshtha



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार/Government of India
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय/Ministry of Jal Shakti
जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
DEPTT. OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
लघु सिंचाई सांख्यिकी / MINOR IRRIGATION (Stat.)

Preface

Water is a vital renewable natural resource and covers about three-fourths of the Earth's surface, but only a small proportion of it accounts for freshwater that can be put to direct 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 freshwater in the world.

As an important economic resource, water is essential for all forms of livelihood activities, agriculture, animal husbandry, and most industrial production processes. Despite being rich in surface water resources, water scarcity is being recognized as a major problem facing India alongside a growing population. Therefore, effective and sustainable management of water resources is imperative for ensuring sustainable development in all sectors. For this, a national-level database for all water bodies is a necessity, covering 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), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, conducted the First Census of Water Bodies during 2019-2022 to develop a national database for all water bodies and published its report in 2023. The Second Census of Water Bodies was launched in April 2025 with the objective of obtaining information on changes in the status of all water bodies in India.

On the occasion of World Water Day 2026, the DoWR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, has published a Report (Volume 2, Part 1) of the Second Census of Water Bodies, which included data from five States/UTs—namely Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Ladakh, and Sikkim—who completed the census.

The present Report (Volume II, Part II) of the Second Census of Water Bodies pertaining to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Keralam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir, is brought out during India International Water Week 2026. This Report on the Second Census of Water Bodies contains exhaustive information on water bodies-related parameters, such as nature of water bodies, status of use, ownership, storage capacity, major use, etc., for these States/UTs. We are extremely hopeful that the database of water bodies created in this census will help in taking vital decisions in water resource management across the States/UTs.

Shri V. L. Kantha Rao, IAS, the then Secretary, along with Smt. Archana Varma, IAS, Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, have been a constant source of inspiration and guidance for the finalization of results and the preparation of this report.

The Census Commissioners of the States/UTs have completed the stupendous task of conducting field work with dedication and focus. We express our sincere gratitude to them. A special word of appreciation goes to the then Additional Director General, Mrs. Pally Kundu, who provided outstanding leadership in the conduct and completion of the entire census process.

(Navanita Gogoi)

(Priyanka Kulshreshtha)

कमरा नं. 2, दूसरी मंजिल, बी विंग, लोक नायक भवन, नई दिल्ली–110003
Room No. 2, 2nd Floor, B Wing, Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi-110003
ई–मेल / Email: adg-mowr@nic.in, टैलीफोन/Phone : 011-24691080

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Schedule of 2nd Water Bodies Census **Sch.1-Sch3**

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
NSO	National Statistics 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 a 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 (WBs) are the major source of Irrigation for these operational holdings.

Distribution of number of operational holdings in India (*in thousands*)

Sl No	Major size classes	Total number of holdings 2015	Net Sown Area 2015	Net Irrigated Area 2015
1	Marginal	1,00,251	34,272	18,369
2	Small	25,809	32,606	15,153
3	Semi-medium	13,993	33,526	15,797
4	Medium	5,561	27,787	13,652
5	Large	838	11,845	5,263
All Size Classes		**1,46,454**	**1,40,036**	**68,234**

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 a 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 Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation launched the first Census of Water Bodies (WBC) during the period 2019-22, in convergence with the 6th Minor Irrigation census.

Now the 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. Objectives

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: For conducting the MI and Water Bodies Census, a Steering Committee was constituted in each State/UT with the Secretary of the Nodal Department as Census Commissioner and members from the CWC, State Departments of Revenue, Irrigation, Water Resources, Panchayati Raj, State Planning, DES & Rural Development and the State Head of NSSO (FOD) for overseeing various activities of Census. A technical Sub Committee was

constituted 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-days 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/UT 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 bun dhies etc. A structure where water from ice melt, 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 from either 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/UT Reports

Andhra Pradesh

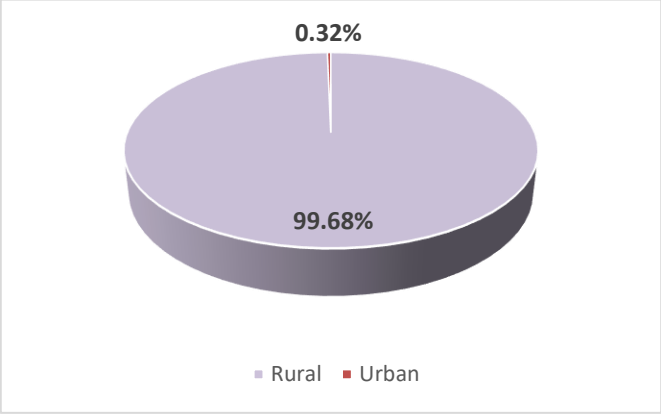
- Andhra Pradesh, located in southeastern India along the Bay of Bengal coast, covers a total geographical area of approximately 162,975 square kilometres, making it one of the larger states in the country. It is characterized by a varied landscape comprising a long coastal plain along the Bay of Bengal, the Eastern Ghats running through its interior, and the semi-arid Rayalaseema plateau in the south. The state is drained by major rivers such as the Godavari, Krishna, Penna, and Tungabhadra, which originate in the Western Ghats and the Deccan plateau and support irrigation, hydropower generation, drinking water supply, fisheries, and local livelihoods. Andhra Pradesh experiences a predominantly tropical climate, with hot and humid conditions along the coast, a semi-arid climate in the Rayalaseema interior, and moderate rainfall influenced by both the southwest and northeast monsoons, along with cyclonic activity affecting its coastal belt. These climatic and geographical conditions support fertile deltaic plains, extensive coastal and dry deciduous vegetation, and a predominantly agrarian economy based on agriculture, aquaculture, horticulture, and allied activities, with crops such as rice, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, chillies, and groundnut being widely cultivated, alongside significant shrimp and fish farming along the coast.
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 2,23,314 Water Bodies in Andhra Pradesh, compared to 1,90,777 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a significant increase of 17% over the previous census, as per Table 1

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	1,90,777
2nd WB Census	2,23,314
% Change	17%

- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Andhra Pradesh, 99.68% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 0.32% are situated in urban areas, is shown in Chart 1.

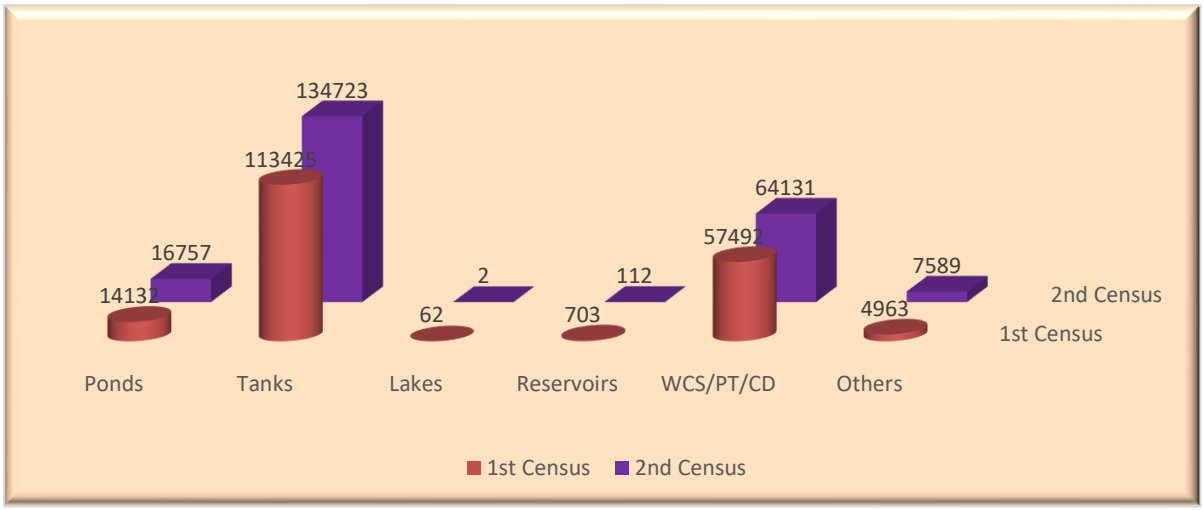
Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



A. *Type of Water Bodies*

- Among all Water Bodies in Andhra Pradesh, 60.33% are Tanks, 28.72% are Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD), 7.50% are ponds, 0.05% are Reservoirs, 0.0009% are Lakes and the remaining 3.39%. Tanks are the predominant type of Water Body in the State, far outnumbering Lakes, Reservoirs, and Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD), is shown in Chart 2.

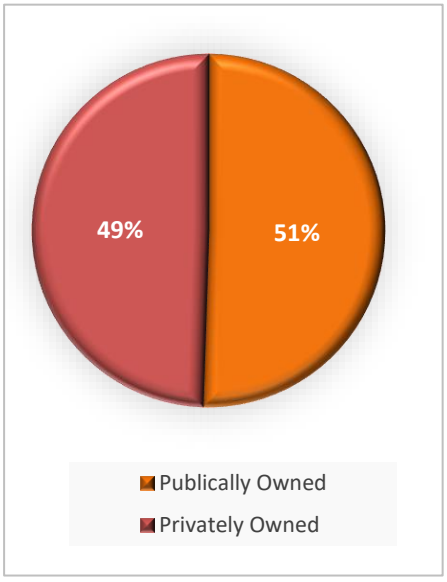
Chart 2: Number of different type of Water Bodies



B. *Ownership of Water Bodies*

- In Andhra Pradesh, public owned water bodies account for the majority share at 50.51%, while private owned water bodies constitute the remaining 49.48%. This indicates that public form of ownership holds over a significant portion of water bodies in Andhra Pradesh.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies



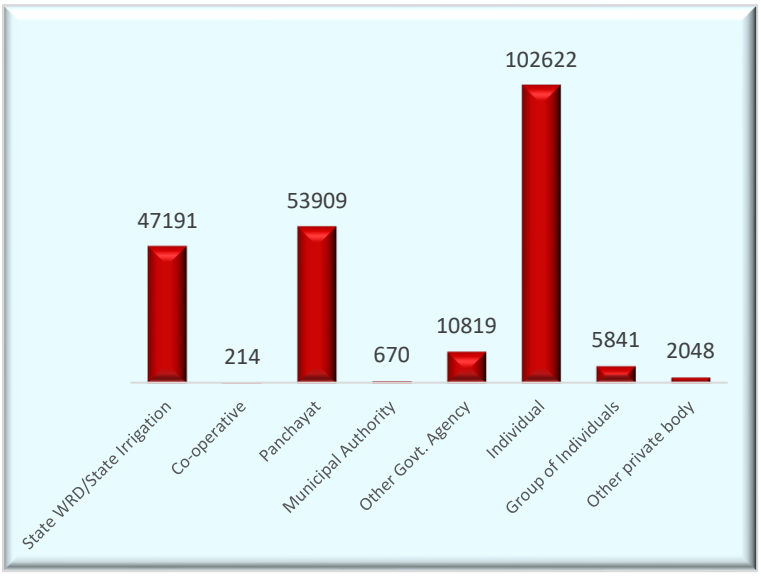


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

Details	Public owned						Private owned				Grand Total
	State WRD/ State Irrigation	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency	Total	Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body	Total	
Number	47,191	214	53,909	670	10,819	1,12,803	1,02,622	5,841	2,048	1,10,511	2,23,314
Share over total	41.83 %	0.19 %	47.79 %	0.59%	9.59%	100%	93%	5%	2%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	21.13 %	0.10 %	24.14 %	0.30%	4.84%	50.51 %	45.95%	2.62 %	0.92%	49.49%	100%

- Among publicly owned water bodies in Andhra Pradesh, Panchayat hold the largest share with 53,909 water bodies (47.79% of public ownership, 24.14% of the grand total), followed by State WRD/State Irrigation with 47,191 (41.83% of public, 21.13% of grand total). Together all the public owned water bodes account for ~51% of the grand total of water bodies in Andhra Pradesh as per Table 2.
- Within privately owned water bodies in Andhra Pradesh, Individual ownership form the largest group with 1,02,622 water bodies (93% of private ownership, 45.95% of grand total), followed by Group of Individuals with 5,841 water bodies (5% of private, 2.62% of grand total). Overall, private ownership with ~49% ownership in total water bodies of Andhra Pradesh.
- Location wise, 37.46% of water bodies in Andhra Pradesh are concentrated in DPAP region followed by 4.09% in Tribal region.

Table 3: Location-wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	%
DPAP	83,661	37.46%
Tribal	9,136	4.09%
DDP	2,387	1.07%
Flood prone	1,666	0.75%
Others	126464	56.63%
Total	223,314	100.00%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- 1,76,890 (79.21%) water bodies are currently in use in Andhra Pradesh, which signifies an increase of 18% since the 1st water body census in the region.

- About 78.96% of Rural water bodies are in use and 0.25% of urban water bodies are in use in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- 46,424 (20.79%) water bodies are currently not in use in Andhra Pradesh, which is an 11.87% increase since the previous Water Body Census.
- About 20.71% of rural water bodies and 0.07% of urban water bodies are currently not in use in Andhra Pradesh.

Table 4: Use status of WBs in 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC (in number)

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	1,48,899	380	**1,49,279**	41,364	134	**41,498**	1,90,263	514	**1,90,777**
% share	78.05%	0.20%	78.25%	21.68%	0.07%	21.75%	99.73%	0.27%	100%
2nd WB Census	1,76,330	560	**1,76,890**	46,250	174	**46,424**	222580	734	**2,23,314**
% share	78.96%	0.25%	79.21%	20.71%	0.08%	20.79%	99.67%	0.33%	100%

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

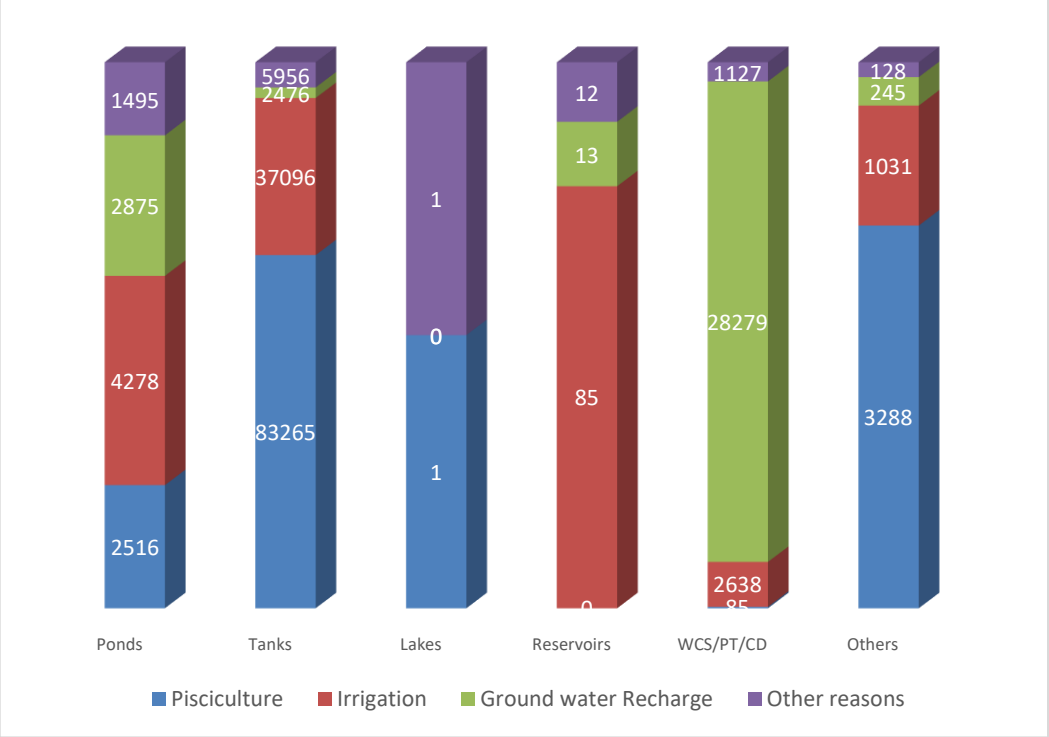


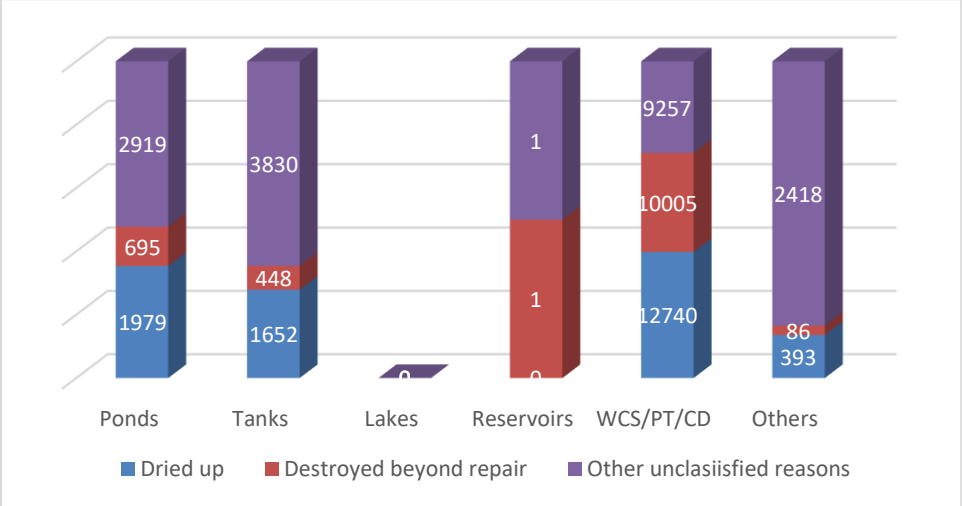
Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Type of WBs	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat	Others	Total
Ponds	4,278	44	2,516	316	39	65	2,875	241	790	11,164
Tanks	37,096	603	83,265	1,887	373	167	2,476	293	2,633	1,28,793
Lakes	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Reservoirs	85	1	0	6	2	0	13	0	3	110
WCS/PT/CD	2,638	130	85	38	50	39	28,279	248	622	32,129
Others	1,031	4	3,288	16	4	3	245	37	64	4,692
Total	**45,128**	**782**	**89,155**	**2,263**	**469**	**274**	**33,888**	**819**	**4,112**	**1,76,890**
% share	26%	0.4%	50%	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%	19%	0.5%	2.3%	100%

- Pisciculture (50%), Irrigation (26%) and Ground Water Recharge (19%) are the predominant use of Water Bodies in Andhra Pradesh. Tanks dominate almost every category (Pisciculture, Irrigation), suggesting they are the most versatile and widely distributed water body type, likely due to their higher numbers, making them easier to integrate into daily community life.

- Among the Water Bodies that are currently not in use, nearly 39.69% have become non-functional due to various unclassified reasons (Construction, Siltation, Salinity, Due to ind. Effluents). 36.11% because of drying up and 24% because of getting destroyed beyond repair. Unclassified reasons remain the highest contributor as the reason behind increasing number of not in use water bodies in Andhra Pradesh as shown in Chart 6.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use*



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 2,23,314 Water Bodies, 45,128 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in hectare)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	45,128	18,52,521	29,80,804	41.05	66.05

- In Andhra Pradesh, the water bodies used for irrigation have an average CCA of 41.05 ha and an average IPC of 66.05 ha, indicating that irrigation census is primarily supported by numerous small water bodies.

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

Type of WBs	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	4,278	34,807.00	39,792.00	8.14	9.30
Tank	37,096	601,310.00	1,627,358.00	16.21	43.87
Reservoirs	85	1,190,004.00	1,280,578.00	14,000.00	15,065.62
Water consv schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	2,638	20,186.00	25,621.00	7.65	9.71
Others	1,031	6,213.65	7,454.56	6.03	7.23
Grand Total	45,128.00	1,852,520.65	2,980,803.56	41.05	66.05

- Table 7 shows that, a total of 45,128 water bodies contribute to irrigation, with a cumulative Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 18, 52,520.65 ha and Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 29, 80,803.56 ha. Reservoirs emerge as the most significant contributor, with the highest average CCA (14,000.00 ha) and average IPC (15,065.62 ha) per unit, despite being fewer in number than Tanks. Tanks, though the most numerous (37,096), have relatively low average CCA and IPC per unit, reflecting their smaller individual scale. Across all water body types, IPC consistently exceeds CCA, suggesting that irrigation infrastructure has helped create additional potential beyond the originally designated command area. Overall, the data indicates that while ponds dominate in number, tanks and reservoirs are more efficient and impactful on a per-unit basis for irrigation purposes.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

Table 8: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Revival Target for no. of WBs	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival (in Hectare)	Irrigation potential revived (in Hectare)
Ponds	123	123	52,589.24	11,311.61
Tank	700	700	14,99,680.70	289,206
Reservoirs	2	2	1,02,594.09	85,592.88
WCS/PT/CD	26	26	1,02,909.35	989.88
Others	4	4	5.26	2.83
Total	855	855	17,57,778.60	3,87,103.20

- During the reporting period, a total of 855 Water Bodies were put under revival schemes and all of them have been revived, with majority being Tanks. Reservoirs and Ponds have contributed to the highest increase in the Irrigation Potential Revival and in total the Irrigation Potential have been revived upto 22% of the targeted Irrigation Potential, leaving a vast scope for increase in the Irrigation Potential in future reasons shown in Table 8.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Andhra Pradesh, 49% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of upto 1.0 hectare, while 51% have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

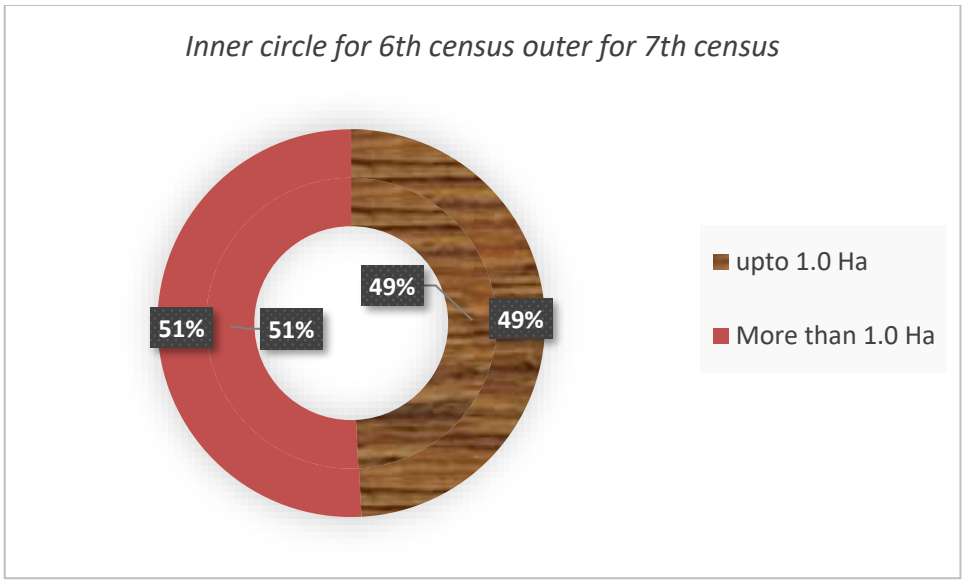
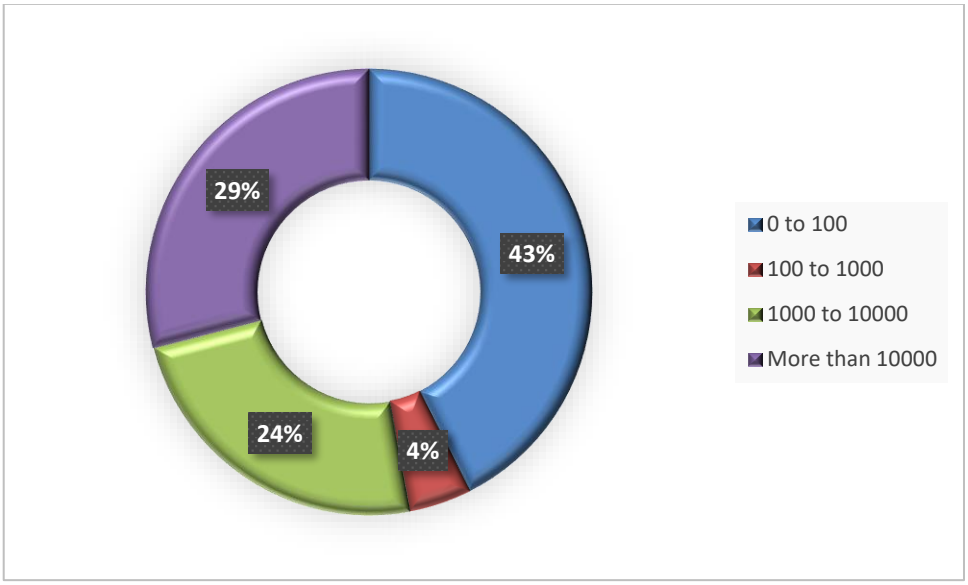


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class

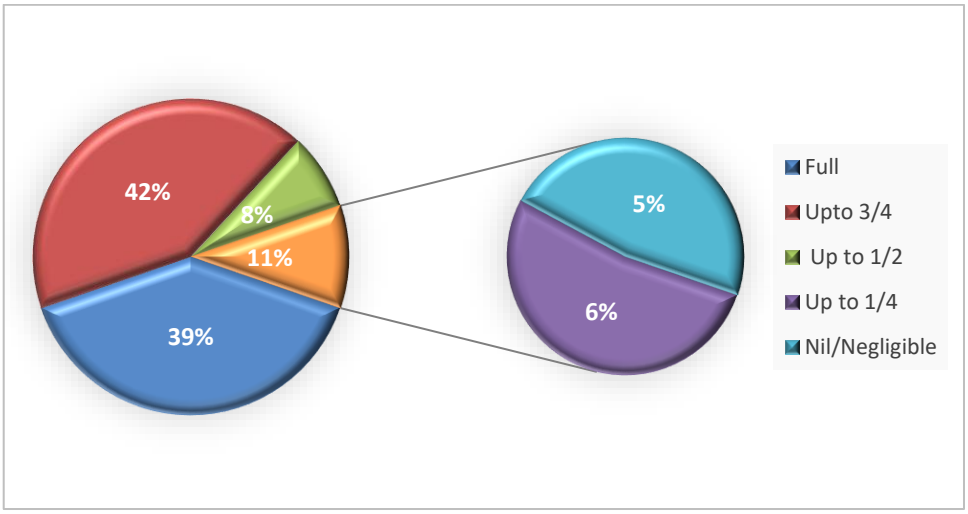


- In terms of storage capacity, 43% of the Water Bodies in Andhra Pradesh have a capacity of up to 100 cubic metres, 4% have a storage capacity ranging from 100 to 1,000 cubic metres, while 24% have a storage capacity ranging between 1000 to 10,000 cubic metres and 29% possess a storage capacity of more than 10,000 cubic metres.

G. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- 39% of Water Bodies are filled upto 100% of their capacity, 42% have been filled upto 3/4th of their capacity, 8% have been filled upto 50% of their total capacity in Andhra Pradesh.
- Meanwhile, around 6% have only 1/4th of their storage level and 5% are filled upto nill or negligible levels.

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



- Out of the 2, 23,314 Water Bodies enumerated in Andhra Pradesh, 48,614 (22%) Water Bodies have been reported to be affected by siltation. In addition, 4,552 Water Bodies have become non-functional due to excessive siltation. These findings highlight the need for regular desiltation, catchment area management, and maintenance measures to restore storage capacity.

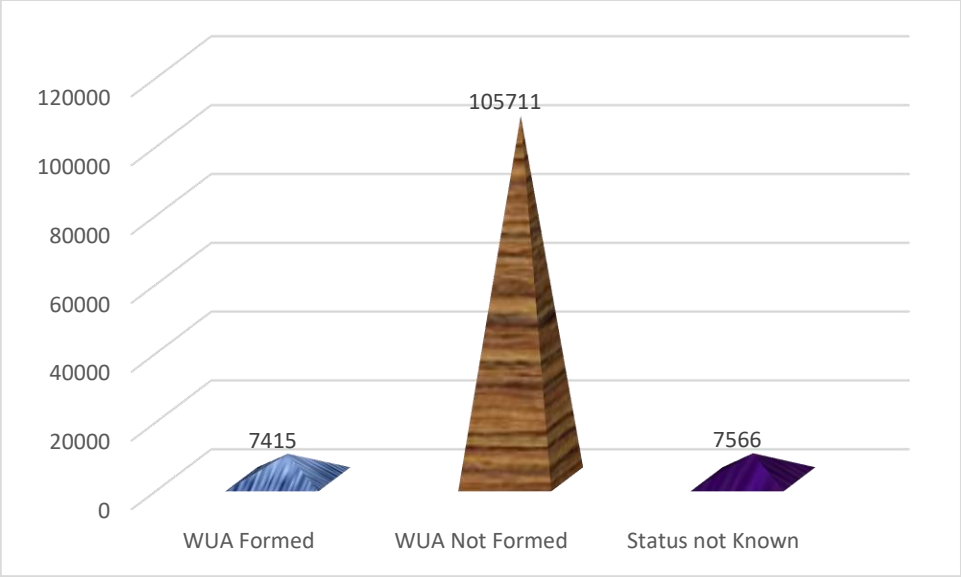
Table 9: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	3,116	142	16,757	19%
Tank	31,194	291	1,34,723	23%
Lakes	1	0	2	50%
Reservoirs	35	0	112	31%
WCS/PT/CD	12,053	2,218	64,131	19%
Others	2,215	1,901	7,589	29%
Total	48,614	4,552	2,23,314	22%

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

- In Andhra Pradesh, Water User Associations (WUAs) have been constituted for 6.14% (7,415) water bodies, status of 6.27% (7,566) water bodies are not known, WUA's have not been formed for 87.59% (1,05,711) water bodies. This relatively low level of WUA coverage indicates significant scope for strengthening community participation in the operation, maintenance, and sustainable management of Water Bodies. Expanding the formation of WUAs can improve participatory irrigation management, enhance water use efficiency, and ensure the long-term sustainability of these valuable water resources given in Chart 10.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation



- In Andhra Pradesh, 20,337 Water Bodies are covered under various Central Government Schemes, while 28,545 Water Bodies have been included in the District/State Irrigation Plans. The inclusion of these Water Bodies under government programmes reflects the State's continued efforts to strengthen water resource development, improve irrigation infrastructure, promote efficient water management, and enhance the sustainability of agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme

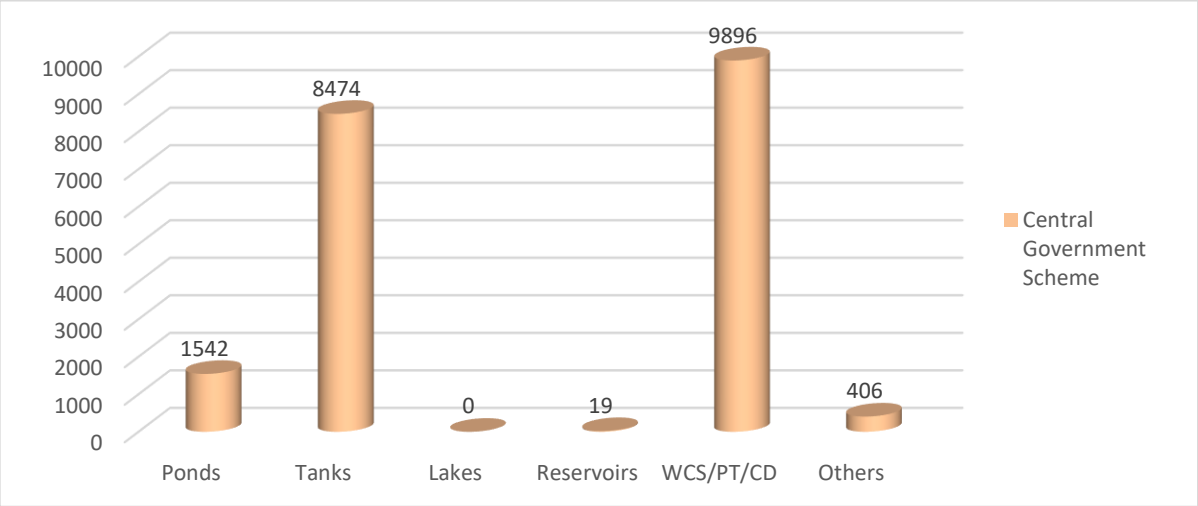


Table 11: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP

Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others
2,505	16,690	0	72	8,633	645

I. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- During the Census, 7,643 (3%) Water Bodies were reported to be encroached upon out of 2,23,314 Water Bodies. Although the proportion of encroached Water Bodies is relatively low, these encroachments can affect the storage capacity, ecological health, and intended use of the Water Bodies. Timely identification, protection, and removal of encroachments are essential for ensuring their sustainable management and long-term conservation.

Table 12: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

Ponds		Tanks		Lakes		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		Others		Total	
Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Grand Total	Encroached
16,757	812	1,34,723	5,237	2	0	112	5	64,131	1,390	7,589	199	2,23,314	7,643
	5%		4%		0%		4%		2%		3%		3%



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	2,23,314	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	2,22,580	99.68%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	734	0.32%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	16,757	7.50%
	Tanks	**no.**	1,34,723	60.33%
	Lakes	**no.**	2	0.00%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	112	0.05%
	Water Conservation Schemes/	**no.**	64,131	28.72%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Percolation tanks/ Check dams			
	Others	**no.**	7,589	3.40%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		47,191	21.13%
	Co-operative		214	0.10%
	Panchayat		53,909	24.14%
	Municipal Authority		670	0.30%
	Other Govt. Agency		10,819	4.84%
	Individual		1,02,622	45.95%
	Group of Individuals		5,841	2.62%
	Other private body		2,048	0.92%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		1,76,890	79.21%
	Not in Use		46,424	20.79%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		83,661	37.46%
	Tribal		9,136	4.09%
	DDP		2,387	1.07%
	Flood prone		1,666	0.75%
	Others		126464	56.63%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		45,128	25.51%
	Industrial		782	0.44%
	Pisciculture		89,155	50.4%
	Domestic/ Drinking		2,263	1.27%
	Recreation		469	0.26%
	Religious		274	0.15%
	Ground Water recharge		33,888	19.15%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		819	0.46%
	Others		4,112	2.32%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		16,764	36.11%
	Construction		1,159	2.49%
	Siltation		4,552	9.80%
	Destroyed beyond repair		11,235	24.20%
	Salinity		483	1.04%
	Due to industrial effluents		152	0.32%
	Others		12,079	26.01%

Arunachal Pradesh

- Arunachal Pradesh, located in northeastern India along the international borders with Bhutan, China, and Myanmar, covers a total geographical area of approximately 83,743 square kilometres. The state is characterized by predominantly mountainous landscape, with the Eastern Himalayas, deep valleys, dense forests, and numerous high-altitude peaks dominating its terrain. The state is drained by major rivers such as the Siang, Subansiri, Kameng, Lohit, Dibang, and Tirap, which originate in the Himalayas and support irrigation, hydropower generation, drinking water supply, fisheries, and local livelihoods.

- Arunachal Pradesh experiences a diverse climate ranging from subtropical conditions in the foothills to alpine conditions at higher elevations, with heavy and well-distributed monsoon rainfall, cool temperatures in the mountainous regions, and snowfall at higher altitudes. These climatic and geographical conditions support extensive evergreen and temperate forests, rich biodiversity, and a predominantly rural economy based on agriculture, horticulture, forestry, livestock, and other natural-resource-based activities, with crops such as rice, maize, millet, pulses, and horticultural products being widely cultivated.

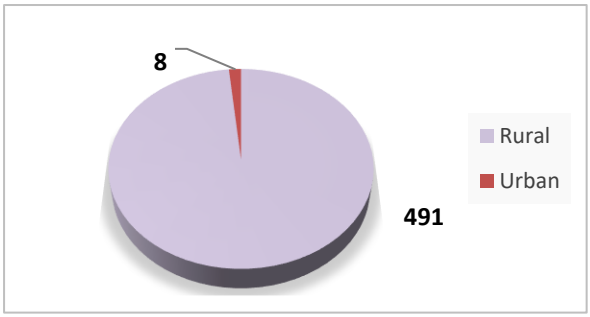
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 499 Water Bodies in Arunachal Pradesh, compared to 993 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a significant decrease of 50% over the previous census.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	993
2nd WB Census	499
% Change	-50%

- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Arunachal Pradesh, 98% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 2% are situated in urban areas.

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

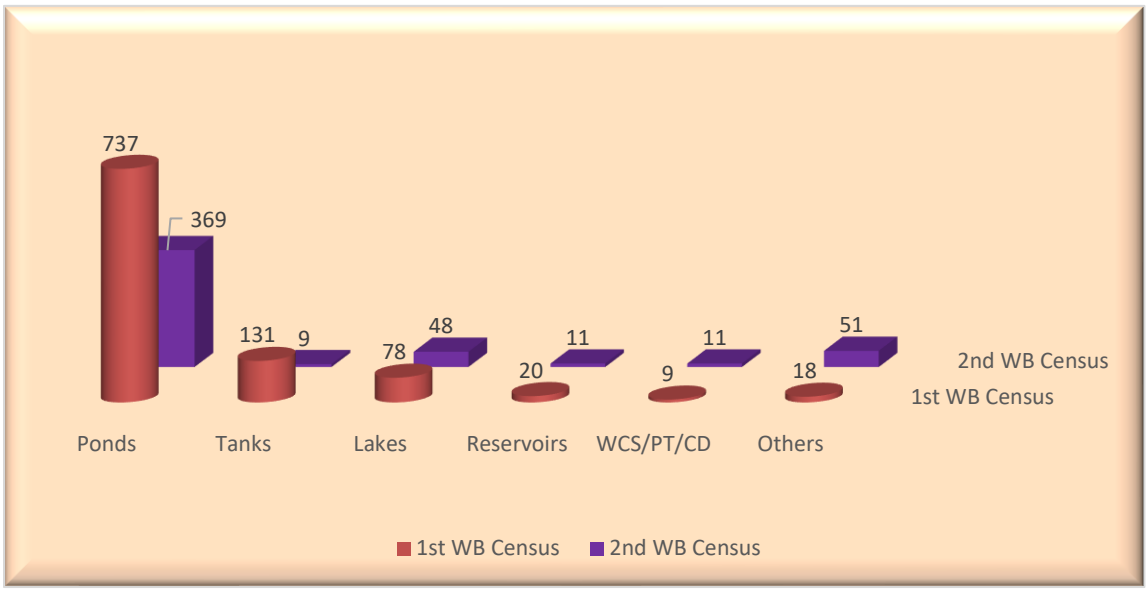


A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies in Arunachal Pradesh, 74% are Ponds, 10% are Lakes, 2% are Tanks, 2% are reservoirs, 2% are Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD) and the remaining 10% are other water bodies.

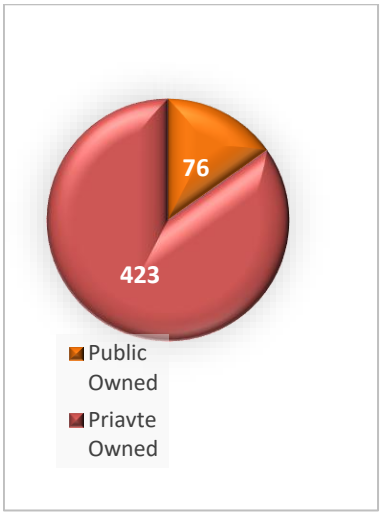
Ponds the predominant type of Water Body in the State, far outnumbering Lakes, Reservoirs, and Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD).

Chart 2: Number of different type of Water Bodies



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- In Arunachal Pradesh, private owned water bodies account for the majority share at 85%, while public owned water bodies constitute the remaining 15%. This indicates that private form of ownership holds control over a significant portion of water bodies in Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies**



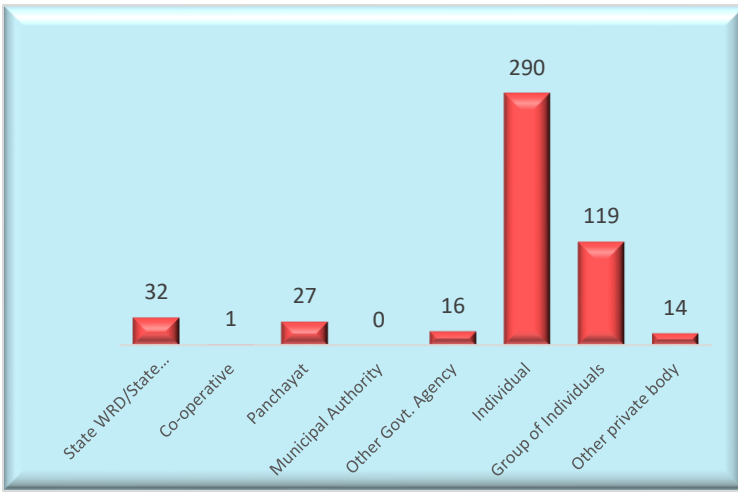


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

Details	Public owned						Private owned				Grand Total
	State WRD/State Irrigation	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency	Total	Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body	Total	
Number	32	1	27	0	16	76	290	119	14	423	499
Share over total	42.11%	1.32%	35.53%	0.00%	21.05%	100%	69%	28%	3%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	6.41%	0.20%	5.41%	0.00%	3.21%	15.23%	58.12%	23.85%	2.81%	84.77%	100.00%

- Among publicly owned water bodies in Arunachal Pradesh, State WRD/State Irrigation hold the largest share with 32 water bodies (42.11% of public ownership, 6.41% of the grand total), followed by Panchayat with 27 (35.53% of public, 5.41% of grand total). State WRD/State Irrigation (32), Panchayat (27), Co-operative (1) and Other Government Agencies (16) together account for in total 15.23% of total water bodies available in the state.
- Within privately owned water bodies in Arunachal Pradesh, Individual ownership form the largest group with 290 water bodies (69% of private ownership, 58.12% of grand total), followed by Group of Individuals with 119 (28% of private, 23.85% of grand total) and Other private body with 14 (3% of private, 2.81% of grand total).
- Overall, private ownership with 84.77% ownership in total, is the dominant form of ownership in the region.
- 91.78% of water bodies in Arunachal Pradesh are concentrated in Tribal regions, followed by 7.82% in other regions and 0.40% in Flood Prone Areas. DPAP, and DDP areas have reported no water bodies.

Table 3: Location-wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	%
Tribal	458	91.78%
Flood prone	2	0.40%
Others	39	7.82%
Total	499	100.00%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- 379 (75.95%) water bodies are currently in use in Arunachal Pradesh, which signifies a decline since the 1st water body census in the region. Water bodies in use in Urban Region only accounts for 8 (1.60%) of the total water bodies present in region. As Urban water bodies in Urban areas are now only 8 (1.60)% of the grand total, this indicates all urban water bodies are currently in use.
- A total of 371 (74.35%) rural water bodies are currently in use in the state and 120 (24.05%) of rural water bodies are currently not in use in the state.

- Overall, the total percentage of water bodies in use since the 1st census have decreased from 87.11% to 75.95% in second water body census.

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	781	84	**865**	112	16	**128**	893	100	**993**
% Share	78.65%	8.46%	87.11%	11.28%	1.61%	12.89%	89.93%	10.07%	100%
2nd WB Census	371	8	**379**	120	0	**120**	491	8	**499**
% Share	74.35%	1.60%	75.95%	24.05%	0.00%	24.05%	98.40%	1.62%	100%

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

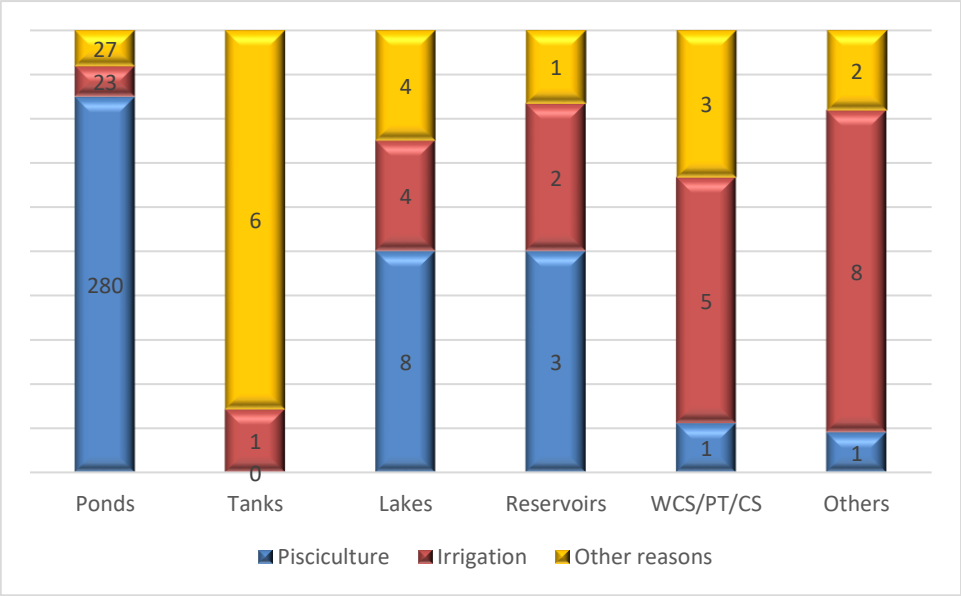


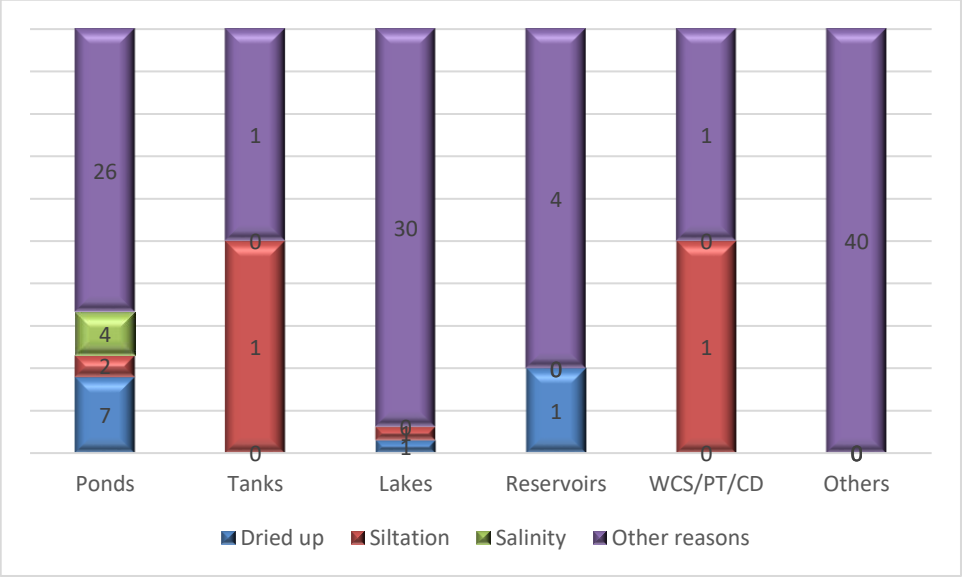
Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Type of WBs	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat	Others	Total
Ponds	**23**	**3**	**280**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**6**	**3**	**9**	**330**
Tanks	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**7**
Lakes	**4**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**16**
Reservoirs	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**
WCS/PT/CD	**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**9**
Others	**8**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**11**

Type of WBs	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat	Others	Total
Grand Total	43	4	293	5	3	1	8	5	17	379
% share	11%	1.1%	77.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.3%	2.1%	1.3%	4.5%	100.0%

- Pisciculture (77%) and Irrigation (11%) are the predominant use of Water Bodies in Arunachal Pradesh, Water bodies used for recreation and religious purpose is very low in the state. Ponds dominate almost every category (Pisciculture, Irrigation), suggesting they are the most versatile and widely distributed water body type, likely due to their smaller size and higher numbers, making them easier to integrate into daily community life.
- Among the Water Bodies that are currently not in use, nearly 85% have become non-functional due to construction, destroyed beyond repair and other unclassified reasons indicating that a wide range of unclassified factors are the leading cause of water body decline. Around 8% have been rendered unusable because of the drying up of water bodies indicating rising temperature are a major cause of water bodies becoming unusable, 4% have been destroyed because of siltation, 3% have been destroyed because of salinity, as per Chart 6

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use*



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 499 Water Bodies, only 43 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in ha)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	43	828.88	935.9	19.27	21.76

- All of the water bodies used in Arunachal Pradesh have a Culturable Command Area (CCA) and Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of up to 100 hectares. The average CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are 19.27 ha and 21.76 ha, respectively (Table 6), indicating that irrigation is primarily supported by numerous small Water Bodies.

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

WB Type	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	23	332.47	348.1	14.46	15.13
Lakes	4	21.2	26.3	5.3	6.57
Tank	1	2	2	2	2
Reservoirs	2	4.2	4.7	2.1	2.35
WCS/PT/CD	5	181.00	231.80	36.2	46.37
Others	8	288.00	323.00	36	40.37
Total	43	828.88	935.9	19.27	21.76

- Table 7 shows that a total of 43 water bodies contribute to irrigation, with a cumulative Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 828.87 ha and Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 935.9 ha. Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams emerge as the most significant contributor, with the highest average CCA (36.2 ha) and average IPC (46.37 ha) per unit, despite being fewer in number than Ponds. Ponds, though the most numerous (23), have relatively low average CCA and IPC per unit, reflecting their smaller individual scale. Across all water body types, IPC consistently exceeds CCA, suggesting that irrigation infrastructure has helped create additional potential beyond the originally designated command area. Overall, the data indicates that while ponds dominate in number, tanks and reservoirs are more efficient and impactful on a per-unit basis for irrigation purposes.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

Table 8: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Revival Target for no. of WBs	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	3	3	49	49
WCS/PT/CD	1	1	40	40
Total	4	4	89	89

- During the reporting period, a total of 4 Water Bodies were put under revival schemes and all of them have been revived, with majority being ponds. All of them have been revived upto their targeted Irrigation Potential Revival is shown in Table 8.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Arunachal Pradesh, 94% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of up to 1.0 hectare, while the remaining 6% have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare. This indicates that the majority of the Water Bodies are smaller in size in terms of water spread area is shown in Chart 7.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

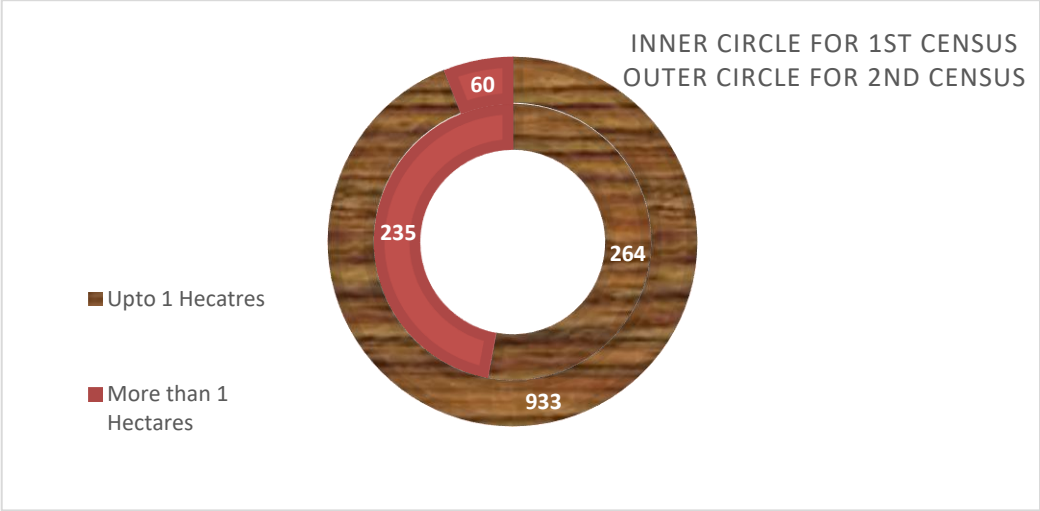
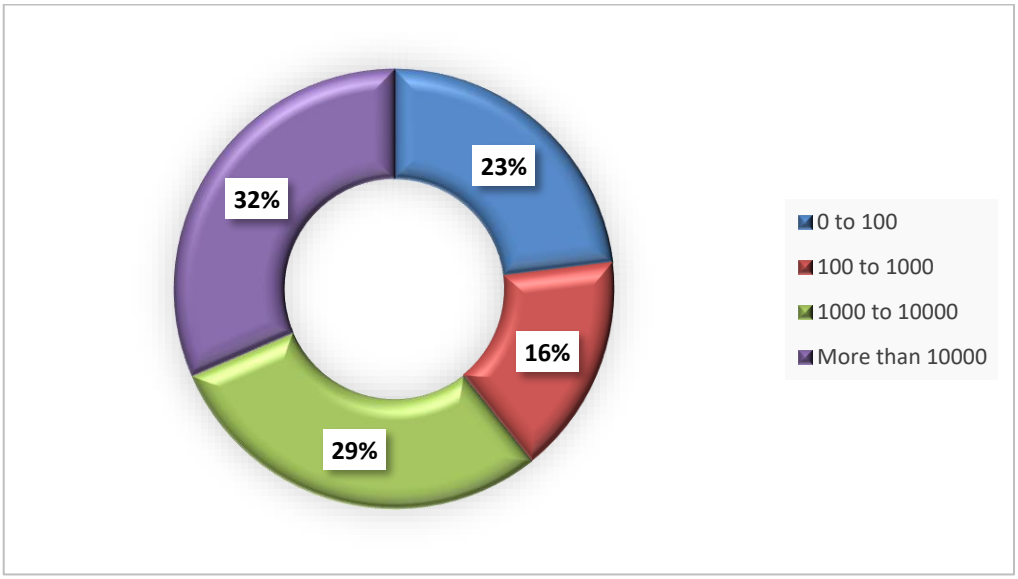


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class

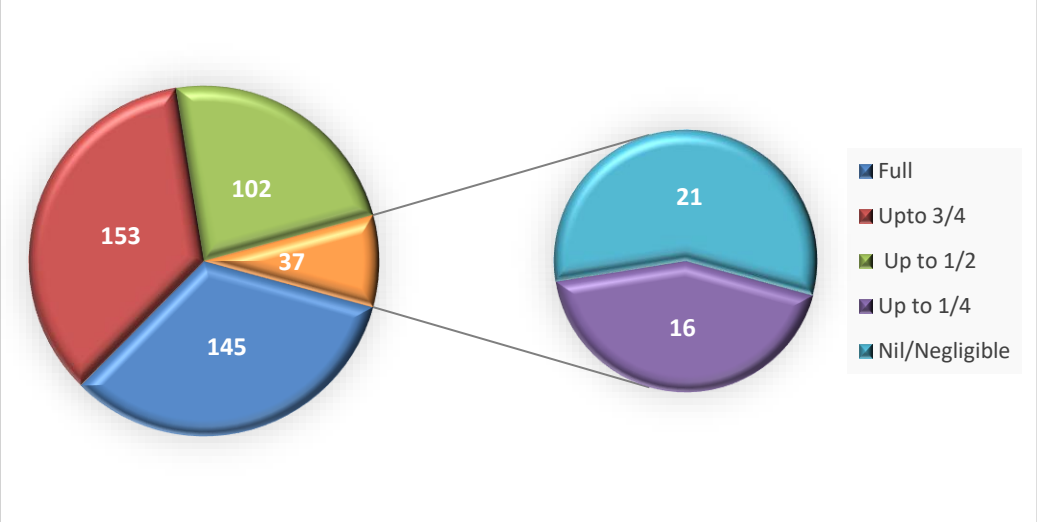


- In terms of storage capacity, 23% of the Water Bodies in Arunachal Pradesh have a capacity of up to 100 cubic metres, 16% have a storage capacity ranging from 100 to 1,000 cubic metres, while 29% have a storage capacity ranging between 1000 to 10,000 cubic metres and 32% possess a storage capacity of more than 10,000 cubic metres is shown in Chart 8.

G. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- 33% of Water Bodies are filled up to 100% of their capacity, 35% have been filled up to 3/4th of their capacity, 23% have been filled up to 50% of their total capacity in Arunachal Pradesh is shown in Chart 9.
- Meanwhile, around 4% have only 1/4th of their storage level and 5% are filled up to nil or negligible levels.

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



- Out of the 499 Water Bodies enumerated in Arunachal Pradesh, 209 (42%) Water Bodies have been reported to be affected by siltation. In addition, 4 Water Bodies have become non-functional due to excessive siltation. These findings highlight the need for regular desiltation, catchment area management, and maintenance measures to restore storage capacity is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

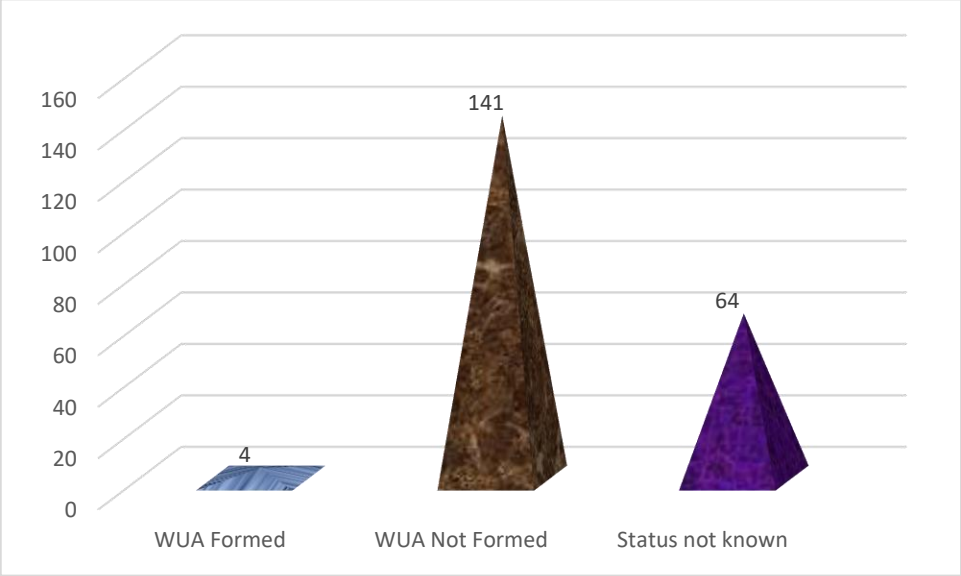
Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	154	1	369	42%
Tank	6	1	9	67%
Lakes	13	1	48	27%
Reservoirs	6	0	11	55%
WCS/PT/CD	7	1	11	64%

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Others	23	0	51	45%
Total	209	4	499	42%

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

- In Arunachal Pradesh, Water User Associations (WUAs) have been constituted for 4 water bodies, status of 64 water bodies are not known, WUA's have not been formed for 141 water bodies . This relatively low level of WUA coverage indicates significant scope for strengthening community participation in the operation, maintenance, and sustainable management of Water Bodies. Expanding the formation of WUAs can improve participatory irrigation management, enhance water use efficiency, and ensure the long-term sustainability of these valuable water resources is shown in Chart 10.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation



- In Arunachal Pradesh, 21 Water Bodies are covered under various Central Government Schemes, while 11 Water Bodies have been included in the District/State Irrigation Plans as given in **Table 11**. The inclusion of these Water Bodies under government programmes reflects the State's continued efforts to strengthen water resource development, improve irrigation infrastructure, promote efficient water management, and enhance the sustainability of agriculture and rural livelihoods is shown in **Chart 11**.

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme, DIP/SIP

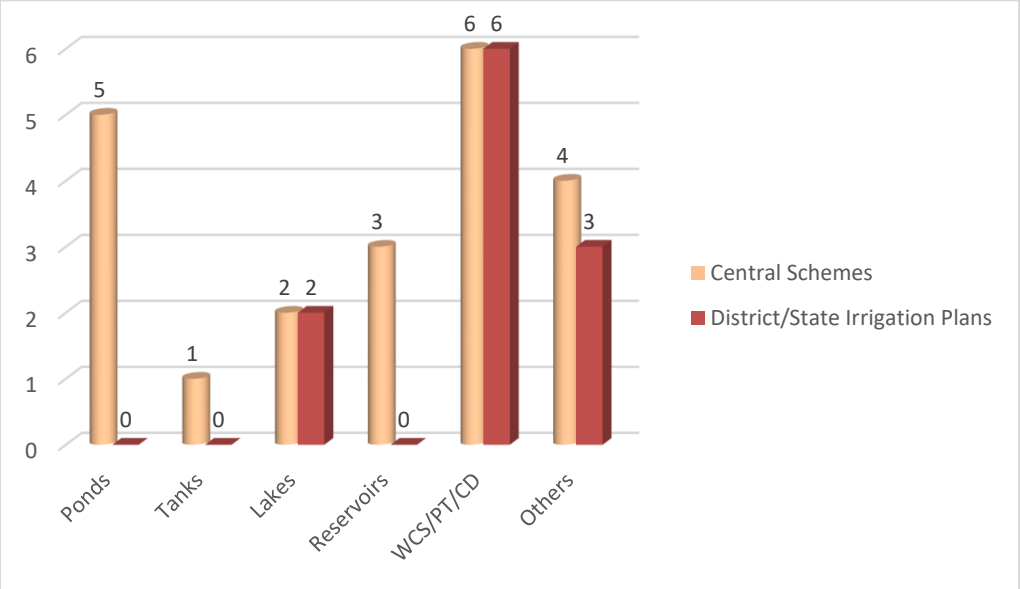


Table 10: Number of Water Bodies under Central Government Schemes DIP/SIP

	Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
Central Schemes	**5**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**21**
District/ State Irrigation Plans	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**6**	**3**	**11**

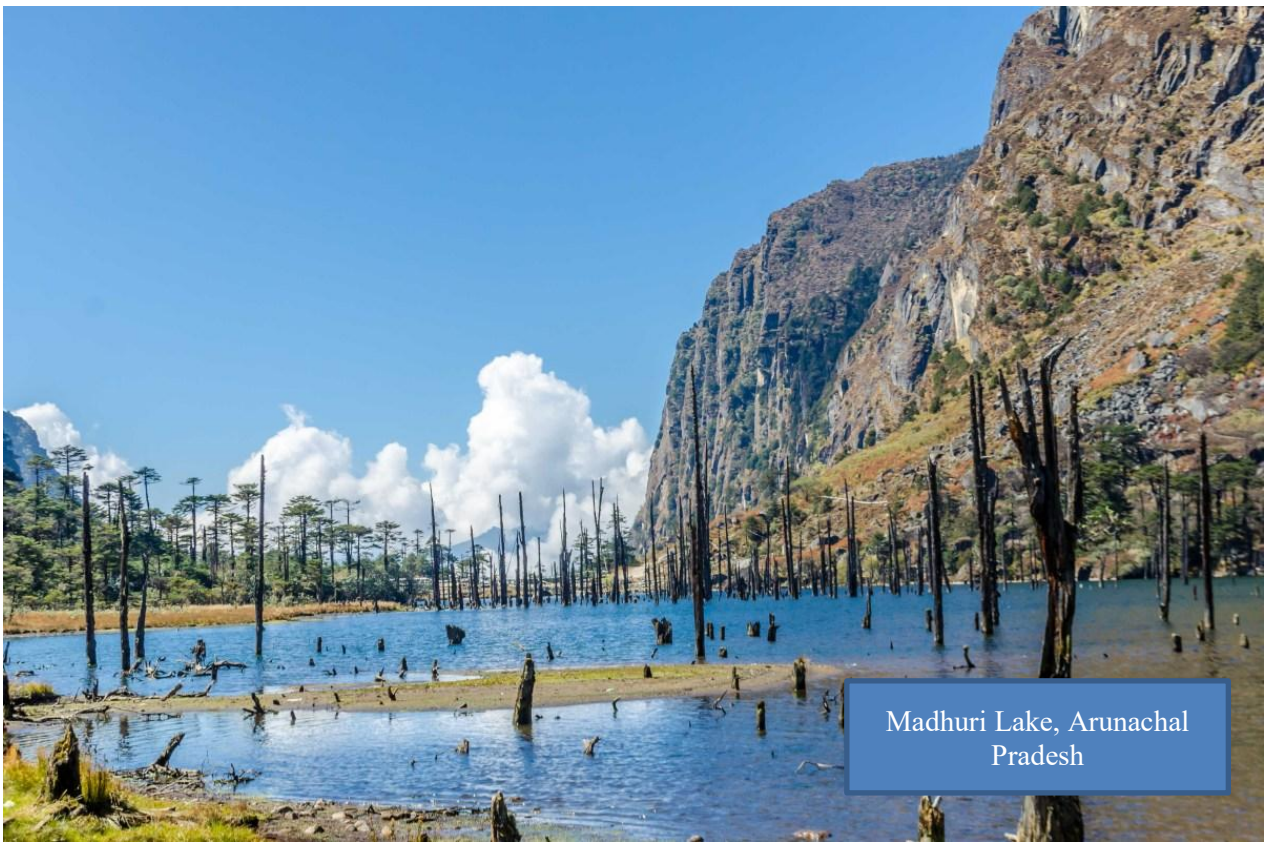
J. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- During the Census, 5 (1%) Water Bodies were reported to be encroached upon out of 499 Water Bodies. Although the proportion of encroached Water Bodies is relatively low, these encroachments can affect the storage capacity, ecological health, and intended use of the Water Bodies. Timely identification, protection, and removal of encroachments are essential for ensuring their sustainable management and long-term conservation.

Table 11: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

Ponds		WCS/PT/CD		Total	
Total	**Encroached**	**Total**	**Encroached**	**Grand Total**	**Encroached**
369	3 (1%)	11	2 (18%)	499	5 (1%)

I. Key parameters of 2nd census of WBs for the state of Arunachal Pradesh are given in At a Glance



Madhuri Lake, Arunachal Pradesh

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	499	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	491	98.39%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	8	1.61%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**	**499**	
	Ponds	**no.**	369	73.96%
	Tanks	**no.**	9	1.80%
	Lakes	**no.**	48	9.62%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	11	2.20%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	11	2.20%
	Others	**no.**	51	10.22%
3		**no.**	**499**	

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Ownership(Public=76,Private=423)			
	State WRD/State Irrigation		32	42.11%
	Co-operative		1	1.32%
	Panchayat		27	35.53%
	Municipal Authority		0	0.0%
	Other Govt. Agency		16	21.05%
	Individual		290	68.56%
	Group of Individuals		119	28.13%
	Other private body		14	3.31%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**	**499**	
	In Use		379	75.95%
	Not in Use		120	24.05%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**	**499**	
	DPAP		0	0.0%
	Tribal		458	91.78%
	Flood Prone		2	0.40%
	Others		39	7.82%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**	**379**	
	Irrigation		43	11.35%
	Industrial		4	1.06%
	Pisciculture		293	77.31%
	Domestic/ Drinking		5	1.32%
	Recreation		3	0.79%
	Religious		1	0.26%
	Ground Water recharge		8	2.11%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		5	1.32%
	Others		17	4.49%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**	**120**	
	Dried up		9	7.50%
	Construction		1	0.83%
	Siltation		5	4.17%
	Destroyed beyond repair		2	1.67%
	Salinity		4	3.33%
	Due to industrial effluents		0	0%
	Others		99	82.50%

Chandigarh

- Chandigarh is an Union Territory in North-Western India, covering an area of exactly 114 square kilometres. Chandigarh is predominantly an urban area.
- The total number of Water Bodies enumerated during the 2nd Census of Water Bodies in Chandigarh is 201, representing an increase of 6.9% compared to the 1st Census 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	188
2nd WB Census	201
Change	6.9%

- In Chandigarh, all Water Bodies, are present in Urban sector.

A. Type of Water Bodies

- Tanks constitute the predominant type of Water Body in Chandigarh, accounting for 94% of the total Water Bodies, followed by Ponds and Lakes. This highlights the significant role of Tanks in supporting local livelihoods. The table below shows the change in the number of Tanks between the 1st and 2nd Census of Water Bodies (WBC), underscoring their continued importance in Chandigarh.

Chart 1: Number of different type of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

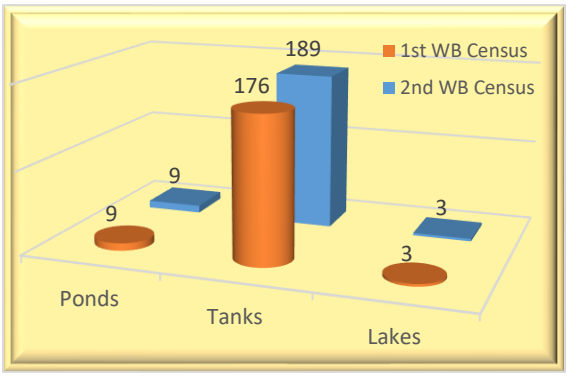


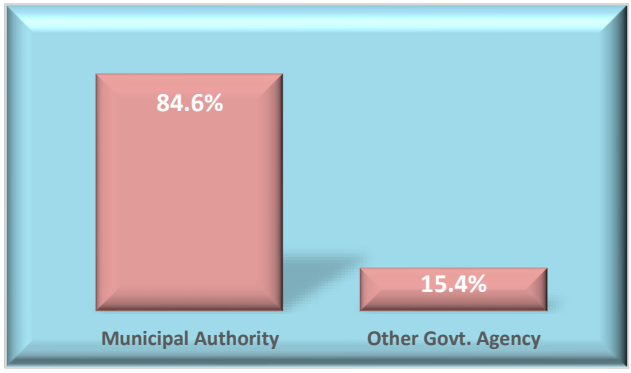
Table 2: Type-wise Comparison of Ponds, Tanks and Lakes as per the 2nd WBC vis-à-vis the 1st WBC

sus	Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Total
1st WB Census	9	176	3	188
2nd WB Census	9	189	3	201
Share in 2nd WBC	4.5%	94%	1.5%	100%
% Change	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	6.9%

B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- All Water Bodies are Public owned. Chart 2 is showing ownership-wise distribution of Water Bodies in Chandigarh.

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



- Among all publicly owned Water Bodies, 84.6% are owned by Municipal Authorities, making them the predominant public ownership category in Chandigarh.
- As reported, all of the Water Bodies are in "Other" area.

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- A majority of the Water Bodies (96%) in Chandigarh are currently in use. However, this proportion has declined from 100% recorded during the 1st WBC. The share of Water Bodies that are *not in use* has increased from 0% in the 1st WBC to 4% in the 2nd WBC.

Table 3: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC in Chandigarh (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	23	165	188	0	0	0	23	165	188
2nd WB Census	0	192	192	0	9	9	0	201	201
Share In 1st WBC	12%	88%	100%	0%	0%	0%	12%	88%	100%
Share in 2nd WBC	0%	96%	96%	0%	4%	4%	0%	100%	100%
% Change	-100.0%	16.4%	2.1%	-	-	-	-100.0%	21.8%	6.9%

- The above table indicates that the number of usable Water Bodies has increased by 2.1% compared to the 1st WBC.

Chart 3: Different type of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC (in number)

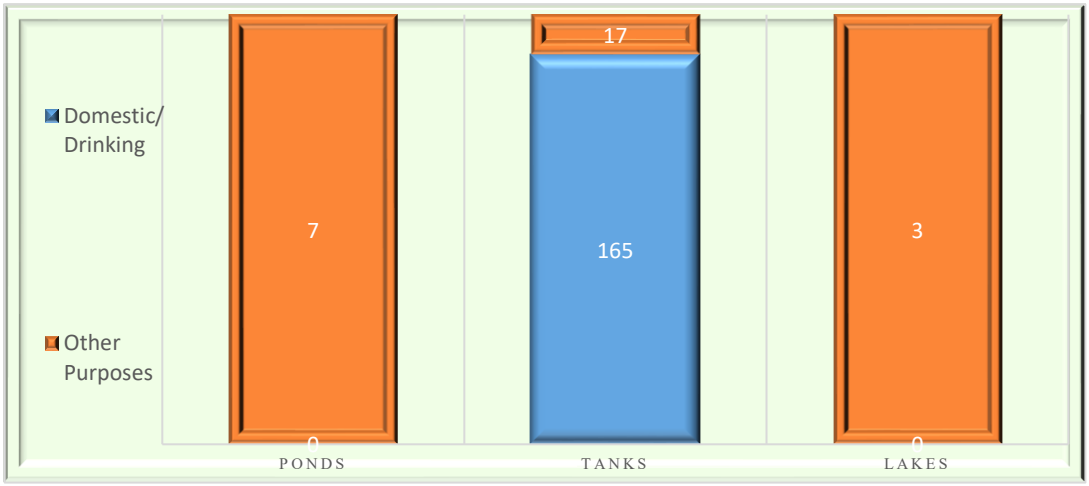


Table 4: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB type and Usage as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Irrigation	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Others	Total
PONDS				2			3	2	7
TANKS	1		165			1		15	182
LAKES				3					3
ALL	1	0	165	5	0	1	3	17	192

- Considering the primary use, 85.9% of all usable Water Bodies are mainly utilized for domestic and drinking purposes.
- A total of 9 Ponds and Tanks are not in use due to "Other" reasons.

D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all Water Bodies, only 1 Tank is *in use* for irrigation and it's CCA and IPC are the same, at 0.002 hectares.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

- No Water Bodies have been revived during the last five years.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Chandigarh, 99% of the total Water Bodies have a water spread area of less than 1.0 hectare.

Table 5: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Up to 0.5 hectare	More than 0.5 hectare
1st WB Census	183	5
2nd WB Census	195	6

Chart 4: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

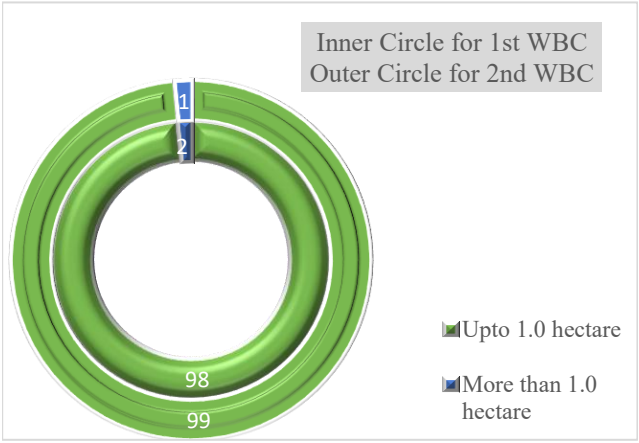
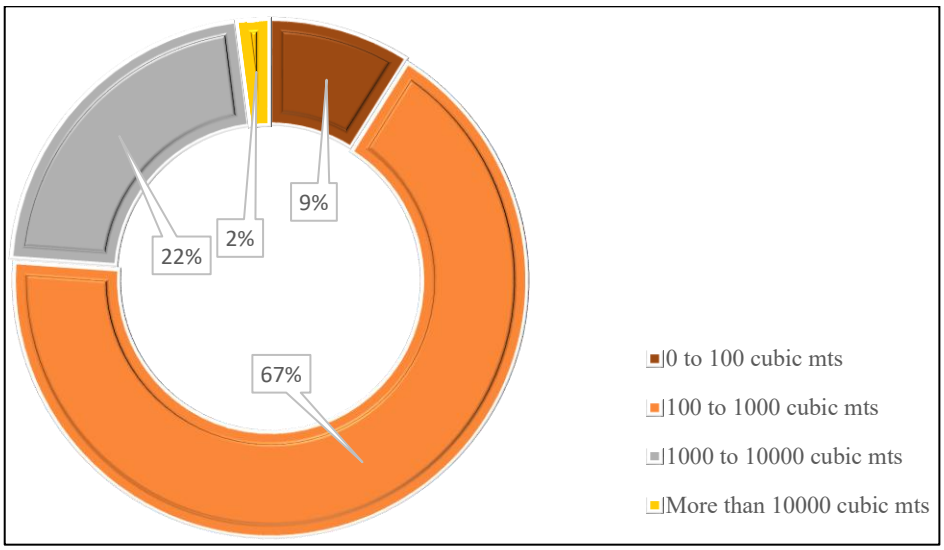


Chart 5: Percentage of distribution WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC

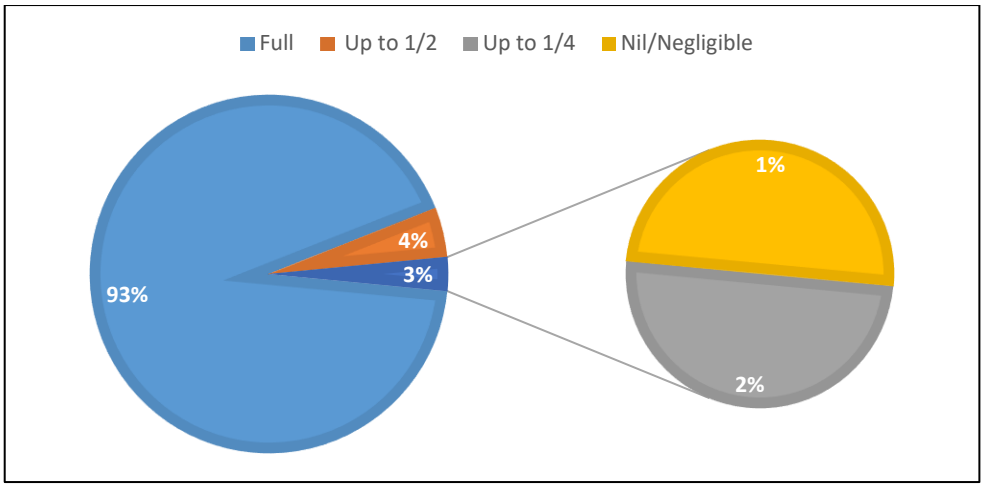


- Considering storage space, about 76% of the total Water Bodies have a storage capacity of up to 1,000 cubic metres, 22% have a storage capacity between 1,000 and 10,000 cubic metres, and the remaining 2% have a storage capacity exceeding 10,000 cubic metres.

G. *Filled up status of Water Bodies*

- In Chandigarh, 94% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- About 93% of Water Bodies are filled-up more than 50% of their capacity, however 7% of Water Bodies have very less water.

Chart 6: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up status as per 2nd WBC



- Out of total 201 Water Bodies, 7 (3.5%) Water bodies have reported to have silt.

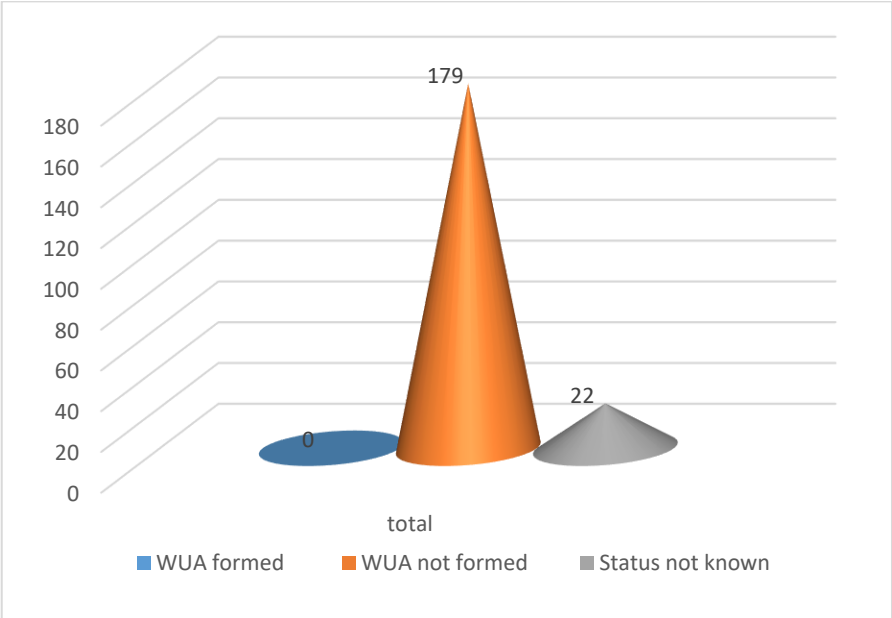
Table 6: Siltation wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

WB Type	With Silt	Total	% with Silt
Ponds	3	9	33%
Tank	2	189	1%
Lakes	2	3	67%
Total	7	201	3%
Share	3.5%	100%	

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

- In Chandigarh, no Water User Association has formed. Also no Water Bodies is associated with any Central Scheme but 1 Tank is associated with DIP/SIP Program.

Chart 7: Number of WBs as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC in Chandigarh



H. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- In Chandigarh, no Water bodies reported to be encroached in last five years.


Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	201	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	0	0.00%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	201	100.00%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	9	4.48%
	Tanks	**no.**	189	94.03%
	Lakes	**no.**	3	1.49%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	0	0.00%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	0	0.00%
	Others	**no.**	0	0.00%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		0	0.00%
	Co-operative		0	0.00%
	Panchayat		0	0.00%
	Municipal Authority		170	84.58%
	Other Govt. Agency		31	15.42%
	Individual		0	0.00%
	Group of Individuals		0	0.00%
	Other private body		0	0.00%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		192	95.52%
	Not in Use		9	4.48%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		0	0.00%
	Tribal		0	0.00%
	Flood Prone		0	0.00%
	Others		201	100.00%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		1	0.52%
	Industrial		0	0.00%
	Pisciculture		0	0.00%
	Domestic/ Drinking		165	85.94%
	Recreation		5	2.60%
	Religious		0	0.00%
	Ground Water recharge		1	0.52%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		3	1.56%
	Others		17	8.85%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use**	**no.**		

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	due to reasons			
	Dried up		0	0.00%
	Construction		0	0.00%
	Siltation		0	0.00%
	Destroyed beyond repair		0	0.00%
	Salinity		0	0.00%
	Due to industrial effluents		0	0.00%
	Others		9	100.00%

Chhattisgarh

- Chhattisgarh is a state in Central India, covering an area of exactly 131,191 square kilometres. The state is predominantly rural with approximately 76% of its population residing villages and rural panchayat areas. Only about 24% of the state's residents live in urban regions. The state capital, Raipur, serves as the largest city and primary urban hub.
- The total number of water bodies enumerated during the 2nd water body census in Chhattisgarh are 37,299 representing an increase of 9.7% from the number of water bodies listed in the 1st water body census of Chhattisgarh.

A. Type of Water Bodies

- In Chhattisgarh, 94% (35,037) water bodies are located in Rural Area and 6% (2,262) water bodies are located in Urban area.

CHART 1: Water body in Rural and Urban Areas

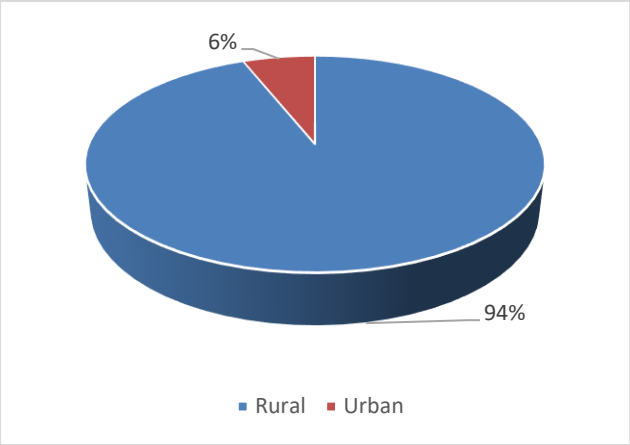


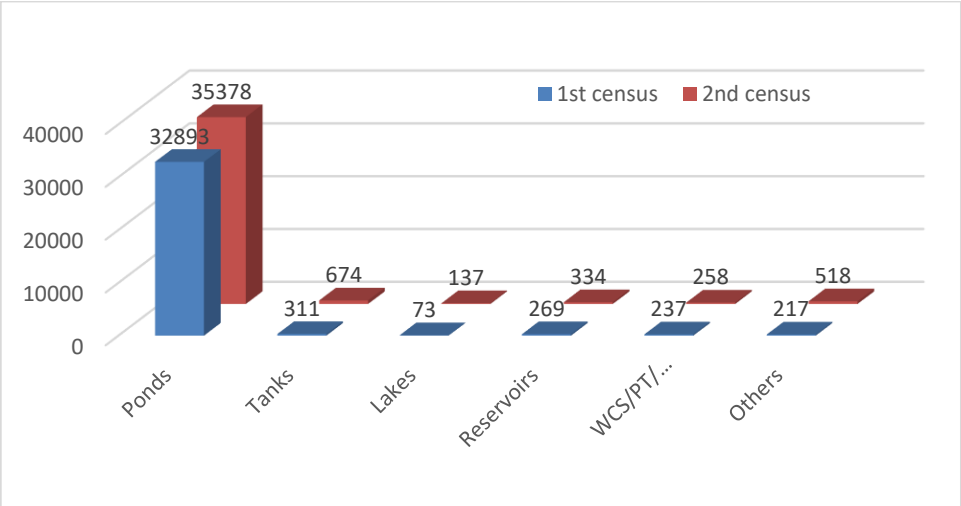
Table 1: Change in number of water bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	Total
1st WBC Census	34,000
2nd WBC Census	37,299
Change	9.7%

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

	Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
1st Census	32,893	311	73	269	237	217	34,000
2nd Census	35,378	674	137	334	258	518	37,299
Share in 2nd WB Census (%)	94.85 %	1.81%	0.37%	0.90%	0.69%	1.39%	100.00 %
Change (Simple)	7.6%	116.7 %	87.7%	24.2%	8.9%	138.7 %	9.7%

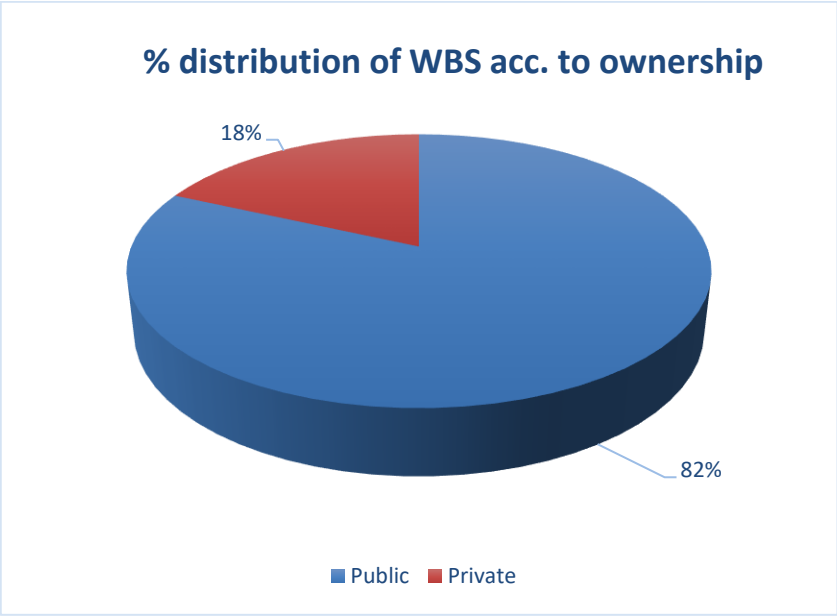
Chart 2: Comparison of water bodies of 2nd Census with 1st Census



- There has been a rise of different water bodies in Chhattisgarh, the cause maybe attributed to the improved coverage and more comprehensive enumeration in the second census.
- The increase in number of water bodies can also be because of the increase in number of private ponds as many farmers have constructed small ponds for irrigation, fish farming and rainwater harvesting.
- The substantial increase in the number of water bodies, coupled with the predominance of privately owned water bodies, may indicate increased creation of farm ponds and other private water storage structures. The increase could also reflect improved coverage and more comprehensive enumeration in the second census. Government initiatives promoting water conservation and irrigation infrastructure may have further contributed to this trend.

B. Ownership Status of Water Bodies

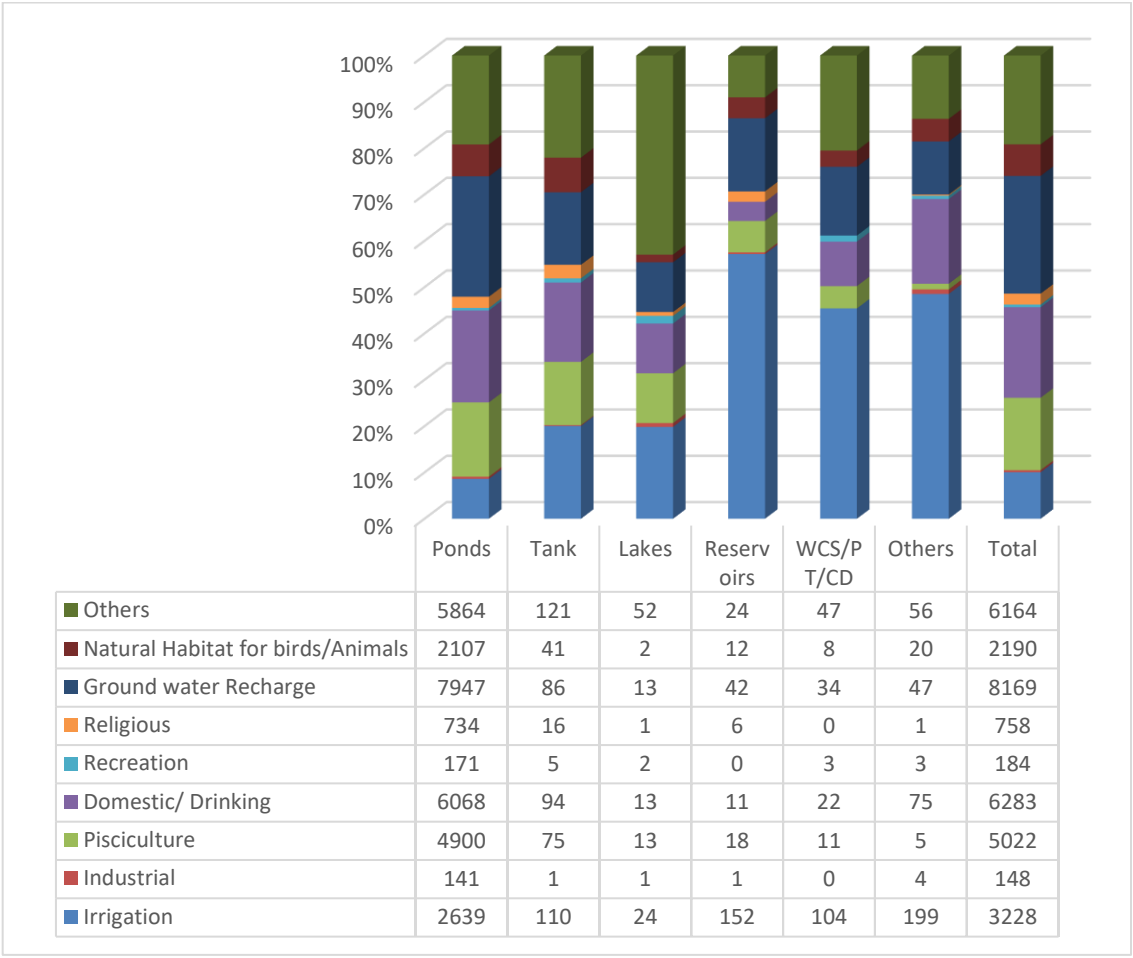
Chart 3: Ownership Status of Water Bodies



- In the state of Chhattisgarh, 82% water bodies which accounts to 30,498 water bodies are owned by Public entities (State WRD/State Irrigation (2,613), Co-operative (67), Panchayat (24,469), Municipal Authority (1,603) and Other Government agencies (1,746)). While only 18% water bodies which accounts to 6,801 are owned by Private entities (Individual (4,849), Group of Individuals (951) and Other private body (1,001)).

C. Usage of Water Bodies

Chart 4: Major usage of water bodies



	Ponds	Tank	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
Others	5864	121	52	24	47	56	6164
Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	2107	41	2	12	8	20	2190
Ground water Recharge	7947	86	13	42	34	47	8169
Religious	734	16	1	6	0	1	758
Recreation	171	5	2	0	3	3	184
Domestic/ Drinking	6068	94	13	11	22	75	6283
Pisciculture	4900	75	13	18	11	5	5022
Industrial	141	1	1	1	0	4	148
Irrigation	2639	110	24	152	104	199	3228

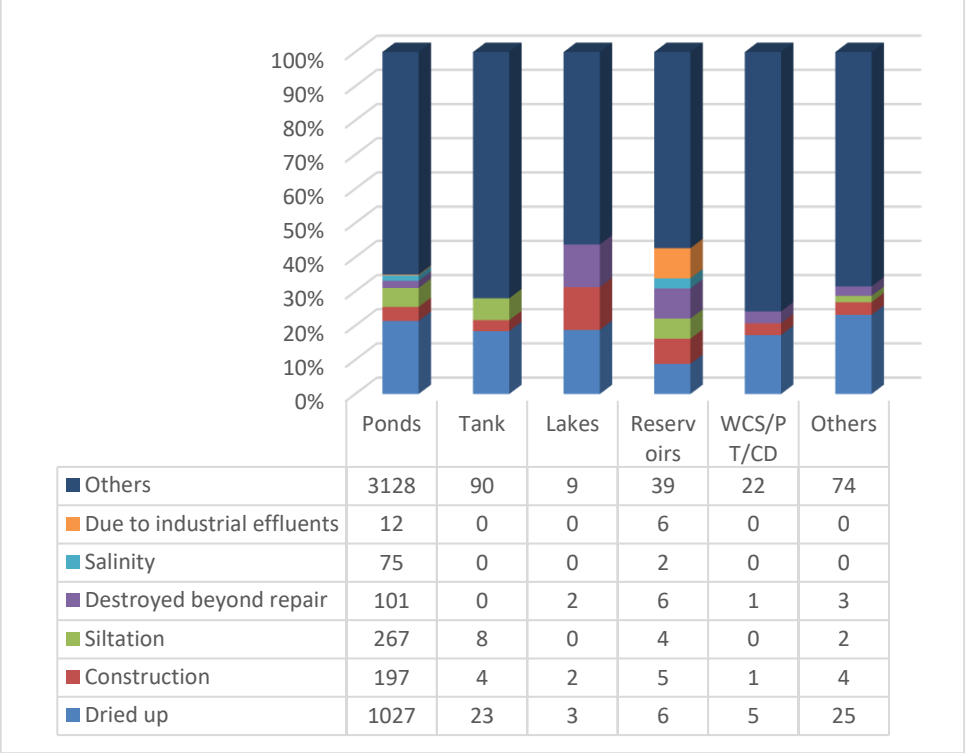
- In the State of Chhattisgarh out of 32,146 number of water bodies in use, the largest share is used for Ground Water Recharge at 25% (8,169), followed by Domestic/Drinking at 20% (6,283), Other purposes at 19% (6,164), Pisciculture at 16% (5,022), Irrigation at 10% (3,228), Natural Habitat at 7% (2,190), Religious at 2% (758), Recreation at 1% (184) and Industrial at less than 1% (148).

D. Not in use Water Bodies

Table 3: Not in use water bodies

Water Bodies	Dried up	Construction	Siltation	Destroyed beyond repair	Salinity	Due to industrial effluents	Others	Total
Ponds	1,027	197	267	101	75	12	3,128	4,807
Tank	23	4	8	0	0	0	90	125
Lakes	3	2	0	2	0	0	9	16
Reservoirs	6	5	4	6	2	6	39	68
WCS/PT/CD	5	1	0	1	0	0	22	29
Others	25	4	2	3	0	0	74	108
Total	1,089	213	281	113	77	18	3,362	5,153
Share not in use	21%	4%	5%	2%	1%	0%	65%	100%

Chart 5: Not in use water bodies



- In total 5,153 water bodies are currently not in use in the state of Chhattisgarh. Out of which 21% are dried up, 4% are under construction, 5% are not in use because of siltation, 2% are destroyed beyond repair, 1% are highly saline, less than 1% are not in use due to industrial effluents and 65% are not in use because of various reasons,

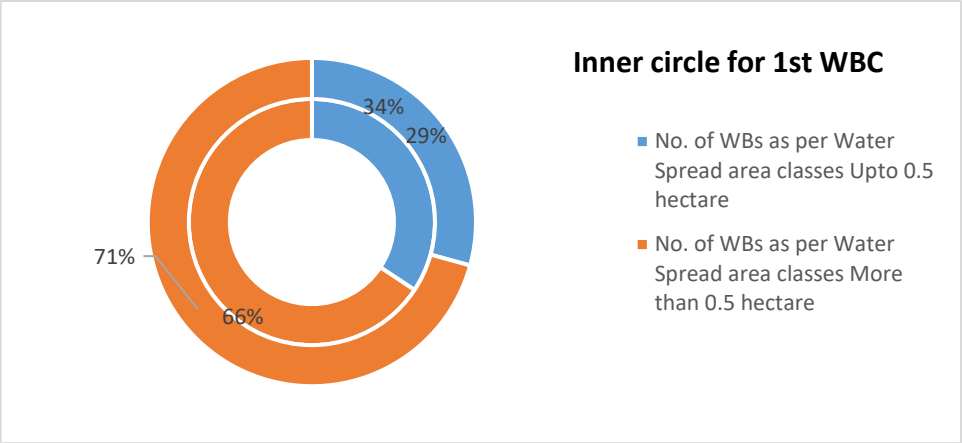
- As 4% water bodies are currently under construction which accounts for 213 water bodies which will be added to already existing enormous pool of water bodies in the state of Chhattisgarh.

E. Water Spread Area

Table 4: Water Spread Area

	Less than or equal to 0.5 ha	More than 0.5 ha
1st WB Census	11,522	22,069
2nd WB Census	10,914	26,385

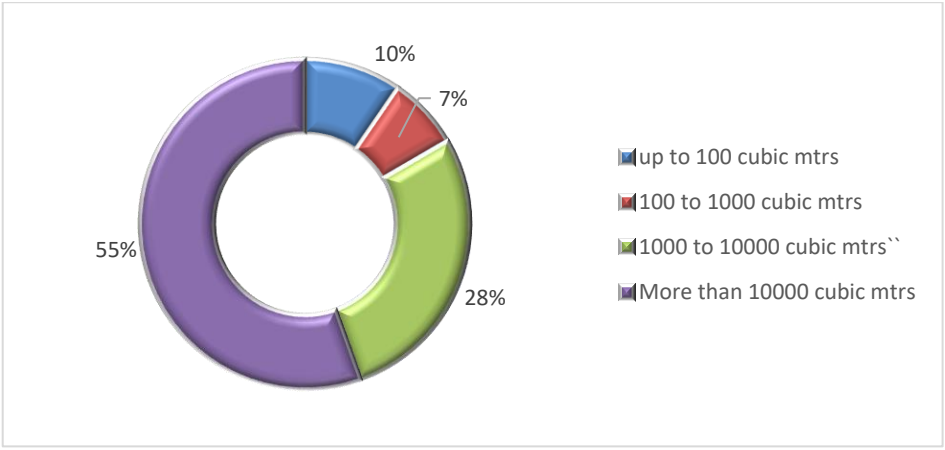
Chart 6: Water Spread Area comparison with 1st WBC Census



- In state of Chhattisgarh, about 29% water bodies have a water spread area of less than or equal to 0.5 hectares and about 71% water bodies have a water spread are of more than 0.5 hectares.

F. Storage Capacity of Water Bodies

Chart 7: Storage capacity of water bodies

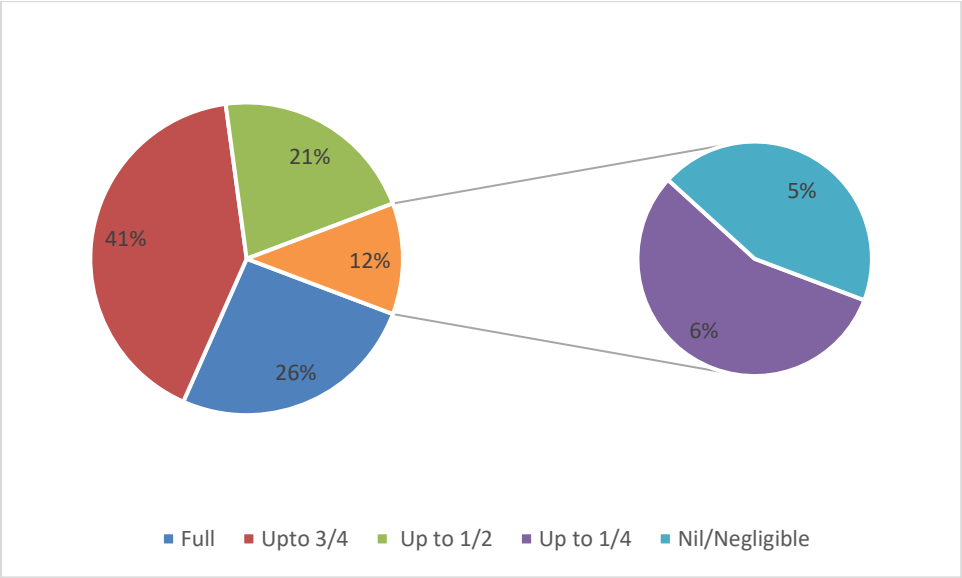


- In state of Chhattisgarh, about 10% of water bodies have storage capacity of up to 100 cubic metres, 7% of water bodies have storage capacity ranging between 100 to 1000

cubic metres, 28% of water bodies have storage capacity ranging between 1000 to 10000 cubic metres and 55% have storage capacity more than 10000 cubic metre.

G. Filled up status of water bodies

Chart 8: Filled up status of water bodies



- In state of Chhattisgarh, 26% water bodies are filled up to their full level of storage, 41% have been filled up to 3/4th of their storage capacity, 21% are filled to the ½ of their storage capacity.
- About 6% of water bodies are filled up to the 1/4 level of their storage and 5% are filled to negligible level.

H. Number of People Benefited

Table 5: Number of people benefited

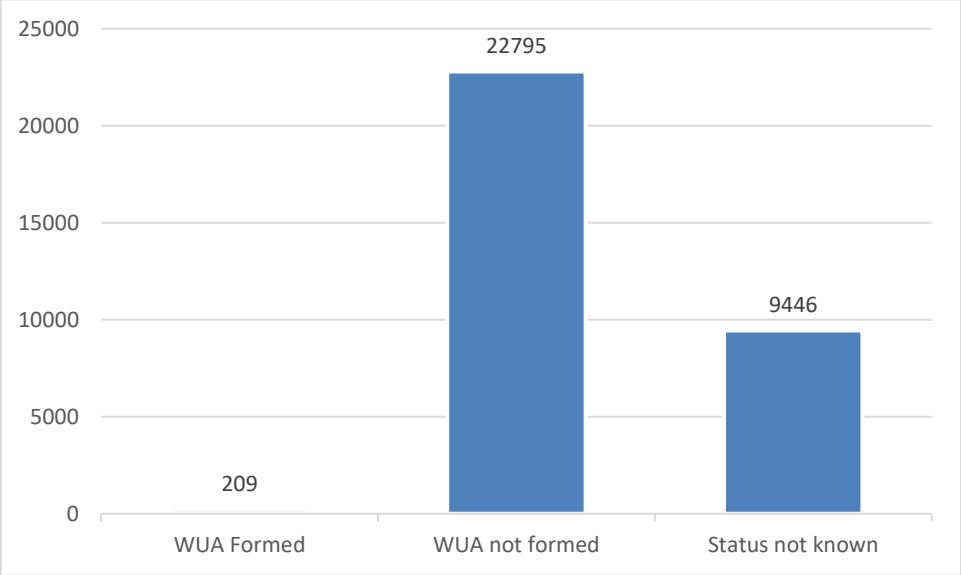
Number of Water Bodies as per Size Class of Number of People Directly Benefitted									
Number of People Benefited	Up to 100	101 to 500	501 to 1000	1001 to 5000	5001 to 10000	10001 to 25000	25001 to 50000	More than 50000	Total
Total No. of water bodies	16,795	11,850	2,182	1,215	53	32	12	7	32,146

- Up to 100 people are benefited by each water bodies where the total of such water bodies 16,795.
- It means 52% of water bodies which are currently in use each of them can sustain only up to 100 peoples each.

- Only 48% water bodies are present which can support more than 100 people each.

I. Number of WUA formed

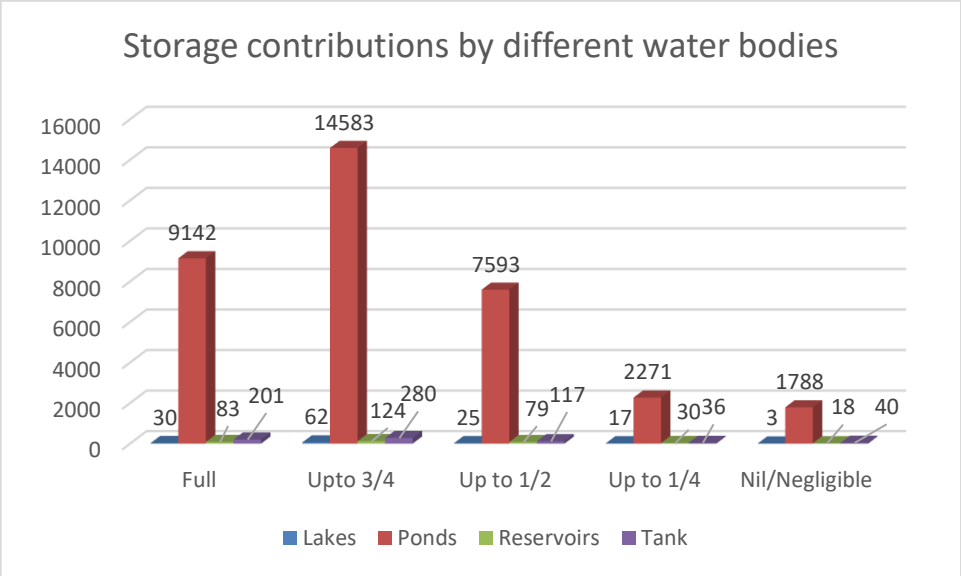
Chart 9: Number of WUA formed



- In Chhattisgarh, data regarding Water User Associations is available for 32,450 out of the 37,299 water bodies.
- Water User Associations have been formed for only 1% (209) of the water bodies, 61% (22,795) have not formed a WUA, whereas the status of 25% (9,446) is unknown.

J. Filled Up Storage and Water Body Type

Chart 10: Storage contributions by different water bodies



- Ponds and Tanks dominate the largest filled up storage spaces, which is likely because of their 95% and 2% share in the total number of water bodies as per the 2nd Water Body Census.

K. CCA and IPC of water bodies

Table 6: CCA and IPC of water bodies

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	3228	12,80,688.90	21,62,913.38	396.74	670.05

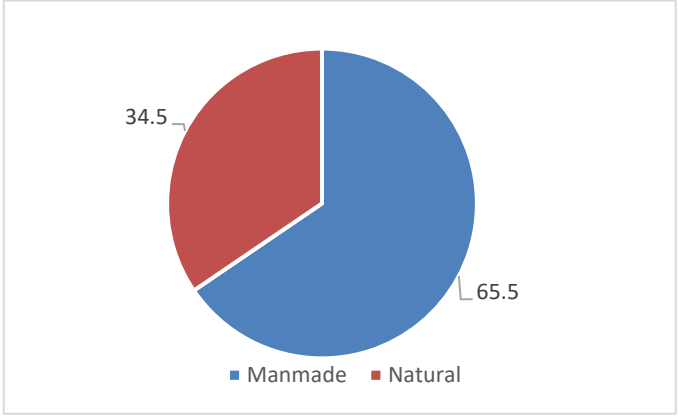
Table 7: CCA and IPC of water bodies

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Lakes	24.00	**770.19**	**849.33**	**32.09**	**35.39**
Others	199.00	1,580.33	2,012.89	7.94	10.12
Ponds	2,639.00	937,441.31	1,173,778.40	355.23	444.78
Reservoirs	152.00	332,105.01	584,141.66	2,184.90	3,843.04
Tank	110.00	4,056.44	397,023.66	36.88	3,609.31
WCS/PT/CD	104.00	4,735.62	5,107.46	45.53	49.11
Total	3,228.00	1,280,688.90	2,162,913.38	396.74	670.05

- A total of 3228 Water Bodies is currently being used for irrigation in Chhattisgarh, with a combined Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 12,80,688.90 ha and an Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 21,62,913.38 ha. The average IPC is higher than the average CCA, may be due to the significant contribution of ponds, which constitute the predominant type of irrigation Water Body in the State. This highlights the important role of ponds in enhancing irrigation potential and supporting agricultural activities across Chhattisgarh.

L. Natural vs Man-Made

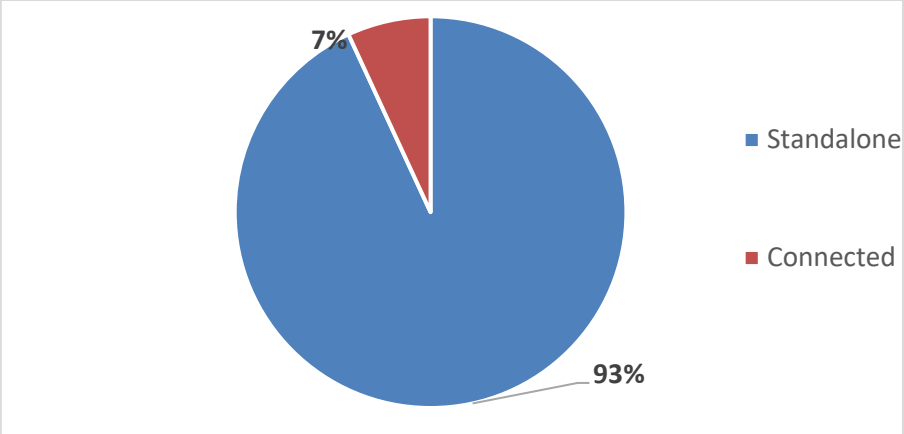
Chart 11: Natural vs Man-Made



- Most of the water bodies 65% (24,419) in the state of Chhattisgarh are Man – made and around 35% (12,880) water bodies are natural.
- he high proportion of man-made water bodies and their active use in groundwater recharge in Chhattisgarh indicate that private groups and local communities have heavily invested in developing these water bodies for commercial fisheries. Furthermore, many traditional water bodies have seen successful revival under state restoration and community-led schemes.

M. Standalone vs Connected water bodies

Chart 12: Standalone vs Connected Water Bodies

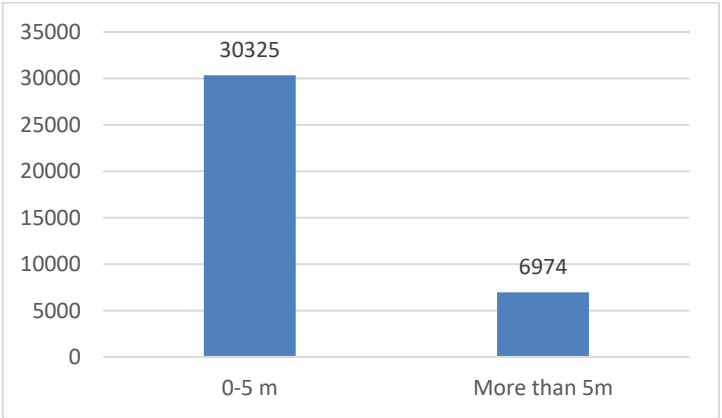


- The predominance of standalone water bodies indicates that the state's water resources are largely decentralized in nature. These water bodies primarily depend on local rainfall and surface runoff for replenishment and serve localized irrigation, fisheries and domestic water requirements. As they are not part of interconnected water systems, their sustainability depends significantly on regular maintenance, desiltation and effective rainwater harvesting measures.

N. Depth of Water Bodies

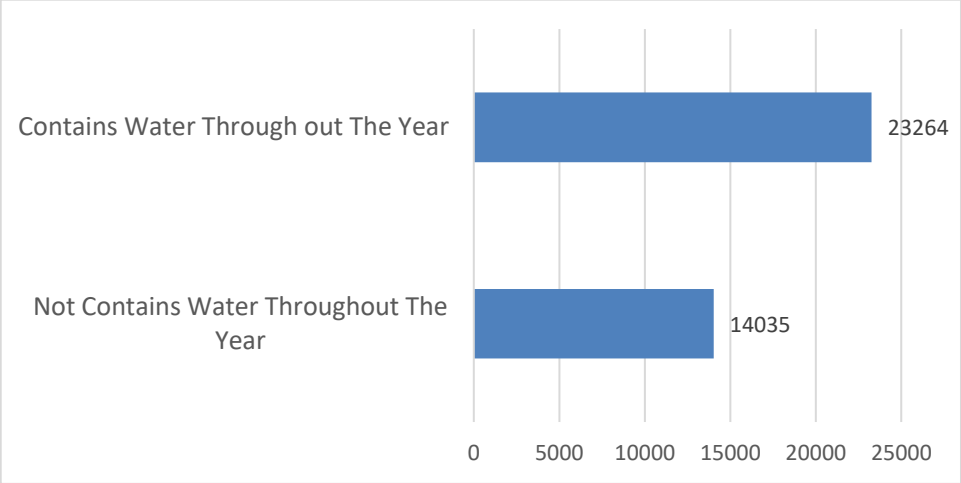
- Most of the water bodies in the state of Chhattisgarh have a depth value of up to 5 metres.
- Only a small fraction of water bodies in Chhattisgarh has depth values more than 5 metres.

Chart 13: Depth of water bodies



O. Annual and Seasonal water bodies

Chart 14: Annual and Seasonal water bodies



- In the state of Chhattisgarh, around 23,264 water bodies have annual water supply, meanwhile 14,035 water bodies have seasonal water supply in the year.
- This means about 62% of water bodies in the State retain water throughout the year, while the remaining 38% hold water only on a seasonal basis, as shown in Chart 14.

P. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- During the Census, 508 Water Bodies were reported to be encroached upon out of 37,299 Water Bodies. Although the proportion of encroached Water Bodies is relatively low, these encroachments can adversely affect the storage capacity, ecological health, and intended use of the Water Bodies. Timely identification, protection, and removal of encroachments are essential for ensuring their sustainable management and long-term conservation.

Table 8: Encroachment of water bodies

Ponds		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		Others WBs		Total	
Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
3,53 78	466	334	14	258	12	132 9	16	3,72 99	508
	1%		1%		5%		1%		1%

Q. Share with Slit

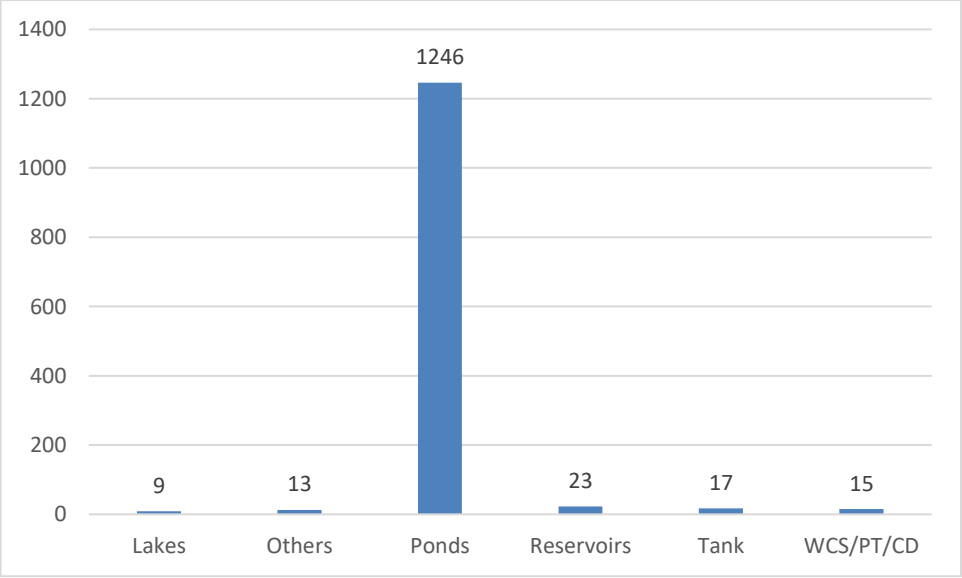
Table 9: Siltation of water bodies

Type of WB	With Slit	Not in use due to slit	Total	Share with Slit
Ponds	12,294	267	12,561	98%
Tanks	164	8	172	95%
Lakes	40	0	40	100%
Reservoirs	108	4	112	96%
WCS/PT/CD	91	0	91	100%
Others	116	2	118	98%
Total	12,813	281	13,094	98%

- Out of the 37,299 Water Bodies enumerated in Chhattisgarh, 12,813 Water Bodies have been reported to be affected by siltation, indicating that sediment accumulation is a widespread issue in the State. In addition, 281 Water Bodies have become non-functional due to excessive siltation. These findings highlight the need for regular desiltation, catchment area management, and maintenance measures to restore storage capacity, improve water availability, and enhance the long-term sustainability of Water Bodies for irrigation, fisheries, groundwater recharge, and other productive uses.

R. Number of water bodies associated with central schemes

Chart 15: Number of water bodies associated with central schemes



- In Chhattisgarh, 1,323 water bodies are covered under central government schemes and 712 water bodies are associated with District Irrigation Plan and State Irrigation Plan.

Table 10: Number of Water Bodies included in DIP/SIP

Number of Water Bodies in District Irrigation Plan /State Irrigation Plan						
Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
530	39	8	68	48	19	712



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	37,299	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	35,037	93.94%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	2,262	6.06%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	35,378	94.85%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Tanks	**no.**	674	1.81%
	Lakes	**no.**	137	0.37%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	334	0.90%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	258	0.69%
	Others	**no.**	518	1.39%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		2,613	7.01%
	Co-operative		67	0.18%
	Panchayat		24,469	65.60%
	Municipal Authority		1,603	4.30%
	Other Govt. Agency		1,746	4.68%
	Individual		4,849	13.00%
	Group of Individuals		951	2.55%
	Other private body		1,001	2.68%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		32,146	86.18%
	Not in Use		5,153	13.82%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		1,982	5.31%
	Tribal		13,675	36.66%
	DDP		175	0.47%
	Flood Prone		165	0.44%
	Others		21,302	57.11%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		3,228	10.04%
	Industrial		148	0.46%
	Pisciculture		5,022	15.62%
	Domestic/ Drinking		6,283	19.55%
	Recreation		184	0.57%
	Religious		758	2.36%
	Ground Water recharge		8,169	25.41%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		2,190	6.81%
	Others		6,164	19.18%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		1,089	21.13%
	Construction		213	4.13%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Siltation		281	5.45%
	Destroyed beyond repair		113	2.19%
	Salinity		77	1.49%
	Due to industrial effluents		18	0.35%
	Others		3,362	65.24%

Jammu and Kashmir

- Jammu and Kashmir, a Union Territory located in northern India, covers a total geographical area of **42,241 square kilometres**. It is characterized by its undulating hills, lush forests, fertile valleys, and numerous rivers and streams. The region's diverse topography and abundant rainfall support rich natural resources and play a significant role in agriculture, water resource development, and rural livelihoods.

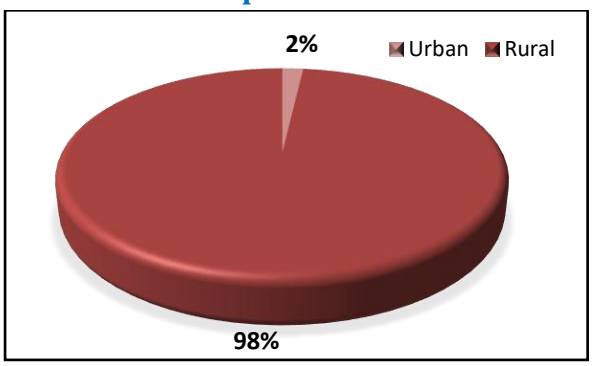
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 11,766 Water Bodies in Jammu and Kashmir, compared to 9,765 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a substantial increase of 20.5% over the previous census.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	9765
2nd WB Census	11766
% Change	20.5%

- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Jammu and Kashmir, 98% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 2% are situated in urban areas. The overwhelming concentration of Water Bodies in the rural sector highlights their vital role in supporting agriculture, fisheries, livestock, groundwater recharge, and other rural livelihood activities.

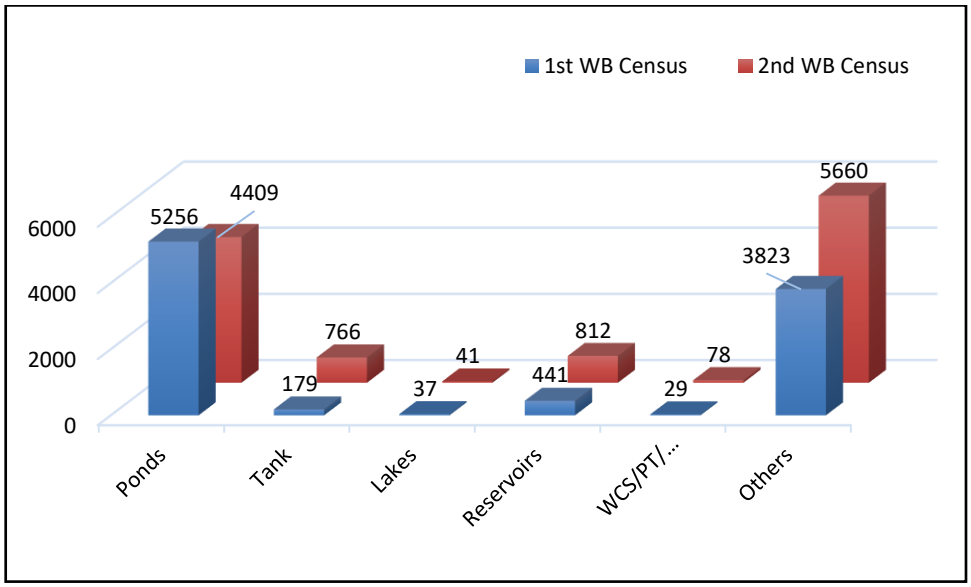
Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



A. Type of Water Bodies

- In Jammu and Kashmir, the "Others" category forms the single largest segment of water bodies at 48.1%, followed by ponds at 37.5%, which together far outnumber tanks, lakes, reservoirs, and water conservation structures (WCS/PT/CD). Ponds remain a crucial component of local water infrastructure, driving rainwater harvesting, commercial aquaculture, and groundwater recharge. By capturing seasonal precipitation, they ensure year-round water access for domestic, agricultural, and allied livelihood activities, significantly enhancing the UT's water security and rural economy.

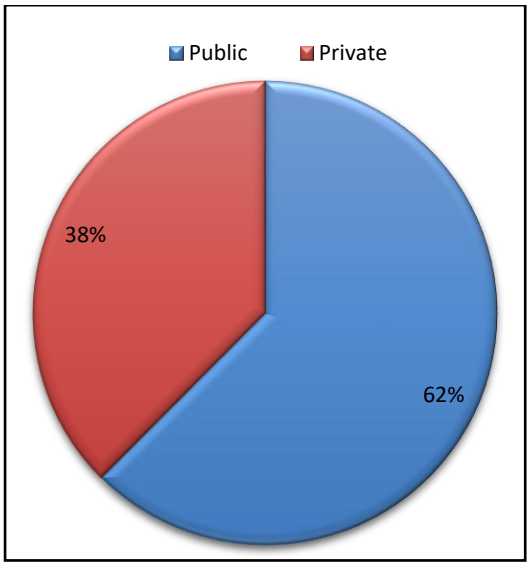
Chart 2: Number of different types of Water Bodies



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Private ownership accounts for 62% of the total water bodies in Jammu and Kashmir, representing a major share of the region's water infrastructure. This heavy concentration highlights that water resources across the Union Territory are largely managed by Public ownership. As a result, Public Ownership play a fundamental role in maintaining local supply for agriculture, irrigation, aquaculture, and broader rural livelihoods. Following charts are showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Jammu and Kashmir.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies



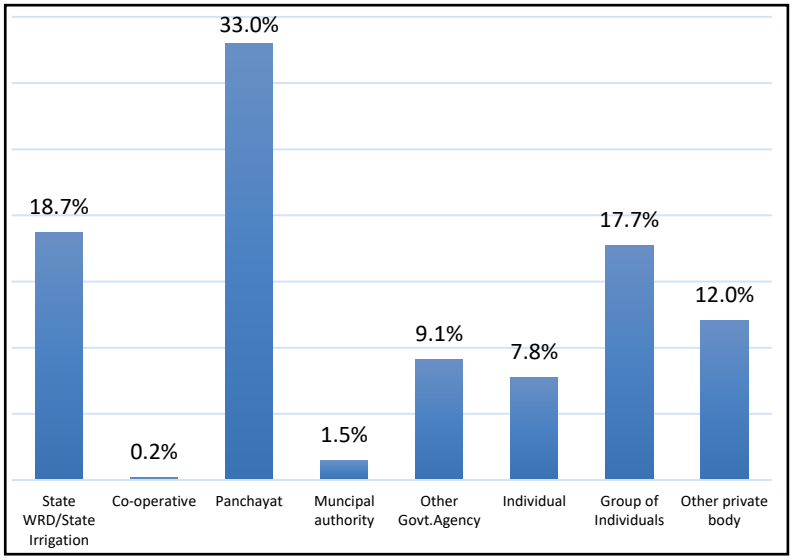


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

	Public owned						Private owned				
	State WRD/State Irrigation	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency	Total	Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body	Total	Grand Total
Number	2,204	21	3,884	171	1,072	7352	912	2,086	1,416	4414	11,766
Share over total	30.0%	0.3%	52.8%	2.3%	14.6%	100.0%	20.7%	47.3%	32.1%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	18.7%	0.2%	33.0%	1.5%	9.1%	62.5%	7.8%	17.7%	12.0%	37.5%	100.0%

- Among the publicly owned water bodies in Jammu and Kashmir, Panchayats account for the largest share at 33%, followed by the State Water Resources/Irrigation Department at 18.7% and among privately owned Groups of Individuals largest share was 17.7%.
- Furthermore, 16.3% of all enumerated water bodies in the Union Territory are situated within Tribal Areas, while the remaining 83.7% are located in non-tribal areas. This notable presence of water resources in tribal regions highlights their vital role in meeting domestic needs and sustaining agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and rural livelihoods for tribal communities.

Table 3: Location-wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	**Number**	**%**
DPAP	911	7.74%
Tribal	1912	16.25%
DDP	43	0.37%
Flood prone	203	1.73%
Others	8,697	73.92%
Total	11,766	100.00%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC), 77.5% of the enumerated water bodies in Jammu and Kashmir were reported to be in active use, compared to 76.7% during the 1st Water Bodies Census. Along with this slight improvement in the operational share, the absolute number of functional water bodies increased by 21.7% over the previous census (rising from 7,493 to 9,117). This growth reflects the overall expansion in the total number of water bodies enumerated across the Union Territory, as shown in the table below.

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census									
2nd WB Census	**8,963**	154	**9,117**	2,589	60	**2,649**	11,552	214	**11,766**
Share in 1st WBC	99.17 %	0.83 %	**100 %**	99.30 %	0.70%	**100%**	99.20 %	0.80 %	**100%**
Share in 2nd WBC	98.31 %	1.69 %	**100 %**	97.73 %	2.27%	**100%**	98.18 %	1.82 %	**100%**

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

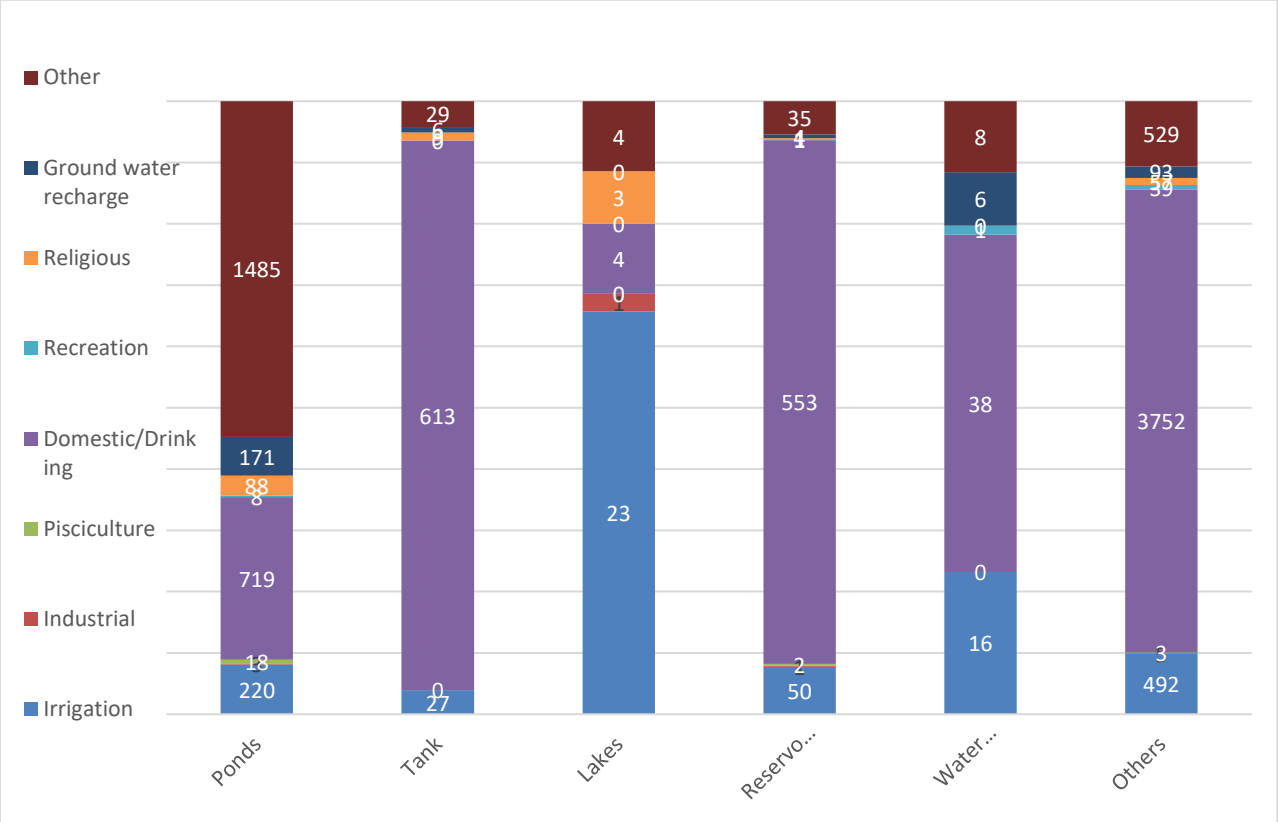
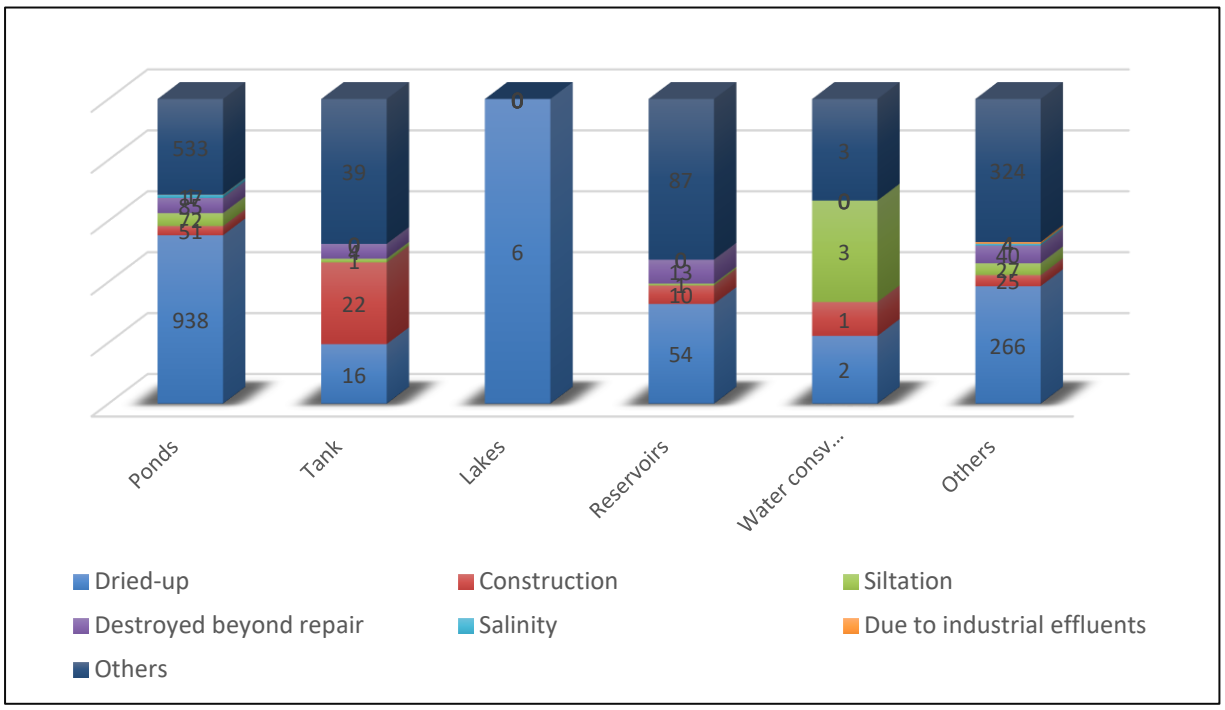


Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Others	Total
Ponds	220	3	18	719	8	88	171	1485	2712
Lakes	27	0	0	613	0	9	6	29	35
Reservoirs	23	1	0	4	0	3	0	4	647
Tank	50	1	2	553	1	1	4	35	684
Water consv schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	16	0	0	38	1	0	6	8	69
Others	492	5	3	3752	39	57	93	529	
Total	828	10	23	5679	49	158	280	2090	9117

- Domestic and drinking water supply is the predominant use of water bodies in Jammu and Kashmir, accounting for 62.0% of all in-use water bodies. This highlights the region's strong reliance on local water storage for basic daily needs. Besides domestic supply, water bodies are utilized for irrigation (9%), groundwater recharge (3%), religious purpose (2%), Recreation (1%) and others (23%) demonstrating their multipurpose role in supporting water security, agriculture, and rural development across the UT.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use*



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 11,766 Water Bodies, only 828 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (all uses). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in ha)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	828	24,658.27	39,220.64	29.78	47.37

- All of the water bodies used in Jammu & Kashmir have a Culturable Command Area (CCA) and Irrigation Potential Created (IPC). The average CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are 29.78 ha and 47.37 ha, respectively (Table 6), indicating that irrigation is primarily supported by numerous small Water Bodies.

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	220	5,343.58	6,406.08	24.29	29.12
Lakes	23	975.50	1,137.50	42.41	49.46
Reservoirs	50	564.52	838.55	11.29	16.77
others	492	16,790.59	29,636.35	34.13	60.24
Tanks	27	422.03	600.11	15.63	22.23
WCS/PT/CD	16	562.05	602.05	35.13	37.63
Total	828	24,658.27	39,220.64	29.78	47.37

- A total of 828 Water Bodies are enumerated in Jammu and Kashmir, supporting a combined Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 24,658.27ha and an Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 39,220.64 ha. Across all categories, the average IPC (47.37 ha) is notably higher than the average CCA (29.78). While miscellaneous water bodies (Others) account for the largest share, Ponds represent the primary defined type of water body, numbering 220 and contributing 6,406.08 ha of IPC. This underscores the crucial role of local water storage infrastructure in expanding irrigation potential and sustaining agricultural activities across Jammu and Kashmir.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

Table 8: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Total no. of WBs	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	4,409	132	39,549	1,796
Tank	766	23	323	303
Lakes	41	1	5	2
Reservoirs	812	8	91	68
WCS/PT/CD	78	4	96	46
Others	5,660	96	1,503	1,319
Total	11,766	264	41,567	3,534

- During the last five years, a total of 264 Water Bodies have been revived or restored in Jammu and Kashmir, of which 132 are ponds. This indicates that restoration efforts have been largely focused on ponds, reflecting their dominance among the State's Water Bodies and their crucial role in irrigation, rainwater harvesting, fisheries, groundwater recharge, and sustaining rural livelihoods.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Jammu and Kashmir, 78% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of up to 1.0 hectare, while the remaining 22% have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare. This indicates that the majority of the Water Bodies are small in size in terms of water spread area.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

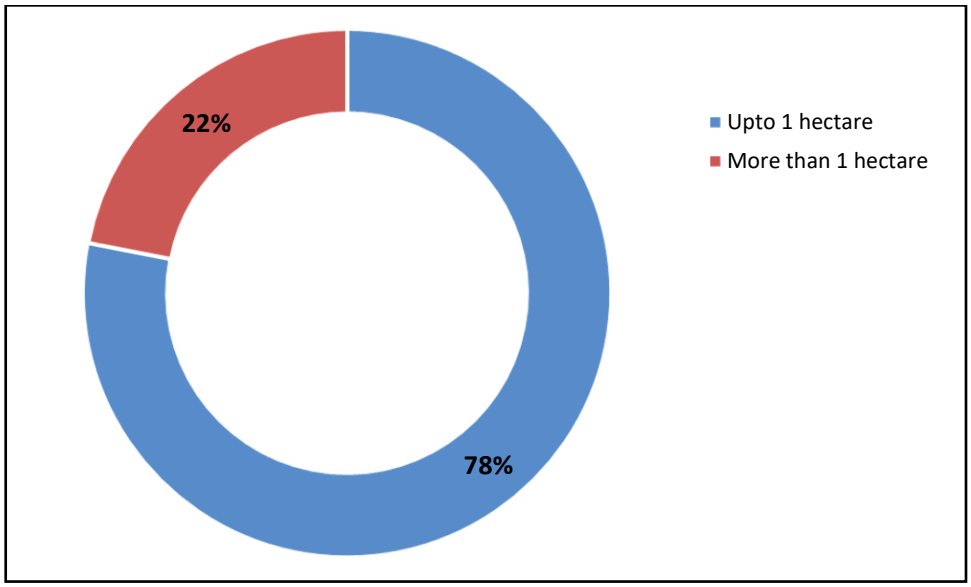
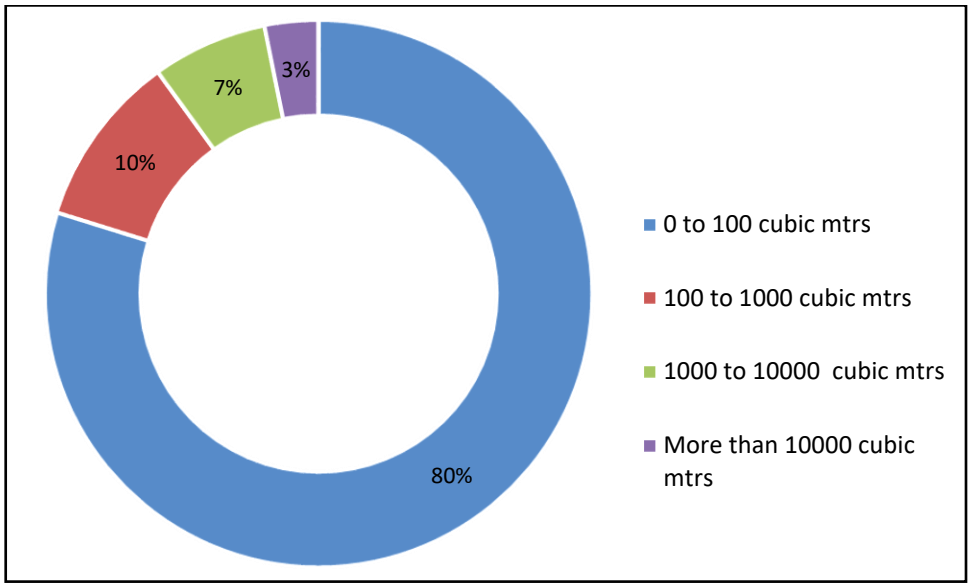


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class

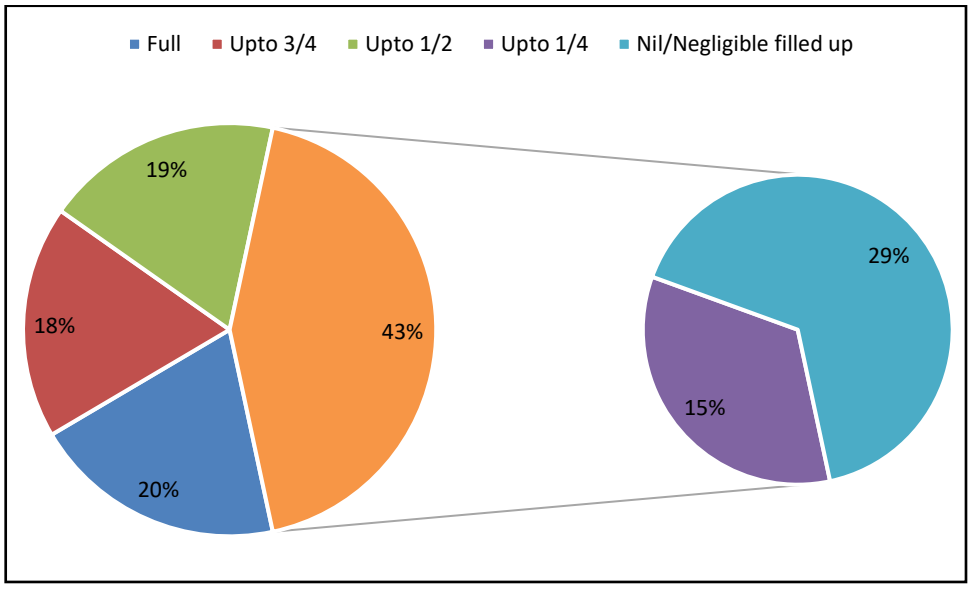


- In terms of storage capacity, 90% of the Water Bodies in Jammu and Kashmir have a capacity of up to 1,000 cubic metres, while 7% have a storage capacity ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 cubic metres. The remaining 3% possess a storage capacity of more than 10,000 cubic metres.

G. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- 57% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Jammu and Kashmir, however 43% of Water Bodies have very less water (chart 9).

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



- Out of the 11,766 Water Bodies enumerated in Jammu and Kashmir, a total of 3,398 Water Bodies (97% of the silt-assessed total) are affected by siltation, indicating that sediment accumulation is a widespread issue across the Union Territory. Among these, 3,294 functional Water Bodies have reported the presence of silt, while 104 Water Bodies have become completely non-functional specifically due to excessive siltation. These findings highlight the critical need for regular de-siltation, catchment area management, and preventive maintenance to restore storage capacity, improve water availability, and ensure the long-term sustainability of Water Bodies for irrigation, groundwater recharge, domestic needs, and other productive uses.

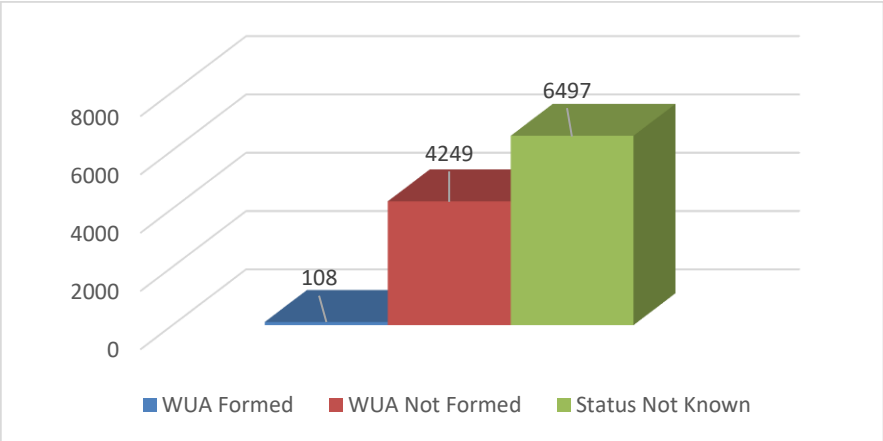
Table 9: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	1,843	72	1,915	96%
Tank	96	1	97	99%
Lakes	30	0	30	100%
Reservoirs	159	1	160	99%
WCS/PT/CD	37	3	40	93%
Others	1,129	27	1,156	98%
Total	3,294	104	3,398	97%

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

- In Jammu and Kashmir, Water User Associations (WUAs) have been constituted for only 108 Water Bodies, accounting for about 1% of the Water Bodies used for irrigation. This relatively low level of WUA coverage indicates significant scope for strengthening community participation in the operation, maintenance, and sustainable management of Water Bodies. Expanding the formation of WUAs can improve participatory irrigation management, enhance water use efficiency, and ensure the long-term sustainability of these valuable water resources.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation



- In Jammu and Kashmir, 1,080 Water Bodies are covered under various Central Government Schemes, while 899 Water Bodies have been included in the District/State Irrigation Plans. The inclusion of these Water Bodies under government programmes reflects the State's continued efforts to strengthen water resource development, improve irrigation infrastructure, promote efficient water management, and enhance the sustainability of agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme

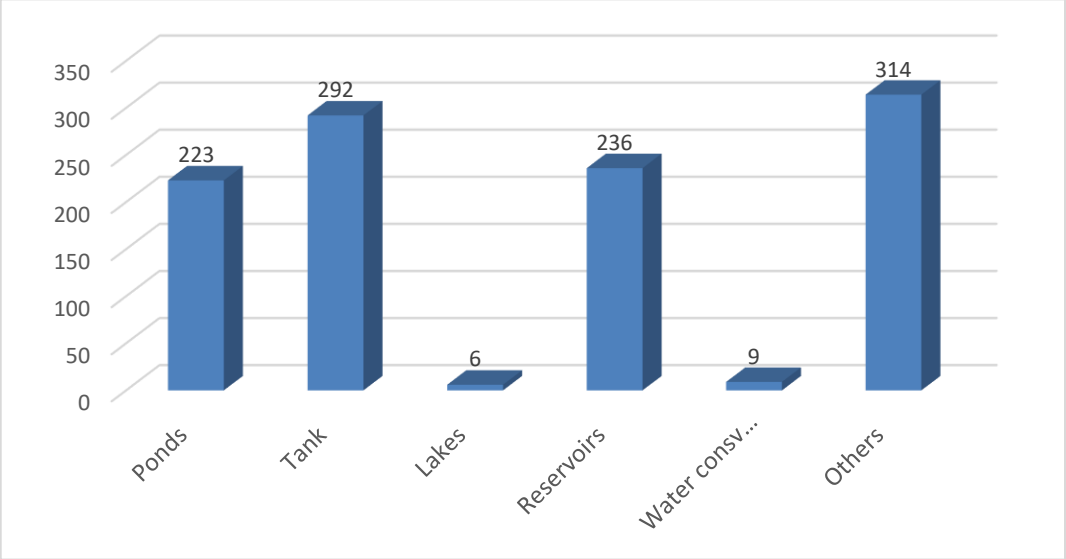


Table 10: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP

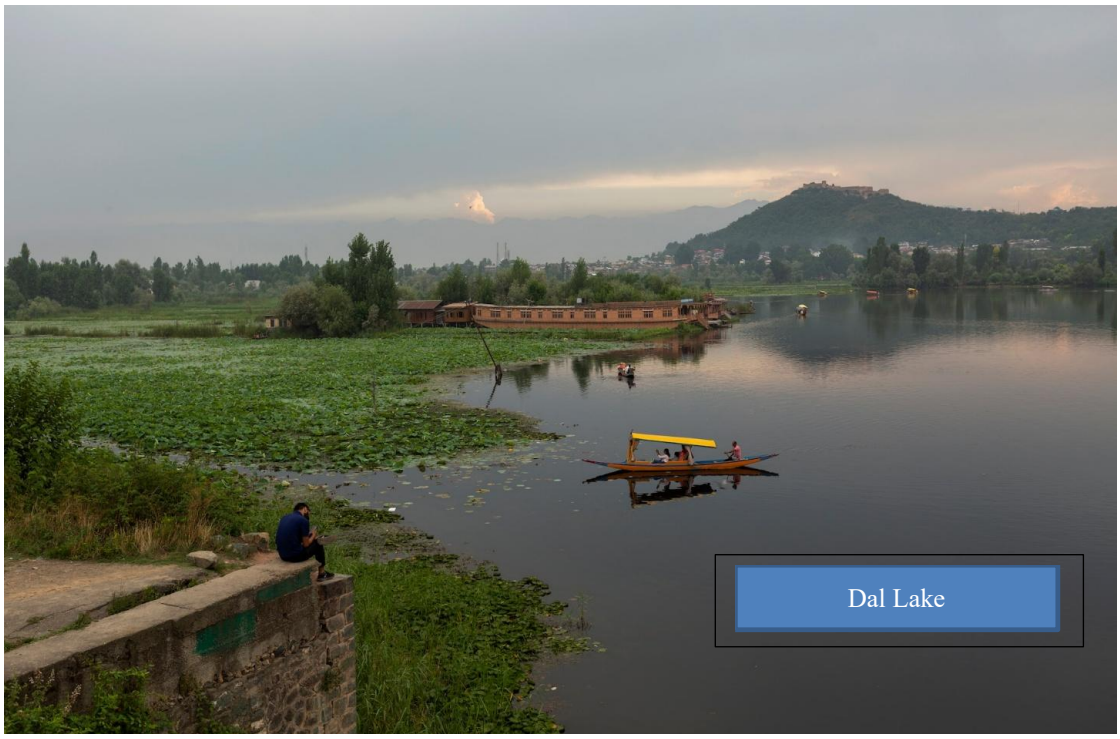
Number of Water Bodies in District Irrigation Plan /State Irrigation Plan						
Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
271	135	19	129	33	312	899

I. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- During the Census, 524 Water Bodies were reported to be encroached upon out of 11,766 Water Bodies. Although the proportion of encroached Water Bodies is relatively low, these encroachments can adversely affect the storage capacity, ecological health, and intended use of the Water Bodies. Timely identification, protection, and removal of encroachments are essential for ensuring their sustainable management and long-term conservation.

Table 11: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

	Ponds	Tank	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others
Encroached	379	8	8	14	2	113
Total	4,409	766	41	812	78	5,660
Percentage	9%	1%	20%	2%	3%	2%



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	**11,766**	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	no.	11,552	98.18%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	no.	214	1.82%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	no.	4,409	37.47%
	Tank	no.	766	6.51%
	Lakes	no.	41	0.35%
	Reservoirs	no.	812	6.90%
	WCS/PT/CD	no.	78	0.66%
	Others	no.	5,660	48.10%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		2,204	18.73%
	Co-operative		21	0.18%
	Panchayat		3,884	33.01%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Municipal Authority		171	1.45%
	Other Govt. Agency		1,072	9.11%
	Individual		912	7.75%
	Group of Individuals		2,086	17.73%
	Other private body		1,416	12.03%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		9,117	77.49%
	Not in Use		2,649	22.51%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		911	7.74%
	Tribal		1912	16.25%
	DDP		43	0.37%
	Flood Prone		203	1.73%
	Others		8,697	73.92%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		828	10.49%
	Industrial		10	0.13%
	Pisciculture		23	0.29%
	Domestic/Drinking		5,679	71.97%
	Recreation		49	0.62%
	Religious		158	2.00%
	Ground water recharge		280	3.55%
	Other		864	10.95%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried-up		1,282	48.40%
	Construction		109	4.11%
	Siltation		104	3.93%
	Destroyed beyond repair		142	5.36%
	Salinity		21	0.79%
	Due to industrial effluents		5	0.19%
	Others		986	37.22%

Jharkhand

- Jharkhand, located in eastern India, covers a total geographical area of approximately 79,716 square kilometres. It is characterized by a predominantly undulating and plateau landscape, with the Chota Nagpur Plateau, forested hills, valleys, and rocky uplands dominating its terrain. The state is drained by major rivers such as the Damodar, Subarnarekha, Barakar, Koel, Sankh, and Kharkai, which support irrigation, industrial activities, drinking water supply, fisheries, and local livelihoods. Jharkhand experiences a tropical climate, with hot summers, a distinct monsoon season, and relatively cool and dry winters, while rainfall is largely concentrated during the southwest monsoon. The state has a predominantly rural population, with agriculture, forestry, livestock, mining, and other natural-resource-based activities forming important components of the economy. Major crops cultivated in Jharkhand include rice, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, and various vegetables and horticultural products, while its abundant mineral resources, including coal, iron ore, copper, bauxite, and uranium, have also contributed significantly to its industrial development.

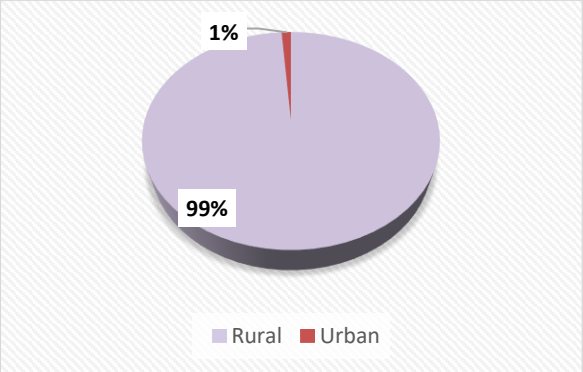
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 86,708 Water Bodies in Jharkhand, compared to 1,07,598 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a significant decrease of 19% over the previous census.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	1,07,598
2nd WB Census	86,708
% Change	-19%

- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Jharkhand, 99% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 1% are situated in urban areas.

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

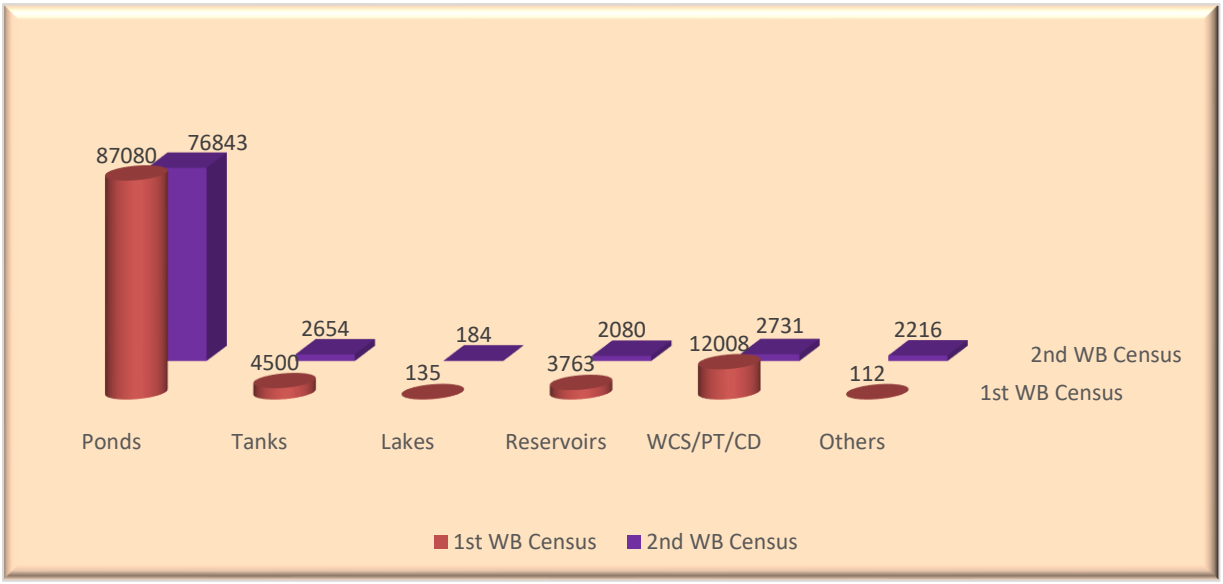


A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies in Jharkhand, 89% are Ponds, 3% are Tanks, 2% are Reservoirs, 3% are Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams, 3% are other water bodies and a very negligible portion comprises of Lakes. Ponds the predominant type of Water Body in the State, far outnumbering Lakes, Tanks, Reservoirs, Water

Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD) and other water bodies.

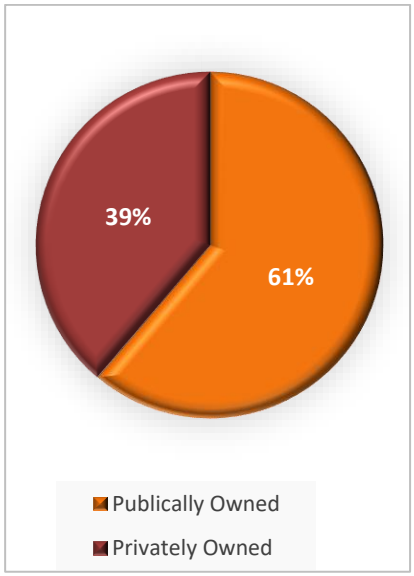
Chart 2: Number of different types of Water Bodies



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- In Jharkhand, publicly owned water bodies account for the majority share at 61%, while privately owned water bodies constitute the remaining 39%. This indicates that public form of ownership holds control over a significant portion of water bodies in Jharkhand.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies



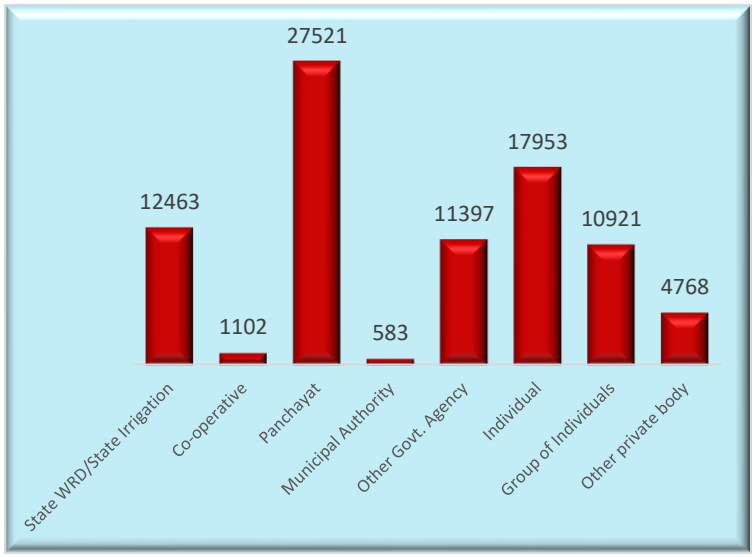


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

	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	12,463	1,102	27,521	583	11,397	53,066	17,953	10,921	4,768	33,642	86,708
Share over total	23.49%	2.08%	51.86%	1.10%	21.48%	100.00%	53%	32%	14%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	14.37%	1.27%	31.74%	0.67%	13.14%	61.20%	20.71%	12.60%	5.50%	38.80%	100.00%

- Among publicly owned water bodies in Jharkhand, Panchayat hold the largest share with 27,521 water bodies (51.86% of public ownership, 31.74% of the grand total), followed by State WRD/State Irrigation with 12,463 (23.49% of public, 14.37% of grand total), Other Govt. Agency owns 11,397 (21.48% of public, 13.14% of grand total), Co-operatives owns 1,102 (2.08% of public, 1.27% of grand total) and the remaining 583 (1.10% of public, 0.67% of grand total) are owned by Municipal Authorities. Overall, Public owned water bodies are the dominant form of ownership in the state with ~61% of the grand total ownership.
- Within privately owned water bodies in Jharkhand, Individual ownership form the largest group with 17,953 water bodies (53% of private ownership, 20.71% of grand total), followed by Group of Individuals with 10,921 (32% of private, 12.60% of grand total) and Other private body with 4,768 (14% of private, 5.50% of grand total).
- Overall, private ownership accounts for ~39% of the ownership of the state.
- A major share of water bodies around 50.98% are located in Tribal Regions in Jharkhand, followed by 32.78% in other unclassified regions, 14.57% are located in DPAP regions, 1.04% in Naxal affected areas, 0.37% in DDP and 0.26% in Flood Prone Areas.

Table 3: Location-wise percentage Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	%
DPAP	12,636	14.57%
Tribal	44,200	50.98%
DDP	323	0.37%
Flood prone	226	0.26%
Naxal affected areas	898	1.04%
Others	28,425	32.78%
Total	86,708	100.00%

C. *Use status of Water Bodies*

- 73,537 (84.81%) water bodies are currently in use in Jharkhand. There has been a decline of 22% In Use water bodies since the 1st Water Body census in Jharkhand.
- Majority of the water bodies which are In Use are from Rural regions which accounts for 83.81% of the grand total while only 1.01% belongs to Urban regions which are In Use.
- A total of 13,171 (15.19%) water bodies are currently Not In Use in the state of Jharkhand. Not In Use water bodies have increased by 0.8% as compared to the 1st Water Body census in the state.

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

Census	In use			Not In Use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	93,302	1,232	**94,534**	12,874	190	**13,064**	106,176	1,422	**107,598**
Share in 1st WBC	86.71%	1.15%	87.86%	11.96%	0.18%	12.14%	98.68%	1.32%	100.00%
2nd WB Census	72,665	872	**73,537**	12,996	175	**13,171**	85,661	1,047	**86,708**
Share in 2nd WBC	83.81%	1.01%	84.81%	14.99%	0.20%	15.19%	98.79%	1.21%	100.00%

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

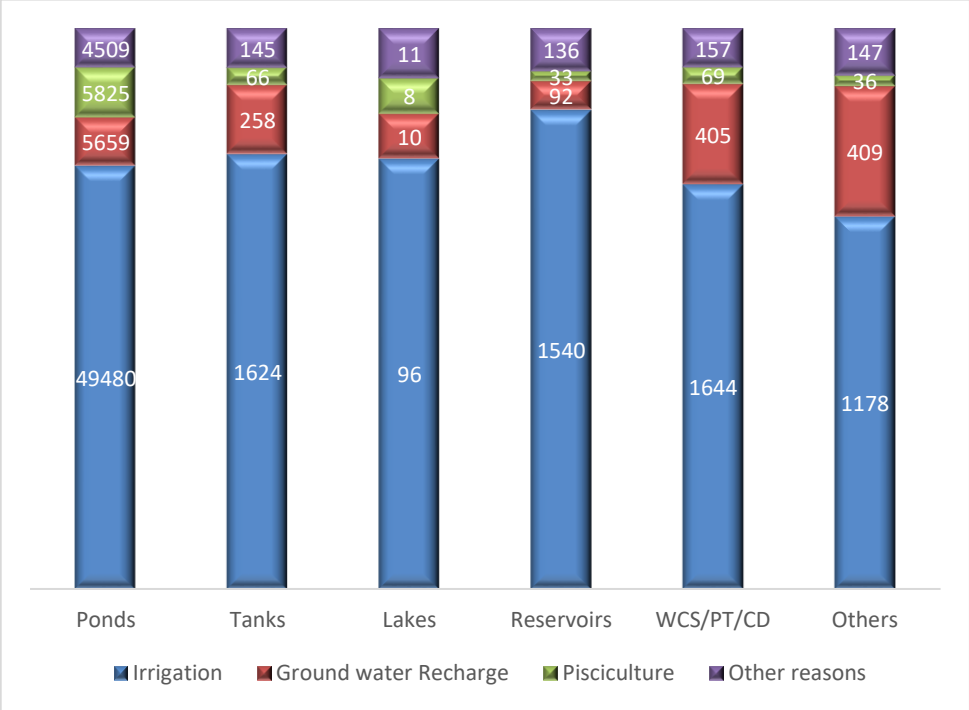
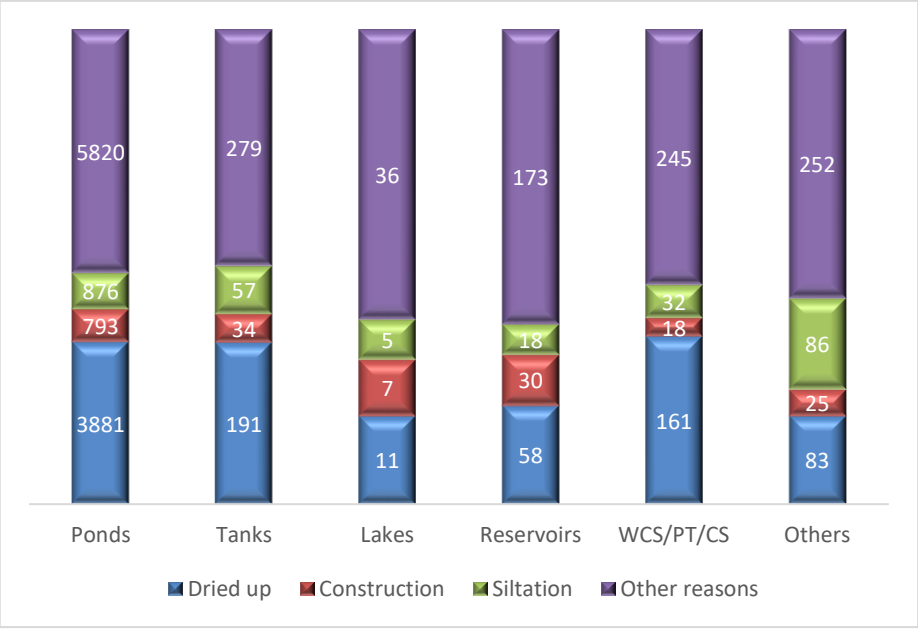


Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Types of WBs	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat	Others	Total
Ponds	49,480	715	5,825	524	267	572	5,659	843	1,588	65,473
Tanks	1,624	29	66	16	16	45	258	8	31	**2,093**
Lakes	96	1	8	0	1	2	10	0	7	**125**
Reservoirs	1,540	24	33	11	52	12	92	5	32	**1,801**
WCS/PT/CD	1,644	25	69	17	2	28	405	25	60	**2,275**
Others	1,178	5	36	15	5	5	409	9	108	**1,770**
Total	55,562	799	6,037	583	343	664	6,833	890	1,826	**73,537**

- Irrigation (75%), is the most predominant use of water bodies in the state of Jharkhand and all the other use cases including Pisciculture and Ground Water Recharge in total accounts for 25% of all the use cases.
- Ponds are also the largest contributor among all use cases in Jharkhand, suggesting they are the most versatile and distributed water body type.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies "*Not In Use*" by Reason



- Among the Water Bodies that are currently not in use, 33% have become unusable because of drying up, 7% because of construction, 8% because of siltation and the remaining 52% have become unusable because of a variety of reasons like destroyed beyond repair, salinity, due to industrial effluents and other reasons.

D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

Table 6: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

	Number	CCA	IPC	AVG. CCA	AVG. IPC
Ponds	49,480	7,661,884.69	14,951,098.75	154.85	302.16
Tank	1,624	40,078.66	68,874.14	24.68	42.41
Lakes	96	801.36	896.23	8.35	9.34
Reservoirs	1,540	1,178,007.30	1,236,035.64	764.94	802.62
Water consv schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	1,644	786,534.26	881,068.28	478.43	535.93
Others	1,178	18,697.64	21,019.48	15.87	17.84
Total	**55,562**	**9,686,003.92**	**17,158,992.53**	**174.33**	**308.83**

- Table 6 shows that a total of 55,562 water bodies contribute to irrigation, with a cumulative Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 9686,003.92 ha and Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 17,158,992.53 ha. Reservoirs emerge as the most significant contributor, with the highest average CCA (764.94 ha) and average IPC (802.62 ha) per unit, despite being fewer in number than Ponds. Ponds, though the most numerous (49,480), have relatively low average CCA (154.84 ha) and IPC (302.16 ha) per unit, reflecting their smaller individual scale. Across all water body types, IPC consistently exceeds CCA, suggesting that irrigation infrastructure has helped create additional potential beyond the originally designated command area. Overall, the data indicates that while ponds dominate in number, tanks and reservoirs are more efficient and impactful on a per-unit basis for irrigation purposes.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

Table 7: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Revival Target for no. of WBs	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	759	759	4,312,533	2,610,962
Tank	13	13	20,211	317
Reservoirs	8	8	90,407	264
WCS/PT/CD	13	13	250,275	229
Others	12	12	53	45
Total	805	805	4,673,479	2,611,817

- During the reporting period, a total of 805 water bodies were put under revival scheme and all of them have been revived but not to their full targeted Irrigation Potential.

- Jharkhand in total have revived Irrigation Potential upto 55.9% of the targeted Irrigation Potential which leaves a high scope of reviving these water bodies upto their full potential in future.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Jharkhand, 62% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of upto 1.0 hectare, while the 38% have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare. This indicates that the majority of the Water Bodies are smaller in size in terms of water spread area.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

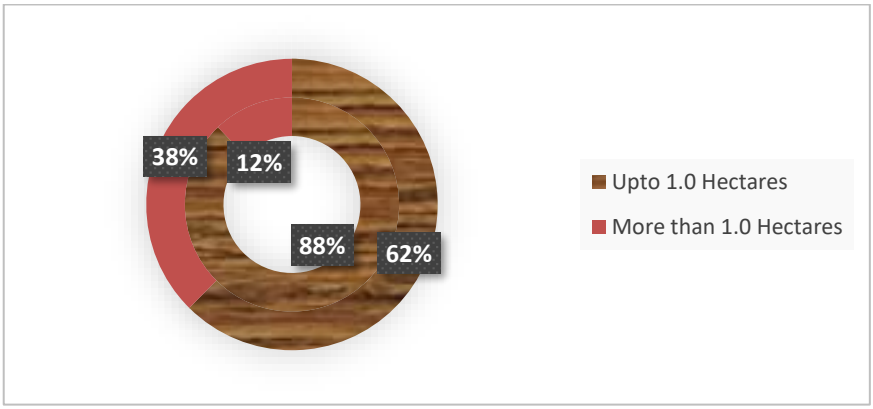
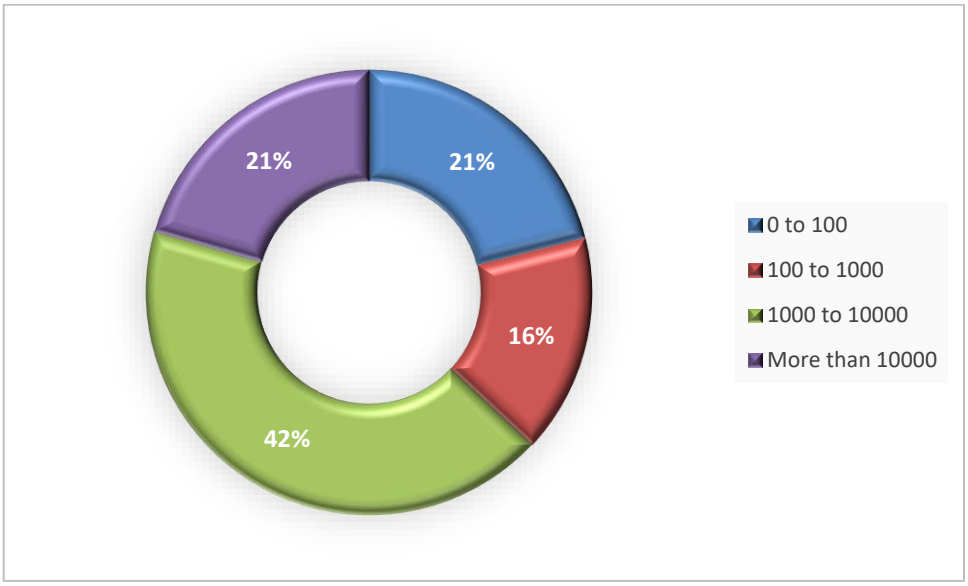


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class

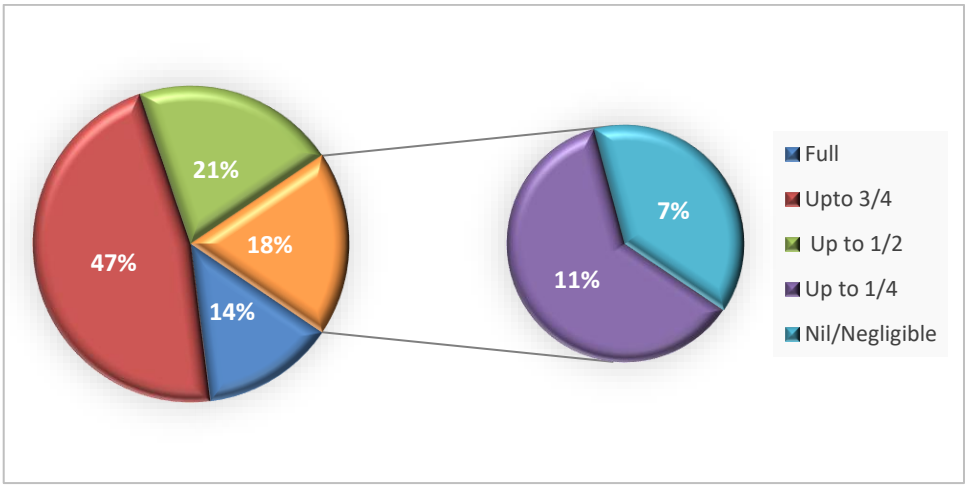


- In terms of storage capacity, 21% of the Water Bodies in Jharkhand have a capacity of up to 100 cubic metres, 16% have a storage capacity ranging from 100 to 1,000 cubic metres, while 42% have a storage capacity ranging between 1000 to 10,000 cubic metres and 21% possess a storage capacity of more than 10,000 cubic metres. This tells us that 63% water bodies have a high storage capacity in the region.

G. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- 14% of Water Bodies are filled upto 100% of their capacity, 47% have been filled upto 3/4th of their capacity, 21% have been filled upto 1/2 of their total capacity in Jharkhand.
- Meanwhile, around 11% have only 1/4th of their storage level and 7% are filled upto nil or negligible levels.

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



- Out of the 86,708 Water Bodies enumerated in Jharkhand, 44,321 (51%) Water Bodies have been reported to be affected by siltation. In addition, 1,074 (1.2%) Water Bodies have become non-functional due to excessive siltation. These findings highlight the need for regular desiltation, catchment area management, and maintenance measures to restore storage capacity.

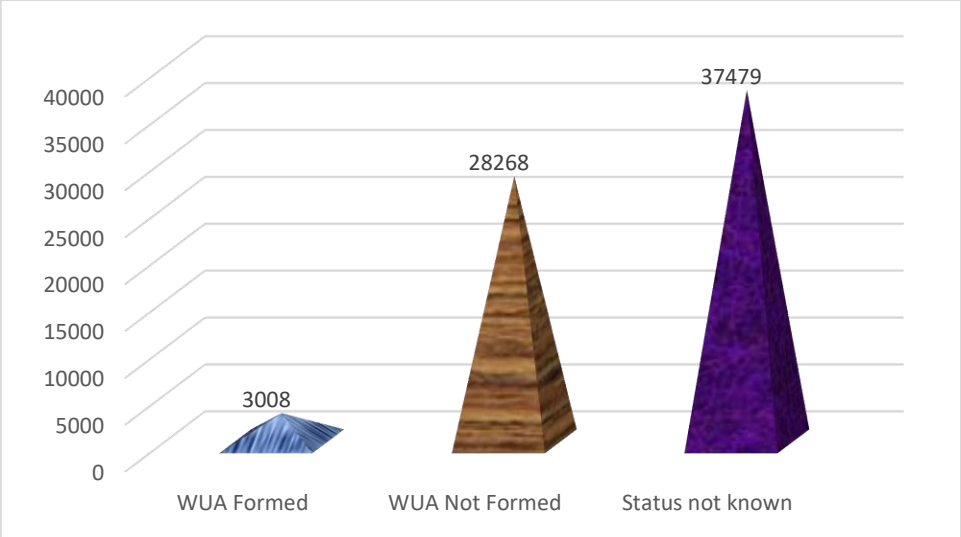
Table 8: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	39,760	876	76,843	52%
Tank	1,229	57	2,654	46%
Lakes	68	5	184	37%
Reservoirs	1,094	18	2,080	53%
WCS/PT/CD	1,217	32	2,731	45%
Others	953	86	2,216	43%
Total	44,321	1,074	86,708	51%

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

- In Jharkhand, Water User Associations (WUAs) have been constituted for 3,008 water bodies, status of 37,479 water bodies are not known, WUA's have not been formed for 28,268 water bodies. This relatively low level of WUA coverage indicates significant scope for strengthening community participation in the operation, maintenance, and sustainable management of Water Bodies. Expanding the formation of WUAs can improve participatory irrigation management, enhance water use efficiency, and ensure the long-term sustainability of these valuable water resources.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation



- In Jharkhand, 5,544 Water Bodies are covered under various Central Government Schemes, while 13,655 Water Bodies have been included in the District/State Irrigation Plans. The inclusion of these Water Bodies under government programmes reflects the State's continued efforts to strengthen water resource development, improve irrigation infrastructure, promote efficient water management, and enhance the sustainability of agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme

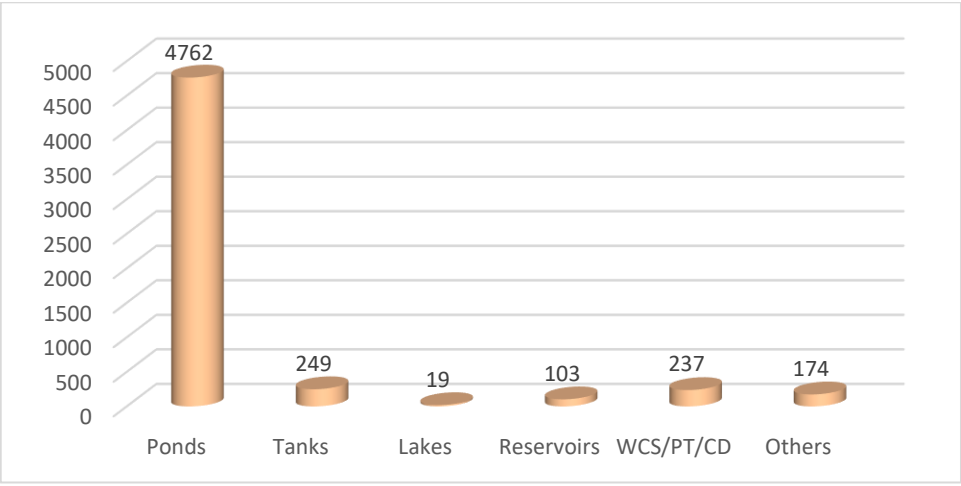


Table 10: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP

Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
11920	525	30	320	652	208	13,655

J. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- During the Census, 2,037 (2%) Water Bodies were reported to be encroached upon out of 86,708 Water Bodies. Although the proportion of encroached Water Bodies is relatively low, these encroachments can affect the storage capacity, ecological health, and intended use of the Water Bodies. Timely identification, protection, and removal of encroachments are essential for ensuring their sustainable management and long-term conservation.

Table 9: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

	Ponds		Tanks		Lakes		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		Others		Total	
	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Grand Total	Encroached
Number	76,843	1,795	2,654	60	184	11	2,080	61	2,731	55	2,216	55	86,708	2,037
Percentage		2%		2%		6%		3%		2%		2%		2%


Dimna Lake, Jharkhand

At a glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	86,708	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	85,661	99%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	1,047	1%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	76,843	88.62%
	Tanks	**no.**	2,654	3.06%
	Lakes	**no.**	184	0.21%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	2,080	2.40%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	2,731	3.15%
	Others	**no.**	2,216	2.56%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		12,463	14.37%
	Co-operative		1,102	1.27%
	Panchayat		27,521	31.74%
	Municipal Authority		583	0.67%
	Other Govt. Agency		11,397	13.14%
	Individual		17,953	20.71%
	Group of Individuals		10,921	12.60%
	Other private body		4,768	5.50%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		73,537	84.81%
	Not in Use		13,171	15.19%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		12,636	14.57%
	Tribal		44,200	50.98%
	DDP		323	0.37%
	Flood Prone		226	0.26%
	Naxal affected area		898	1.04%
	Others		28,425	32.78%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		55,562	75.56%
	Industrial		799	1.09%
	Pisciculture		6,037	8.21%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Domestic/ Drinking		583	0.79%
	Recreation		343	0.47%
	Religious		664	0.90%
	Ground Water recharge		6,833	9.29%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		890	1.21%
	Others		1,826	2.48%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		4,385	33.29%
	Construction		907	6.89%
	Siltation		1,074	8.15%
	Destroyed beyond repair		256	1.94%
	Salinity		97	0.74%
	Due to industrial effluents		68	0.52%
	Others		6,384	48.47%

Karnataka

- Karnataka, located in southern India, is characterized by diverse geographical features, including the Western Ghats, plateaus, forests, rivers, and fertile agricultural regions. These natural features support a wide range of water resources and play an important role in agriculture, irrigation, rural livelihoods, and overall water resource management.

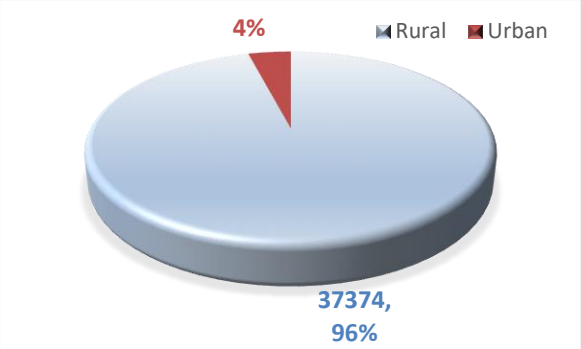
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 38,960 Water Bodies in Karnataka, compared to 27,013 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a substantial increase of 44.2% over the previous census. The growth rate in the number of Water Bodies is 44.2%.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	27,013
2nd WB Census	38,960
% Change	44.2%

- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Karnataka, 96% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 4% are situated in urban areas. The overwhelming concentration of Water Bodies in the rural sector highlights their vital role in supporting agriculture, fisheries, livestock, groundwater recharge, and other rural livelihood activities.

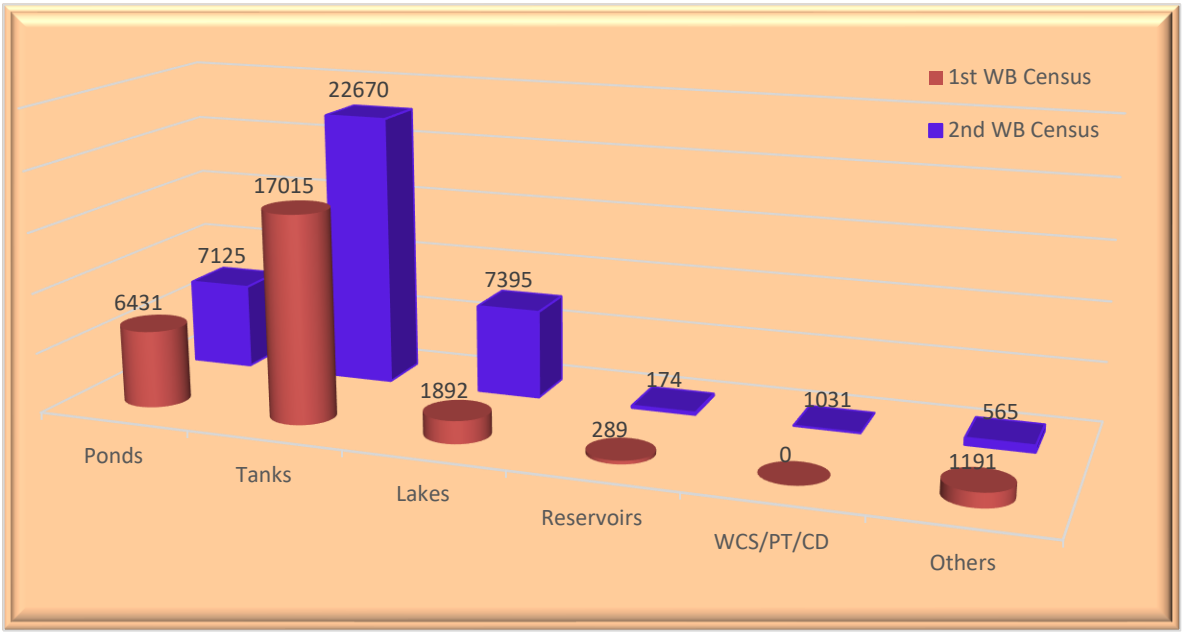
Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



A. Type of Water Bodies

- The chart compares the different types of water bodies recorded in the 1st and 2nd Water Bodies Census.
- Ponds increased from 6,431 to 7,125, while tanks increased from 17,015 to 22,670.
- Lakes showed a substantial increase from 1,892 to 7,395 in the 2nd Census. Reservoirs and WCS/PT/CD remained relatively small categories compared with ponds, tanks and lakes.
- Overall, the 2nd Census shows a marked increase in the number of major types of water bodies, particularly tanks and lakes.

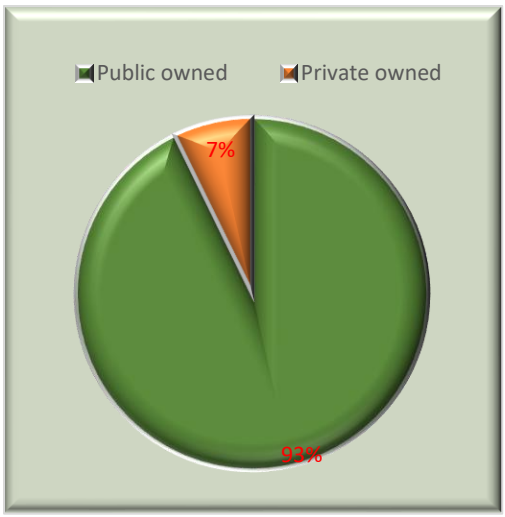
Chart 2: Number of different types of Water Bodies



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Public ownership dominates the Water Bodies in Karnataka, with 7.2% of the total Water Bodies being owned by private entities or individuals. This indicates that the State's water resources are largely managed at the household and community level, highlighting the important role of private ownership in supporting irrigation, aquaculture, agriculture, and other livelihood activities Following charts are showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Karnataka.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies



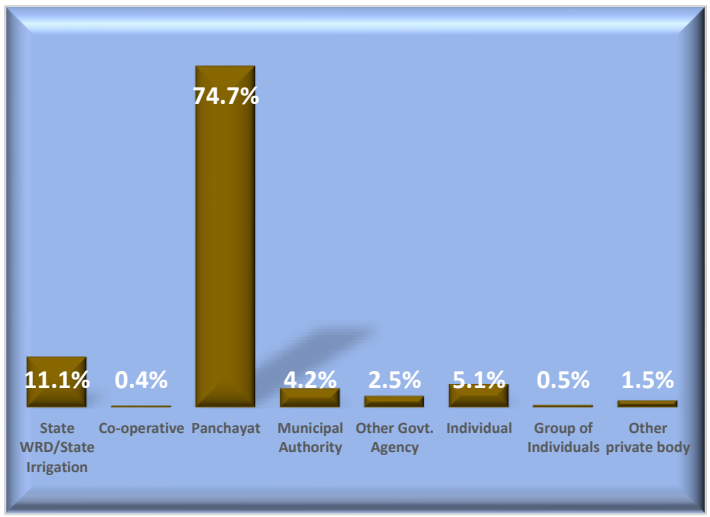


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

Number	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		
	4,308	147	29,092	1,637	972	36,156	1,999	208	597	2,804	38,960
Share over total	11.9%	0.4%	80.5%	4.5%	2.7%	100.0%	71.3	7.4%	21.3%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	11.1%	0.4%	74.7%	4.2%	2.5%	92.8%	5.1%	0.5%	1.5%	7.2%	100.0%

- Panchayat ownership accounts for the largest share of Water Bodies, constituting 74.7% of the total Water Bodies. Other public-owned Water Bodies include State WRD/State Irrigation (11.1%), Municipal Authority (4.2%), and Other Government Agencies (2.5%).
- Public ownership accounts for 92.8% of all Water Bodies, while private ownership accounts for 7.2%. Among privately owned Water Bodies, individual ownership is predominant, accounting for 5.1% of the total Water Bodies.

Table 3: Location-wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	%
DPAP	5,116	13.13%
Tribal	1,012	2.60%
DDP	185	0.47%
Flood prone	120	0.31%
Others	32,527	83.49%
Total	38,960	100.00%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC), 28,075 Water Bodies were reported to be in use, accounting for 72.1% of the total 38,960 Water Bodies enumerated in the State. This marks a substantial increase from the 5,874 Water Bodies reported in use during the 1st WBC, reflecting a significant expansion in the number of functional Water Bodies.

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	5,874	0	**5,874**	20,350	789	**21,139**	26,224	789	**27,013**
% Share	100%	0.00%	**100%**	96%	3%	**100%**	97%	3%	**100%**
2nd WB Census	27,330	745	**28,075**	10,044	841	**10,885**	37,374	1,586	**38,960**
% Share	97%	3%	**100%**	92%	8%	**100%**	96%	4%	**100%**

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

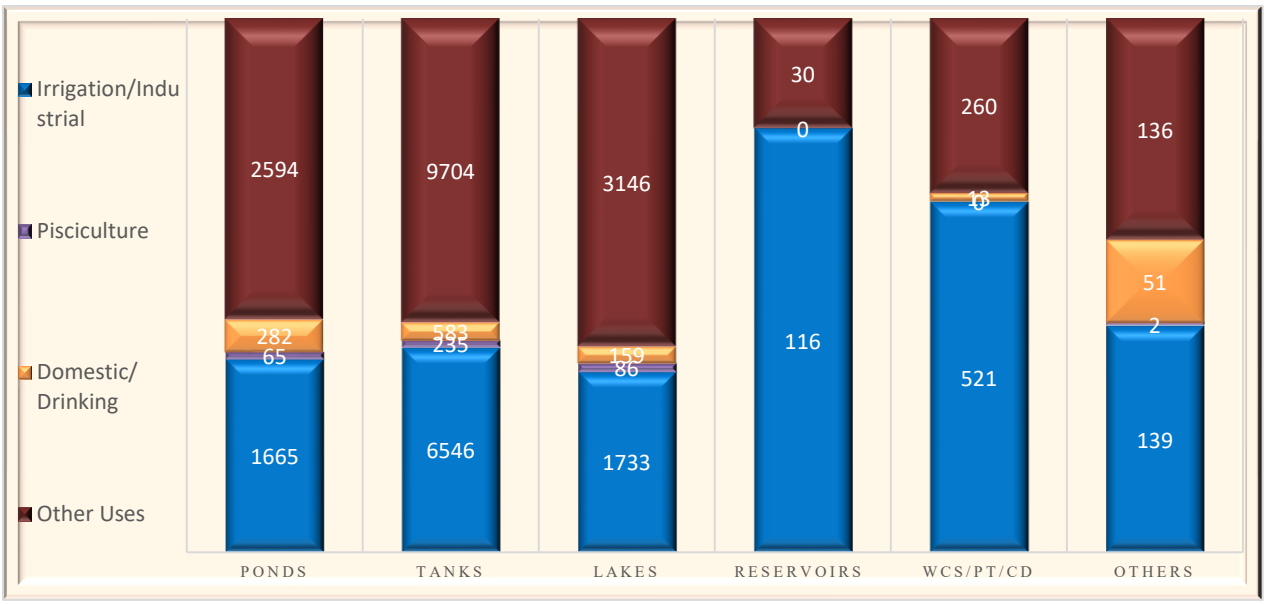


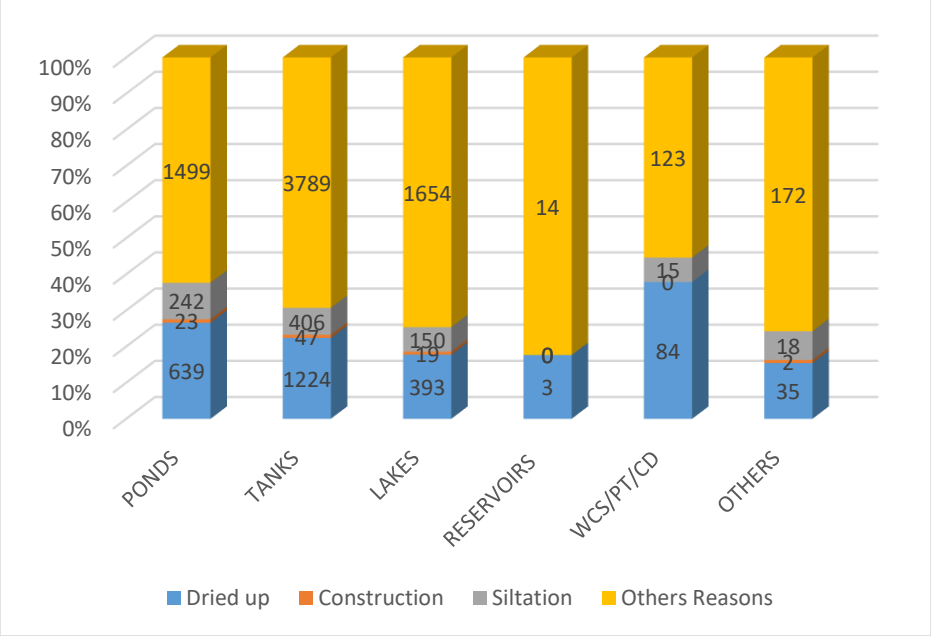
Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Others	Total
PONDS	**1,645**	**20**	**65**	**282**	**25**	**74**	**1,267**	**669**	**559**	**4,606**
TANKS	**6,488**	**58**	**235**	**583**	**48**	**135**	**5,302**	**2,936**	**1,283**	**17,068**
LAKES	**1,714**	**19**	**86**	**159**	**71**	**63**	**1,548**	**950**	**514**	**5,124**
RESERVOIRS	**115**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**2**	**0**	**14**	**8**	**6**	**155**
WCS/PT/CD	**519**	**2**	**0**	**13**	**1**	**4**	**173**	**33**	**49**	**794**

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Others	Total
OTHERS	**134**	**5**	**2**	**51**	**2**	**10**	**49**	**15**	**60**	**328**
ALL	10,615	105	388	1,097	149	286	8,353	4,611	2,471	28,075

- Table 5 shows that tanks account for the highest number of water bodies in use (61%), followed by lakes (18%) and ponds (16%). In terms of usage, irrigation is the major use (38%), followed by groundwater recharge (30%) and natural habitat for birds/animals (16%). This indicates that water bodies in the state play an important role in supporting irrigation, groundwater recharge, and ecological needs, along with domestic, pisciculture and other uses.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use*



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 38960 Water Bodies, 10615 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in ha)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	10,615	1,049,314.39	1,588,290.76	98.85	149.63

- The average CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are 98.85203859 ha and 149.6270144 ha, respectively (Table 6).

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	1,645	15,295.09	40,158.05	9.3	24.41
Lakes	1,714	27,702.76	64,823.05	16.16	37.82
Reservoirs	115	855,210.17	873,642.98	7,436.61	7,596.90
Others	134	8,615.71	8,624.13	64.3	64.36
tanks	6,488	122,893.55	581,281.98	18.94	89.59
WCS/PT/CD	519	19,597.11	19,760.57	37.76	38.07
Total	10,615	1,049,314.39	1,588,290.76	98.85	149.63

In Karnataka, a total of 10,615 Water Bodies are currently being used for irrigation, with a combined Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 104,9314.39 ha and an Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 1,588,290.76 ha. Tanks constitute the largest number of irrigation water bodies (6,488), followed by lakes (1,714) and ponds (1,645). Reservoirs, although fewer in number, have the highest average CCA and average IPC per water body. Overall, the data highlights the significant contribution of different types of Water Bodies towards irrigation and agricultural activities in Karnataka.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

Table 8: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Revival Target for no. of WBs	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival (in ha)	Irrigation potential revived (in ha)
Ponds	83	83	230,814.65	25,006.88
Tank	178	178	1,220,923.51	458,675.03
Lakes	109	109	73,996.76	6,258.60
Reservoirs	4	4	609.47	588.02
WCS/PT/CD	13	13	149.33	137.19
Others	13	13	173,434.24	67,593.69
Total	400	400	16,99,927.96	5,58,259.41

- In Karnataka, out of 38,960 Water Bodies, 400 were reported to have been revived. Tanks accounted for the highest number of revived Water Bodies (178), followed by Lakes (109) and ponds (83). The targeted potential revival was 16,99,927.96 hactare with an irrigation potential revived of 5,58,259.41 hactare.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- The chart shows the distribution of water bodies according to their water-spread area in the 1st and 2nd Census. In the 1st Census, 83.2% of water bodies had an area of up to 1 hectare, compared with 27% in the 2nd Census. This indicates a significant shift towards larger water-spread areas in the 2nd Census.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

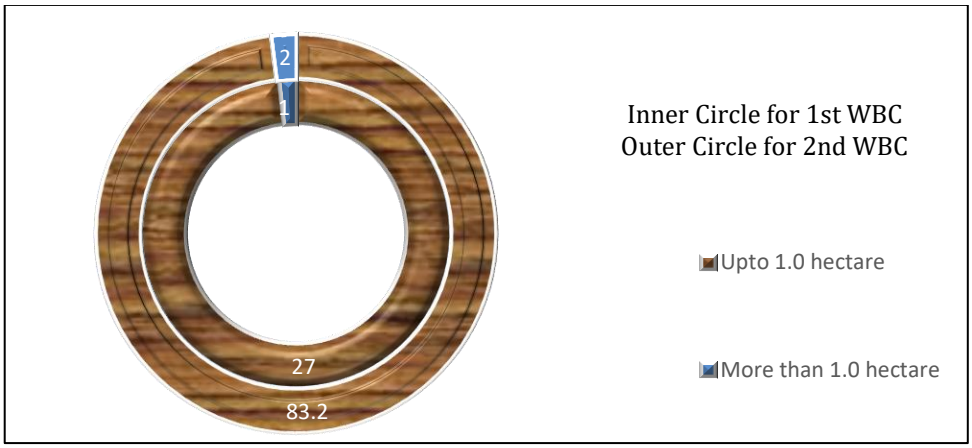
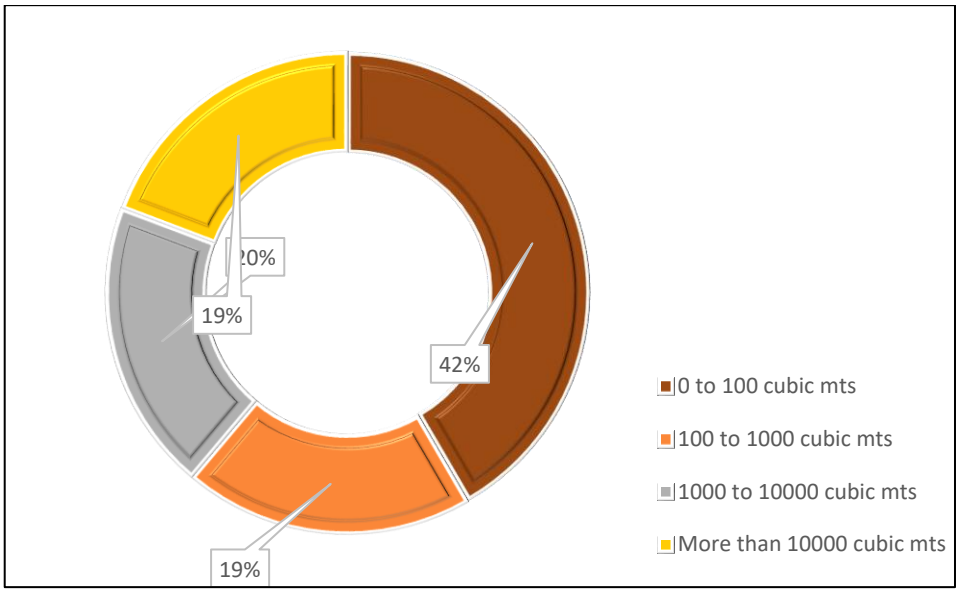


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class



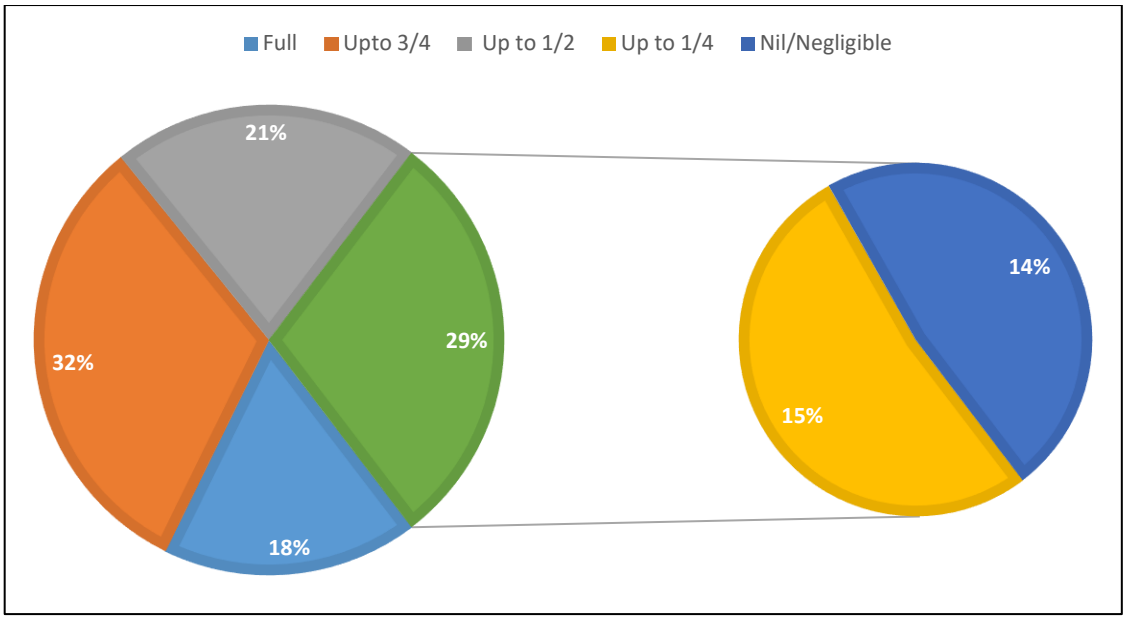
- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census, Karnataka recorded 38,960 water bodies, compared to 27,013 in the 1st Water Bodies Census. In the 1st Census, the majority of water bodies (90.3%) had a storage capacity of 0 to 100 cubic metres. In the 2nd Census, this category accounted for 39.6% of water bodies, while the shares of higher storage-capacity categories increased substantially. Water bodies with storage capacity of more than

10,000 cubic metres accounted for 3.8% in the 1st Census and increased to 18.3% in the 2nd Census.

G. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- 18% of Water Bodies were fully filled, while 32% were filled up to three-fourths and 21% upto one-half of their capacity. The remaining Water Bodies were filled up to one-fourth or had nil/negligible storage. (chart 9).

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



- In Karnataka, during the 2nd Water Bodies Census, out of a total of 38,960 Water Bodies, 13,436 Water Bodies were reported to have silt, accounting for 34% of the total Water Bodies. In addition, 831 Water Bodies were reported to be not in use due to siltation. The presence of silt in a substantial number of Water Bodies indicates that siltation is an important factor affecting their storage capacity and effective utilisation.

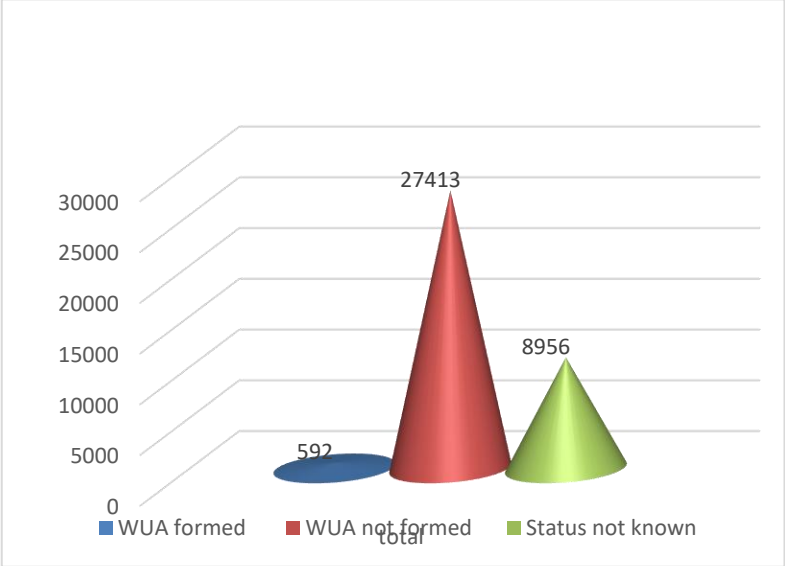
Table 9: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	2,516	242	7,125	35%
Tank	7,982	406	22,670	35%
Lakes	2,465	150	7,395	33%
Reservoirs	63	0	174	36%
WCS/PT/CD	277	15	1,031	27%
Others	133	18	565	74%
Total	13,436	831	38,960	34%

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

- In Karnataka, during the 2nd Water Bodies Census, 592 Water Bodies were reported to have Water Users' Associations (WUAs) formed. In comparison, 27413 Water Bodies were reported where WUAs were not formed, while the status of WUA formation was not known for 8956 Water Bodies.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation



- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census, a total of 1,002 Water Bodies were reported to be associated with Central Schemes. Among the different categories, Tanks accounted for the highest number of Water Bodies associated with Central Schemes (485), followed by Lakes (276) and Ponds (174).

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme

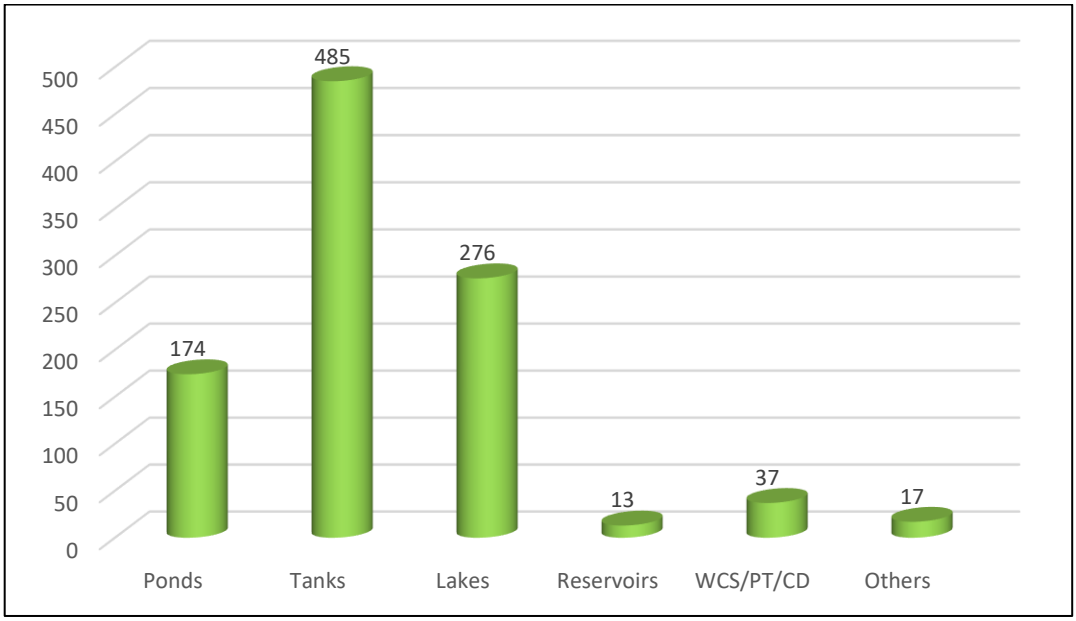


Table 10: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP

Number of Water Bodies in District Irrigation Plan /State Irrigation Plan						
Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
494	1,829	540	72	302	54	3,291

K. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- Overall, 4913 Water Bodies were reported as encroached, accounting for 12.61% of the total Water Bodies, as presented in the census table. Encroachment of Water Bodies can adversely affect their storage capacity, ecological condition and intended uses. Therefore, timely identification, protection and appropriate measures for removal of encroachments are important for the sustainable management and conservation of Water Bodies.

Table 11: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

Ponds		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		Others WBs		Total	
Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
1,054	174	11	1,031	32	565	46	3,8960	4,913	1,054
	14.25%		6.32%		3.10%		8.14		12.61%



At a glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	38,960	100.00%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	37,374	95.93%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	1,586	4.07%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	7,125	18.29%
	Tanks	**no.**	22,670	60.83%
	Lakes	**no.**	7,395	18.98%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	174	0.45%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	1,031	0.00%
	Others	**no.**	565	1.45%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		4,308	0.27%
	Co-operative		147	1.00%
	Panchayat		29,092	2.35%
	Municipal Authority		1,637	0.17%
	Other Govt. Agency		972	1.21%
	Individual		129,743	84.73%
	Group of Individuals		11,436	7.47%
	Other private body		4,295	2.80%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		28,075	72.06%
	Not in Use		10,885	27.94%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		5,116	13.13%
	Tribal		1,012	2.60%
	DDP		185	0.47%
	Flood Prone		120	0.31%
	Others		32,527	83.49%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		11,246	40.06%
	Industrial		135	0.48%
	Pisciculture		1,071	3.81%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Domestic/ Drinking		1,973	7.03%
	Recreation		232	0.83%
	Religious		509	1.81%
	Ground Water recharge		10,676	38.03%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		0	0.00%
	Others		4,485	15.98%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		2,378	21.85%
	Construction		91	0.84%
	Siltation		831	7.63%
	Destroyed beyond repair		126	1.16%
	Salinity		180	1.65%
	Due to industrial effluents		28	0.26%
	Others		7,251	66.61%

Keralam

- Keralam covers an area of approximately 38,863 square kilometers, making it one of the smaller states in India by area, ranking around 21st. It accounts for about 1.18% of India's geographical area, extending from the Arabian Sea coast to the Western Ghats.

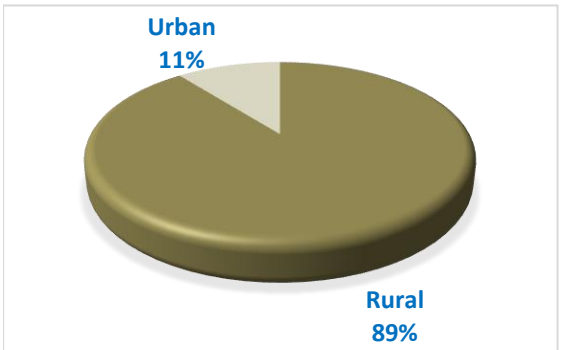
- In Keralam, the total number of Water Bodies enumerated during the 2nd Census of Water Bodies is 60,912, representing an increase of 9.29% compared to the 1st Census of Water Bodies (WBC).

- In Keralam, out of all Water Bodies, 89.4% are located in Rural sector and remaining 10.6% are situated in urban area.

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

Census	No. of WBs
1st WB Census	55,734
2nd WB Census	60,912
% Change	9.29%

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



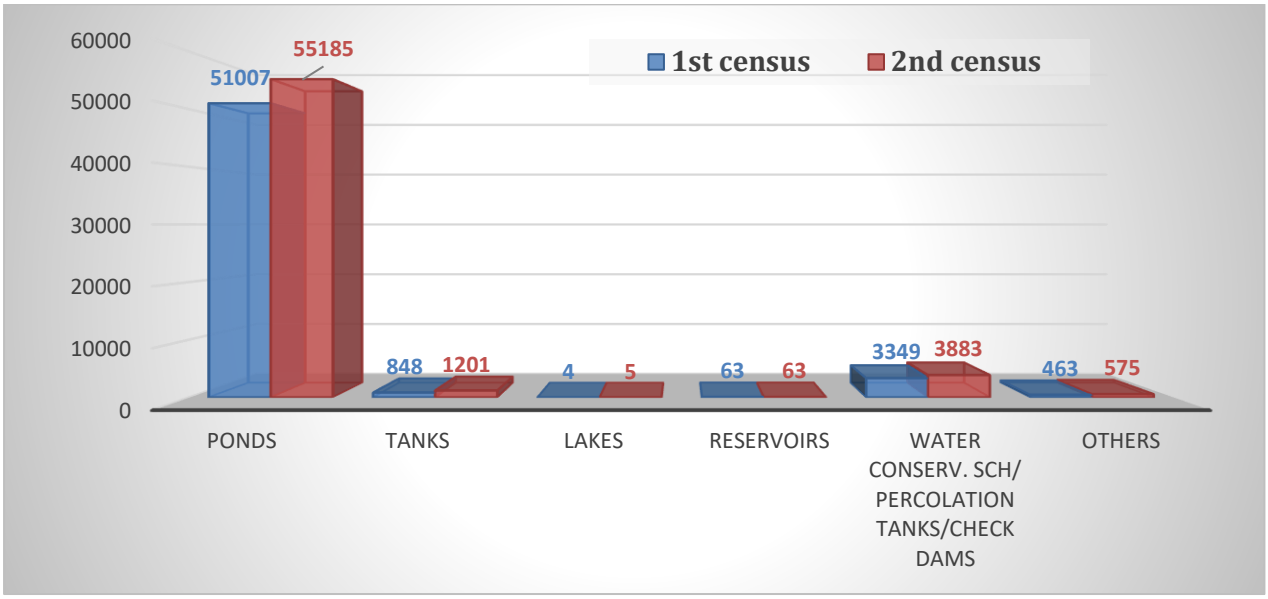
A. Type of Water Bodies

- Ponds constitute 90.60% of all Water Bodies in Keralam, making them by far the predominant type compared to Tanks, Lakes, and Reservoirs. Consequently, ponds serve as vital Water Bodies by providing water for domestic use, supporting traditional aquaculture, and facilitating irrigation during the dry season, thereby sustaining agriculture and rural 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 WBC	51,007	848	4	63	3,349	463	55,734
% share	91.52%	1.52%	0.01%	0.11%	6.01%	0.83%	100.00%
2nd WBC	55,185	1,201	5	63	3,883	575	60,912
% Share	90.60%	1.97%	0.01%	0.10%	6.37%	0.94%	100.00%
% Change from 1st WBC to 2nd WBC	8.19%	41.63%	25.00%	0.00%	15.95%	24.19%	9.29%

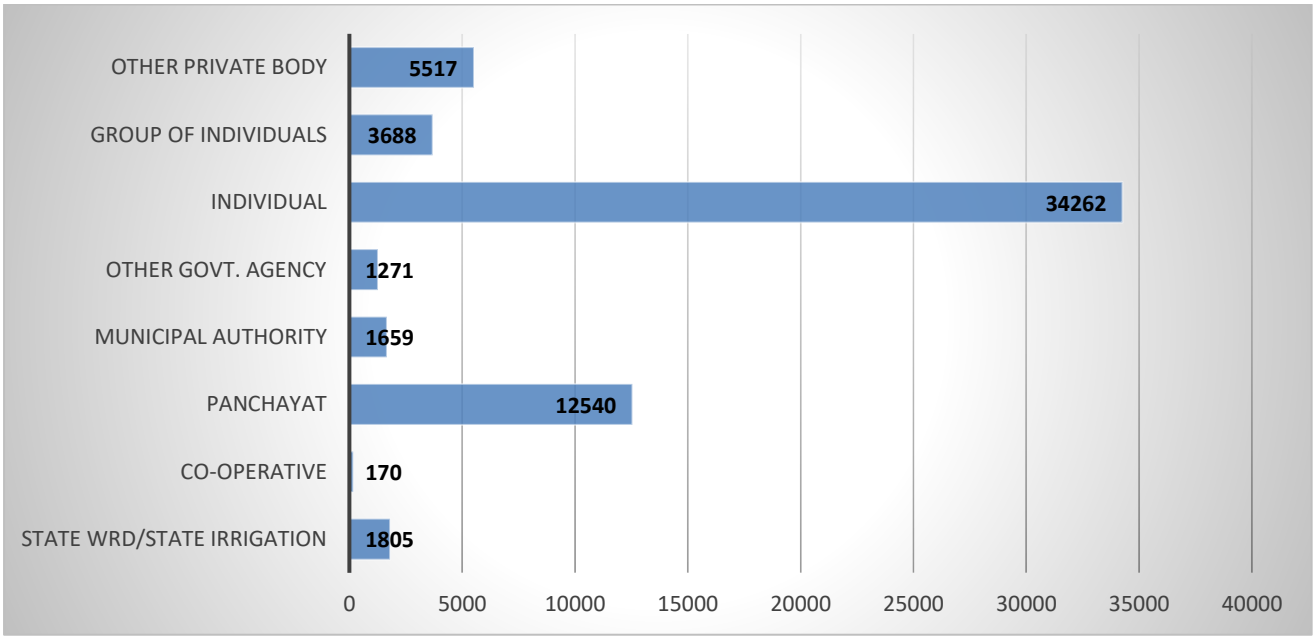
Chart 2: Types of Water Bodies as per as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Out of all Water Bodies, 71.36% are Privately owned while 28.64% are Publicly owned. Chart 3 is showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Keralam.

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



- Of all publicly owned water bodies, 71.88% are under the ownership of the Panchayat. Likewise, among privately owned water bodies, 78.82% are owned by individual owners/farmers, indicating that individual ownership predominates in the private sector.

Table 3: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs Water Bodies

Ownership		No. of Water Bodies	% share of Public /Private	% share of total Water Bodies
Public owned	State WRD/State Irrigation	1,805	10.35%	2.96%
	Co-operative	170	0.97%	0.28%
	Panchayat	12,540	71.88%	20.59%
	Municipal Authority	1,659	9.51%	2.72%
	Other Govt. Agency	1,271	7.29%	2.09%
	Total Public owned	17,445	**100.00%**	**28.64%**
Private owned	Individual	34,262	78.82%	56.25%
	Group of Individuals	3,688	8.48%	6.05%
	Other private body	5,517	12.69%	9.06%
	Total Private owned	**43,467**	**100.00%**	**71.36%**
Total Water Bodies		**60,912**		**100.00%**

C. Location of Water Bodies

- Only 1.32% of the total water bodies are located in Tribal Areas, while the vast majority (95.10%) are situated in "Other" Areas.
- The water bodies located in Tribal Areas are mostly used for pisciculture.

Table 4: Location wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	Share
DPAP	988	1.62%
Tribal	805	1.32%
DDP	103	0.17%
Flood prone	1,009	1.66%
Naxal affected	81	0.13%
Others	57,926	95.10%
Total	60,912	100.00%

D. Use status of Water Bodies

- Majority (78%) of the water bodies in the State are currently in use. However, this proportion has decreased from 83.52% recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census (WBC). Consequently, the share of water bodies that are not in use has increased from 16.48% in the 1st WBC to 21.54% in the 2nd WBC.
- Out of all water bodies in use, 90% are in rural areas whereas 10 % in urban areas as per 2nd WBC.

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

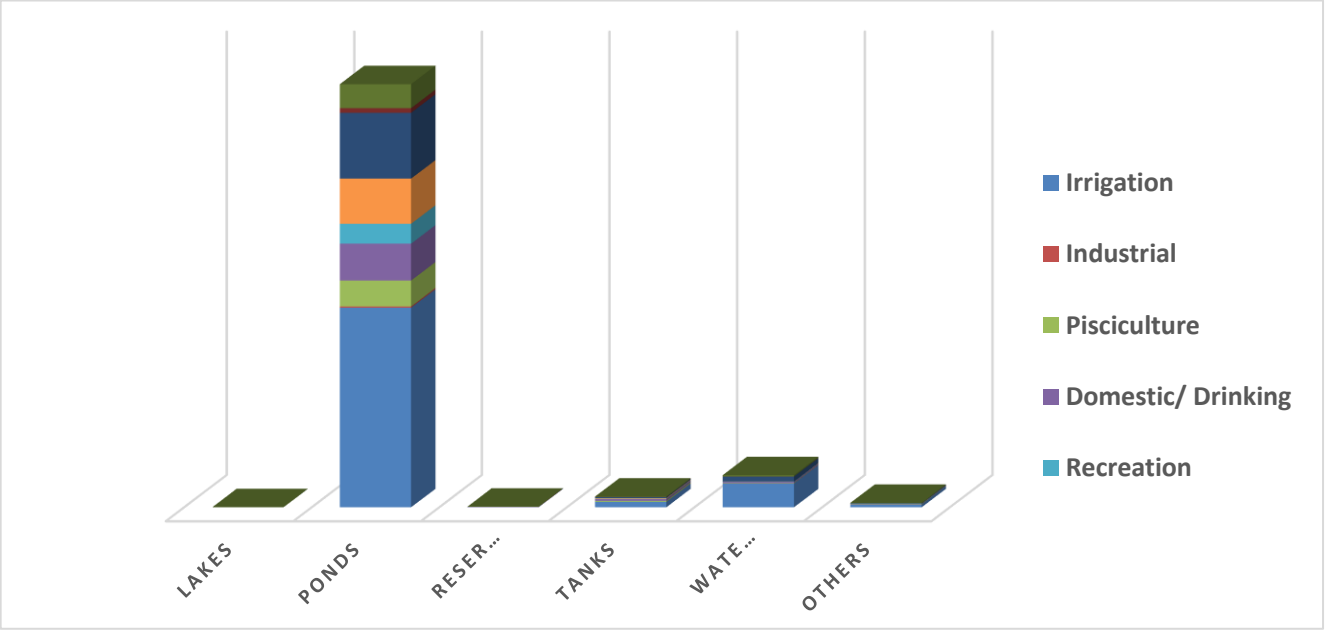


Table 5: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC in Keralam (in number) vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WBC	41,636	4914	46,550	8089	1095	9184	49,725	6009	55,734
% share	89%	11%	100%	88%	12%	100%	89%	11%	100%
2nd WBC	42,867	4923	47,790	11,590	1532	13,122	54,457	6455	60,912
% share	90%	10%	100%	88%	12%	100%	89%	11%	100%
% Change	**2.96%**	**0.18%**	**2.66%**	**43.28%**	**39.91%**	**42.88%**	**9.52%**	**7.42%**	**9.29%**

- The above table also indicates that the number of usable Water Bodies has increased by 2.66%, while the number of non-usable Water Bodies has increased by 42.88% compared to the 1st WBC.

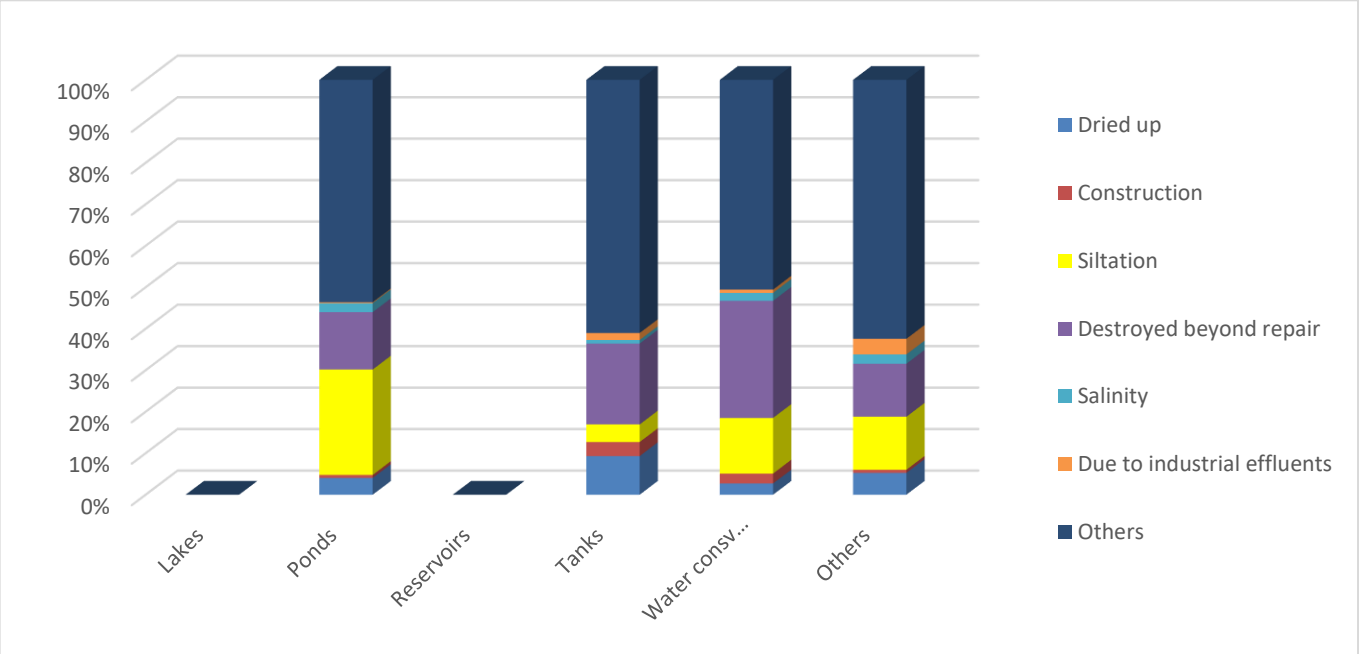
Table 6: Number of WBs in use by type of WB type and Usage

Type of WB	Lakes	Ponds	Reservoirs	Tanks	Water conserve. Sch./percolation tanks/check-dams	Others	All	% share
Irrigation	2	20,256	30	549	2,414	267	23,518	49.21%
Industrial	0	129	17	7	12	1	166	0.35%

Type of WB	Lakes	Ponds	Reservoirs	Tanks	Water conserve. Sch./percolation tanks/check-dams	Others	All	% share
Pisciculture	0	2,631	0	102	29	30	2,792	5.84%
Domestic/ Drinking	1	3,741	2	177	120	62	4,103	8.59%
Recreation	1	2,021	4	40	30	8	2,104	4.40%
Religious	0	4,583	0	59	13	3	4,658	9.75%
Ground water Recharge	0	6,679	0	99	502	35	7,315	15.31%
Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	0	476	0	10	12	1	499	1.04%
Others	1	2,425	10	40	124	35	2,635	5.51%
Total	**5**	**42,941**	**63**	**1,083**	**3,256**	**442**	**47,790**	100.00 %

- Considering the primary use, 49.21% of all usable Water Bodies are mainly utilized for irrigation, while 15.31% are used for other Ground water recharge. Ponds, which constitute the predominant type of Water Body in Keralam, are also primarily used for irrigation.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *'not in use'*



- Among the Water Bodies that are not in use, many have become unusable due to the presence of silt (24.52%), destruction beyond repair (14.55%) and other reasons.

E. CCA and IPC of Water Bodies

- Out of all Water Bodies, 23518 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in hectare)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg.. CCA	Avg.. IPC
Total	23,518	931645.27	1454259.11	39.61	61.84

- In Keralam, the water bodies used for irrigation have an average CCA of 39.61 ha and an average IPC of 61.84 ha, indicating that irrigation census is primarily supported by numerous small water bodies.

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

WB_Type	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	20,256	2,46,688.08	268,993.85	12.18	13.28
Lakes	2	27.00	27.00	13.50	13.50
Reservoirs	30	5,46,142.02	1,022,624.17	18,204.73	34,087.47
Others	267	8192.21	9,118.67	30.68	34.15
Tank	549	11341.49	12,637.00	20.66	23.02
Water consv schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	2,414	1,19,254.48	1,40,858.42	49.40	58.35
Total	**23,518**	**931,645.27**	**1,454,259.11**	**39.61**	**61.84**

- In Keralam, a total of 23,518 water bodies are reported to be used for irrigation, covering a total CCA of 9,31,645.27 ha and IPC of 14,54,259.11 ha. Among the different types, ponds (20,256) constitute the largest number of irrigation water bodies, followed by water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams (2,414). However, reservoirs, though only 30 in number, have the highest average CCA (18,204.73 ha) and average IPC (34,087.47 ha) per water body. Overall, the average CCA and IPC per irrigation water body are 39.61 ha and 61.84 ha, respectively.

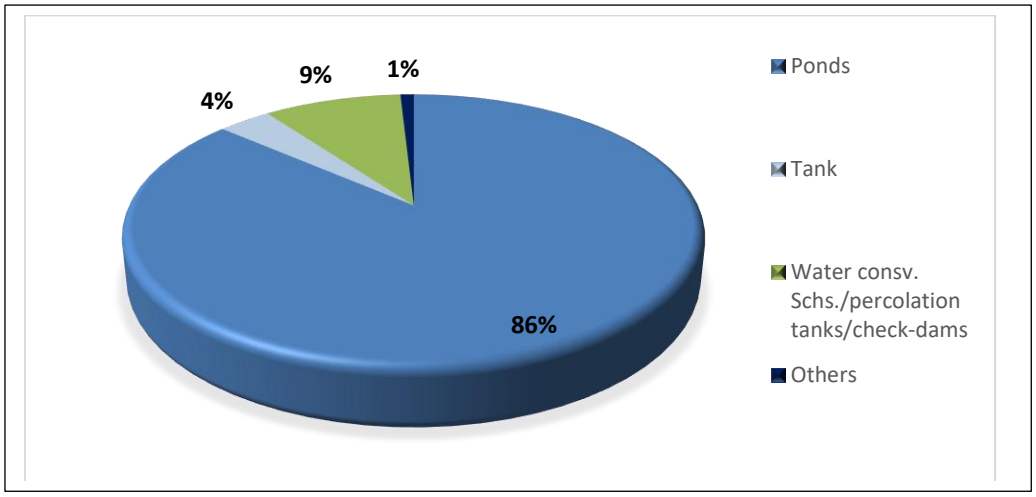
F. Revival of Water Bodies

- Within the last five years, a total of 337 water bodies has been revived, out of which there were 291 are Ponds, 31 Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams, 12 Tanks and 3 others

Table 8: Total Number of Water Bodies Revived

Type of Water bodies	Irrigation Potential revived		Irrigation Potential revival Target	
	No. of WBs	IPRD (in Hectare)	No. of WBs	IPRL (in Hectare)
Ponds	291	12641.00	291	15230.00
Tank	12	1272.00	12	1294.00
Water consv. schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	31	2402.00	31	4635.00
Others	3	14.00	3	15.00
Total	337	16329	337	21174

Chart 6: Distribution of Total IPR Target by type of Water Bodies



- The Irrigation Potential Revival (IPRL) targets planned for revival is mostly dominated by Ponds (86%), followed by Water conservation Schemes /percolation tanks/check-dams (9%). Reservoirs and Lakes notably, have zero planned revival across every class.

- All the IPRL targets are concentrated witing the 0–5000-hectare target class.

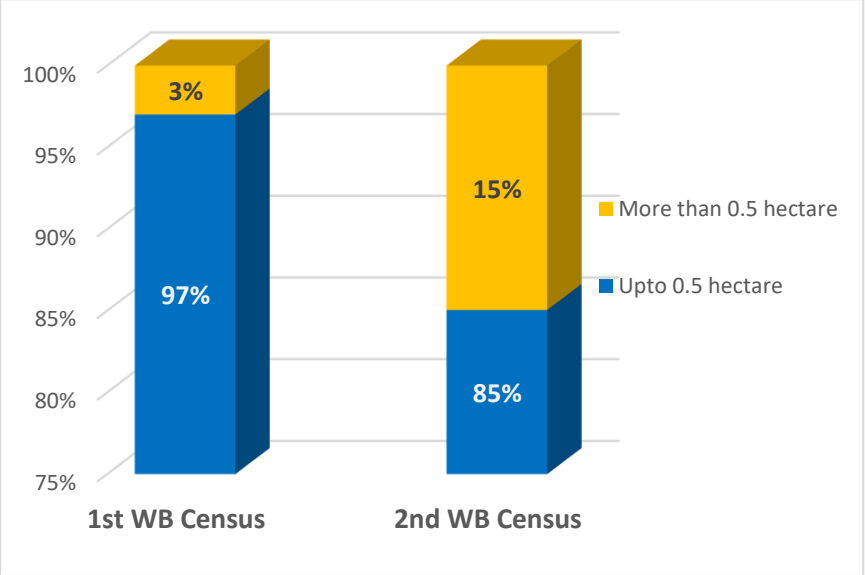
G. Capacity of Water Bodies

- In Keralam, 83.54% of the total Water Bodies have a water spread area of more than 50 hectare.

Table 9: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

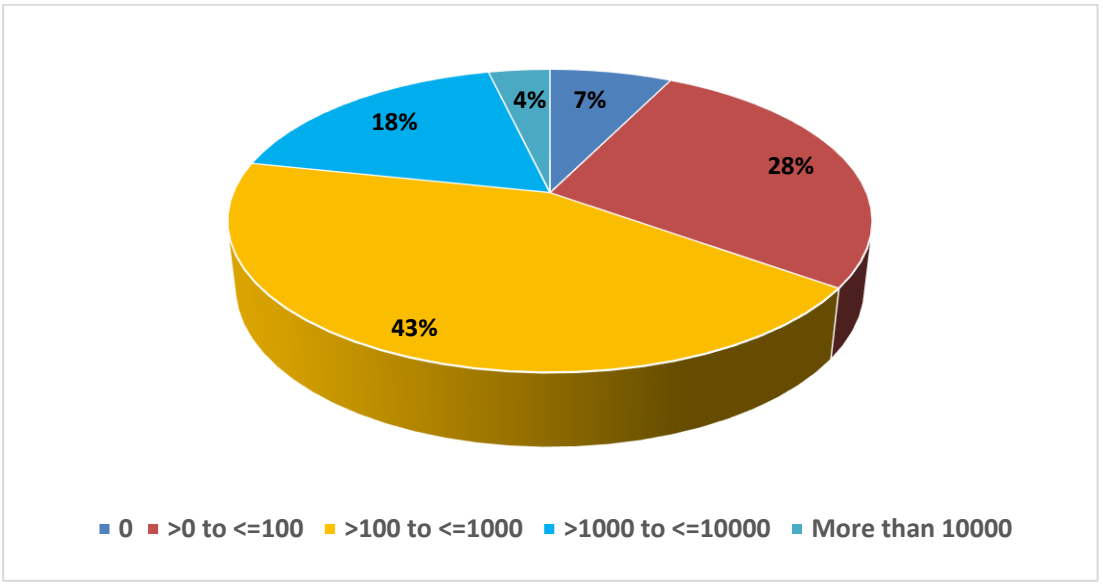
Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Up to 0.5 hectare	More than 0.5 hectare
1st WB Census	54,052	1,671
2nd WB Census	51,802	9,110

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



- Chart 7 shows the distribution of water bodies as per the storage capacity across five classes, i.e 0, >0 to <=100, >100 to <=1000, >1000 to <=10000 and more than 10000 thousand Cubic Meters.

Chart 8: Percentage of distribution WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC (in thousand cubic meters)

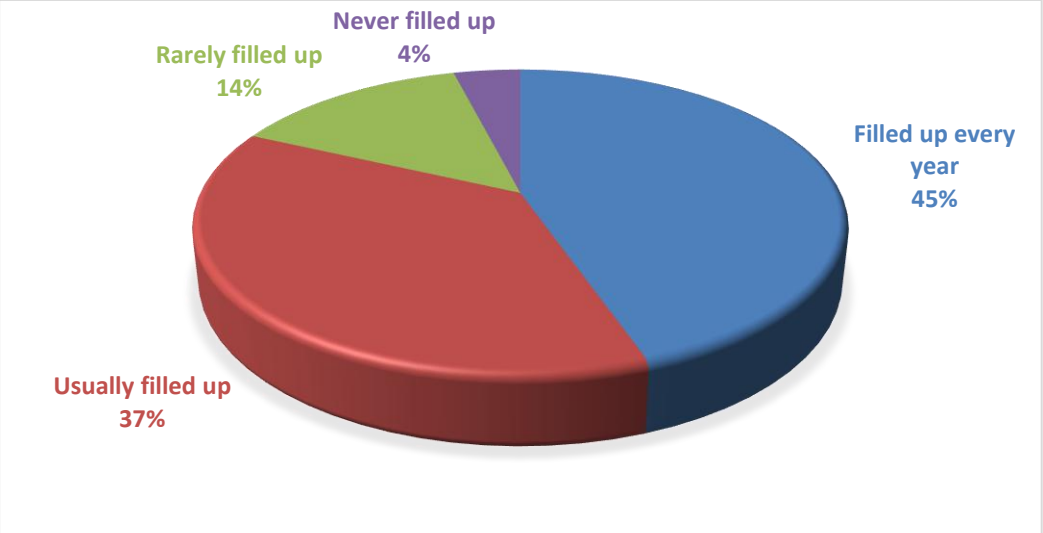


- WBs are highly concentrated in the >100 to <=1000 class, indicating large number of WBs belongs to that class.
- The number of WBs with bulk of total storage appears only 4% of total WBs.

H. Filled up status of Water Bodies

- Chart 10 shows that in Keralam, 44.66% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- Vast majority of water bodies are "Filled up every year," while 21,018 are "Usually filled up," with only a small fraction falling into "Rarely filled up" or "Never filled up" categories.

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



I. Siltation of Water Bodies

- Out of total 60,912 Water Bodies, 33,033 (54.23%) Water bodies have reported to have silt and 3,217 Water Bodies are not in use due to siltation.

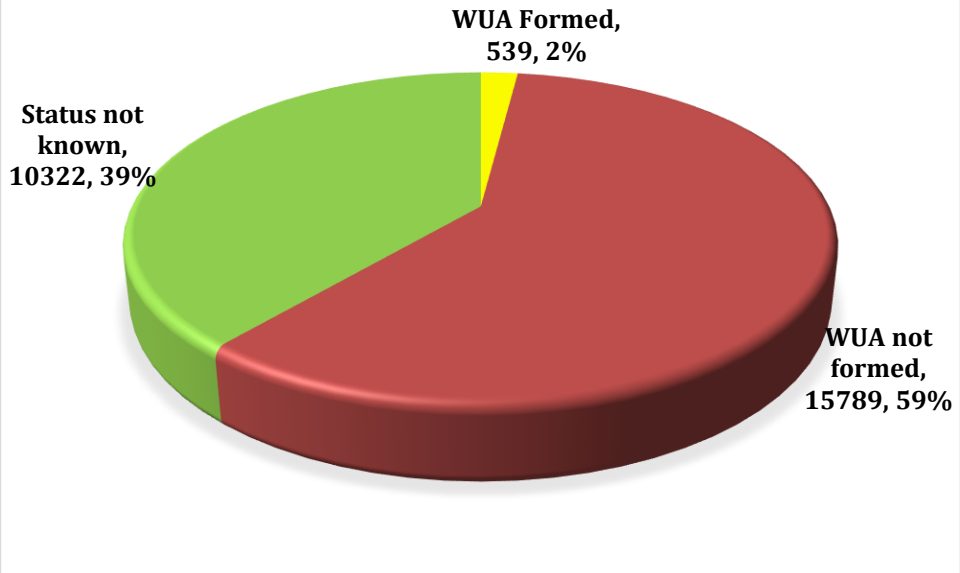
Table 10: Siltation wise Distribution of WBs

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to silt	Total (In Use)	Share with Silt
Ponds	30,401	3,111	55,183	55.09%
Tank	405	5	1,200	33.75%
Lakes	5	0	8	62.5%
Reservoirs	41	0	64	64.06%
Water Conservation Schemes/percolation tanks/check dams	1,981	84	3,882	51.03%
Others	201	17	575	34.96%
Total	33,033	3,217	60,912	54.23%

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

- In Keralam, 539 (2.02% of the total) Water User Association has formed.

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



K. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- Out of all 60,912 Water Bodies, 541 Water bodies reported to be encroached in Keralam.

Table 11: Number of WBs encroached

Type of water bodies	Number of Encroached Water bodies				Number of Not Encroached Water Bodies		Total WBs
	Extent of encroachment can be assessed	Extent of encroachment cannot be assessed	Total	% share	Total	% share	
Lakes	0	0	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	5
Others	2	2	4	0.70%	571	99.30%	575
Ponds	155	334	489	0.89%	54696	99.11%	55185
Reservoirs	0	0	0	0.00%	63	100.00%	63
Tank	0	9	9	0.75%	1192	99.25%	1201
Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	9	30	39	1.00%	3844	99.00%	3883
Total	166	375	541		60,371		60,912



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	60,912	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	54,457	89.40%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	6,455	10.60%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**			
	Ponds	**no.**	55,185	90.59%
	Tanks	**no.**	1,201	1.97%
	Lakes	**no.**	5	0.013%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	63	0.105%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	3,883	6.37%
	Others	**no.**	575	0.944%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		1,805	2.96%
	Co-operative		170	0.28%
	Panchayat		12,540	20.59%
	Municipal Authority		1,659	2.72%
	Other Govt. Agency		1,271	2.09%

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Individual		34,262	56.25%
	Group of Individuals		3,688	6.05%
	Other private body		5,517	9.06%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		47,790	78.46%
	Not in Use		13,122	21.54%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		988	1.62%
	Tribal		805	1.32%
	DDP		103	0.17%
	Flood Prone		1,009	1.66%
	Naxal affected area		81	0.13%
	Others		57,926	95.10%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		23,518	49.21%
	Industrial		166	0.347%
	Pisciculture		2,792	5.842%
	Domestic/ Drinking		4,103	8.585%
	Recreation		2,104	4.403%
	Religious		4,658	9.747%
	Ground Water recharge		7,315	15.307%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		499	1.044%
	Others		2,635	5.514%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		531	4.04%
	Construction		108	0.82%
	Siltation		3,217	24.52%
	Destroyed beyond repair		1910	14.55%
	Salinity		281	2.14%
	Due to industrial effluents		40	0.305%
	Others		7,035	53.61%

Maharashtra

- Maharashtra covers an area of approximately 3.08 lakh square kilometers, making it the third-largest state in India by area. It accounts for about 9.36% of India's geographical area, extending from the Arabian Sea coast to the Deccan Plateau.

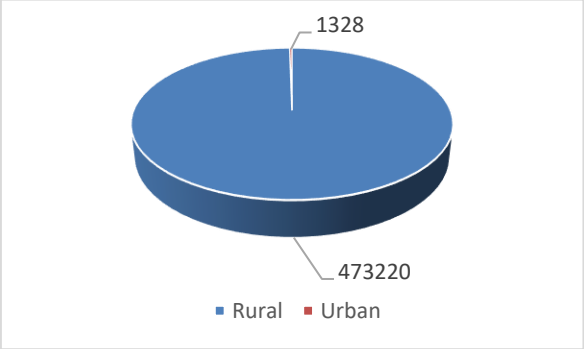
- In Maharashtra, the total number of Water Bodies enumerated during the 2nd Census of Water Bodies is 4,74,548, representing an increase of 388.91% compared to the 1st Census of Water Bodies (WBC).

- In Maharashtra, out of all Water Bodies, remaining 0.28% are situated in urban area.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	97,062
2nd WB Census	4,74,548
Change (Simple)	388.91%

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



A. *Type of Water Bodies*

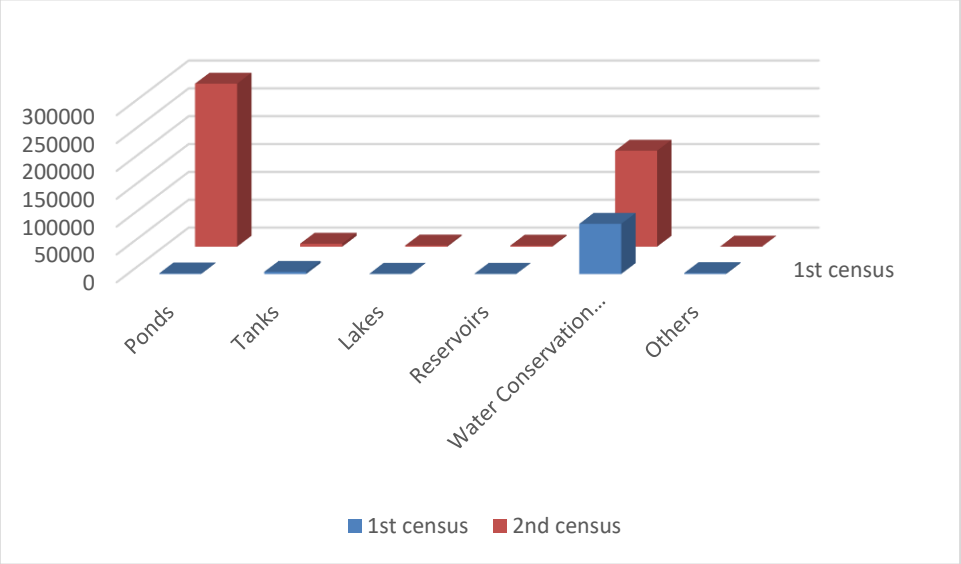
- Ponds constitute 61.68% of all Water Bodies in Maharashtra, making them by far the predominant type compared to Tanks, Lakes, and Reservoirs. Consequently, ponds serve as vital Water Bodies by providing water for domestic use, supporting traditional aquaculture, and facilitating irrigation during the dry season, there sustaining agriculture and rural 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	898	3,797	350	358	90,023	1,636	97,062
2nd WB Census	292,698	5,333	2,156	1,838	172,325	198	474,548

Census	Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
Share in 2nd WBC	61.68%	1.12%	0.45%	0.39%	36.31%	0.04%	100.00%
Change (Simple)	32494.43%	40.45%	516.29%	413.41%	91.42%	-87.90%	388.91%

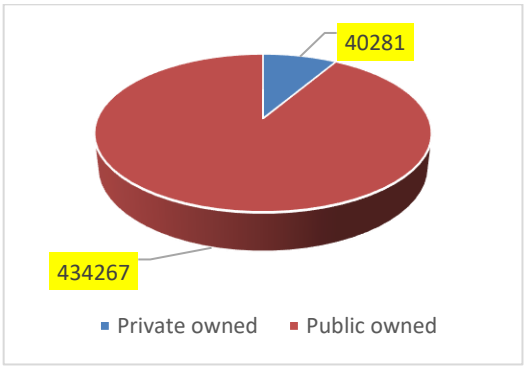
Chart 2: Number of different types of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

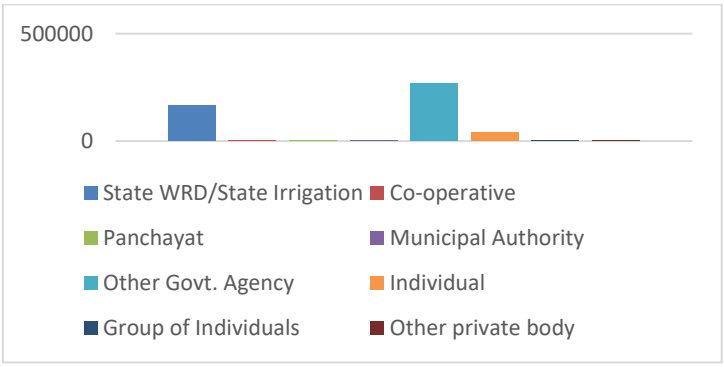


B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Out of all Water Bodies, 8.49% are Privately owned while 91.51% are Publicly owned. Chart 3 is showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Maharashtra.

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





- Of all publicly owned water bodies, 61.21% are under the ownership of other govt. Agency. Likewise, among privately owned water bodies, 99.68% are owned by individual owners/farmers, indicating that individual ownership predominates in the private sector.

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

Water Body Type	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		
Total	163,834	604	3,645	345	265,839	434,267	40,152	26	103	40,281	474548
Over sub-total	37.726%	0.139	0.839%	0.079%	61.21%	100.0%	99.679%	0.064%	0.25%	100.0%	
over Total	34.52%	0.13%	0.77%	0.07%	56.02%	91.51%	8.46%	0.01%	0.02%	8.49%	100.0%

- Only 1.57% of the total water bodies are located in Tribal Areas, while the vast majority (98.36%) are situated in "Other" Areas.
- The water bodies located in Tribal Areas are mostly used for pisciculture.

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

Location Type	Number	Share
DPAP	262	0.06%
Tribal	7,447	1.57%
DDP	17	0.00%
Flood prone	14	0.00%
Others	466,808	98.37%
Total	474,548	100.00%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- A majority (99.7%) of the water bodies in the State are currently in use. However, this proportion has increased from 98.94% recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census (WBC). Consequently, the share of water bodies that are not in use has decreased from 1,06% in the 1st WBC to 0.3% in the 2nd WBC.

Table 5: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC in Maharashtra (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	95,316	717	96,033	1,027	2	1,029	96,343	719	97,062
2nd WB Census	471,957	1,148	**473,105**	1,263	180	**1,443**	**473,220**	1,328	**474,548**
Share In 1st WBC	98.2%	0.74%	**98.94%**	1.06%	0.00%	**1.06%**	99.26%	0.74%	100%

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Share in 2nd WBC	99.45%	0.24%	**99.7%**	0.27%	0.04%	**0.3%**	99.72%	0.28%	100%
% Change	395.15%	60.11%	**392.65%**	22.98%	8900%	**40.23%**	391.18%	84.70%	388.91%

- The above table indicates that the number of usable Water Bodies has increased by 392.65%, while the number of non-usable Water Bodies has increased by 40.23% compared to the 1st Census of Water Bodies (WBC).

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

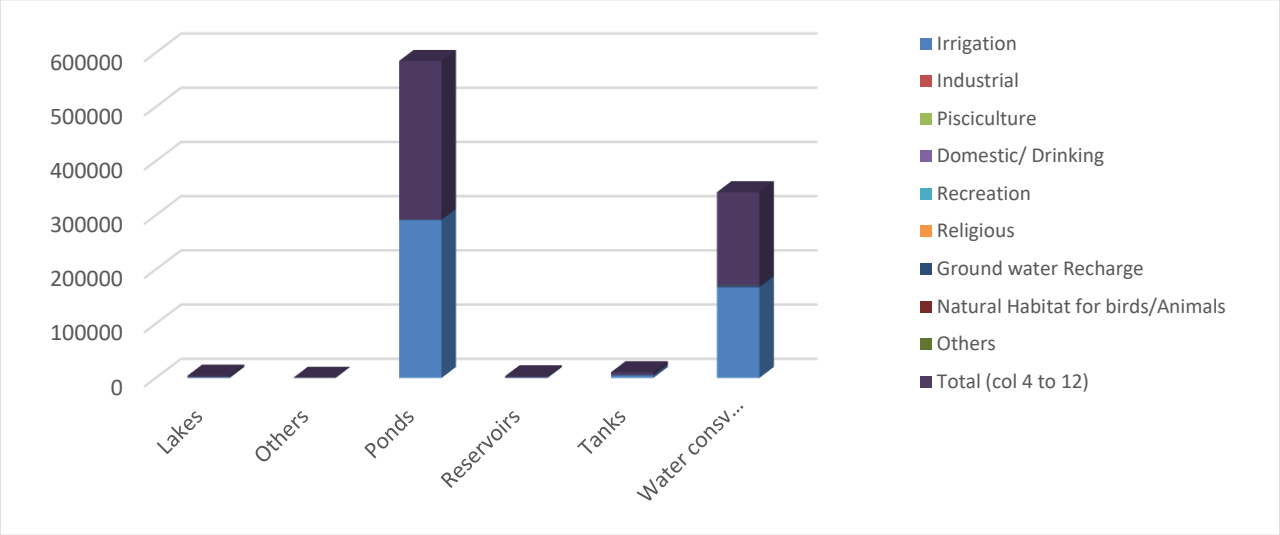
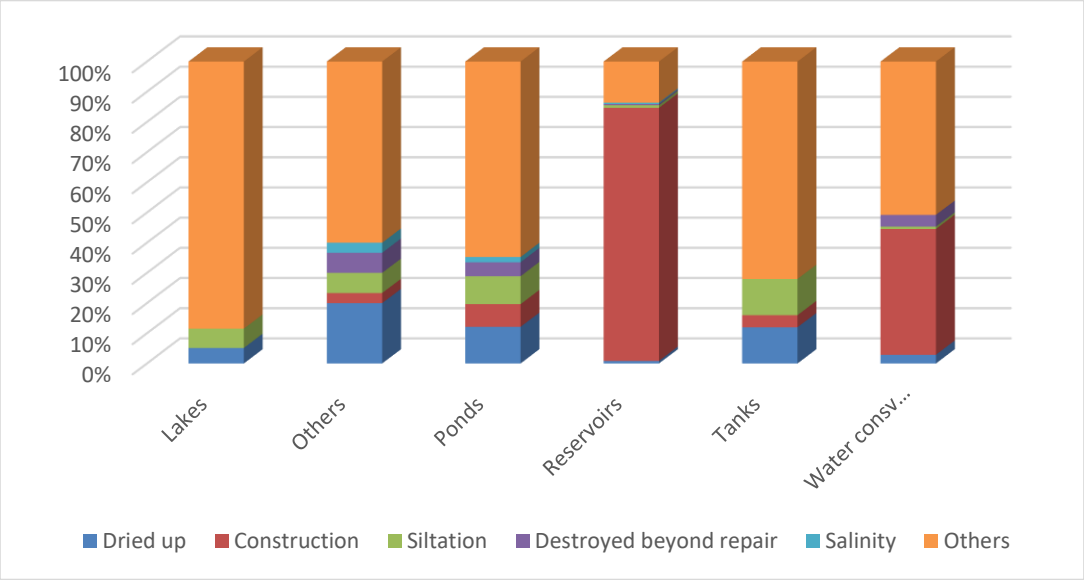


Table 6: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB type and Usage as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds /Animals	Others	Total
Lakes	616	0	7	10	8	13	1241	80	103	2079
Others	0	0	1	13	0	0	46	1	25	168
Ponds	0	3	3	20	24	38	921	37	104	292525
Reservoirs	3	1	1	28	0	1	1310	66	29	1603
Tanks	1	4	4	13	0	8	428	12	27	5308
Water consv schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	0	3	3	425	1	1	3756	20	341	171423
ALL	463929	7	19	509	33	61	7702	216	629	473105

- Considering the primary use, 98.06% of all usable Water Bodies are mainly utilized for irrigation, while 0.133% are used for other purposes. Ponds, which constitute the predominant type of Water Body in Maharashtra, are also primarily used for irrigation.
- Among the Water Bodies that are not in use, some have become unusable due to drying up (4.29%), construction activities (40.75%), or siltation and salinity.

Chart 5: 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, 463929 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in hectare)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	463,929	1,186,748.74	1,722,698.89	2.56	3.71

- In Maharashtra, the water bodies used for irrigation have an average CCA of 2.558039573 ha and an average IPC of 3.713281324 ha, indicating that irrigation census is primarily supported by numerous small water bodies.

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

WB_Type	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	291,375	3,49,497.22	5,22,212.27	1.20	1.79
Lakes	616	13,492.60	16,818.35	21.90	27.30
Reservoirs	167	7,924.82	8,218.16	47.45	49.21
Others	82	501.13	528.26	6.11	6.44

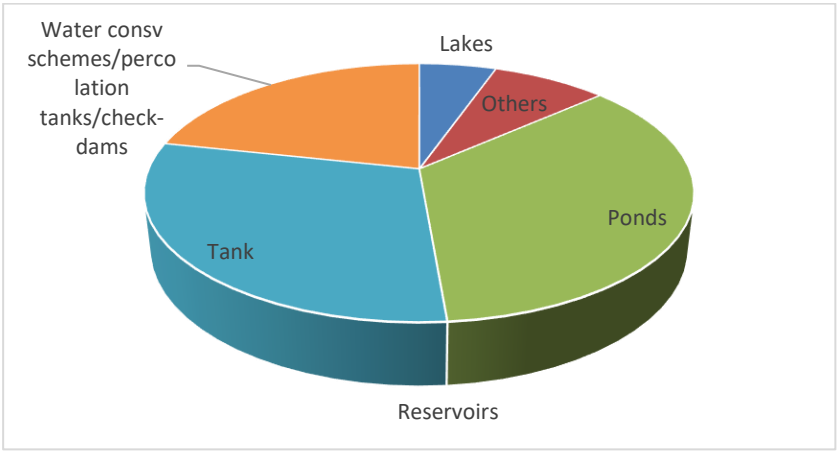
WB_Type	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Tank	4,816	99,077.40	104,195.73	20.57	21.64
Water consv schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	166,873	716,255.56	1,070,726.11	4.29	6.42
Total	**463,929**	**1,186,748.74**	**1,722,698.89**	**2.56**	**3.71**

- In Maharashtra, a total of 4,63,929 water bodies are reported to be used for irrigation, covering a total CCA of 11,86,748.74 ha and IPC of 17,22,698.89 ha. Among the different types, ponds (2,91,375) and water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams (1,66,873) constitute the largest number of irrigation water bodies. However, reservoirs, though only 167 in number, have the highest average CCA (47.45 ha) and average IPC (49.21 ha) per water body. Overall, the average CCA and IPC per irrigation water body are 2.56 ha and 3.71 ha, respectively

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

- Since every category of water body (Lakes, Others, Ponds, Tank, and Water Conservation Schemes) has at least one entry planned for revival within the **0–5000 ha** target class, this bin is the only one that captures the full compositional diversity of IPRL (Irrigation Potential Revival) targets across all water body types. Reservoirs, notably, have zero planned revival across every class.

Chart 6: Distribution of Total IPR Target (Hectares) Target Class 0-5000



- The remaining bins (5000–10000, 10000–50000, 50000 to 1 lakh, and More than 1 lakh) are dominated by just one or two categories at a time. For instance, "More than 1 lakh" is driven almost entirely by Water Conservation Schemes (3500 ha), while "50000 to 1 Lakh" is driven solely by Tanks (850 ha).

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Maharashtra, 83.54% of the total Water Bodies have a water spread area of more than 50 hectare.

Table 8: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Upto 0.5 hectare	More than 0.5 hectare
1st WB Census	84,756	12,191
2nd WB Census	1,418	473,131

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

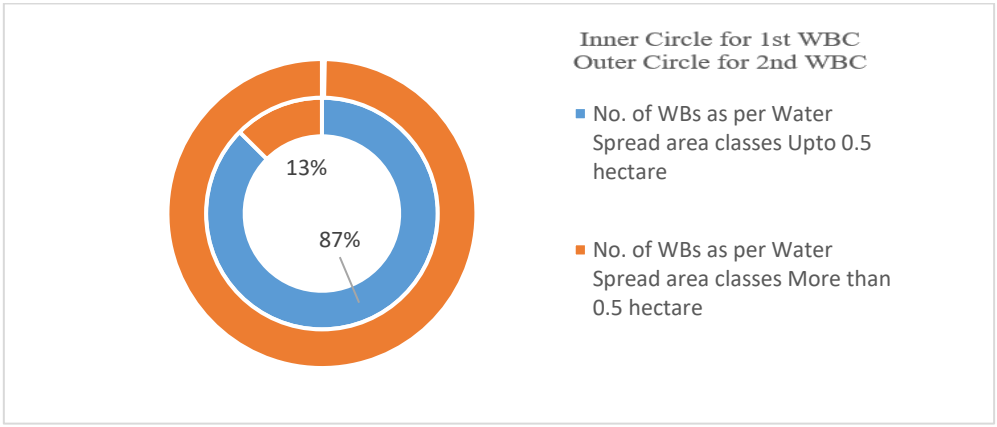
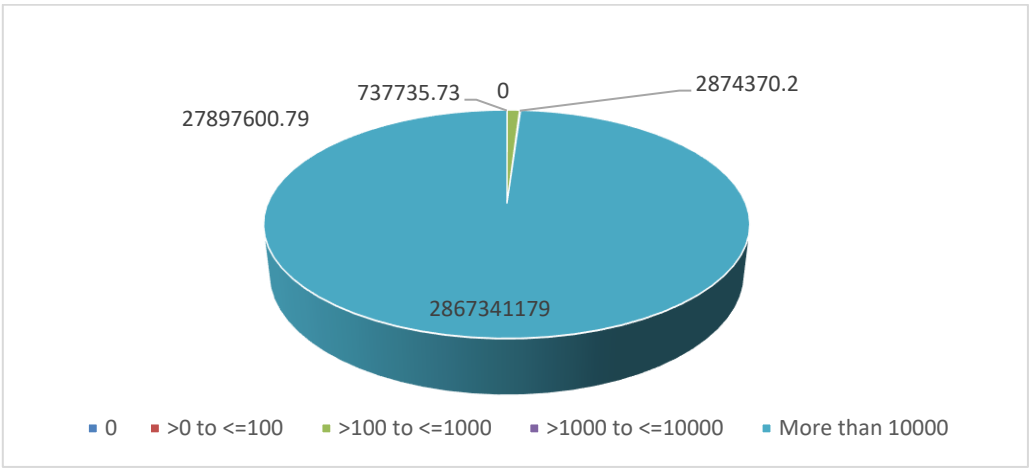


Chart 8: Percentage of distribution WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC

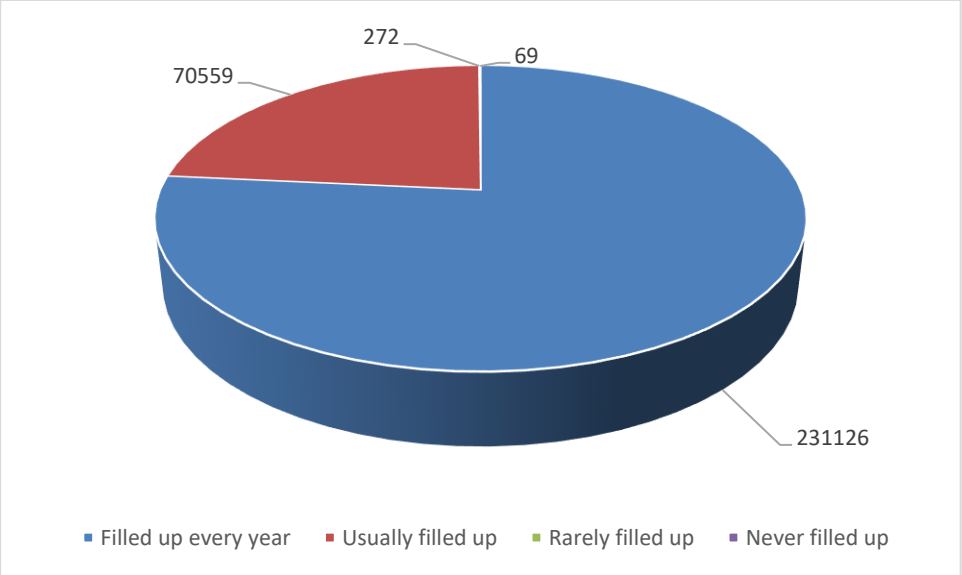


- Chart 8 shows the distribution of water bodies' storage capacity across five classes in the 2nd Water Bodies Census. The pie chart reveals extreme concentration at the top end: water bodies with "More than 10000" storage capacity account for 2,867,341,179 units a dominant 99% of the total storage capacity. By contrast, the "0 to 100," "100 to 1000," and "1000 to 10,000" classes together contribute a negligible sliver, barely visible on the pie. This suggests that while smaller water bodies may be far more numerous (as seen in earlier tables), storage capacity is heavily skewed toward a small number of very large water bodies, which hold almost all the stored water volume.

G. *Filled up status of Water Bodies*

- In Maharashtra, 76.52% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- Chart 9 shows that the vast majority of water bodies (231,126) are "Filled up every year," while 70,559 are "Usually filled up," with only a small fraction falling into "Rarely filled up" (272) or "Never filled up" (69) categories.

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



- Out of total 4,74,548 Water Bodies, 73,056 (15%) Water bodies have reported to have silt and 35 Water Bodies are not in use due to siltation.

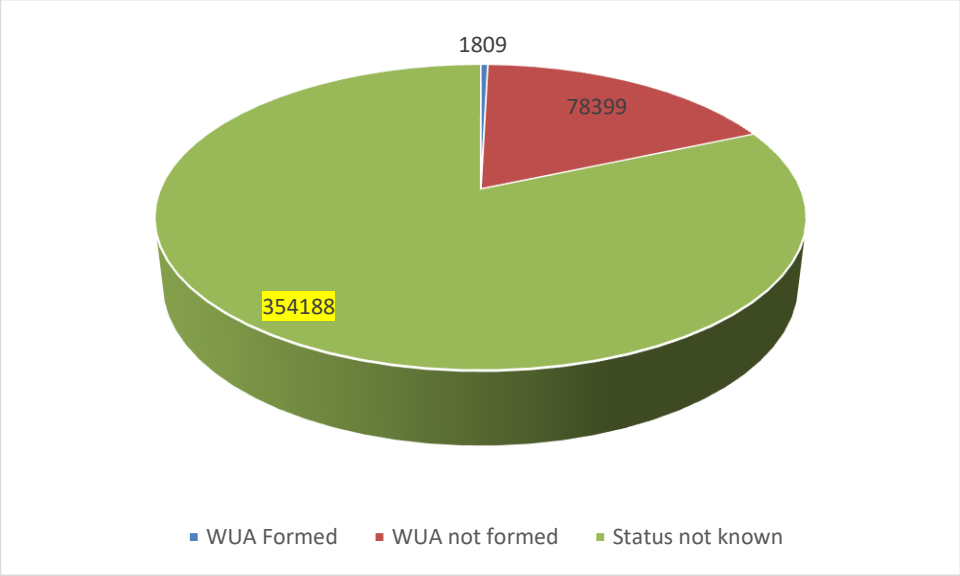
Table 9: Siltation wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	70,424	16	292,698	24%
Tank	259	3	5,333	5%
Lakes	341	5	2,156	16%
Reservoirs	181	2	1,838	10%
WCS/PT/CD	1,773	7	172,325	1%
Others	78	2	198	39%
Total	73,056	35	474,548	15%

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

- In Maharashtra, 1,809 (0.42% of the total) Water User Association has formed.

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



H. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 4,74,548 Water Bodies, 70,166 Water bodies reported to be encroached.

Table 10: Number of WBs encroached as per 2nd WBC in Maharashtra

Type of water bodies	Number of Encroached Water bodies			Number of Not Encroached Water Bodies	Total
	Extent of encroachment can be assessed	Extent of encroachment cannot be assessed	Total		
Lakes	24	24	48	2,108	2,156
Others	5	4	9	289	198
Ponds	69,860	28	69,888	222,810	292,698
Reservoirs	2	29	31	1,807	1,838
Tank	36	12	48	5,285	5,333
Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	58	84	142	172,183	172,325



Lonar Lake, Maharashtra

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	**474,548**	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	**473,220**	99.72%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	**1,328**	0.28%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**			
	Ponds	**no.**	**292,698**	61.68%
	Tanks	**no.**	**5,333**	1.12%
	Lakes	**no.**	**2,156**	0.45%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	**1,838**	0.39%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	**172,325**	36.31%
	Others	**no.**	**198**	0.04%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		**163,834**	34.52%
	Co-operative		**604**	0.13%
	Panchayat		**3,645**	0.77%
	Municipal Authority		**345**	0.07%
	Other Govt. Agency		**265,839**	56.02%
	Individual		**40,152**	8.46%
	Group of Individuals		**26**	0.005%
	Other private body		**103**	0.021%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		**473,105**	99.7%
	Not in Use		**1,443**	0.3%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		**262**	0.06%
	Tribal		**7,447**	1.57%
	DDP		**17**	0.00%
	Flood Prone		**14**	0.00%
	Others		**466,808**	98.37%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		**463,929**	98.06%
	Industrial		**7**	0.001%
	Pisciculture		**19**	0.004%
	Domestic/ Drinking		**509**	0.107%
	Recreation		**33**	0.006%

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Religious		**61**	0.012%
	Ground Water recharge		**7,702**	1.63%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		**216**	0.045%
	Others		**629**	0.133%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		**62**	2.18%
	Construction		**588**	20.7%
	Siltation		**35**	1.23%
	Destroyed beyond repair		**46**	1.62%
	Salinity		**5**	0.18%
	Due to industrial effluents		**707**	24.89%
	Others		**1,443**	50.81%

Manipur

- Manipur is located in the North-Eastern part of India, covers an area of approximately 22,347 square kilometers.

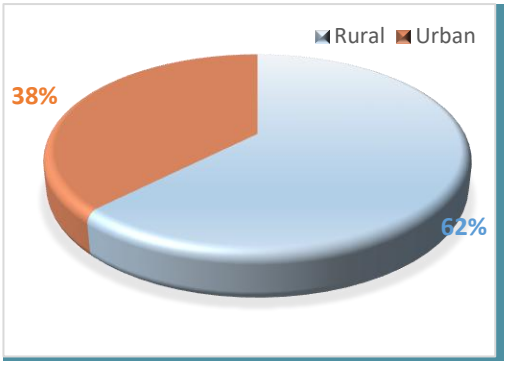
- In Manipur, the total number of Water Bodies enumerated during the 2nd Census of Water Bodies is 4,374, representing an increase of 163.8% compared to the 1st Census of Water Bodies (WBC).
- Due to disturbance in Manipur, coverage was incomplete during 1st WBC.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	1658
2nd WB Census	4374
Change (Simple)	163.8%

- In Manipur, out of all Water Bodies, 62% are located in Rural sector and remaining 38% are situated in urban area.

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



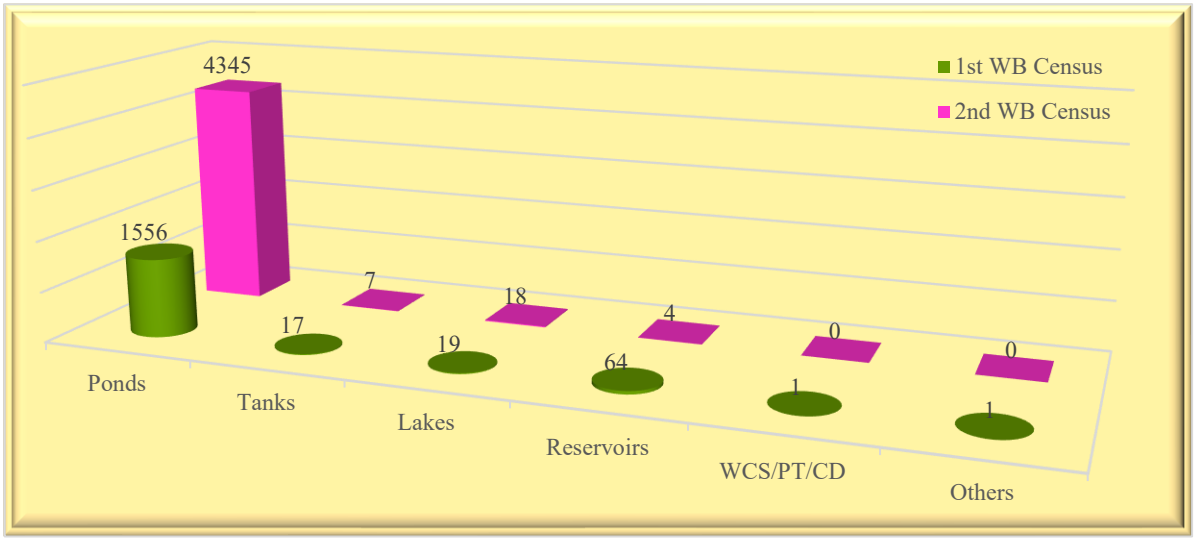
A. Type of Water Bodies

- Ponds constitute 99.34% of all Water Bodies in Manipur, making them by far the predominant type compared to Tanks, Lakes, and Reservoirs. Consequently, ponds serve as vital Water Bodies by providing water for domestic use, supporting traditional aquaculture, and facilitating irrigation during the dry season, thereby sustaining agriculture and rural 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	1556	17	19	64	1	1	1658
2nd WB Census	4345	7	18	4	0	0	4374
Share in 2nd WBC	99.34%	0.16%	0.41%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Change (Simple)	179.2%	-58.8%	-5.3%	-93.8%	-	-	163.8%

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

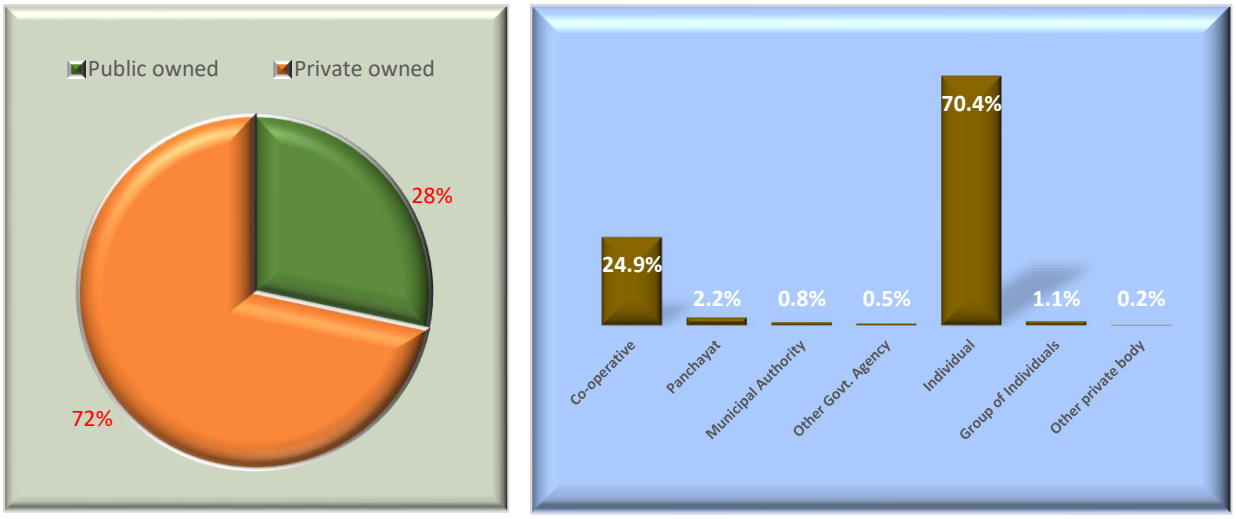


- Number of ponds increased by 179.2% while that of Tanks, Lakes and Reservoirs declined heavily (see Table 2).

B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Out of all Water Bodies, 72% are Privately owned while 28% are Publicly owned. Chart 3 is showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Manipur.

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



- Of all publicly owned water bodies, 87.7% are under the ownership of Cooperative Societies. Likewise, among privately owned water bodies, 98.2% are owned by individual owners/farmers, indicating that individual ownership predominates in the private sector.

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

Water Body Type	Public owned					Private owned				
	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency	Total	Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body	Total	Grand Total
Total	1087	96	36	21	1240	3078	49	7	3134	4374
Over total	87.7%	7.7%	2.9%	1.7%	100.0%	98.2%	1.6%	0.2%	100.0%	
over G Total	24.9%	2.2%	0.8%	0.5%	28.3%	70.4%	1.1%	0.2%	71.7%	100.0%

- Only 3.9% of the total water bodies are located in Tribal Areas, while the vast majority (95.9%) are situated in "Other" Areas.
- The water bodies located in Tribal Areas are mostly used for pisciculture.

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

Location Type	Number	Share
DPAP	4	0.09%
Tribal	170	3.89%
Flood prone	1	0.02%
Others	4199	96.00%
Total	4374	100.00%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- A majority (93%) of the water bodies in the State are currently in use. However, this proportion has declined from 97% recorded during the 1st WBC. Consequently, the share of water bodies that are not in use has increased from 3% in the 1st WBC to 7% in the 2nd WBC.

Table 5: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC in Manipur (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	1314	287	**1601**	55	2	**57**	1369	289	1658
2nd WB Census	2500	1563	**4063**	231	80	**311**	2731	1643	4374
Share In 1st WBC	79%	17%	**97%**	3%	0%	**3%**	83%	17%	100%

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Share in 2nd WBC	57%	36%	**93%**	5%	2%	**7%**	62%	38%	100%
Change (simple)	90.3%	444.6%	**153.8%**	320.0%	3900.0%	**445.6%**	99.5%	468.5%	163.8%

- The above table indicates that the number of usable Water Bodies has increased by 153.8%, while the number of non-usable Water Bodies has increased by 445.6% compared to the 1st WBC.

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

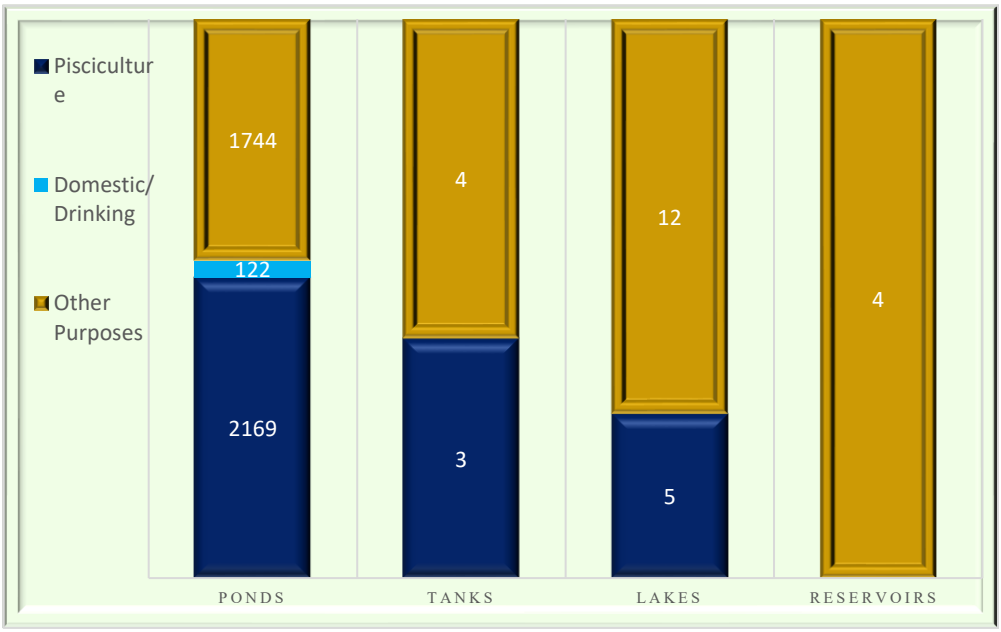


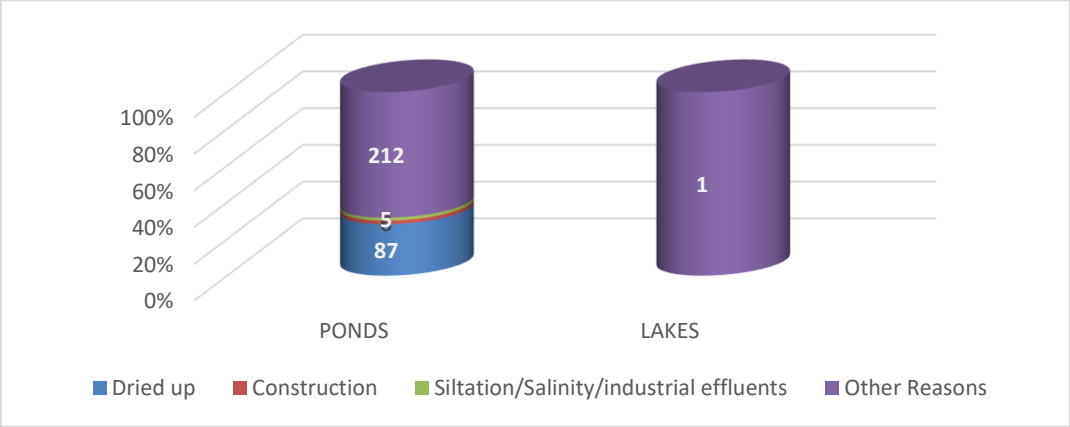
Table 6: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB type and Usage as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Natural Habitat for birds /Animals	Others	Total
PONDS	1	9	2169	122	11	164	4	1555	4035
TANKS			3			1		3	7
LAKES			5		3	3		6	17
RESERVOIRS								4	4
ALL	1	9	2177	122	14	168	4	1568	4063

- Considering the primary use, 53.6% of all usable Water Bodies are mainly utilized for pisciculture, while 43.1% are used for other purposes. Ponds, which constitute the predominant type of Water Body in Manipur, are also primarily used for pisciculture.

- Among the Water Bodies that are not in use, some Ponds and Lakes have become unusable due to drying up (28%), construction activities (2%), or siltation, salinity, and industrial effluents (2%).

Chart 5: 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 1 Pond is *in use* for irrigation. Average CCA and IPC of this pond is one ha only.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

- Within last 5 years, no Water Bodies has been revived.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Manipur, 96% of the total Water Bodies have a water spread area of less than 1.0 hectare.

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

Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Upto 0.5 hectare	More than 0.5 hectare
1st WB Census	1502	156
2nd WB Census	3803	571

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

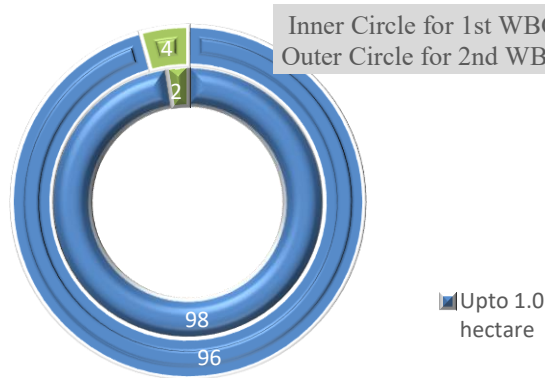
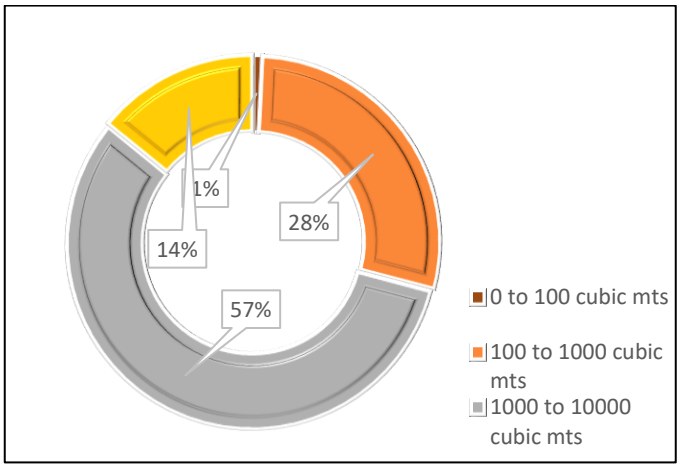


Chart 7: Percentage of distribution WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC

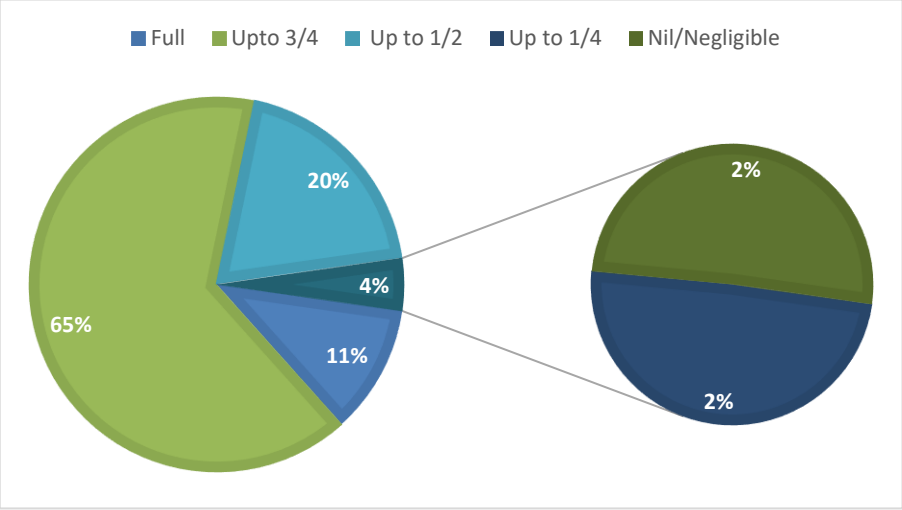


- Considering storage space, around 29% of the total Water Bodies have a storage capacity of up to 1,000 cubic metres, 57% have a storage capacity between 1,000 and 10,000 cubic metres, and the remaining 14% have a storage capacity exceeding 10,000 cubic metres. The predominance of Water Bodies with moderate to high storage capacity indicates their significant potential for supporting pisciculture and enhancing fish production in the State.

G. *Filled up status of Water Bodies*

- In Manipur, 97% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- About 76% of Water Bodies are filled-up more than 50% of their capacity, however 24% 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 4374 Water Bodies, 259 (5.9%) Water bodies have reported to have silt and 2 Water Bodies are not in use due to siltation.

Table 8: 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	257	2	4345	6%
Tank	0	0	7	0%
Lakes	1	0	18	6%
Reservoirs	1	0	4	25%
Total	259	2	4374	6%
Share	5.9%	0.05%	100%	

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

- In Manipur, no Water User Association were formed for any Water Bodies, only 6 Water Bodies are associated with some Central Scheme while only 12 Water Bodies are included in District/State irrigation plan.

H. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 4374 Water Bodies, 7 Water bodies reported to be encroached.

Table 9: Number and percentage of WBs encroached as per 2nd WBC in Manipur

Manipur	Ponds		Tanks		Lakes		Others		Total	
	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
Number	4345	6	7	0	18	1	4	0	4374	7
%		0.14%		0.00%		5.56%		0.00%		0.16%



Loktak Lake, Manipur

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	4374	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	2731	62.44%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	1643	37.56%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	4345	99.34%
	Tanks	**no.**	7	0.16%
	Lakes	**no.**	18	0.41%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	4	0.09%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	0	0.00%
	Others	**no.**	0	0.00%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	State WRD/State Irrigation		0	0.00%
	Co-operative		1087	24.85%
	Panchayat		96	2.19%
	Municipal Authority		36	0.82%
	Other Govt. Agency		21	0.48%
	Individual		3078	70.37%
	Group of Individuals		49	1.12%
	Other private body		7	0.16%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		4063	92.89%
	Not in Use		311	7.11%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		**4**	**0.09%**
	Tribal		170	**3.89%**
	Flood Prone		1	**0.02%**
	Others		4199	**96.00%**
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		1	0.02%
	Industrial		9	0.22%
	Pisciculture		2177	53.58%
	Domestic/ Drinking		122	3.00%
	Recreation		14	0.34%
	Religious		168	4.13%
	Ground Water recharge		0	0.00%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		4	0.10%
	Others		1568	38.59%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		87	27.97%
	Construction		6	1.93%
	Siltation		2	0.64%
	Destroyed beyond repair			0.00%
	Salinity		1	0.32%
	Due to industrial effluents		2	0.64%
	Others		213	68.49%

Meghalaya

- Meghalaya is a state in North-Eastern India, covers a total geographical area of 22,429 square kilometers, making it one of the smaller states in India. Meghalaya is mountainous, and it is the rainiest state of India. The word Meghalaya means, "abode of the clouds"

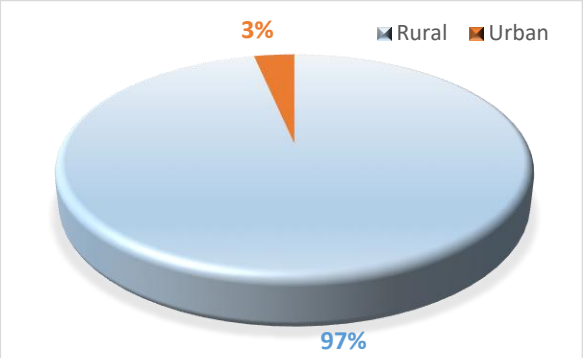
- The total number of Water Bodies enumerated during the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) was 17731, as against 13332 in the 1st Water Bodies Census, indicating an increase of 33.0% over the previous census.
- Meghalaya is actively expanding its water bodies to address seasonal water scarcity and reduce climate-induced runoff. Despite receiving some of the highest rainfall in the world, the state's porous geology and steep terrain result in rapid runoff and limited groundwater retention. To tackle this challenge, the Draft Integrated State Water Policy promotes the construction of reservoirs and check dams to capture monsoon runoff, ensuring a reliable supply of water for domestic and agricultural use throughout the year.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	13332
2nd WB Census	17731
% Change (Simple)	33.0%

- In this state, out of all Water Bodies, 97% are located in Rural sector and remaining 3% are situated in urban area.

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



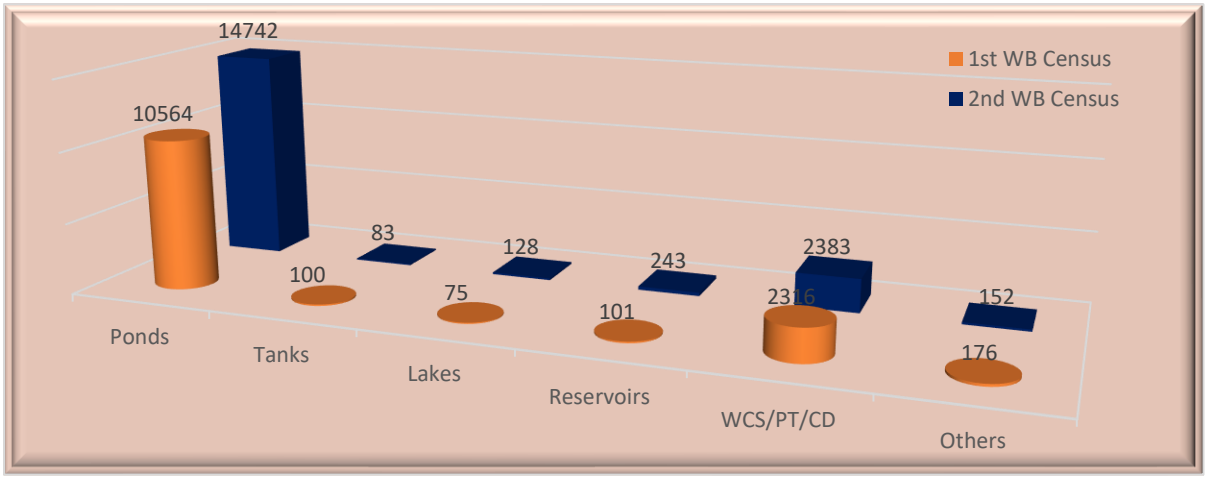
A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies, 83% are ponds, making them the predominant type of Water Body in Meghalaya, with a significantly higher share than Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD). These ponds play a vital role in rainwater harvesting, commercial aquaculture, and supporting rural livelihoods. Although the state receives some of the highest rainfall in the world, its steep and uneven terrain causes rapid surface runoff, resulting in water scarcity in many hilltop areas during the dry season. Ponds help capture and store this valuable rainwater, ensuring its availability for domestic, agricultural, and livelihood needs throughout the year.

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	10564	100	75	101	2316	176	13332
2nd WB Census	14742	83	128	243	2383	152	17731
Share in 2nd WBC	83%	0%	1%	1%	13%	1%	100%
Change (Simple)	39.5%	-17.0%	70.7%	140.6%	2.9%	-13.6%	33.0%

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

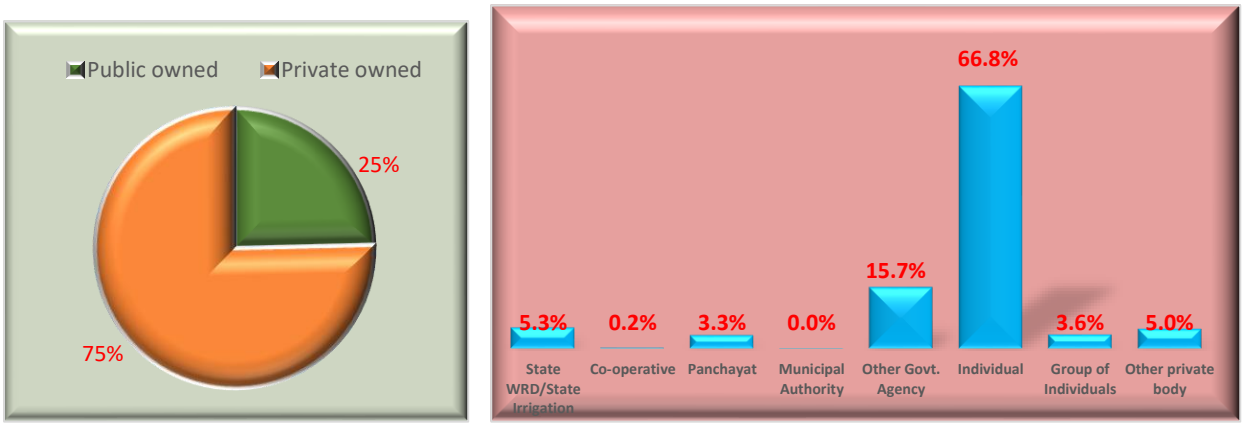


- During 2nd WBC, number of Ponds, Lakes and Reservoirs increased by 39.5%, 70.7% and 140.6% respectively against 1st WBC while that of Tanks decreased by 17.0% (see Table 2).

B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- ¾ of Water Bodies are owned by Private bodies. Following charts are showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Meghalaya.

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



- Out of all *privately owned* water bodies, 89% Water Bodies are in hands of Individuals owner/farmer while out of all *publicly ownership*, most of Water Bodies (63.7%) belong

to Other Govt. Agency followed by State WRD/State Irrigation (21.7%) and Panchayat (13.6%).

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	948	39	593	4	2781	4365	11853	630	883	13366	17731
Share over total	21.7%	0.9%	13.6%	0.1%	63.7%	100.0%	89%	5%	7%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	5.3%	0.2%	3.3%	0.0%	15.7%	24.6%	66.8%	3.6%	5.0%	75.4%	100.0%

- Out of all Water Bodies, 96.4% are situated in tribal area.
- Water bodies in Meghalaya's tribal areas are crucial for drinking water, agriculture, and climate resilience.

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

Location Type	Number	%
DPAP	29	0.2%
Tribal	17100	96.4%
DDP	34	0.2%
Flood prone	7	0.0%
Others	561	3.2%
Total	17731	100.0%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC), 93% of the Water Bodies were in use while it was 95% during 1st WBC. The number of In-Use Water Bodies in 2nd WBC represents an increase of 30.3% over the 1st WBC, as shown in the table below.

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	12095	525	**12620**	703	9	**712**	12798	534	**13332**
2nd WB Census	15857	583	**16440**	1286	5	**1291**	17143	588	**17731**

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Share in 1st WBC	91%	4%	**95%**	5%	0%	**5%**	96%	4%	**100%**
Share in 2nd WBC	89%	3%	**93%**	7%	0%	**7%**	97%	3%	**100%**
Change (simple)	31.1%	11.0%	**30.3%**	82.9%	-44.4%	**81.3%**	34.0%	10.1%	**33.0%**

- From the above table it is clear that number of not-usable Water Bodies increased heavily by 81.3% over 1st WBC.

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

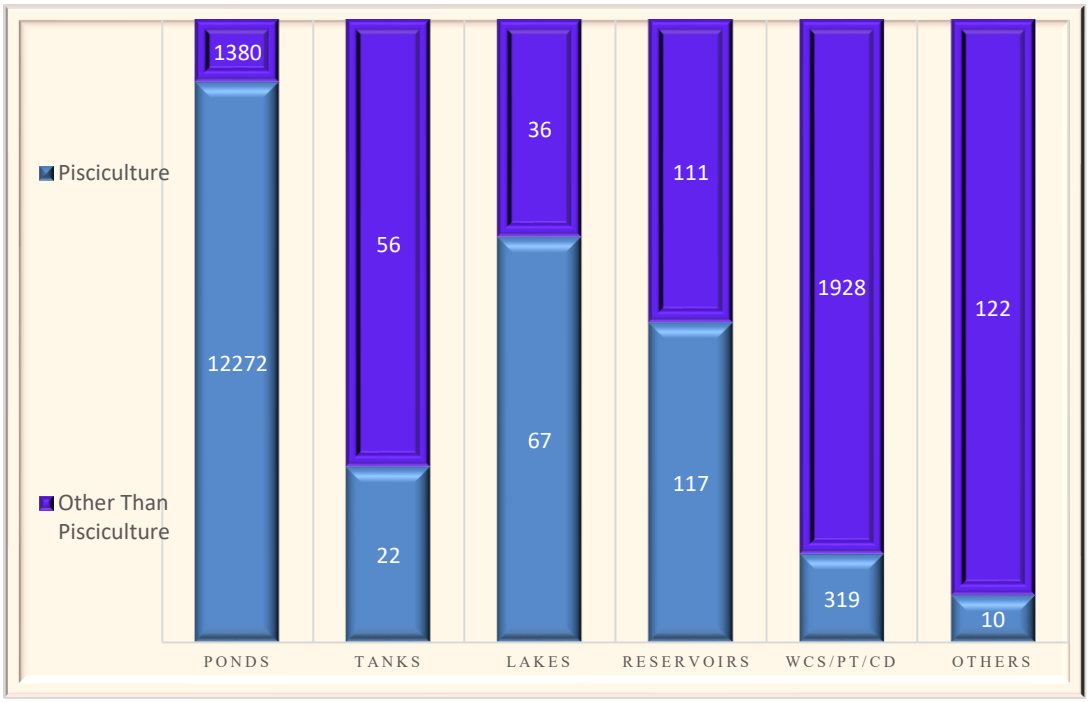


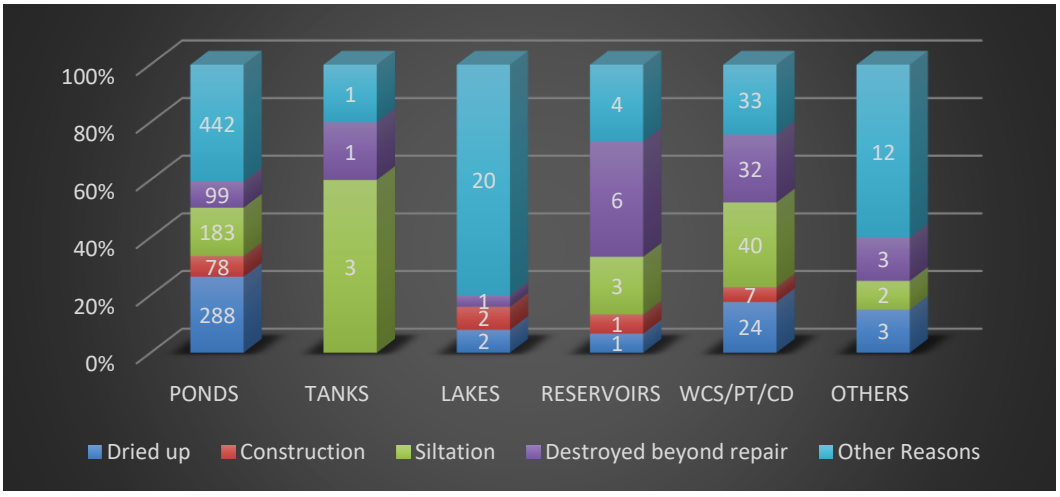
Table 6: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Irrigation	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Other Uses	Total
PONDS	652	12272	148	286	10	284	13652
TANKS	7	22	41	5	0	3	78
LAKES	2	67	5	5	2	22	103

Type of WB	Irrigation	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Other Uses	Total
RESERVOIRS	57	117	13	17	2	22	228
WCS/PT/CD	1297	319	270	229	10	122	2247
OTHERS	98	10	6	5	5	8	132
ALL	2113	12807	483	547	29	461	16440
Share	12.9%	77.9%	2.9%	3.3%	0.2%	2.8%	100.0%

- Pisciculture and Irrigation are the predominant uses of Water Bodies, accounting for 77.9% and 12.9% of the total respectively. In the case of ponds, other major uses include Domestic/Drinking, Ground water recharge etc.
- The Water Bodies, located in Tribal area, are mostly *in use* for Pisciculture, Irrigation, Domestic use/Drinking, Ground water recharge.
- Among the Water Bodies that are currently not in use, around 25% have dried up due to inadequate water availability and changing climatic conditions, while approximately 18% have become silted, resulting in a significant reduction in their water storage capacity and usability. In addition, nearly 11% of the Water Bodies have been destroyed beyond repair because of natural deterioration or human-induced factors. These findings highlight the need for timely restoration measures, including desiltation, rejuvenation, and conservation interventions, to revive these Water Bodies and enhance their potential for irrigation, water conservation, fisheries, and other productive uses.

Chart 5: 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 2113 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 (in ha) as per 2nd WBC

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	2113	41258	2150774	19.53	1017.88

- The average CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are 19.53 ha and 1017.88 ha, respectively (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	652	3924	4325	6.02	6.63
Tanks	7	33	38	4.78	5.45
Lakes	2	20	22	10.00	11.00
Reservoirs	57	2031	2151	35.64	37.73
WCS/PT/CD	1297	33289	21,42,015	25.67	1651.51
Others	98	1960	2223	20.00	22.69
Total	2113	41,258	21,50,774	19.53	1017.88

- Total CCA and IPC of all the 2113 Water Bodies which are *in use* for irrigation, are 41,258 ha and 21,50,774 ha respectively. The average IPC of all Water Bodies is more than average CCA mainly due to high contribution of WCS/PT/CD in irrigation.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

- Within last 5 years, only 21 Water Bodies including 18 Ponds were revived.

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

WB Type	Total Number of WB	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	14742	18	28	27
Tank	83			
Lakes	128	2	4	4
Reservoirs	243			
WCS/PT/CD	2383	1	1	1
Others	152			
Total	17731	21	33	32

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Meghalaya, 97% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of up to 1.0 hectare, while the remaining 3% have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare. This indicates that the majority of the Water Bodies are small in size in terms of water spread area.

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	12238	1080
2nd WB Census	16057	1674

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC

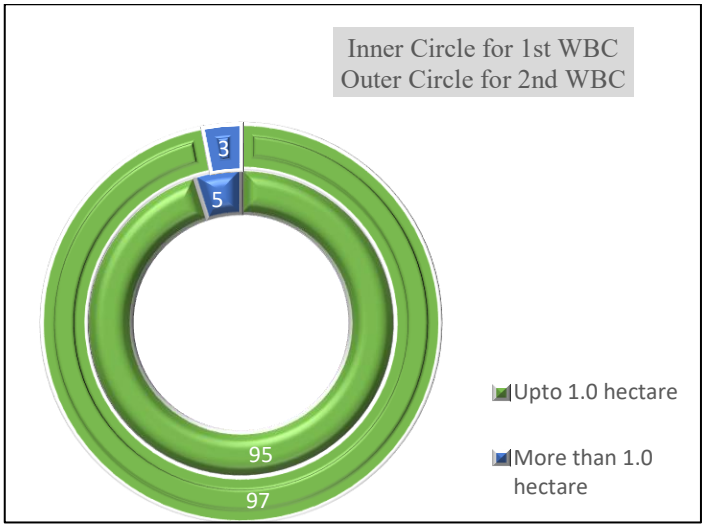
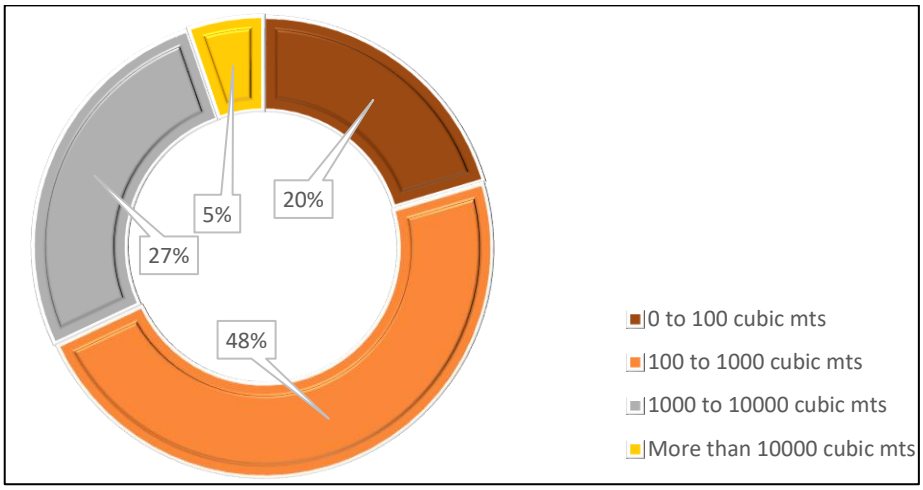


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC

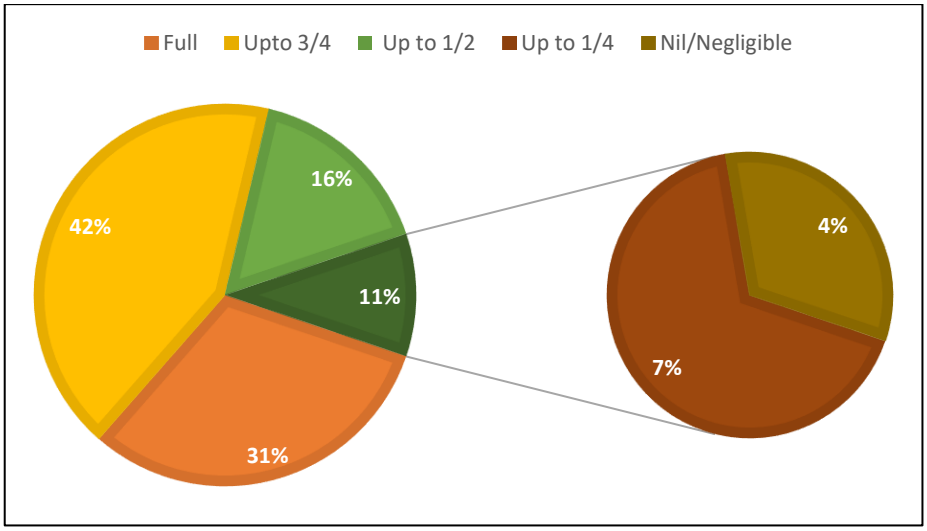


- In terms of storage capacity, around 20% of the Water Bodies in Meghalaya have a storage capacity of up to 1,000 cubic metres, while 48% have a storage capacity between 1,000 and 10,000 cubic metres. The remaining 32% have a storage capacity exceeding 10,000 cubic metres. This indicates that a substantial proportion of the Water Bodies possess moderate to high storage capacity, making them potentially useful for flood control, Pisciculture, and other water resource management purposes.

G. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- Of all Water bodies, 89% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- 74% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Meghalaya, however 10% of Water Bodies have very less water (chart 8).

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status as per 2nd WBC



- Out of total 17731 Water Bodies, 8270 Water bodies have reported to have silt and 231 Water Bodies are not in use due to siltation.

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

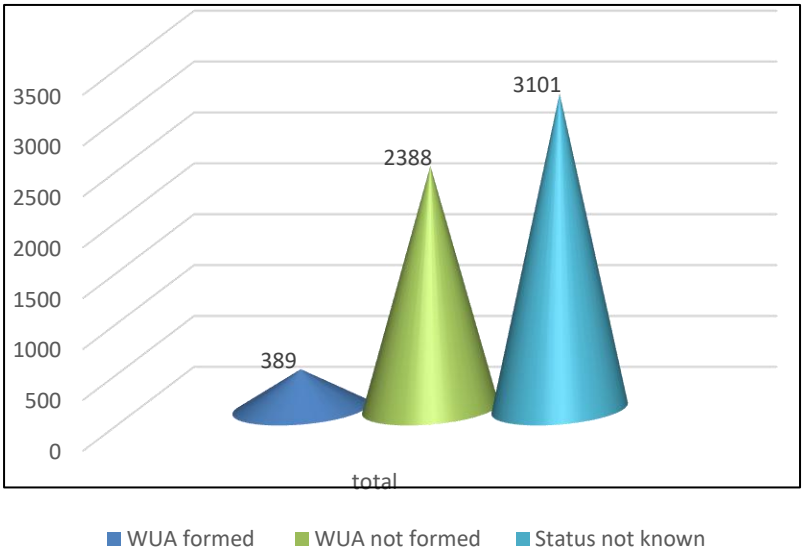
Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	7010	183	14742	48%
Tank	14	3	83	17%
Lakes	52	0	128	41%
Reservoirs	77	3	243	32%
WCS/PT/CD	1064	40	2383	45%
Others	53	2	152	35%
Total	8270	231	17731	47%

- Hence, even if storage capacity is good, presence of silt may reduce the capability of holding water for some of them and sometime this may result into flooding nearby area during rainy season. Silt may be removed for increasing their capacity in flood controlling.

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

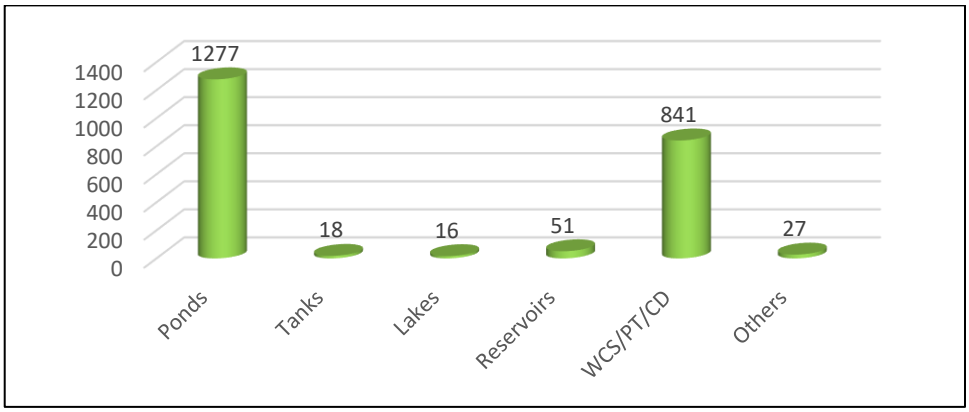
- In Meghalaya, Water User Association formed only for 389 Water Bodies, which is 7% of all water Bodies.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC



- In Meghalaya, 2230 Water Bodies are associated with some Central Scheme and 1099 Water Bodies are included in District/State irrigation plan.

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme as per 2nd WBC



H. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- As reported, 222 Water bodies reported to be encroached out of all 17731 Water Bodies.

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

Meghalaya	Ponds		Lakes		WCS/PT/CD		Other WBs		Total	
	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
Number	14742	164	128	3	2383	49	478	6	17731	222
%		1.11%		2%		2%		1.26%		1.25%


Umiam Lake, Meghalaya

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	17731	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	17143	96.68%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	588	3.32%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	14742	83.14%
	Tanks	**no.**	83	0.47%
	Lakes	**no.**	128	0.72%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	243	1.37%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	2383	13.44%
	Others	**no.**	152	0.86%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		948	5.35%
	Co-operative		39	0.22%
	Panchayat		593	3.34%
	Municipal Authority		4	0.02%
	Other Govt. Agency		2781	15.68%
	Individual		11853	66.85%
	Group of Individuals		630	3.55%
	Other private body		883	4.98%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		16440	92.72%
	Not in Use		1291	7.28%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		29	0.16%
	Tribal		17100	96.44%
	DDP		34	0.19%
	Flood Prone		7	0.04%
	Others		561	3.16%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		2113	12.85%
	Industrial		60	0.36%
	Pisciculture		12807	77.90%
	Domestic/ Drinking		483	2.94%
	Recreation		112	0.68%

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Religious		34	0.21%
	Ground Water recharge		547	3.33%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		29	0.18%
	Others		255	1.55%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		318	24.63%
	Construction		88	6.82%
	Siltation		231	17.89%
	Destroyed beyond repair		142	11.00%
	Salinity		3	0.23%
	Due to industrial effluents		27	2.09%
	Others		482	37.34%

Mizoram

- Mizoram, one of the eight North-Eastern States of India, is characterized by its hilly terrain, dense forests, abundant rainfall, and rich biodiversity. The state possesses numerous natural and man-made water bodies that play an important role in supporting agriculture, fisheries, domestic water supply, groundwater recharge, and other livelihood activities.

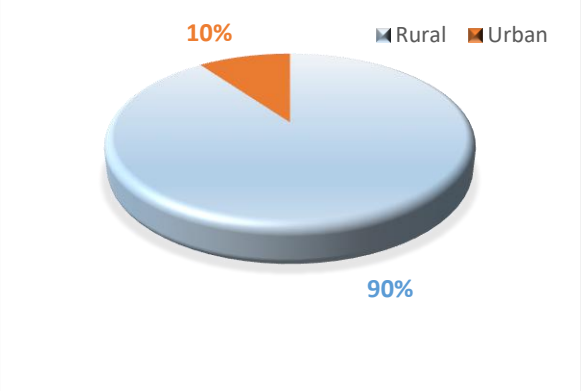
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 808 Water Bodies in Mizoram, compared to 2,185 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a simple decline of 63.0%, indicating a substantial reduction in the number of recorded water bodies between the two census periods.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	2185
2nd WB Census	808
% Change	-63.0%

- Of the total 808 Water Bodies enumerated during the 2nd Water Bodies Census, approximately 90% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 10% are situated in urban areas. The predominance of rural water bodies highlights their significant contribution to irrigation, fisheries, domestic water supply, livestock, and other rural livelihood activities across the state.

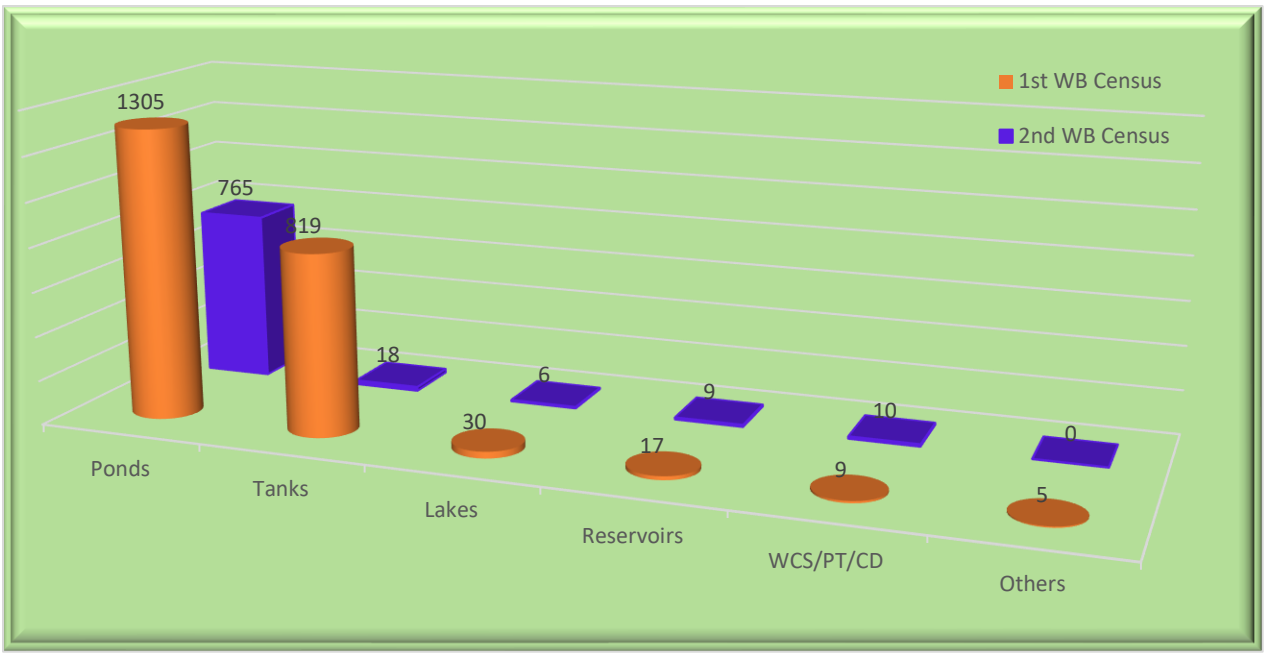
Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



A. Type of Water Bodies

- The comparison highlights a substantial decline in the number of Water Bodies across most categories between the 1st and 2nd Water Bodies Census. Ponds decreased from 1,305 to 765, while Tanks declined sharply from 819 to 18. Lakes also fell from 30 to 6, whereas Reservoirs decreased from 17 to 9. In contrast, WCS/PT/CD increased slightly from 9 to 10, while Others declined from 5 to 0.

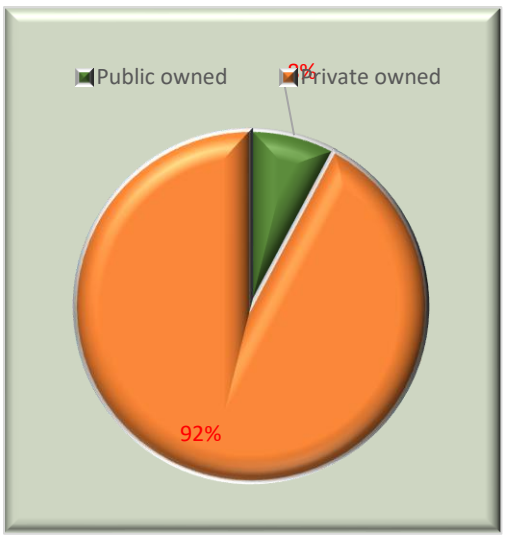
Chart 2: Number of different type of Water Bodies



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- The chart shows that 92% of the water bodies were privately owned, while only 8% were publicly owned. Among the ownership categories, individual ownership accounted for the largest share at 81.8%, followed by other private bodies at 9.5%. Public ownership was relatively limited, with Other Government Agencies accounting for the highest share at 4.1%, followed by Panchayats at 2.0%.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies



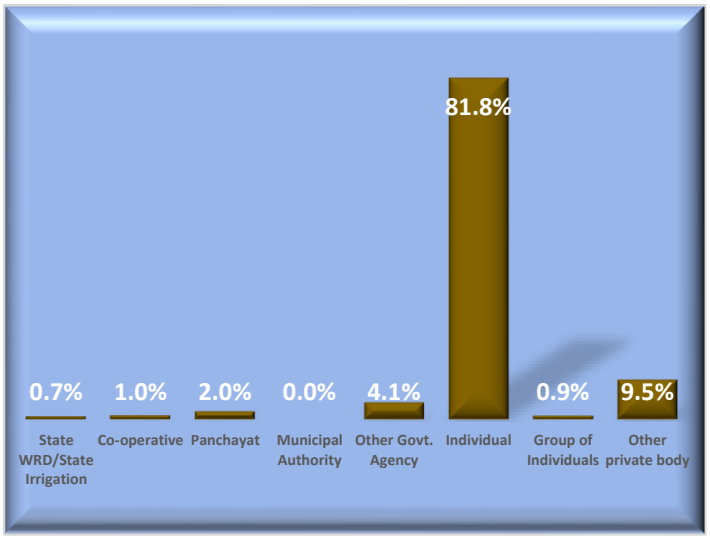


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

Number	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		
	6	8	16	0	33	63	661	7	77	745	808
Share over total	9.5%	12.7 %	25.4 %	0.0%	52.4 %	100.0 %	89%	1%	10 %	100. %	
Share over Grand Total	0.7%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	4.1 %	7.8%	81.8 %	0.9%	9.5 %	92.2 %	100.0 %

- Table 2 shows that private ownership accounted for the majority of water bodies (92.2%), while publicly owned water bodies constituted 7.8%. Among private owners, individuals accounted for the largest share (81.8% of the grand total). Under public ownership, Other Government Agencies had the highest share at 4.1%, followed by Panchayats at 2.0%. Overall, the table indicates that water bodies were predominantly under private ownership.

Table 3: Location-wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	%
DPAP	0	0.0%
Tribal	727	89.98%
Flood prone	78	9.65%
Others	3	0.37%
Total	808	100.0%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- A comparison of the two censuses reveals that the proportion of water bodies in use increased from 94.4% in the 1st Census to 98.6% in the 2nd Census. Although the total number of water bodies declined from 2,185 to 808, those not in use fell sharply from 122 to just 11. In the 2nd Census, 718 water bodies were in use in rural areas compared with 79 in urban areas, highlighting the predominantly rural distribution of water bodies.

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	1327	736	**2063**	109	13	**122**	1436	749	**2185**
2nd WB Census	718	79	**797**	10	1	**11**	728	80	**808**
Share in 1st WBC	60.7 %	33.7 %	**94.4 %**	4.99 %	0.59%	**5.58%**	65.7 %	34.3 %	**100.0 %**
Share in 2nd WBC	89.0 %	9.8%	**98.6 %**	1.2%	0.1%	**1.4%**	90.1 %	9.9%	**100.0 %**

- Different types of Water Bodies are used for various purposes. Different purposes of uses of water bodies by type is shown in the chart 4 given below.

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

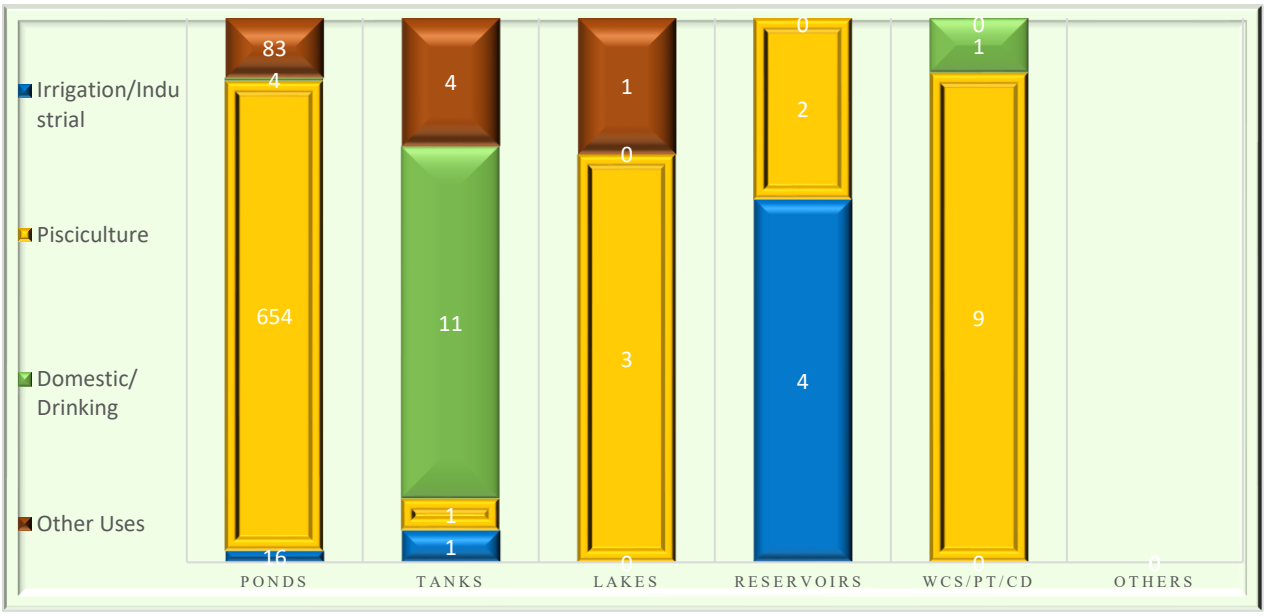
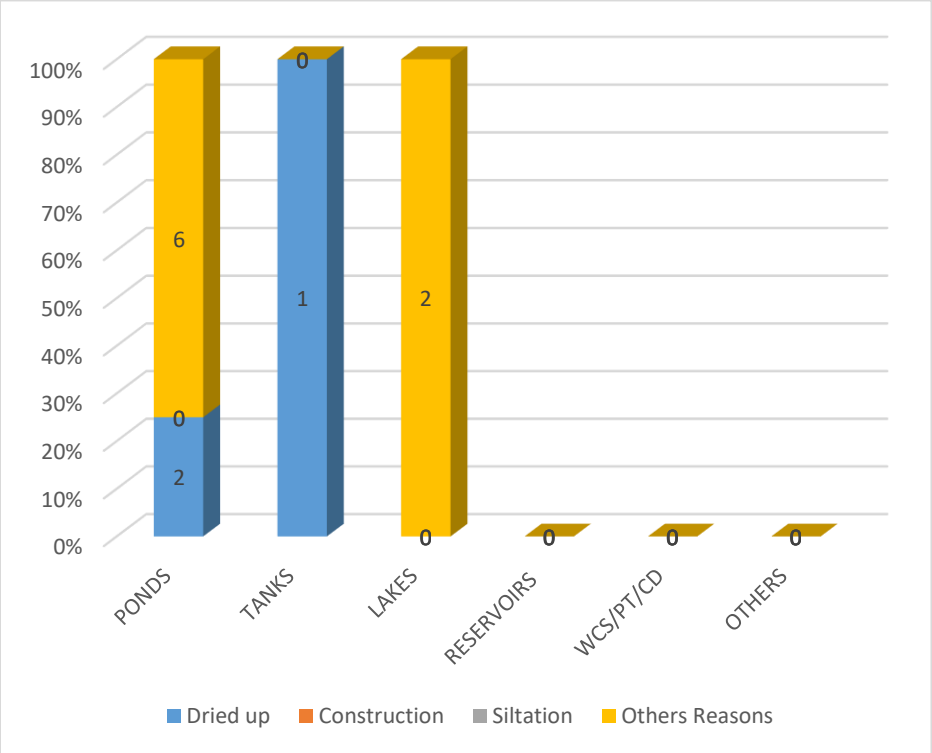


Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Others	Total
PONDS	8	8	654	4	6	0	75	1	1	757
TANKS	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	4	17
LAKES	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
RESERVOIRS	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
WCS/PT/CD	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL	13	8	669	19	7	0	75	1	5	797

- Looking at the distribution by type and usage, ponds account for the largest number of water bodies in use, with 757, followed by tanks with 17, WCS/PT/CD with 10, reservoirs with 9 and lakes with 4. Pisciculture is the most common reported use, involving 669 water bodies, followed by Groundwater recharge involving 75 water bodies, domestic/drinking use with 19 and irrigation with 13. 7 WBs were used for recreation and 5 for other purposes. Overall, 797 water bodies were reported as being in use.
- Major proportion of water bodies around 98.6% are In Use whereas remaining 1.4% are not in use. The number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for not in use are given in Chart 6 below:

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use*



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 808 Water Bodies, 13 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.
- The average CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are 78.80 ha and 83.61 ha, respectively (Table 6)

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in ha)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	13	78.80	83.61	6.06	6.43

- A type-wise assessment shows that ponds and reservoirs account for the majority of irrigation water bodies, with 8 ponds and 4 reservoirs, while only 1 tank is reported**.** Ponds have a total CCA of 44.52 hectares and IPC of 47.27 hectares, whereas reservoirs account for 33.28 hectares of CCA and 35.34 hectares of IPC. Overall, the 13 irrigation water bodies have a total CCA of 78.80 hectares and IPC of 83.61 hectares, with average values of 6.06 hectares and 6.43 hectares, respectively.

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	8	44.52	47.27	5.57	5.91
Tanks	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Reservoirs	4	33.28	35.34	8.32	8.84
Total	13	78.80	83.61	6.06	6.43

- A total of 13 Water Bodies in Mizoram have reported cultivable command area (CCA) and irrigation potential created (IPC). Pond**s** account for the largest share, contributing 44.52 hectares of CCA and 47.27 hectares of IPC, while Tanks contribute 1.00 hectare each. This indicates that ponds are the primary contributors to irrigation potential among the Water Bodies with reported CCA and IPC in the State.

E. Revival of Water Bodies

Table 8: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Revival Target for no. of WBs	Number of WB Revived	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	4	4	31
Total	4	4	31

The revival status indicates that all 4 water bodies recorded were ponds, and all 4 have been revived.

F. Capacity of Water Bodies

- The chart indicates that the majority of water bodies had a water spread area of up to 1.0 hectare. In the 1st Water Bodies Census, 95% of water bodies fell within this category, compared with 76% in the 2nd Census. Water bodies with a spread area of more than 1.0 hectare accounted for 5% and 24%, in the 1st and 2nd WB census respectively, showing an increase in the proportion of larger water bodies in the 2nd Census.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

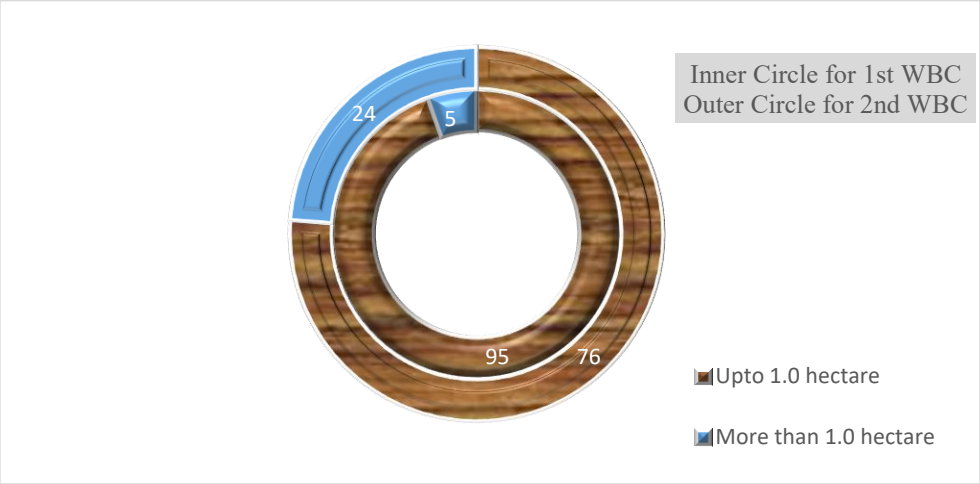
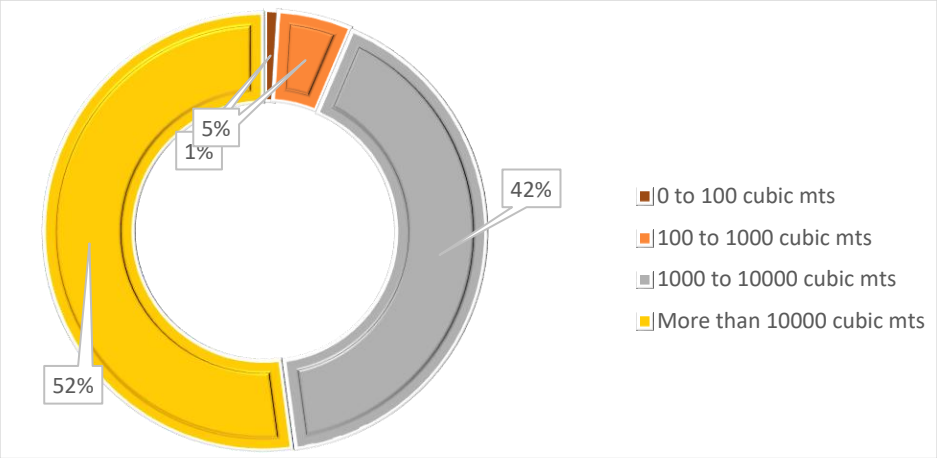


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class



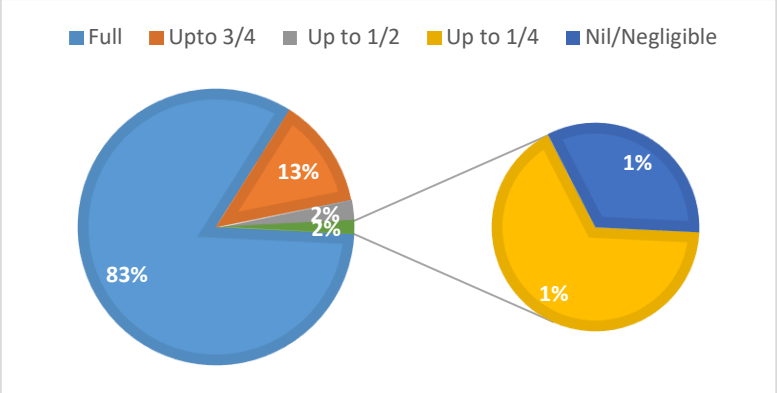
- The chart indicates that water bodies with storage capacity of more than 10,000 cubic metres constituted the largest share, accounting for 52% in the 2nd Census. This was followed by the 1,000–10,000 cubic metres category at 42%. Smaller storage classes

accounted for relatively minor shares, with 100–1,000 cubic metres at 5% and 0–100 cubic metres at 1%. Overall, the distribution indicates a greater concentration of water bodies in the higher storage-capacity classes.

G. Filled up storage status of Water Bodies

- The chart indicates that most water bodies were in a favourable storage condition, with 83% reported as fully filled and 13% filled up to three-fourths of their capacity. Around 2% were filled up to half capacity, while 1% were filled up to one-fourth and another 1% had nil or negligible storage. Overall, the chart reflects generally adequate water availability across the water bodies.

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census, 199 Water Bodies were reported to have silt out of a total of 808 Water Bodies. Ponds and reservoirs accounted for the largest numbers of Water Bodies with silt, with 189 and 6 Water Bodies, respectively. The prevalence of silt indicates that siltation is an important factor affecting the storage capacity and effective utilisation of Water Bodies.

Table 9: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	189	0	189	100%
Tank	1	0	1	100%
Lakes	1	0	1	100%
Reservoirs	6	0	6	100%
WCS/PT/CD	2	0	2	100%
Others	0	0	0	0.00%
Total	199	0	199	100%

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

- WUA formation is confined to all the Water Bodies except individual ownership, with only 6 water bodies having a Water Users Association (WUA) formed, while 117 water bodies did not have WUAs formed. For another 24 water bodies, the status was not known, indicating scope for improved institutional coverage and documentation of WUA formation.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation

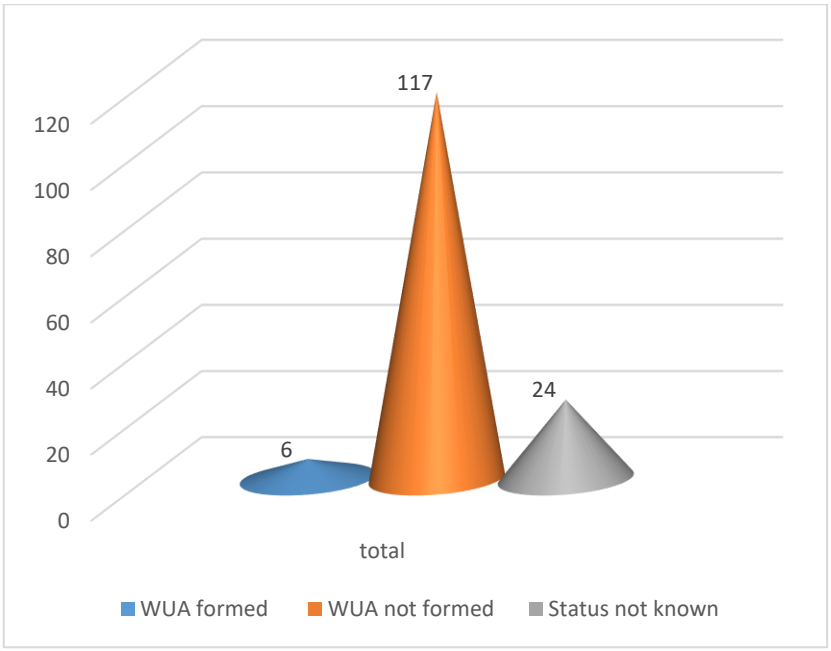
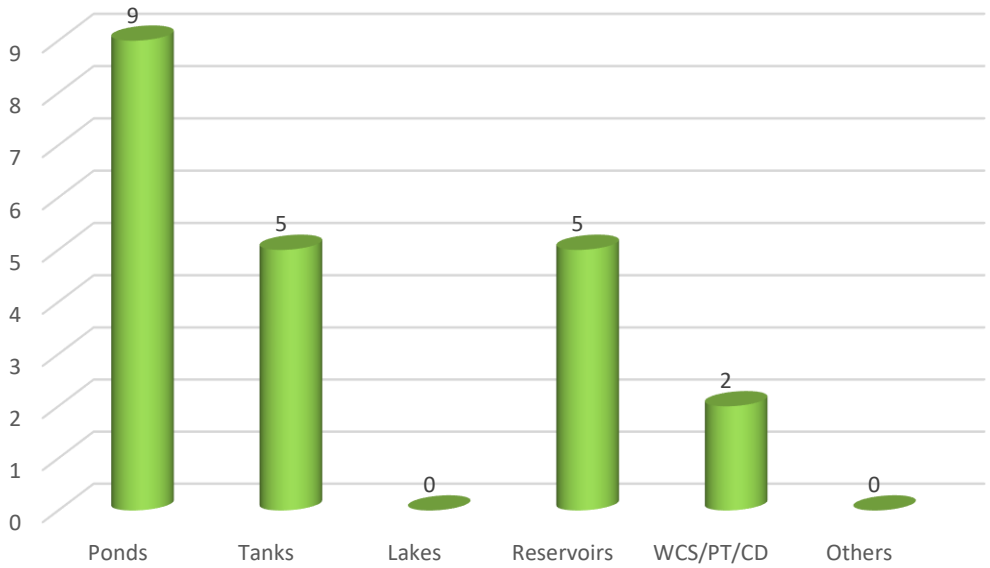


Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme



- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census, 21 Water Bodies in Mizoram were associated with Central Schemes. Pond**s** accounted for the highest number with 9 Water Bodies, followed by Tanks and Reservoirs with 5 each, while 2 WCS/PT/CD Water Bodies were also associated with Central Schemes. No Lakes or Other Water Bodies were reported under Central Scheme association.

- Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP is given in Table 11.

Table 10: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP

Number of Water Bodies in District Irrigation Plan /State Irrigation Plan						
Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
19	3	1	2	1	0	26

I. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- Table 12 shows that out of 808 Water Bodies recorded in the 2nd Water Bodies Census, 12 Water Bodies were reported as encroached, accounting for approximately 1.5% of the total. Encroachment was observed mainly among Tanks (5.56%) and Ponds (1.4%), while no encroachment was reported for Lakes, Reservoirs, or WCS/PT/CD. Overall, the incidence of encroachment was relatively low, with the majority of Water Bodies remaining free from encroachment.

Table 12: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

Ponds		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		lake		tank		Total	
Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Enroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
765	11	9	0	10	0	6	0	18	1	808	12
	1.44%		0%		0.0%		0%		5.56%		1.49%



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	808	100.00%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	728	90.10%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	80	9.90%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	765	94.68%
	Tanks	**no.**	18	2.23%
	Lakes	**no.**	6	0.74%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	9	1.11%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	10	1.24%
	Others	**no.**	0	0.00%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	State WRD/State Irrigation		6	0.74%
	Co-operative		8	0.99%
	Panchayat		16	1.98%
	Municipal Authority		0	0.00%
	Other Govt. Agency		33	4.08%
	Individual		661	81.81%
	Group of Individuals		7	0.87%
	Other private body		77	9.53%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		797	98.64%
	Not in Use		11	1.36%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		0	0.00%
	Tribal		727	89.98%
	Flood Prone		78	9.65%
	Others		3	0.37%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		13	1.61%
	Industrial		8	0.99%
	Pisciculture		669	82.80%
	Domestic/ Drinking		19	2.35%
	Recreation		7	0.87%
	Religious		0	0.00%
	Ground Water recharge		75	9.28%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		1	0.12%
	Others		5	0.62%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**	11	1.36%
	Dried up		3	0.37%
	Construction		0	0.00%
	Siltation		0	0.00%
	Destroyed beyond repair		0	0.00%
	Salinity		0	0.00%
	Due to industrial effluents		0	0.00%
	Others		8	0.99%

Nagaland

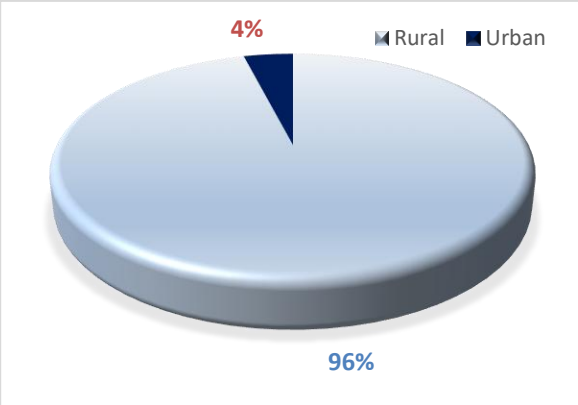
- Nagaland is a state in North-Eastern India, lying in the hills and mountains of the North-Eastern part of the country. This enchanting land, known as the "Land of Festivals," offers a glimpse into the vibrant and rich Naga heritage, covering a total geographical area of 16,579 square kilometers.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	1432
2nd WB Census	1938
% Change (Simple)	35.3%

- The total number of Water Bodies enumerated during the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) was 1,938, as against 1,432 in the 1st Water Bodies Census, indicating an increase of 35.3% over the previous census.

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



- In this state, out of all Water Bodies, 96% are located in Rural sector and remaining 4% are situated in urban area.

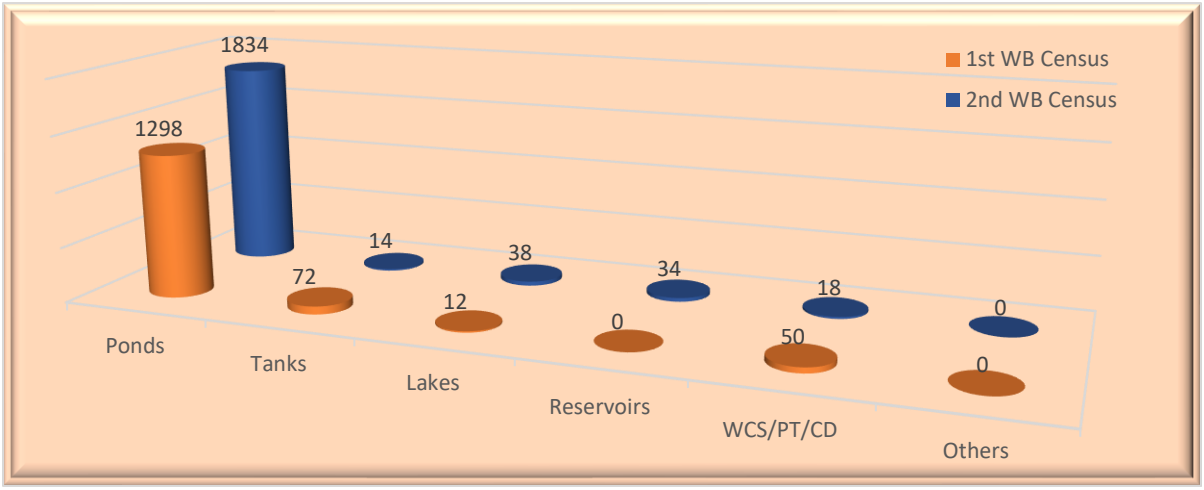
A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies, 95% are ponds, making them the predominant type of Water Body in Nagaland, with a significantly higher share than Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD). The most commonly used local term for a pond is "Pukhuri" or "Pukhri". These ponds play a vital role in traditional water harvesting, aquaculture and fish farming, and paddy-cum-fish culture, thereby contributing significantly to the State's rural livelihoods and water resource management.

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	1298	72	12	0	50	0	1432
2nd WB Census	1834	14	38	34	18	0	1938
Share in 2nd WBC	95%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	100%
Change	41.3%	-80.6%	216.7%	-	-64.0%	-	35.3%

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

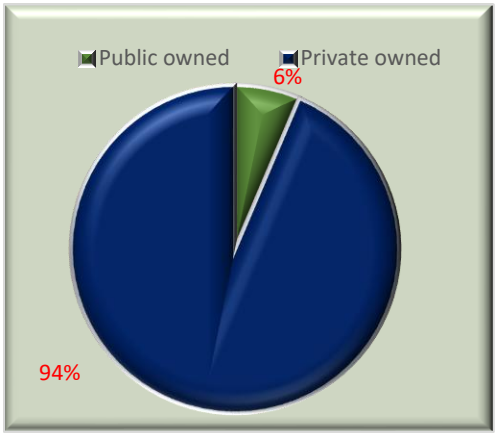


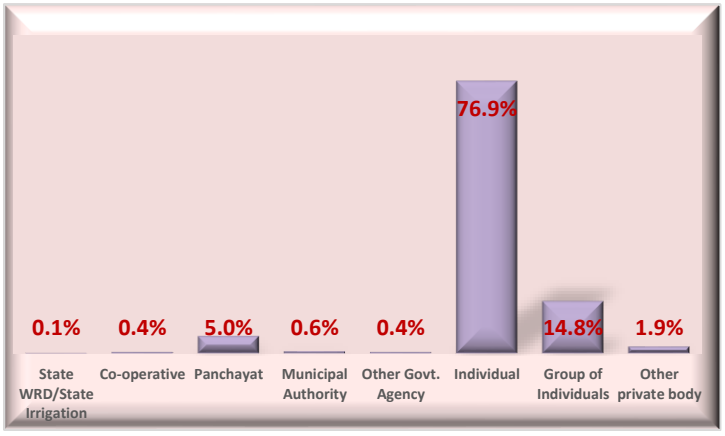
- During 2nd WBC, number of Ponds and Lakes increased by 41.3% and 216.7% respectively while that of Tanks decreased by 80.6% (see Table 2). Some reservoirs have been developed during last five years.

B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Most of Water Bodies are owned by Private bodies (96%). Following charts are showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Nagaland.

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





- Out of all *privately owned* water bodies, 82% Water Bodies are in hands of Individuals owner/farmer while out of all *publicly ownership*, most of Water Bodies (77.4%) belong to Panchayat.

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**
	2	8	96	11	7	124	1490	287	37	1814	1938
Share over total	1.6%	6.5%	77.4%	8.9%	5.6%	100.0 %	82%	16%	2%	100 %	
Share over Grand Total	0.1%	0.4%	5.0%	0.6%	0.4%	6.4%	76.9%	14.8%	1.9%	93.6 %	100.0 %

- Out of all Water Bodies, 98.8% are situated in tribal area.

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

Location Type	Number	Share
Tribal	1915	98.8%
DDP	1	0.1%
Others	22	1.1%
Total	1938	100.0%

- Water bodies in tribal area are supporting livelihoods through fishing, agriculture, and essential water supply.

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC), 98% of the Water Bodies were in use, representing an increase of 37.8% over the 1st WBC, as shown in the table below.
- From the table it is clear that number of not-usable Water Bodies decreased by 28.8% over 1st WBC.

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	1238	142	**1380**	49	3	**52**	1287	145	**1432**
2nd WB Census	1824	77	**1901**	37	0	**37**	1861	77	**1938**
Share in 1st WBC	86%	10%	**96%**	3%	0%	**4%**	90%	10%	**100%**
Share in 2nd WBC	94%	4%	**98%**	2%	0%	**2%**	96%	4%	**100%**
Change (simple)	47.3%	-45.8%	**37.8%**	-24.5%	-	**-28.8%**	44.6%	-46.9%	**35.3%**

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

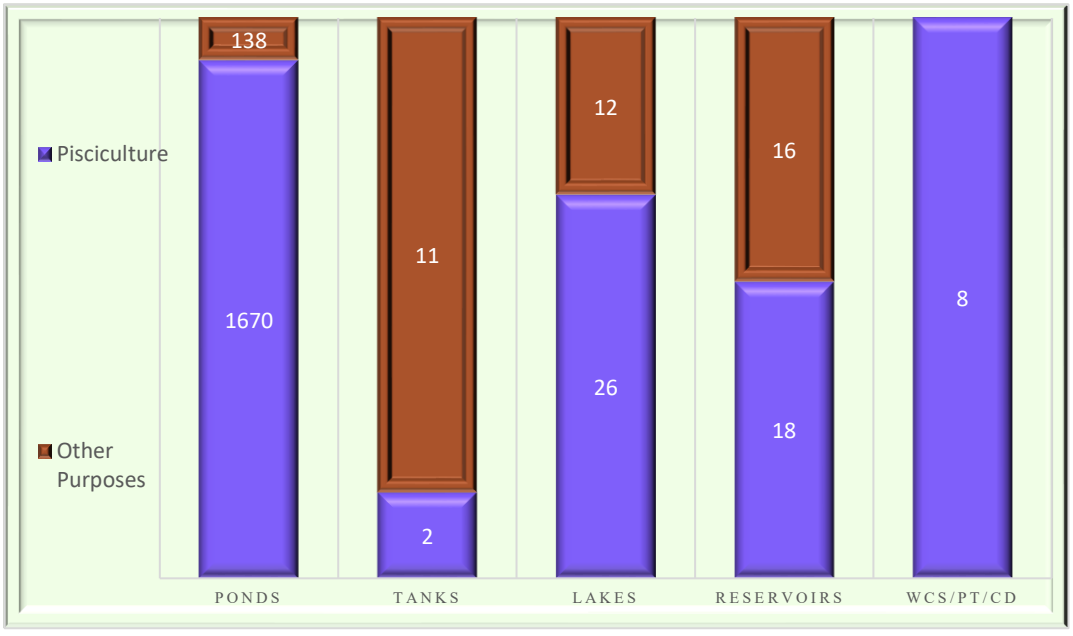
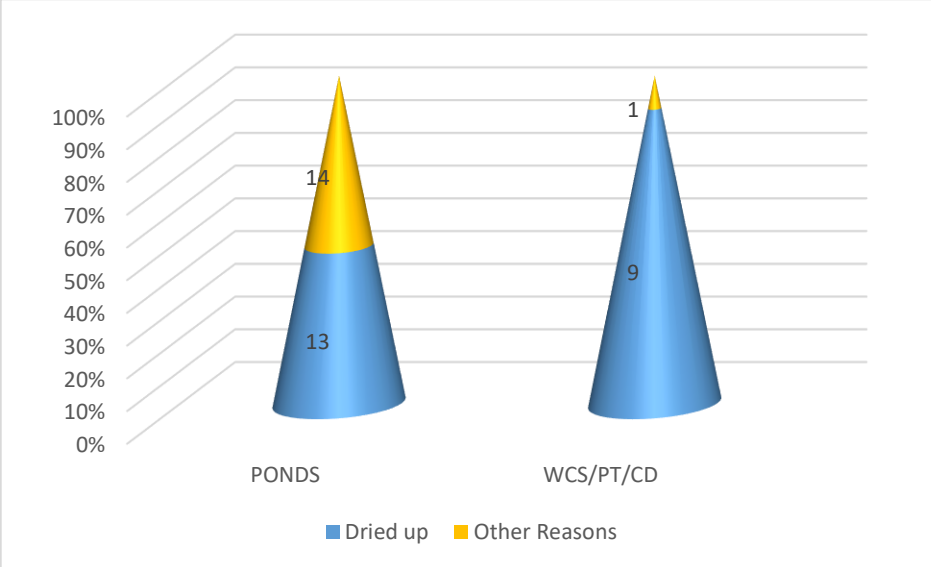


Table 6: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Irrigation/ Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Other Uses	Total
PONDS	82	1670	4	6	12	34	1808
TANKS	0	2	10	0	0	1	13
LAKES	2	26	0	0	1	9	38
RESERVOIRS	2	18	10	1	0	3	34
WCS/PT/CD	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
ALL	86	1724	24	7	13	47	1901
Share	4.5%	90.7%	1.3%	0.4%	0.7%	2.5%	100.0%

- Pisciculture is the predominant use of Water Bodies, accounting for 90.7% of the total. In the case of ponds, other major uses include irrigation, industrial use, and various other purposes.
- The Water Bodies, located in Tribal area, are mostly *in use* for Pisciculture.
  - Some Water bodies (ponds, lakes) are not being used as those are dried up (10%).

Chart 5: 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 77 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 (in ha) as per 2nd WBC

Size class	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
0 to 100 ha	77	213.2	268.8	2.8	3.5
Total	77	213.2	268.8	2.8	3.5

- All Water Bodies are with CCA and IPC within 100 ha. Their average CCA and IPC are 2.8 ha and 3.5 ha respectively (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	73	134.2	172.6	1.8	2.4
Lakes	2	9.0	9.2	4.5	4.6
Reservoirs	2	70.0	87.0	35.0	43.5
Total	77	213.2	268.8	2.8	3.5

- Total CCA and IPC of all the 77 Water Bodies which are *in use* for irrigation, are 213.2 ha and 268.8 ha respectively. The average CCA and IPC per Water Body are relatively low.
- The average CCA and IPC for each type of Water Body are below 10 hectares, except for reservoirs. This indicates that the operational holdings served by these Water Bodies are generally small and that the irrigated area under each Water Body is limited.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

- Within last 5 years, No Water Bodies were revived.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Nagaland, 87% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of up to 1.0 hectare, while the remaining 13% have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare. This indicates that the majority of the Water Bodies are small in size in terms of water spread area.

Table 9: 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	993	439
2nd WB Census	1299	639

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC

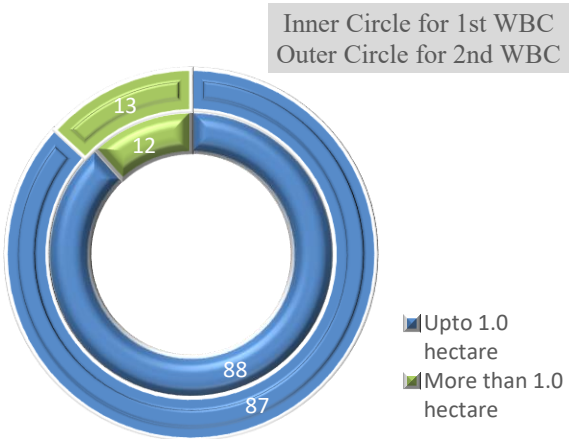
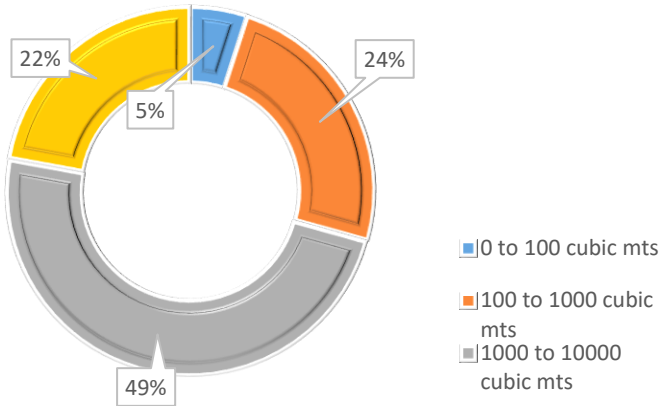


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC

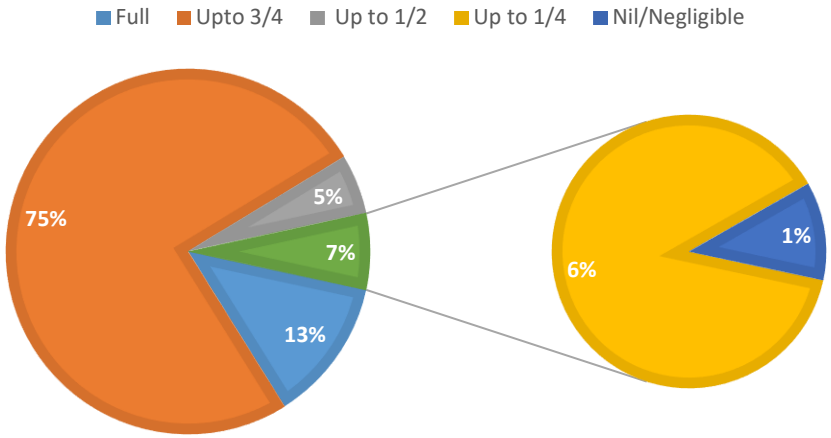


- In terms of storage capacity, around 29% of the Water Bodies in Nagaland have a storage capacity of up to 1,000 cubic metres, while 49% have a storage capacity between 1,000 and 10,000 cubic metres. The remaining 22% have a storage capacity exceeding 10,000 cubic metres. This indicates that a substantial proportion of the Water Bodies possess moderate to high storage capacity, making them potentially useful for flood control, pisciculture, and other water resource management purposes.

G. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- Among all Water bodies, 97% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- 88% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Nagaland, however 7% of Water Bodies have very less water (chart 9).

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status as per 2nd WBC



- Out of total 1938 Water Bodies, 19.8% Water bodies have reported to have silt.

Table 10: 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	350	2	1834	19%
Tank	0	0	14	0%
Lakes	14	0	38	37%
Reservoirs	6	0	34	18%
WCS/PT/CD	14	0	18	78%
Total	384	2	1938	20%

- Hence, even if storage capacity is good, presence of silt may reduce the capability of holding water for some of them 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, 2 Water Bodies are not in use due to siltation, out of all Water Bodies which are *not in use*.

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

- In Nagaland, Water User Association formed only for 39 Water Bodies, 34 Water Bodies are associated with some Central Scheme and 1108 Water Bodies are included in District/State irrigation plan.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC

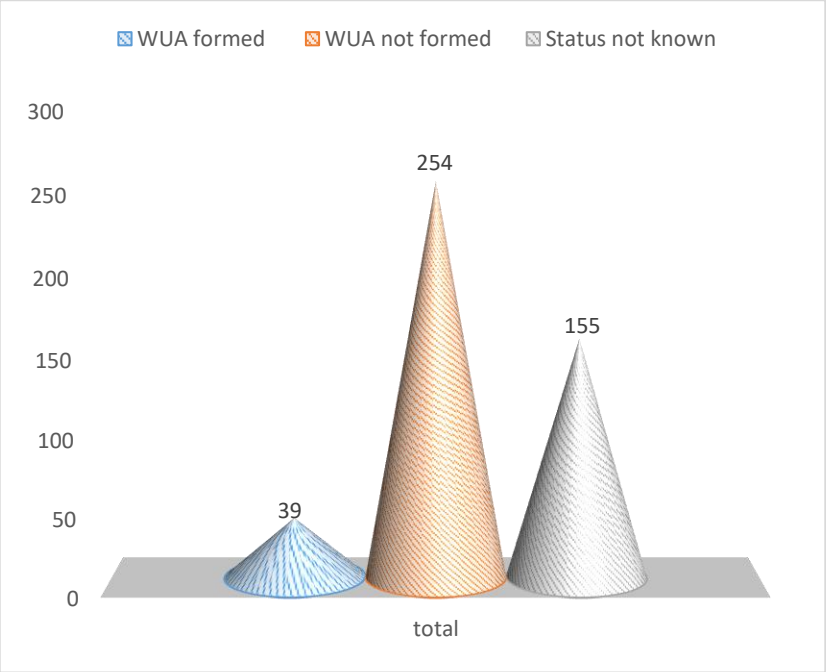
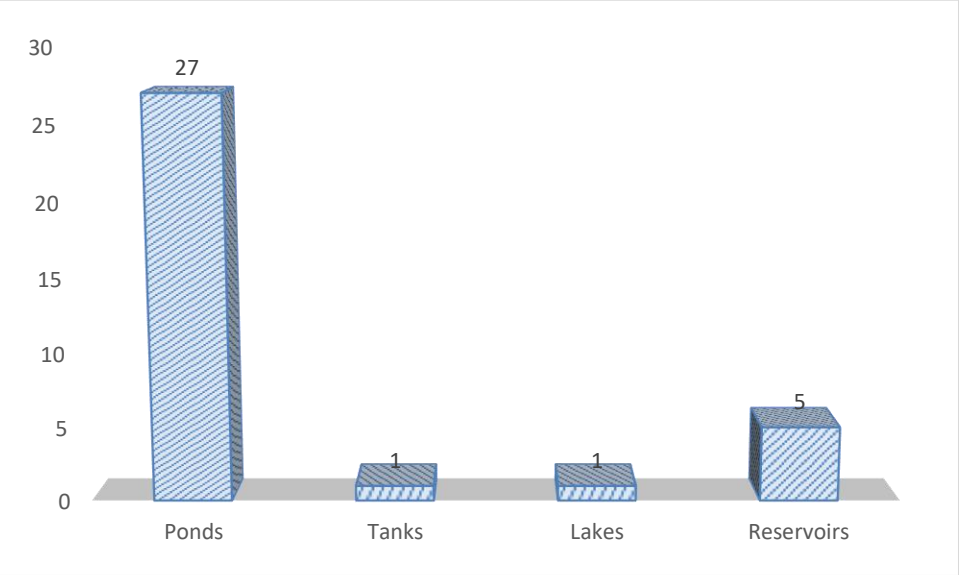


Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC



H. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- 4 Water bodies reported to be encroached out of all 1938 Water Bodies.

Table 11: Number and percentage of WBs encroached as per 2nd WBC

States/UTs	Ponds		Tanks		Lakes		Reservoirs		Total	
	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
Number	1834	3	14	0	38	0	34	0	1938	4
%		0.16%		-		-		-		0.21%



Shilloi, Nagaland

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	1938	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	1861	96.03%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	77	3.97%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	1834	94.63%
	Tanks	**no.**	14	0.72%
	Lakes	**no.**	38	1.96%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	34	1.75%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	18	0.93%
	Others	**no.**	0	0.00%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		2	0.10%
	Co-operative		8	0.41%
	Panchayat		96	4.95%
	Municipal Authority		11	0.57%
	Other Govt. Agency		7	0.36%
	Individual		1490	76.88%
	Group of Individuals		287	14.81%
	Other private body		37	1.91%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		1901	98.09%
	Not in Use		37	1.91%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		0	0.00%
	Tribal		1915	98.81%
	DDP		1	0.05%
	Flood Prone		0	0.00%
	Others		22	1.14%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		77	4.05%
	Industrial		9	0.47%
	Pisciculture		1724	90.69%
	Domestic/ Drinking		24	1.26%

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Recreation		18	0.95%
	Religious		4	0.21%
	Ground Water recharge		7	0.37%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		13	0.68%
	Others		25	1.32%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		22	59.46%
	Construction		2	5.41%
	Siltation		2	5.41%
	Destroyed beyond repair			0.00%
	Salinity		1	2.70%
	Due to industrial effluents			0.00%
	Others		10	27.03%

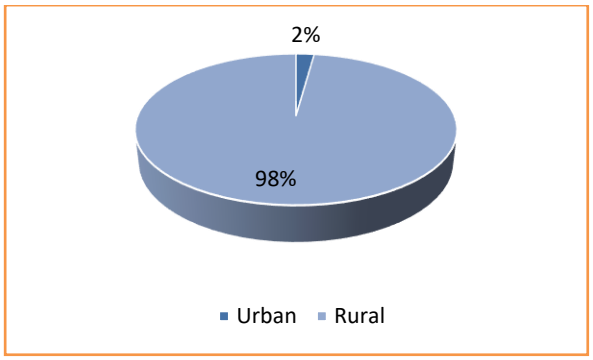
Odisha

- Odisha is a state located in eastern part of India. It is the eighth-largest state by area, extends a total geographical area is 1,55,707 square kilometres. Odisha has an extensive coastline measuring 480 kms, bestowed with rich biological diversity, which accounts for 8% of total coastline of India. Odisha consists of coastal plains, central plateaus, central hilly regions, flood plains, and uplands. About a third of the state has a green cover. Odisha is endowed with extraordinarily diverse and distinctive traditional Water Bodies found in different parts of the country, commonly known as ponds, tanks, lakes, reservoirs etc. The state's diverse topography and rich natural resources play a significant role in Odisha's Economy.
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 2,17,241 Water Bodies in Odisha, compared to 1,81,837 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a substantial increase of 19.47 % over the previous census.
- Odisha's water bodies and aquatic resources have grown rapidly through state-backed conservation campaigns, agricultural initiatives, and scientific groundwater recharge.
-

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	1,81,837
2nd WB Census	2,17,241
% Change	19.47%

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



- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Odisha, 97.8% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 2.2 % are situated in urban areas. The overwhelming concentration of Water Bodies in the rural sector highlights their vital role in supporting agriculture, fisheries, livestock, groundwater recharge, and other rural livelihood activities.

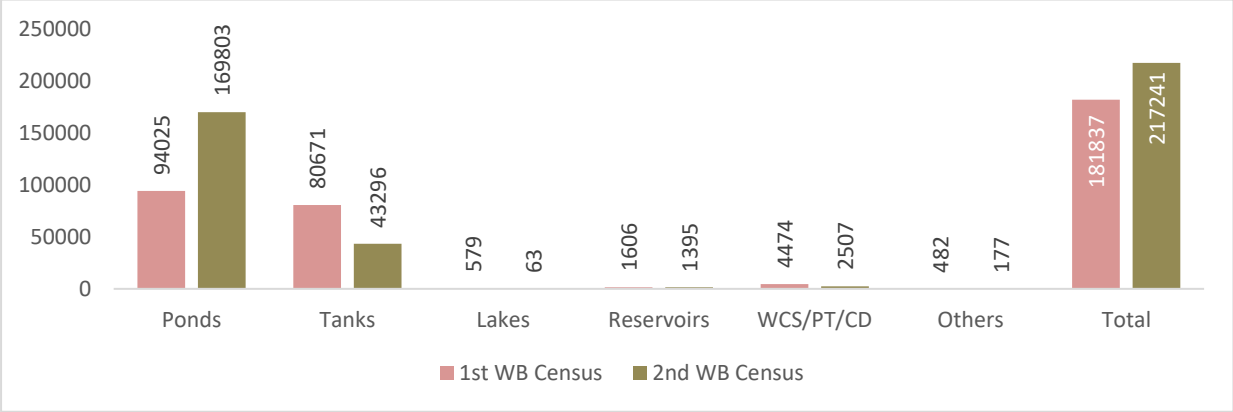
A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies in Odisha, 78.2% are ponds, making them the predominant type of Water Body in the State, far outnumbering Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD). They play a crucial role in rainwater harvesting, commercial aquaculture, groundwater recharge, and sustaining rural livelihoods. By capturing and storing monsoon rainfall, these ponds ensure the availability of water for domestic use, agriculture, fisheries, and other livelihood activities throughout the year, thereby contributing significantly to the State's water security and rural economy.

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	94025	80671	579	1606	4474	482	181837
2nd WB Census	169803	43296	63	1395	2507	177	217241
Share in 2nd WBC (in %)	78.16	19.93	0.03	0.64	1.15	0.08	100.00
Change (Simple) (in %)	80.59	-46.33	-89.12	-13.14	-43.97	-63.28	19.47

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



- During 2nd WBC, number of Water Bodies increased throughout the State of Odisha as compared to 1st WBC (see Table 2).

B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Private ownership dominates the Water Bodies in Odisha, with 55% of the total Water Bodies being owned by private entities or individuals. This indicates that the State's water resources are largely managed at the household and community level, highlighting the important role of private ownership in supporting irrigation, aquaculture, agriculture, and other livelihood activities Following charts are showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Odisha.

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

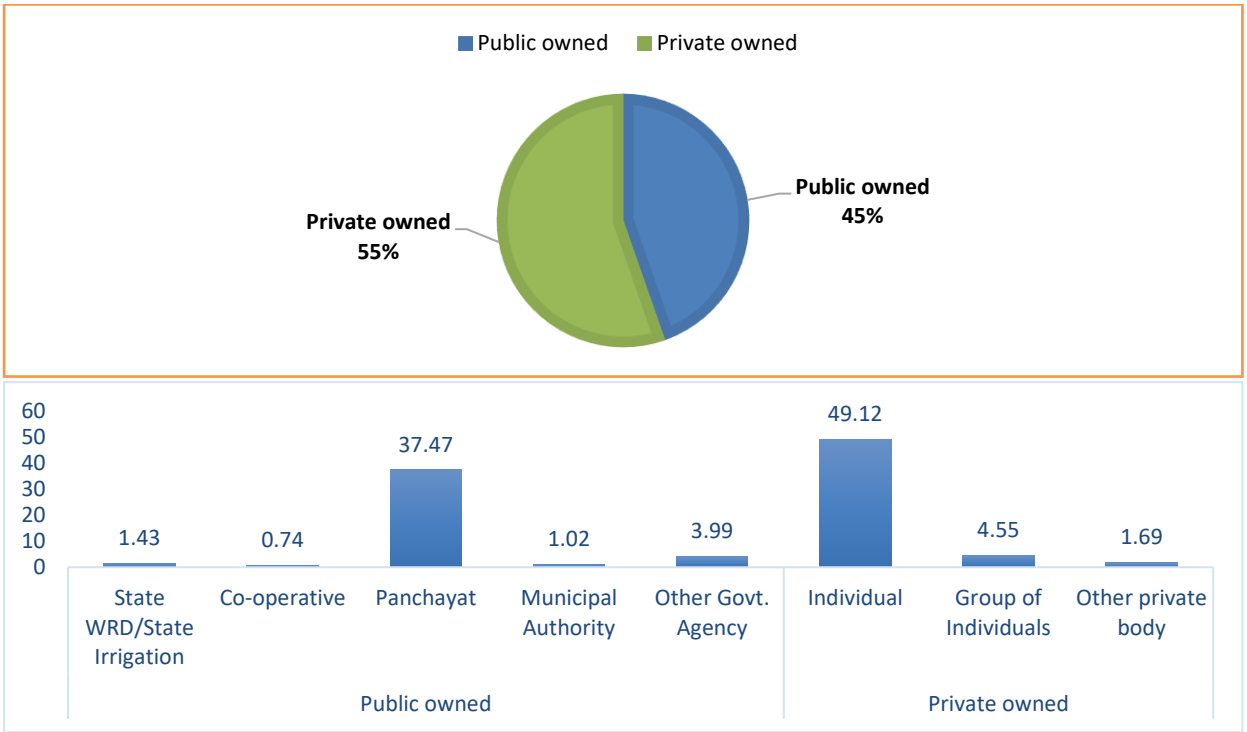


Table 3: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC

	Public owned					Total	Private owned			Total	Grand Total
Number	State WRD /State Irrigation	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency		Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body		
	3100	1606	81397	2220	8668	96991	106705	9875	3670	120250	217241
Share over total	1.43	0.74	37.47	1.02	3.99	44.65	49.12	4.55	1.69	55.35	100.00
Share over Grand Total	3.20	1.66	83.92	2.29	8.94	100.00	88.74	8.21	3.05	100.00	100.00

- Among all privately owned Water Bodies, 49.12% are owned by individual owners/farmers, indicating that private water resources in Odisha are predominantly managed at the household level. Among publicly owned Water Bodies, the largest share belongs to Panchayats (37.47%), followed by State Water Resources Department/State Irrigation Department (1.43%) and Other Government Agencies (5.75%).
- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Odisha, 33.20% are located in Tribal Areas (Table 4), while the remaining 66.80% are situated in non-Tribal areas. The substantial presence

of Water Bodies in Tribal Areas highlights their importance in supporting agriculture, fisheries, livestock, domestic water needs, and other livelihood activities of tribal communities.

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

Location Type	Number	%
DPAP	14,283	6.57%
Tribal	72,132	33.20%
DDP	300	0.14%
Flood prone	22,776	10.48%
Others	107750	49.60%
Total	217241	100.00%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC), 91.50% of the enumerated Water Bodies were reported to be in use, compared to almost 89.20% during the 1st Water Bodies Census. Although the proportion of Water Bodies in use declined marginally, the absolute number of functional Water Bodies increased by 22.54% over the previous census, reflecting the substantial rise in the total number of Water Bodies enumerated, as shown in the table below.

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	158780	3427	**162207**	19274	356	**19630**	178054	3783	**181837**
2nd WB Census	194786	3987	**198773**	17743	725	**18468**	212529	4712	**217241**
Share in 1st WBC	87.32%	1.88%	**89.20%**	10.60%	0.20%	**10.80%**	97.92%	2.08%	**100.00%**
Share in 2nd WBC	89.66%	1.84%	**91.50%**	8.17%	0.33%	**8.50%**	97.83%	2.17%	**100.00%**
Change (simple)	22.68%	16.34%	**22.54%**	-7.94%	103.65%	**-5.92%**	19.36%	24.56%	**19.47%**

- From the above table it is clear that number of non-usable Water Bodies decreased heavily over 1st WBC.

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

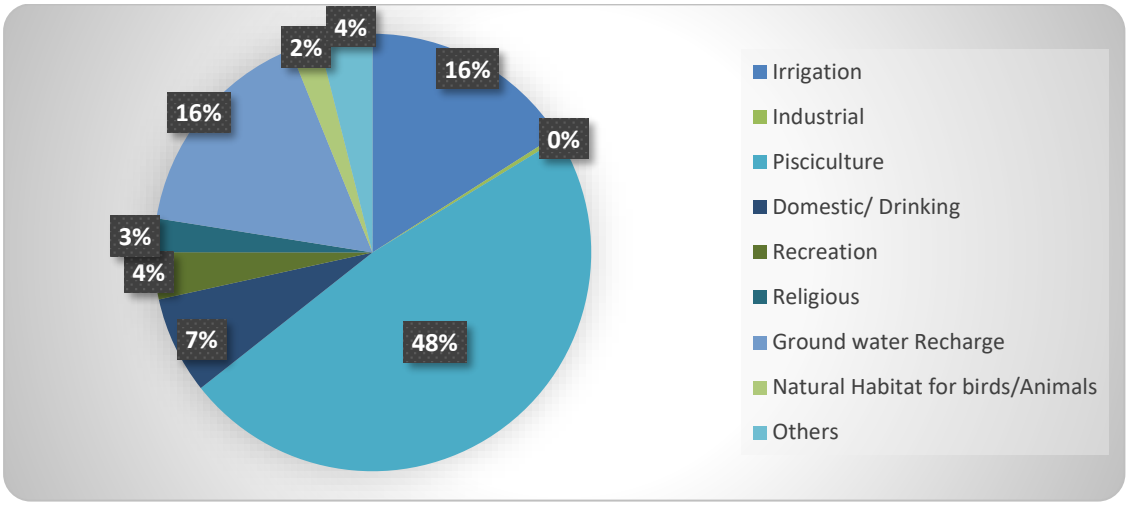


Chart 5: Different type of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC (in No)

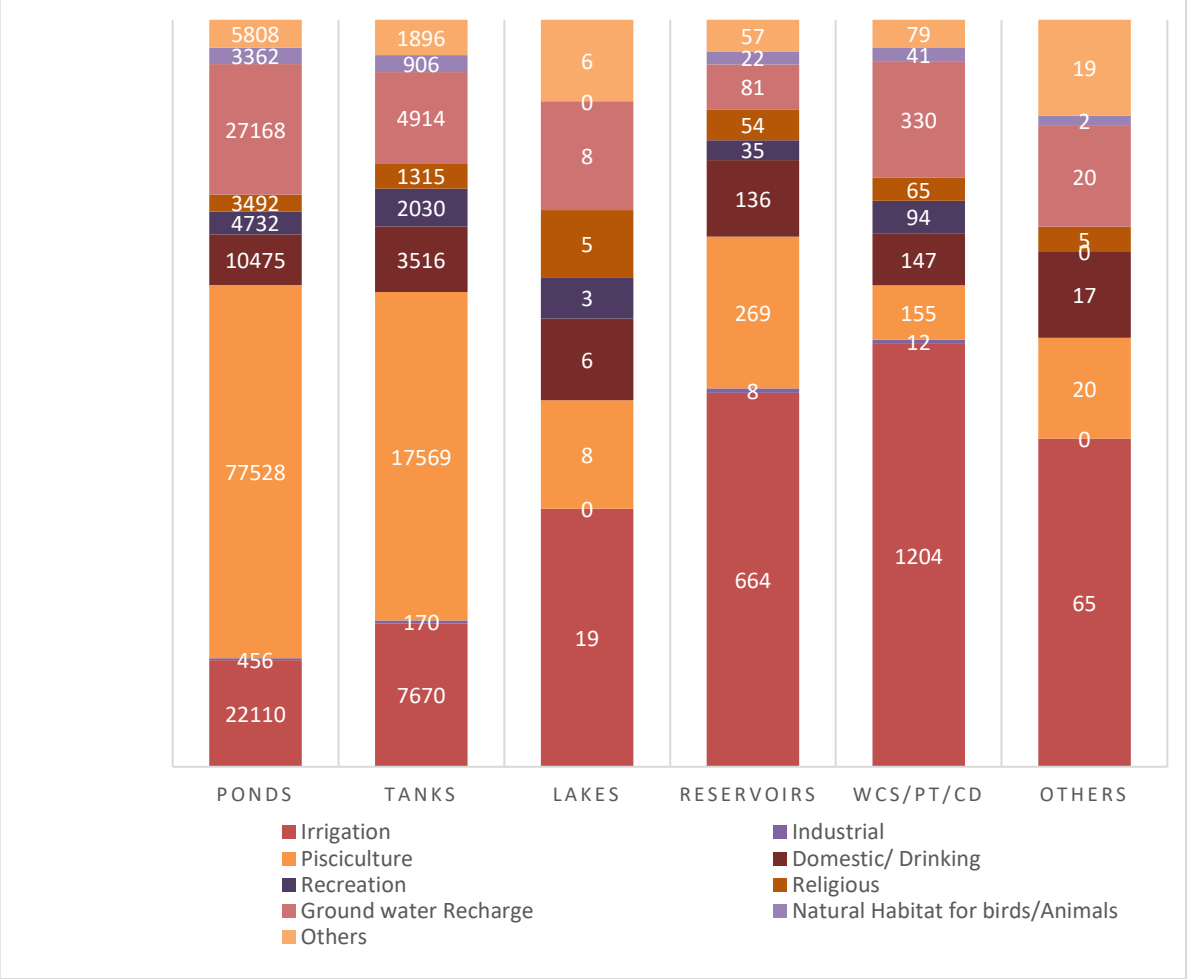
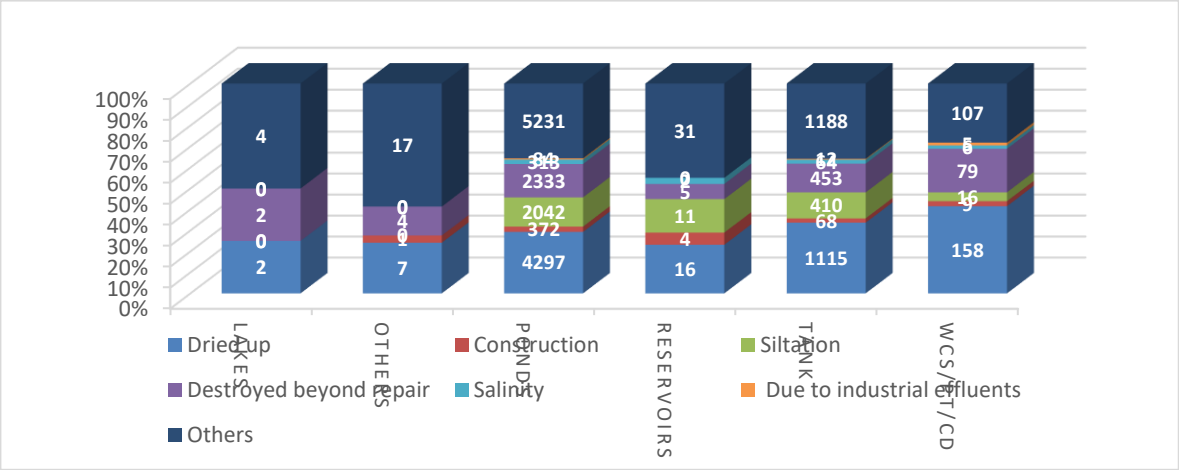


Table 6: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/ Animals	Others	Total
PONDS	22110	456	77528	10475	4732	3492	27168	3362	5808	155131
TANKS	7670	170	17569	3516	2030	1315	4914	906	1896	39986
LAKES	19	0	8	6	3	5	8	0	6	55
RESERVOIRS	664	8	269	136	35	54	81	22	57	1326
WCS/PT/CD	1204	12	155	147	94	65	330	41	79	2127
OTHERS	65	0	20	17	0	5	20	2	19	148
ALL	31732	646	95549	14297	6894	4936	32521	4333	7865	198773

- Pisciculture is the predominant use of Water Bodies in Odisha, accounting for 48.07% of all Water Bodies in use. This reflects the State's strong dependence on fisheries and aquaculture as a source of livelihood and economic activity. Besides pisciculture, ponds are also utilized for a variety of other purposes, including domestic and drinking water supply, industrial use, groundwater recharge, irrigation, and other miscellaneous activities, demonstrating their multipurpose role in supporting water security and rural development across the State.
- The Water Bodies, located in different location, are mostly *in use* for Pisciculture.
- Among the Water Bodies that are currently not in use, nearly 69.70% have been destroyed beyond repair due to natural deterioration or human-induced factors. In addition, around 13% have become non-functional owing to construction activities, which have substantially reduced their storage capacity and usability, while 30.30 % have dried up because of inadequate water availability and changing climatic conditions. These findings underscore the need for timely restoration, rejuvenation, and conservation measures to revive viable Water Bodies, improve water storage capacity, and enhance their utility for irrigation, fisheries, groundwater recharge, water conservation, and other productive uses.

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 2,17,241 Water Bodies, only 31,732 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 (in hectare)

Types of WBs	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	31,732	4,05,235.04	5,57,200.99	12.77	17.56

- Most of the Water Bodies used for irrigation in Odisha have a Culturable Command Area (CCA) and Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of up to 100 hectares.

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	22110	1,39,925.42	2,35,241.94	6.33	10.64
Tanks	7670	1,39,679.39	173,672.23	18.21	22.64
Lakes	19	290.26	305.50	15.28	16.08
Reservoirs	664	108436.52	1,29,129.40	163.31	194.47
WCS/PT/CD	1204	16226.00	18,096.95	13.48	15.03
Others	65	677.44	754.98	10.42	11.62
Total	**31732**	**4,05,235.04**	**5,57,200.99**	**12.77**	**17.56**

- A total of 31,732 Water Bodies are currently being used for irrigation in Odisha, with a combined Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 4,05,235.04 ha and an Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 5,57,200.99 ha. The average IPC is considerably higher than the average CCA, primarily due to the significant contribution of ponds, which constitute the predominant type of irrigation Water Body in the State. This highlights the important role of ponds in enhancing irrigation potential and supporting agricultural activities across Odisha.

E. Revival of Water Bodies

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

WB Type	Total Number	Total target of Irrigation Potential revival Limit	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	1,69,803	579	579
Tank	43,296	166	166
Lakes	63	1	1
Reservoirs	1,395	7	7
WCS/PT/CD	2,507	23	23
Others	177	9	9
Total	**2,17,241**	**785**	**785**

- During the last five years, a total of 785 Water Bodies have been revived or restored in Odisha, of which 579 are ponds. This indicates that restoration efforts have been largely focused on ponds, reflecting their dominance among the State's Water Bodies and their crucial role in irrigation, rainwater harvesting, fisheries, groundwater recharge, and sustaining rural livelihoods.

F. Capacity of Water Bodies

- During 2nd Census of Waterbody, it is observed that in Odisha, 79.79% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of up to 1.0 hectare, while the remaining 20.21 % have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare. This indicates that the majority of the Water Bodies are small in size in terms of water spread area.

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	1,40,014	40,518
2nd WB Census	1,30,702	86,539

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

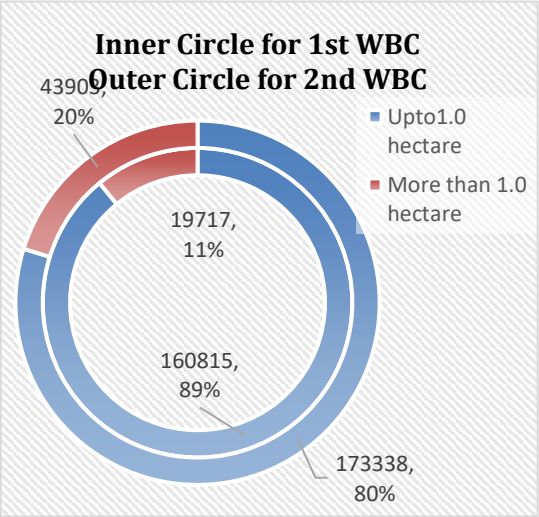
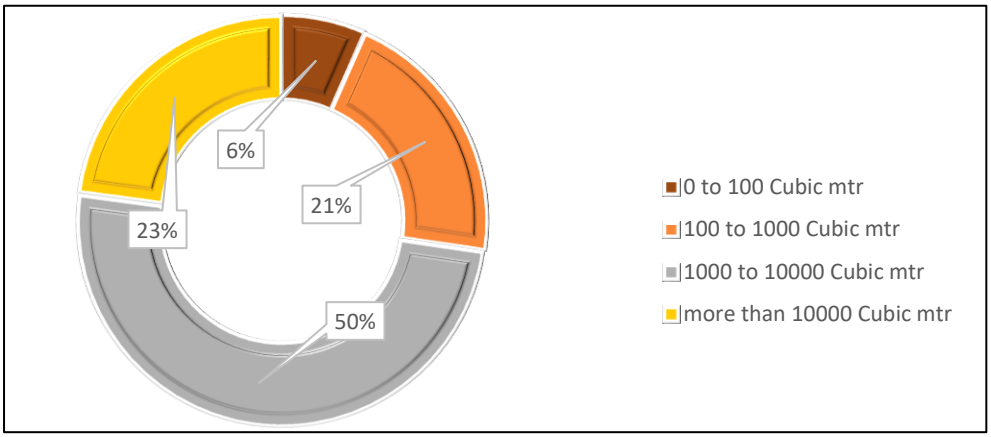


Chart 8: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC

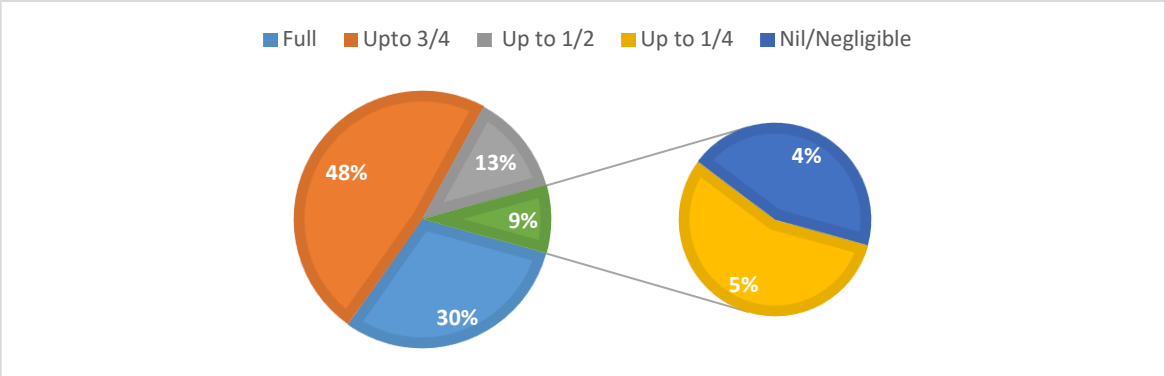


- In terms of storage capacity, 50% of the Water Bodies in Odisha have a capacity of up to manging from 1,000 to 10,000 cubic metres., while 23% have a storage capacity more than 10,000 cubic metres. Out of the remaining 27% possess a storage capacity of less than 1,000 cubic metres. Although the majority of Water Bodies are relatively small in storage capacity, nearly 27% have moderate to large storage volumes, making them valuable assets for irrigation, flood moderation, pisciculture, groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, and other water resource management activities.

G. Filled up storage status of Water Bodies

- Of all Water bodies, 63% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- 61% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Odisha, however 9% 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 the 217,241 Water Bodies enumerated in Odisha, 122,277 Water Bodies have been reported to be affected by siltation, indicating that sediment accumulation is a widespread issue in the State. These findings highlight the need for regular desiltation, catchment area management, and maintenance measures to restore storage capacity, improve water availability, and enhance the long-term sustainability of Water Bodies for irrigation, fisheries, groundwater recharge, and other productive uses.

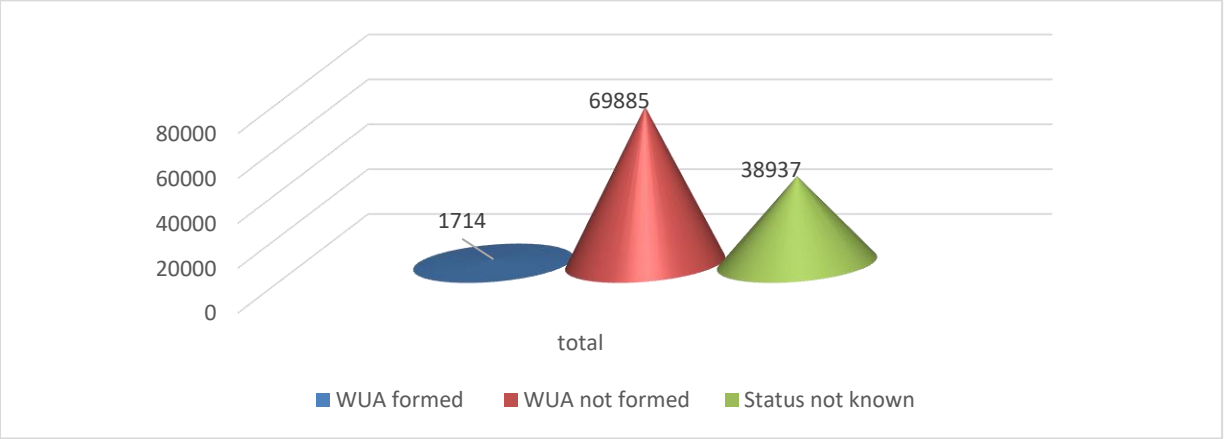
Table 11: Siltation wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	With Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	94654	169803	56%
Tank	25658	43296	59%
Lakes	30	63	48%
Reservoirs	823	1395	59%
WCS/PT/CD	1028	2507	41%
Others	84	177	47%
Total	122277	217241	56%

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

- In Odisha, Water User Associations (WUAs) have been constituted for only 1714 Water Bodies, accounting for about 2% of the Water Bodies used for irrigation. This relatively low level of WUA coverage indicates significant scope for strengthening community participation in the operation, maintenance, and sustainable management of Water Bodies. Expanding the formation of WUAs can improve participatory irrigation management, enhance water use efficiency, and ensure the long-term sustainability of these valuable water resources.

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



- In Odisha, 11,515 Water Bodies are covered under various Central Government Schemes, while 8,006 Water Bodies have been included in the District/State Irrigation Plans. The inclusion of these Water Bodies under government programmes reflects the State's continued efforts to strengthen water resource development, improve irrigation infrastructure, promote efficient water management, and enhance the sustainability of agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Chart 11: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme as per 2nd WBC

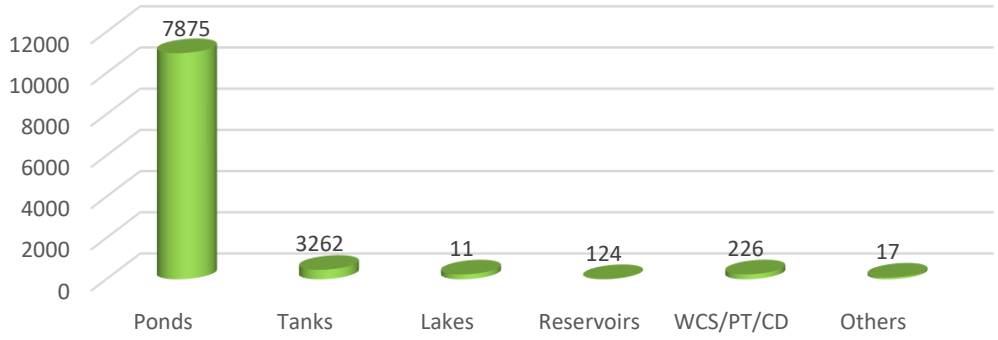


Table 12: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP as per 2nd WBC

Number of Water Bodies in District Irrigation Plan /State Irrigation Plan						
Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
5588	**1832**	**3**	**244**	**317**	**22**	**8006**

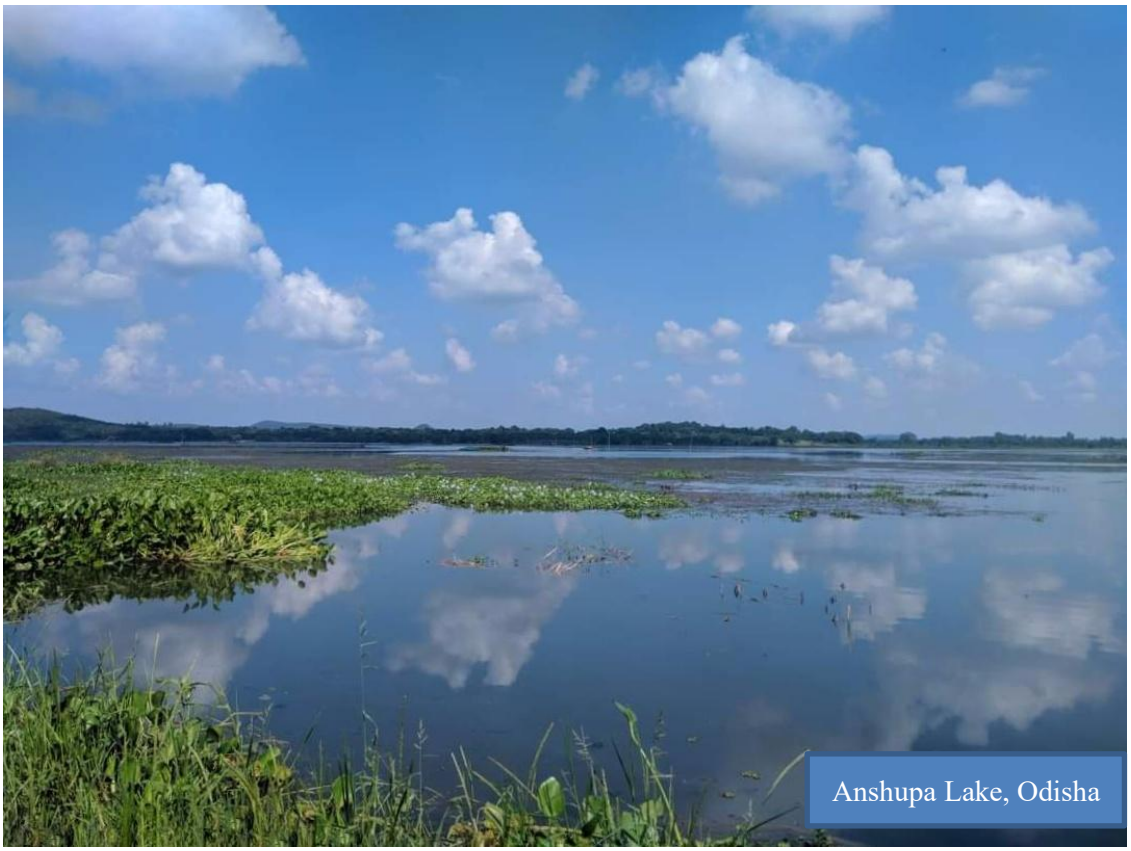
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J. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- As reported during the Census, 9,120 Water Bodies were found to be encroached upon out of 2,17,241 Water Bodies for which information on encroachment was available. Although the proportion of encroached Water Bodies is relatively low, these encroachments can adversely affect the storage capacity, ecological health, and intended use of the Water Bodies. Timely identification, protection, and removal of encroachments are essential for ensuring their sustainable management and long-term conservation.

Table 13: Number and percentage of WBs encroached as per 2nd WBC

Ponds		Tanks		Lakes		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		Others WBs		Total	
Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
16980396	7110	432	1714	63	4	1395	100	2507	162	177	30	217241	9120
	4%		4%		6%		7%		6%		17%		4%



Anshupa Lake, Odisha

At a Glance

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	217241	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	212529	97.83%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	4712	2.17%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	169803	78.16%
	Tanks	**no.**	43296	19.93%
	Lakes	**no.**	63	0.03%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	1395	0.64%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	2507	1.15%
	Others	**no.**	177	0.08%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		3100	1.43%
	Co-operative		1606	0.74%
	Panchayat		81397	37.47%
	Municipal Authority		2220	1.02%
	Other Govt. Agency		8668	3.99%
	Individual		106705	49.12%
	Group of Individuals		9875	4.55%
	Other private body		3670	1.69%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		198773	91.50%
	Not in Use		18468	8.50%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**	217241	
	DPAP		14,283	6.57%
	Tribal		72,132	33.20%
	DDP		300	0.14%
	Flood Prone		22,776	10.48%
	Others		107750	49.60%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		31732	15.96%
	Industrial		646	0.32%
	Pisciculture		95549	48.07%
	Domestic/ Drinking		14297	7.19%
	Recreation		6894	3.47%
	Religious		4936	2.48%
	Ground Water recharge		32521	16.36%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		4333	2.18%
	Others		7865	3.96%

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**	**18468**	
	Dried up		5595	30.30%
	Construction		454	2.46%
	Siltation		2479	13.42%
	Destroyed beyond repair		2876	15.57%
	Salinity		385	2.08%
	Due to industrial effluents		101	0.55%
	Others		6578	35.62%

Punjab

- Punjab, a state located in northern India, covers a total geographical area of **50,362 square kilometres**. It is characterized by its fertile alluvial plains, extensive river systems, lush agricultural fields, and semi-arid terrain toward the southwest. The region's flat topography and well-developed canal network support abundant soil productivity and play a critical role in intensive agriculture, water resource management, and rural livelihoods.

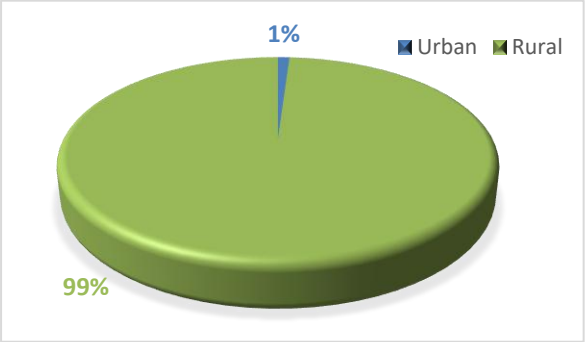
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 18,716 water bodies in Punjab, compared to 16,012 water bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a substantial increase of 16.9% over the previous census.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	16012
2nd WB Census	18716
% Change	16.9%

- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Punjab, 99% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 1% are situated in urban areas. The overwhelming concentration of water bodies in the rural sector highlights their vital role in supporting canal and tubewell irrigation, aquaculture, livestock management, groundwater recharge, and overall rural livelihood activities.

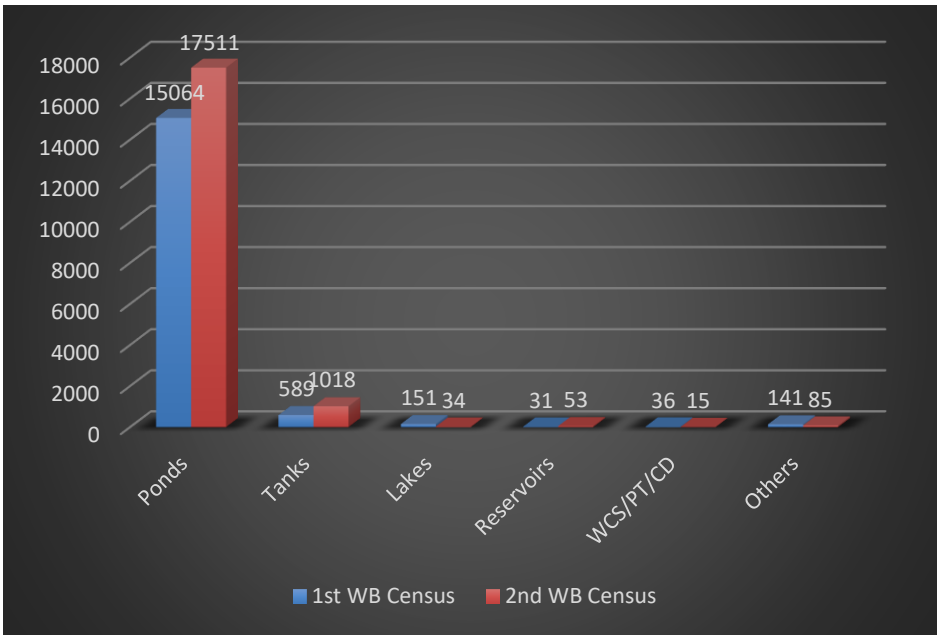
- **Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC**



A. Type of Water Bodies

- In Punjab, the "Ponds" category forms the single largest segment of water bodies at 93.6%, followed by “Tanks” at 5.4%, which together far outnumber lakes, reservoirs, and water conservation structures (WCS/PT/CD). Ponds remain a crucial component of local water infrastructure, driving rainwater harvesting, commercial aquaculture, and groundwater recharge. By capturing seasonal precipitation, they ensure year-round water access for domestic, agricultural, and allied livelihood activities, significantly enhancing the state's water security and rural economy.

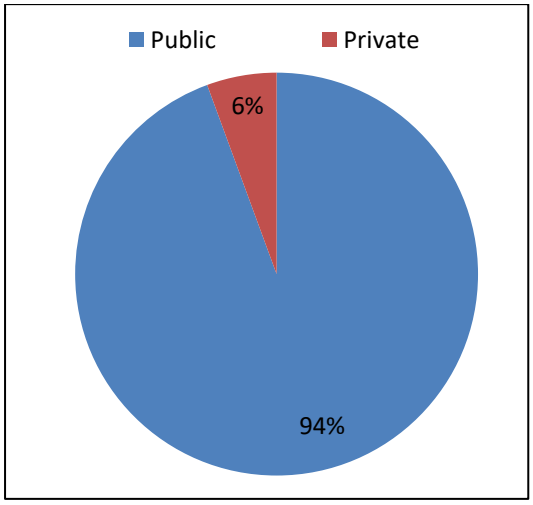
Chart 2: Number of different types of Water Bodies



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Private ownership accounts for 6% of the total water bodies in Punjab, while public ownership accounts for the remaining 94%, which constitutes the vast majority of the region's water infrastructure. This heavy concentration highlights that water resources across the state are largely managed at the community and state levels. As a result, public bodies play a fundamental role, complemented by private entities and individual owners, in maintaining local supply for agriculture, irrigation, aquaculture, and broader rural livelihoods. The following charts show the ownership-wise distribution of water bodies in Punjab.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies



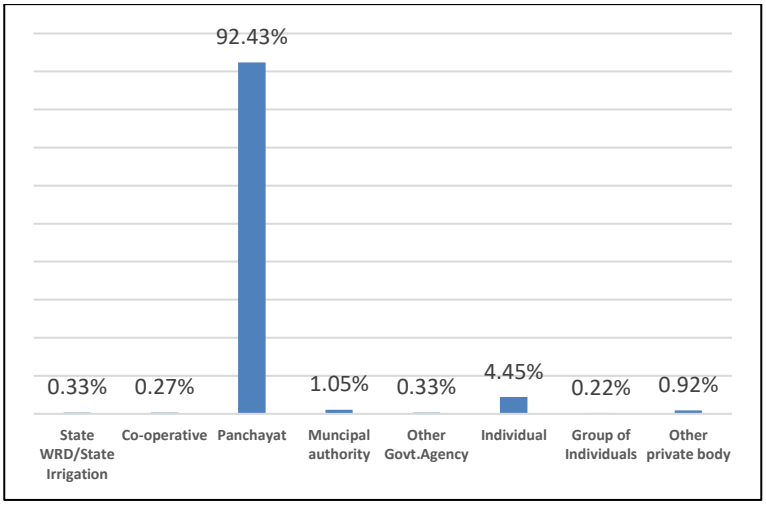


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

Number	Public owned						Private owned				
	State WRD /State Irrigation	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency	**Total**	Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body	**Total**	**Grand Total**
	62	50	17299	197	61	17669	832	42	173	1047	18716
Share over total	0.4%	0.3%	97.9%	1.1%	0.3%	100.0%	79.5%	4.0%	16.5%	100.0%	
Share over Grand Total	0.3%	0.3%	92.4%	1.1%	0.3%	94.4%	4.4%	0.2%	0.9%	5.6%	100.0%

- Among the water bodies in Punjab, Panchayats account for the largest share at 92.4%, followed by the Individual at 4.4% and Municipal authorities at 1.1%.
- Furthermore, 0.2% (43) of all enumerated water bodies in the state are located within tribal areas, while the vast majority 94.5% are concentrated in general rural and agricultural belts (others). The remaining water bodies are spread across special categories such as DPAP, DDP, and flood-prone zones. Despite the minimal proportion of tribal areas in Punjab, these water resources play a localized role in meeting domestic and agricultural needs.

Table 3: Location-wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	%
DPAP	936	5.00%
Tribal	43	0.23%
DDP	20	0.11%
Flood prone	21	0.11%
Others	17,696	94.55%
Total	18,716	100.00%

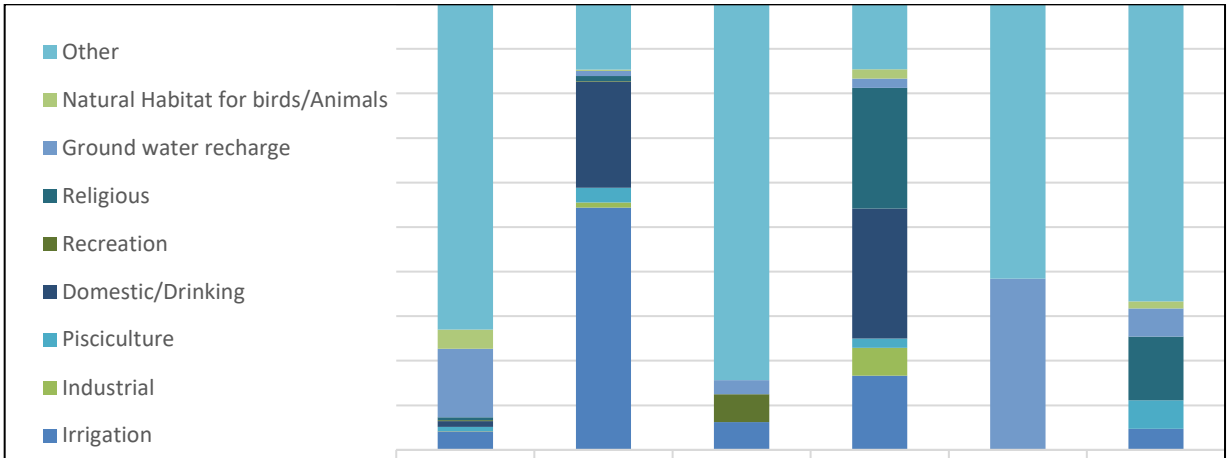
C. Use status of Water Bodies

- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC), 74.8% (13,995) of all enumerated water bodies in Punjab were reported to be in active use, compared to 48.0% (7,680) during the 1st Water Bodies Census. The rural sector accounts for the overwhelming majority of these functional assets, representing 99.09% of all in-use water bodies in the 2nd Census compared to 98.85% in the 1st. Overall, the absolute number of functional water bodies in the state saw a significant growth of 82% (rising from 7,680 to 13,995), reflecting the expansion in water infrastructure as shown in the table below.

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**
1st WB Census	7592	88	**7680**	8239	93	**8332**	15831	181	**16012**
2nd WB Census	13867	128	**13995**	4655	66	**4721**	18522	194	**18716**
Share in 1st WBC	98.85%	1.15%	**100%**	98.88%	1.12%	**100%**	98.87%	1.13%	**100%**
Share in 2nd WBC	99.09%	0.91%	**100%**	98.60%	1.40%	**100%**	98.96%	1.04%	**100%**

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)



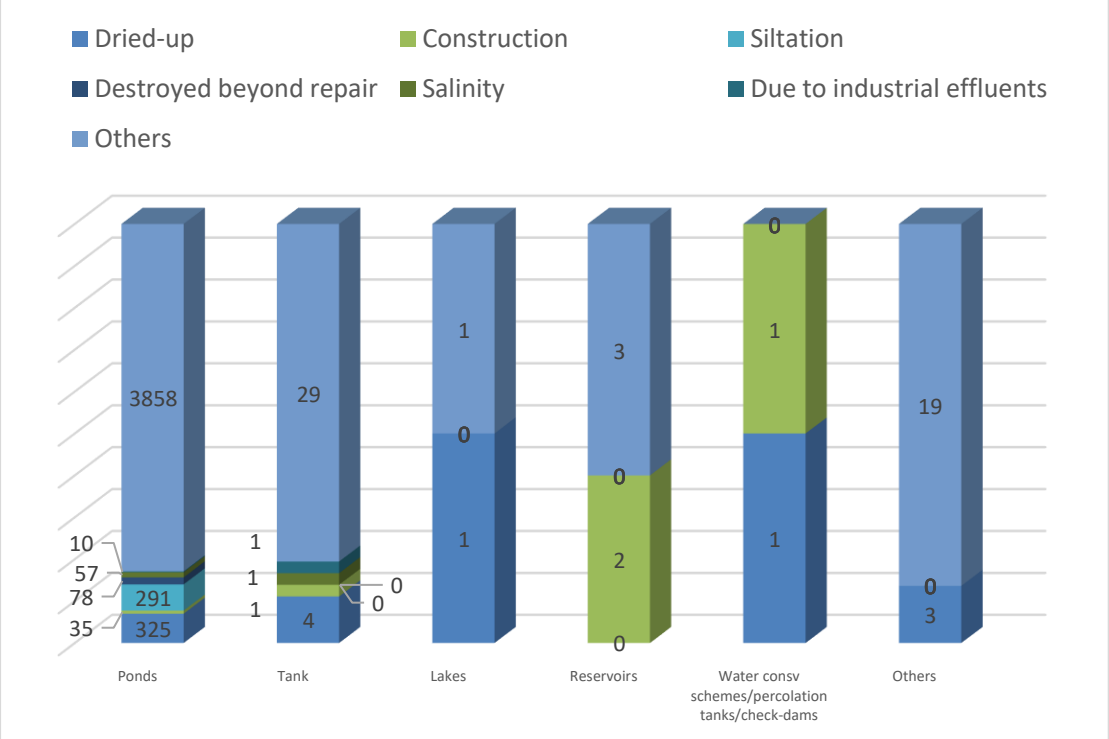
	Ponds	Tank	Lakes	Reservoirs	Water consv schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	Others
Other	9385	144	27	7	8	42
Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	554	3	0	1	0	1
Ground water recharge	1977	11	1	1	5	4
Religious	84	11	0	13	0	9
Recreation	27	2	2	0	0	0
Domestic/Drinking	162	233	0	14	0	0
Pisciculture	124	33	0	1	0	4
Industrial	8	11	0	3	0	0
Irrigation	536	534	2	8	0	3

Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water recharge	Natural Habitat	Other	Total
PONDS	536	8	124	162	27	84	1977	554	9385	12857
TANKS	534	11	33	233	2	11	11	3	144	982
LAKES	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	27	32
RESERVOIRS	8	3	1	14	0	13	1	1	7	48
WCS/PT/CD	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	13
OTHERS	3	0	4	0	0	9	4	1	42	63
ALL	1083	22	162	409	31	117	1999	559	9613	13995

- Groundwater recharge is the single largest specific use category for water bodies in Punjab, accounting for 14.3% (1,993) of all 13,995 in-use water bodies, followed by irrigation at 7.7% (1,083) and domestic/drinking purposes at 2.9% (409). A significant majority (68.6% / 9,613) serve other local purposes, while the remaining water bodies support natural habitats (559), pisciculture (162), religious activities (117), recreation (31), and industrial needs (22), highlighting their multipurpose role in sustaining water security, agriculture, and rural livelihoods across the state.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use*



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 18,716 Water Bodies, only 1083 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in ha)

Size class	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	1083	6605.27	11,529.68	6.10	10.65

- The average CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are 6.10 ha and 10.65 ha, respectively (Table 6), indicating that irrigation is primarily supported by numerous small Water Bodies.

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	536	3,469.10	8,041.13	6.47	15.00
Tanks	534	1,493.27	1,546.59	2.80	2.90
Lakes	2	1.21	2.43	0.61	1.21
Reservoirs	8	1,630.76	1,928.62	203.85	241.08
Others	3	10.93	10.93	3.64	3.64
Total	1083	6,605.28	11,529.69	6.10	10.65

- A total of 18,716 water bodies is enumerated in Punjab, supporting a combined Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 6,605.28 ha and an Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 11,529.69 ha. Across all categories, the average IPC per water body is notably higher than the average CCA. While ponds account for the vast majority of water bodies in sheer number, reservoirs, despite being few in number, contribute significantly to the state's total IPC (1,928.62 ha). This underscores the key role of strategic water storage infrastructure in expanding irrigation capacity and sustaining agricultural activities across Punjab.

A. *Revival of Water Bodies*

Table 8: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Total Number	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	17511	56	61047	3551
Tank	1018	1	0	0
Lakes	34	0	0	0
Reservoirs	53	3	7	2
WCS/PT/CD	15	1	2	0
Others	85	0	0	0
Total	18716	61	61056	3553

- During the last five years, a total of 61 Water Bodies have been revived or restored in Punjab, of which 56 are ponds. This indicates that restoration efforts have been largely focused on ponds, reflecting their dominance among the State's Water Bodies and their crucial role in irrigation, rainwater harvesting, fisheries, groundwater recharge, and sustaining rural livelihoods.

B. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Punjab, 85% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of up to 1.0 hectare, while the remaining 15% have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare. This indicates that the majority of the Water Bodies are small in size in terms of water spread area.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

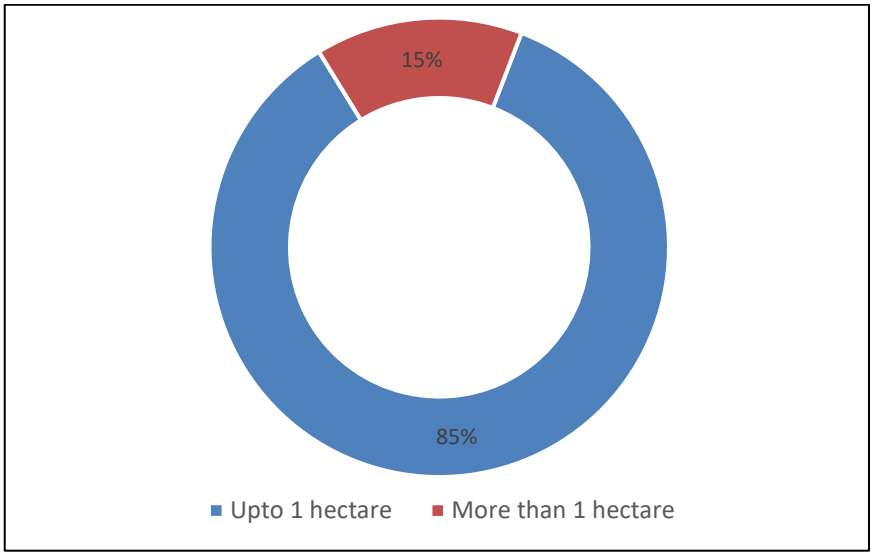
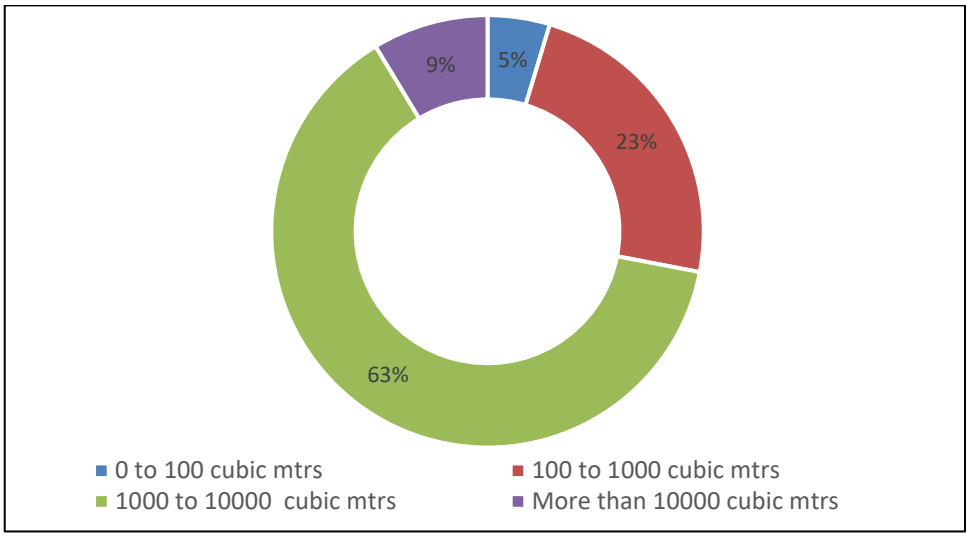


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class

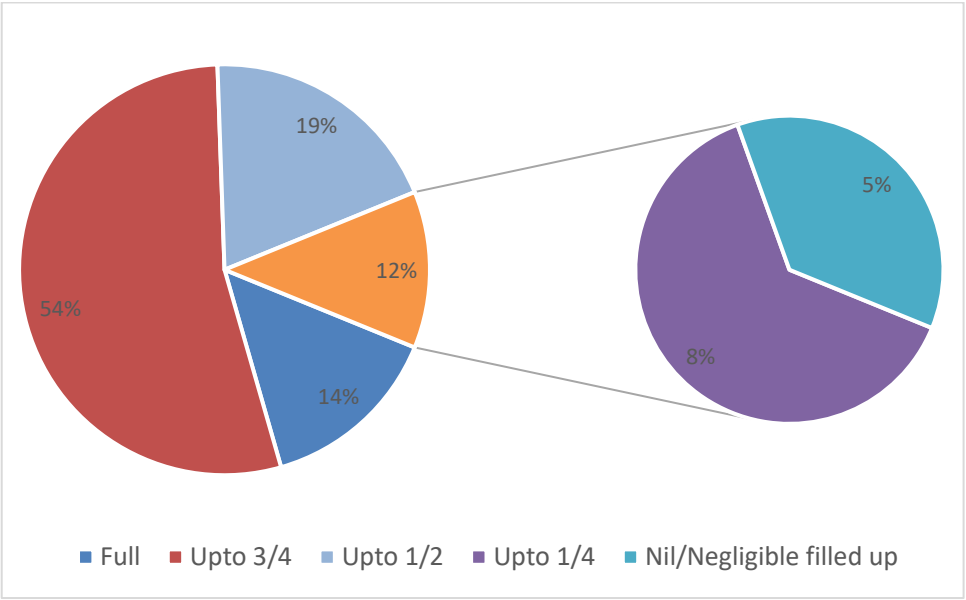


- In terms of storage capacity, 28% of the Water Bodies in Punjab have a capacity of up to 1,000 cubic metres, while the majority 63% have a storage capacity ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 cubic metres. The remaining 9% possess a storage capacity of more than 10,000 cubic metres.

C. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- 68% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Punjab, however 12% of Water Bodies have very less water (chart 9).

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



- Out of the 18,716 water bodies enumerated in Punjab, 11,894 (63% of the assessed total) are affected by siltation, highlighting sediment accumulation as a widespread

issue across the state. Among these, 11,603 functional water bodies report silt accumulation, while 291 have become completely non-functional as a direct result of severe siltation. These findings emphasize the need for targeted de-siltation, catchment area management, and routine maintenance to restore storage capacity, enhance water availability, and safeguard these resources for irrigation, groundwater recharge, and domestic supply.

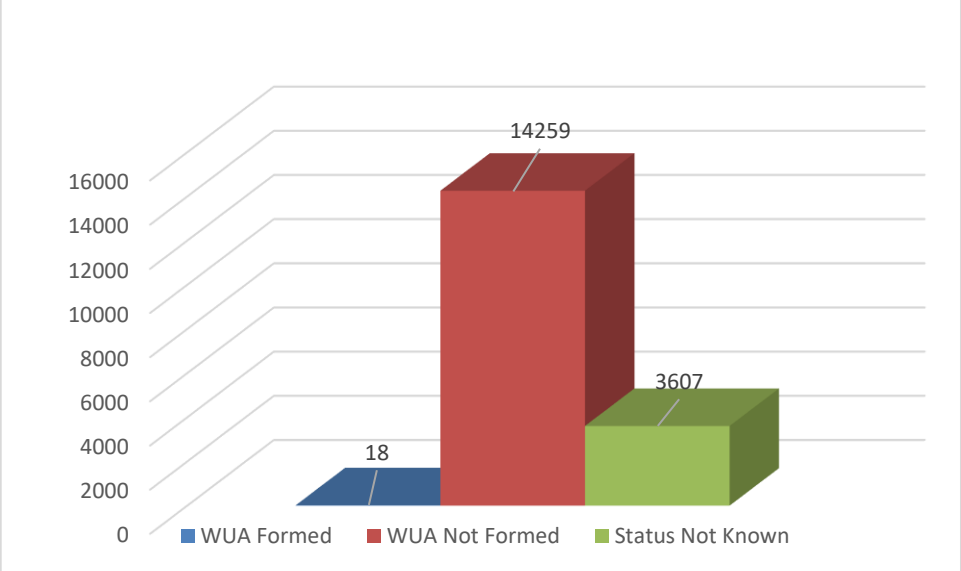
Table 9: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	11304	291	11595	97%
Tank	215	0	215	100%
Lakes	28	0	28	100%
Reservoirs	18	0	18	100%
WCS/PT/CD	9	0	9	100%
Others	29	0	29	100%
Total	11603	291	11894	98%

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

- In Punjab, Water User Associations (WUAs) have been constituted for only 18 Water Bodies, accounting for about 1.5% of the Water Bodies used for irrigation. This relatively low level of WUA coverage indicates significant scope for strengthening community participation in the operation, maintenance, and sustainable management of Water Bodies. Expanding the formation of WUAs can improve participatory irrigation management, enhance water use efficiency, and ensure the long-term sustainability of these valuable water resources.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation



- In Punjab, 315 water bodies are covered under various Central Government schemes, while 232 water bodies have been included in the District/State Irrigation Plans. The inclusion of these water bodies under government programmes reflects the state's continued efforts to strengthen water resource development, improve irrigation infrastructure, promote efficient water management, and enhance the sustainability of agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme

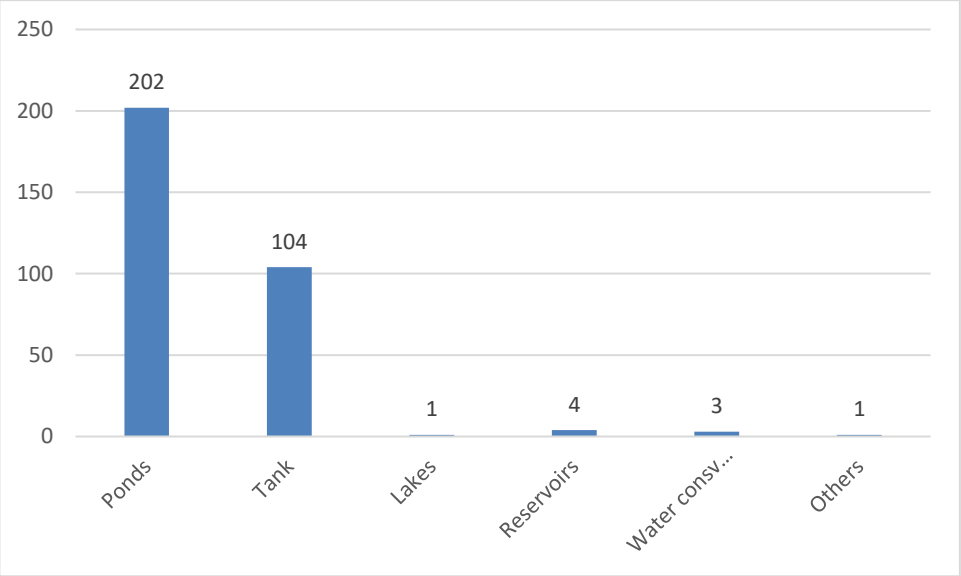


Table 11: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP

Number of Water Bodies in District Irrigation Plan /State Irrigation Plan						
Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
197	26	0	4	0	5	232

I. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- During the Census, 494 Water Bodies were reported to be encroached upon out of 18,716 Water Bodies. Although the proportion of encroached Water Bodies is relatively low, these encroachments can adversely affect the storage capacity, ecological health, and intended use of the Water Bodies. Timely identification, protection, and removal of encroachments are essential for ensuring their sustainable management and long-term conservation.

Table 12: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

	Ponds	Tank	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others
Encroached	474	13	1	0	0	6
Total	17511	1018	34	53	15	85
Percentage	3%	1%	3%	0%	0%	7%



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	**18716**	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	no.	18522	98.96%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	no.	194	1.04%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	no.	17511	93.56%
	Tank	no.	1018	5.44%
	Lakes	no.	34	0.18%
	Reservoirs	no.	53	0.28%
	Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	no.	15	0.08%
	Others	no.	85	0.45%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		62	0.33%
	Co-operative		50	0.27%
	Panchayat		17299	92.43%
	Municipal Authority		197	1.05%
	Other Govt. Agency		61	0.33%
	Individual		832	4.45%
	Group of Individuals		42	0.22%
	Other private body		173	0.92%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		13995	74.78%
	Not in Use		4721	25.22%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		936	5.00%
	Tribal		43	0.23%
	DDP		20	0.11%
	Flood Prone		21	0.11%
	Others		17,696	94.55%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		1083	7.74%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Industrial		22	0.16%
	Pisciculture		162	1.16%
	Domestic/Drinking		409	2.92%
	Recreation		31	0.22%
	Religious		117	0.84%
	Ground water recharge		1999	14.28%
	Natural Habitat for Plants/Animals		559	3.99%
	Other		9613	68.69%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried-up		334	7.07%
	Construction		39	0.83%
	Siltation		291	6.16%
	Destroyed beyond repair		78	1.65%
	Salinity		58	1.23%
	Due to industrial effluents		11	0.23%
	Others		3910	82.82%

Rajasthan

- Rajasthan, located in northwestern India along the border with Pakistan, covers a total geographical area of approximately 342,239 square kilometres. It is the largest state in the country by area and the seventh-most populous. The state is characterized by the vast Thar Desert to the west, the rugged Aravalli Range running diagonally across its centre, fertile plains in the east, and a mix of semi-arid scrubland and savanna elsewhere. Rajasthan is drained by rivers such as the Chambal, Banas, and Luni, which support irrigation, drinking water supply, and limited inland navigation, though many parts of the state remain water-scarce. The state experiences an arid to semi-arid climate with hot, dry summers, low and erratic rainfall concentrated in the July–September monsoon, and cold winters, conditions that shape its distinctive desert ecology, pastoral livestock economy, and drought-resistant crops like bajra, moong, and mustard.

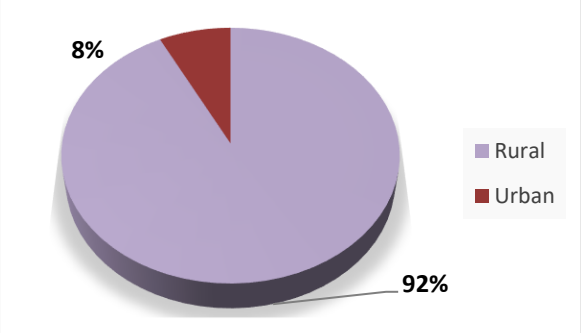
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 14,400 Water Bodies in Rajasthan, compared to 16,939 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a significant decrease of 15% over the previous census.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	16,939
2nd WB Census	14,400
% Change	-15%

- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Rajasthan, 92% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 8% are situated in urban areas. The overwhelming concentration of Water Bodies in the rural sector highlights their vital role in supporting irrigation, groundwater recharge and other rural livelihood activities.

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

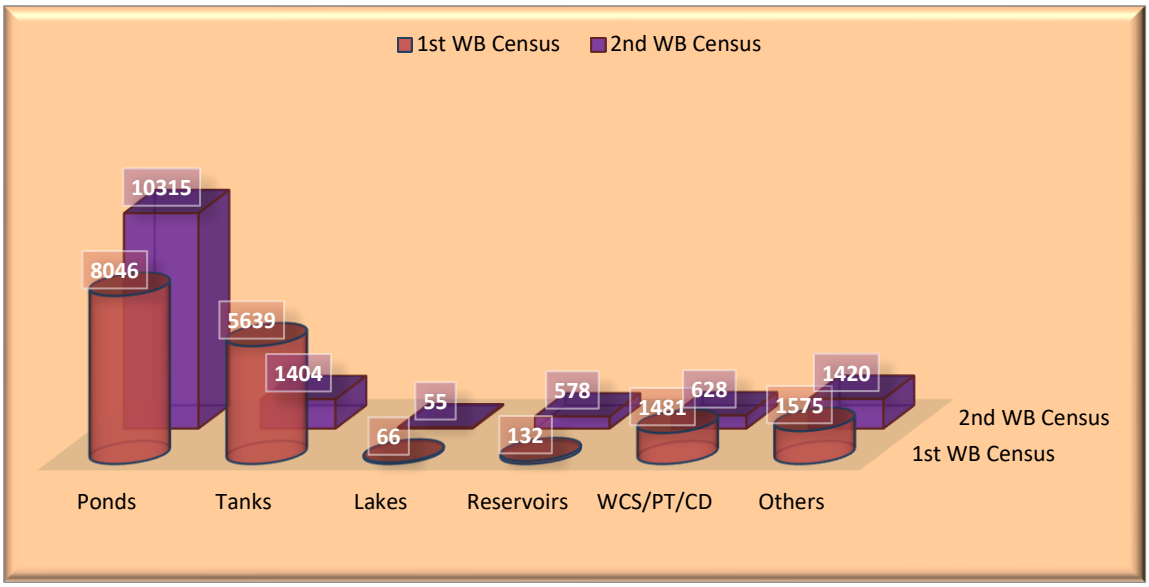


A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies in Rajasthan, 72% are ponds, 10% are tanks, 0.3% are Lakes, 4% are reservoirs, 4% are Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD) and 10% are other water bodies. Ponds the predominant type of Water Body in the State, far outnumbering Lakes, Reservoirs, and Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD). They play a crucial role in rainwater harvesting, commercial aquaculture, groundwater recharge, and sustaining rural livelihoods. By capturing and storing monsoon rainfall, these ponds and tanks

ensure the availability of water for domestic use, agriculture, other livelihood activities throughout the year, thereby contributing significantly to the State's water security and rural economy.

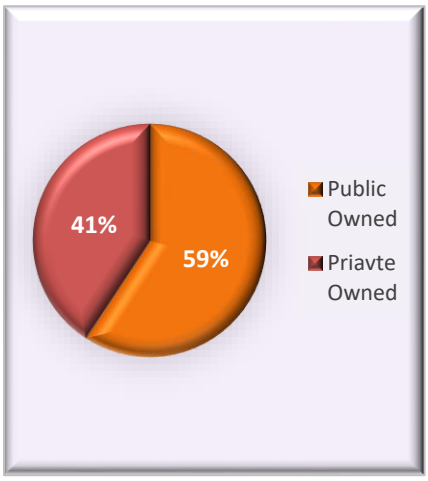
Chart 2: Number of different types of Water Bodies



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- In Rajasthan, public owned water bodies account for the majority share at 59%, while private owned water bodies constitute the remaining 41%. This indicates that government and other form of puclic parties helds control over a significant portion of water bodies in Rajasthan.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies



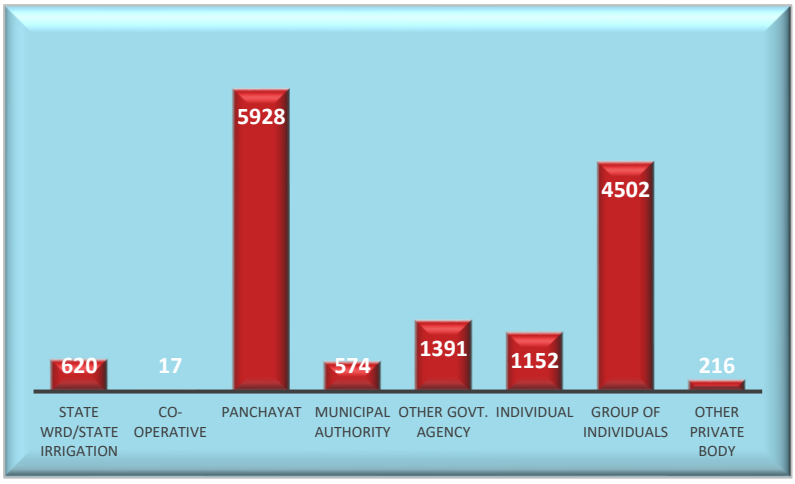


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

	Public owned						Private owned				
	State WRD/State Irrigation	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency	Total	Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body	Total	Grand Total
Number	620	17	5928	574	1391	8530	1152	4502	216	5870	14400
Share over total	7.27%	0.20%	69.50%	6.73%	16.31%	100.00%	20%	77%	4%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	4.31%	0.12%	41.17%	3.99%	9.66%	59.24%	8.00%	31.26%	1.50%	40.76%	100.00%

- Among publicly owned water bodies in Rajasthan, Panchayats hold the largest share with 5,928 water bodies (69.50% of public ownership, 41.17% of the grand total), followed by Other Govt. Agency with 1,391 (16.31% of public, 9.66% of grand total). State WRD/State Irrigation (620), Municipal Authority (574), and Co-operative (17) together account for the remaining public share, each contributing less than 8% within the public category.
- Within privately owned water bodies in Rajasthan, Group of Individuals form the largest group with 4,502 water bodies (77% of private ownership, 31.26% of grand total), followed by Individual with 1,152 (20% of private, 8.00% of grand total) and Other private body with 216 (4% of private, 1.50% of grand total).
- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Rajasthan, 7.22% are located in DPAP areas, 6.51% in Tribal areas, 0.98% in DDP areas and 0.19% in Flood Prone areas, while the remaining 85.10% are located in other areas (Table 3).

Table 3: Location-wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	Percentage share
DPAP	1040	7.22%
Tribal	937	6.51%
DDP	141	0.98%
Flood Prone	28	0.19%
Others	12254	85.10%
Total	14400	100%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- Table 4 compares the use status of water bodies as recorded in the 1st WBC vs. 2nd WBC.
- In the 1st WBC, 13,416 water bodies were in use whereas as per 2nd WBC, 11,783 water bodies were in use, indicating a 12% reduction.
- Out of the total WBs reported during 2nd WBC, about 82% are in use whereas 18% are not in use.
- Moreover, more than 93% of the water bodies that are in use are in Rural areas.

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	13299	117	**13416**	3451	72	**3523**	16750	189	**16939**
% Share	78.51%	0.69%	79.20%	20.37%	0.43%	20.80%	98.88%	1.12%	100.00%
2nd WB Census	10998	785	**11783**	2321	296	**2617**	13319	1081	**14400**
% Share	76.38%	5.45%	81.83%	16.12%	2.06%	18.17%	92.49%	7.51%	100.00%

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

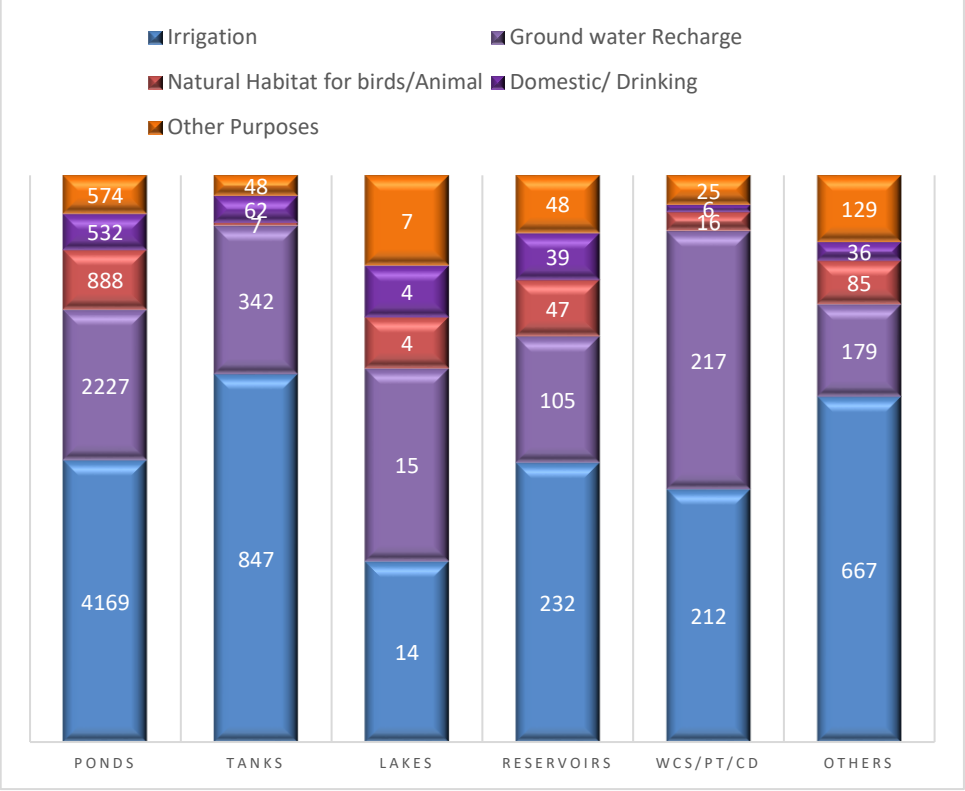
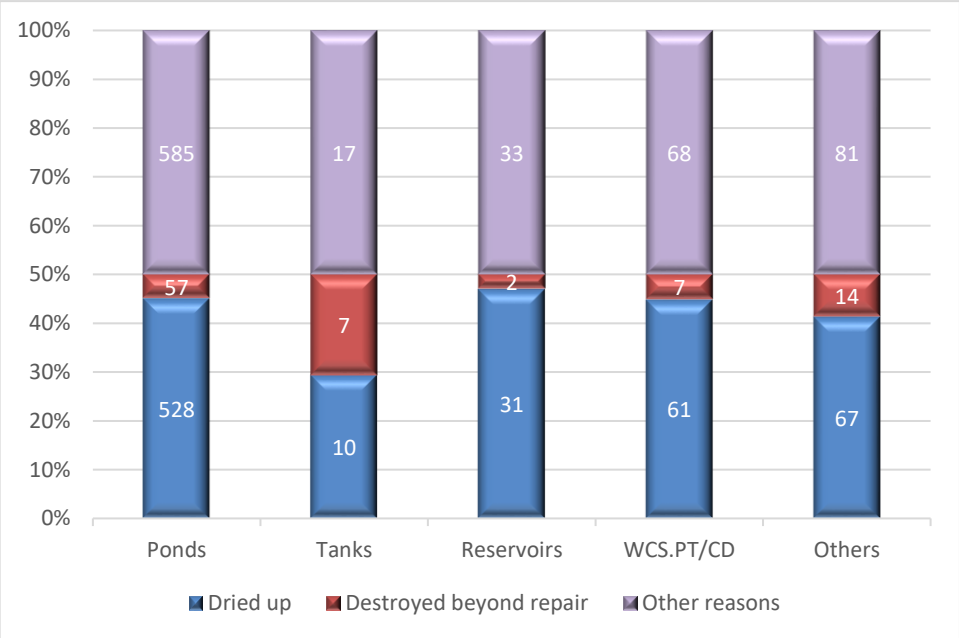


Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Others	Total
Ponds	4169	34	9	532	12	74	2227	888	445	8390
Tanks	847	10	4	62	1	6	342	7	27	1306
Lakes	14	0	0	4	0	1	15	4	6	44
Reservoirs	232	2	0	39	6	6	105	47	34	471
WCS/PT/CD	212	0	1	6	0	3	217	16	21	476
Others	667	4	1	36	14	5	179	85	105	1096
Total	6141	50	15	679	33	95	3085	1047	638	11783

- Irrigation (52%) and Ground water recharge (26%) are the predominant use of Water Bodies in Rajasthan, 8.8% on in use water bodies are Natural habitat for birds and animals.
- The very low numbers for Pisciculture (15), Recreation (33), Industrial (50) suggest that water bodies in this region are not primarily developed or maintained for urban, commercial, or direct human consumption purposes.
- Among the Water Bodies that are currently not in use, nearly 50% have become non-functional due to other reasons (such as encroachment, drying of source, disuse, or unrecorded causes), indicating that a wide range of unclassified factors are the leading cause of water body decline. Around 44% have been rendered unusable because of the drying up of water bodies indicating rising temperature are a major cause of water bodies becoming unusable, while 6% have been destroyed beyond repair.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use*



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 14,400 Water Bodies, only 6141 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	6141	380593.14	396341.97	61.98	64.54

- The average CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are 61.97576048 ha and 64.54029777 ha, respectively (Table 6), indicating that irrigation is primarily supported by numerous small Water Bodies.

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

Type of WB's	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Lakes	14	602.51	659.01	43.04	47.07
Others	667	13,187.78	14,817.26	19.77	22.21
Ponds	4169	2,71,214.78	2,76,938.43	65.06	66.43
Reservoirs	232	40,603.76	43,995.54	175.02	189.64
Tank	847	6,640.97	7,924.91	7.84	9.36
WCS/PT/CD	212	48,343.35	52,006.82	228.03	245.32
Total	**6141**	**3,80,593.15**	**3,96,341.97**	**61.98**	**64.54**

- Table 7 shows that a total of 6141 water bodies contribute to irrigation, with a cumulative Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 3,80,593.14 ha and Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 3,96,341.97 ha. Across all water body types, IPC consistently exceeds CCA, suggesting that irrigation infrastructure has helped create additional potential beyond the originally designated command area. Overall, the data indicates that while ponds dominate in number, WCS/PT/CD and reservoirs are more efficient and impactful on a per-unit basis for irrigation purposes.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

Table 8: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Revival Target for no. of WBs	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	97	97	6145	873
Tank	1	1	100	100
Lakes	1	1	100	100
Reservoirs	121	121	1038	957
WCS/PT/CD	13	13	5673	5611
Others	13	13	215	215
Total	246	246	13271	7856

- During the reporting period, a total of 246 Water Bodies were put under revival schemes and all of them have been revived, with reservoirs and ponds accounting for the highest number of water bodies revived in the state. But there is still a scope in the increase in revival of irrigation potential of ponds as they are revived upto 14% of their targeted irrigation potential only.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Rajasthan, 66% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of upto 1.0 hectare, while the remaining 34% have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare. This indicates that the majority of the Water Bodies are smaller in size in terms of water spread area.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

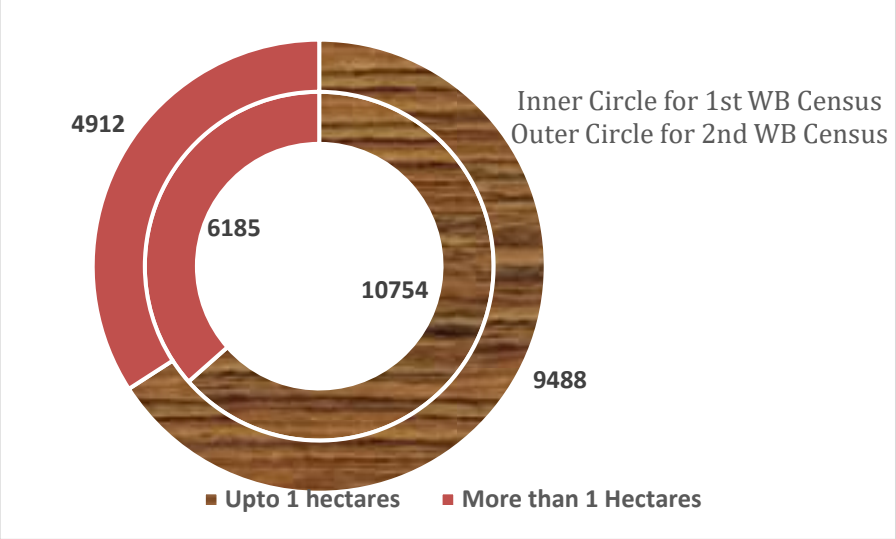
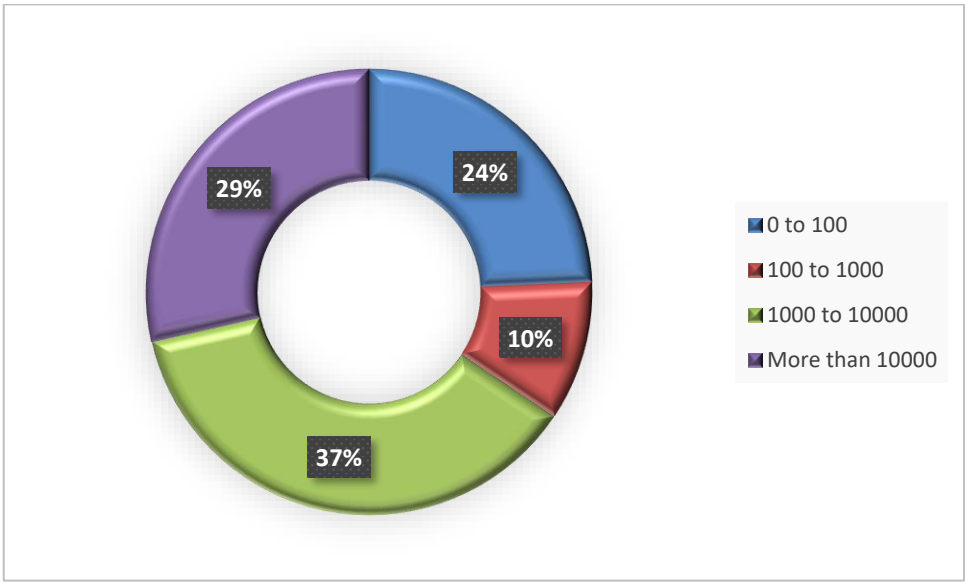


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class

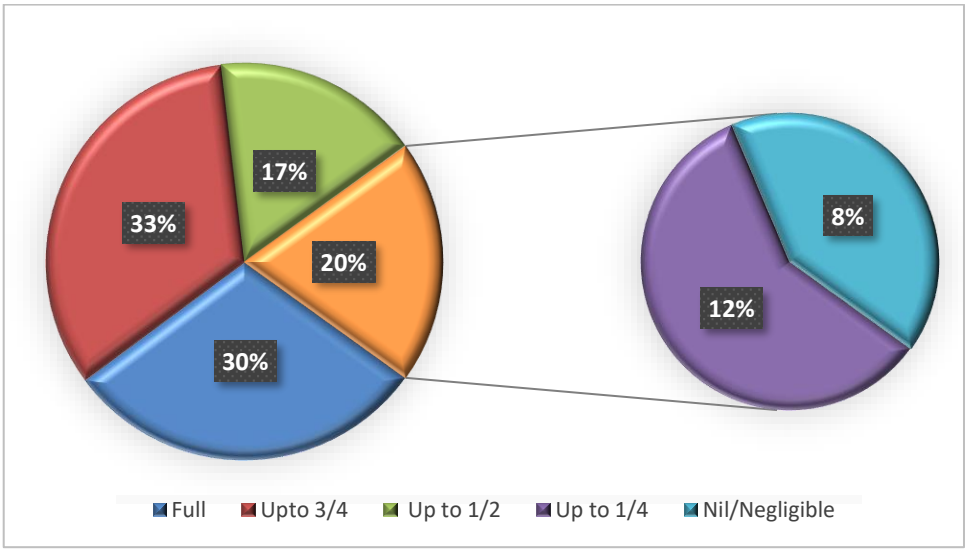


- In terms of storage capacity, 24% of the Water Bodies in Goa have a capacity of up to 100 cubic metres, 10% have a storage capacity ranging from 100 to 1,000 cubic metres, while 37% have a storage capacity ranging between 1000 to 10,000 cubic metres consituting the majority of storage capacity of water bodies in Rajasthan and 29% possess a storage capacity of more than 10,000 cubic metres. Nearly 66% have moderate to large storage volumes, making them valuable assets for irrigation, groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, and other water resource management activities.

G. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- 30% of Water Bodies are filled upto 100% of their capacity, 33% have been filled upto 3/4th of their capacity, 17% have been filled upto 50% of their total capacity in Rajasthan.
- Meanwhile, around 12% have only 1/4th of their storage level and 8% ae filled upto nill or negligible levels.
- Although, the number of water bodies in use in Rajasthan is considerably high but their filled up status indicates probable level of siltation and under-utilization of these water bodies

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



- Out of the 14,400 Water Bodies enumerated in Rajasthan, 2,698 (19%) Water Bodies have been reported to be affected by siltation, although visibily a small number but siltation is still a signifcant issue in the state. In addition, 43 Water Bodies have become non-functional due to excessive siltation. These findings highlight the need for regular desiltation, catchment area management, and maintenance measures to restore storage capacity, improve water availability, and enhance the long-term sustainability of Water Bodies for irrigation, fisheries, groundwater recharge, and other productive uses.

Table 9: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

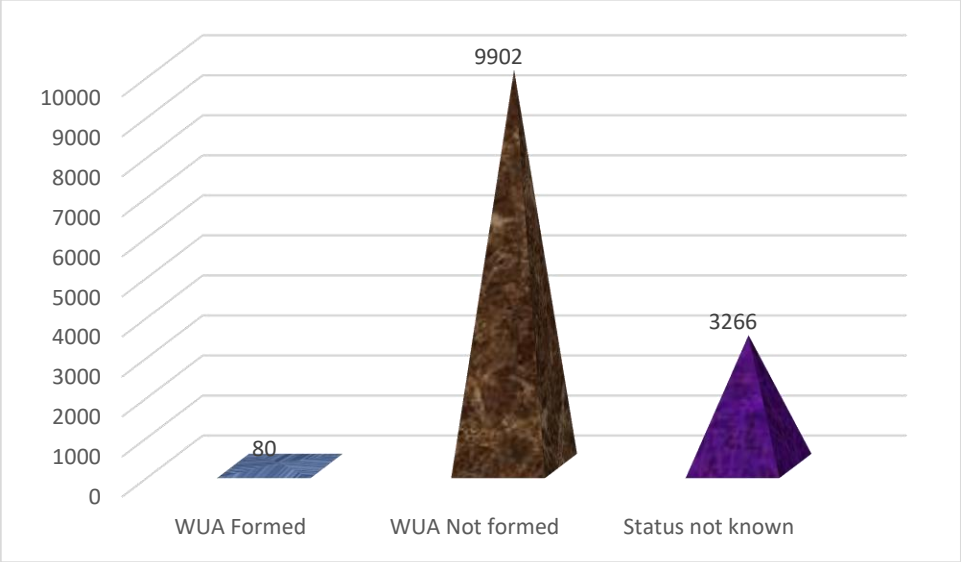
Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	2088	36	10315	20%
Tank	85	1	1404	6%
Lakes	17	0	55	31%
Reservoirs	128	1	578	22%
WCS/PT/CD	107	4	628	17%
Others	273	1	1420	19%
Total	2698	43	14400	19%

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

- In Rajasthan, Water User Associations (WUAs) have been constituted for only Water Bodies, accounting for about 80 (1.3%) of the Water Bodies used for irrigation. This relatively low level of WUA coverage indicates significant scope for strengthening community participation in the operation, maintenance, and sustainable management of Water Bodies. Expanding the formation of WUAs can improve participatory irrigation

management, enhance water use efficiency, and ensure the long-term sustainability of these valuable water resources.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation



- In Rajasthan, 541 Water Bodies are covered under various Central Government Schemes, while 584 Water Bodies have been included in the District/State Irrigation Plans. The inclusion of these Water Bodies under government programmes reflects the State's continued efforts to strengthen water resource development, improve irrigation infrastructure, promote efficient water management, and enhance the sustainability of agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme

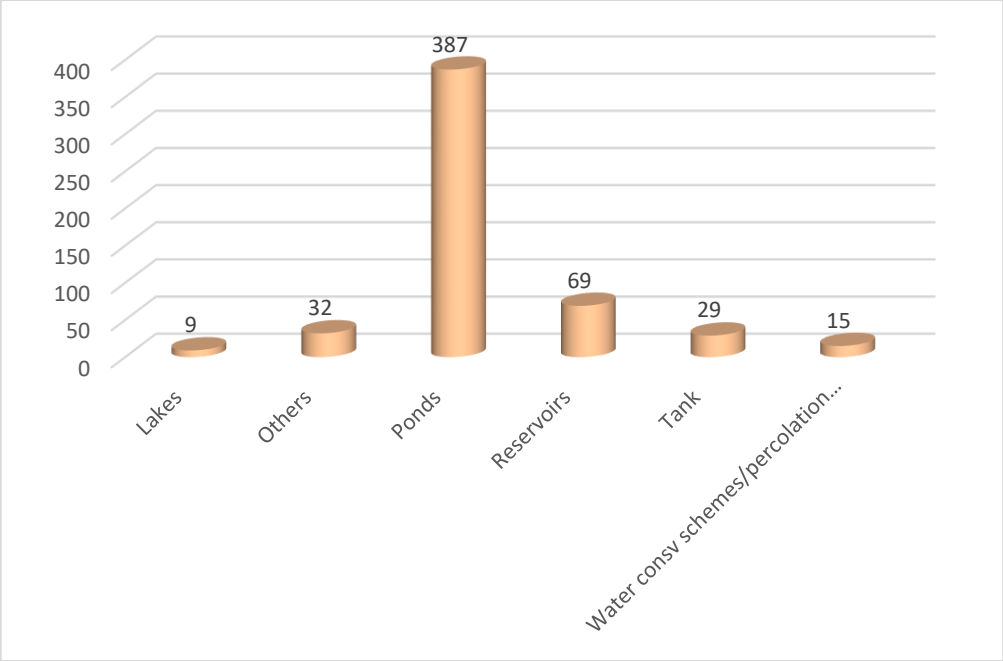


Table 10: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP

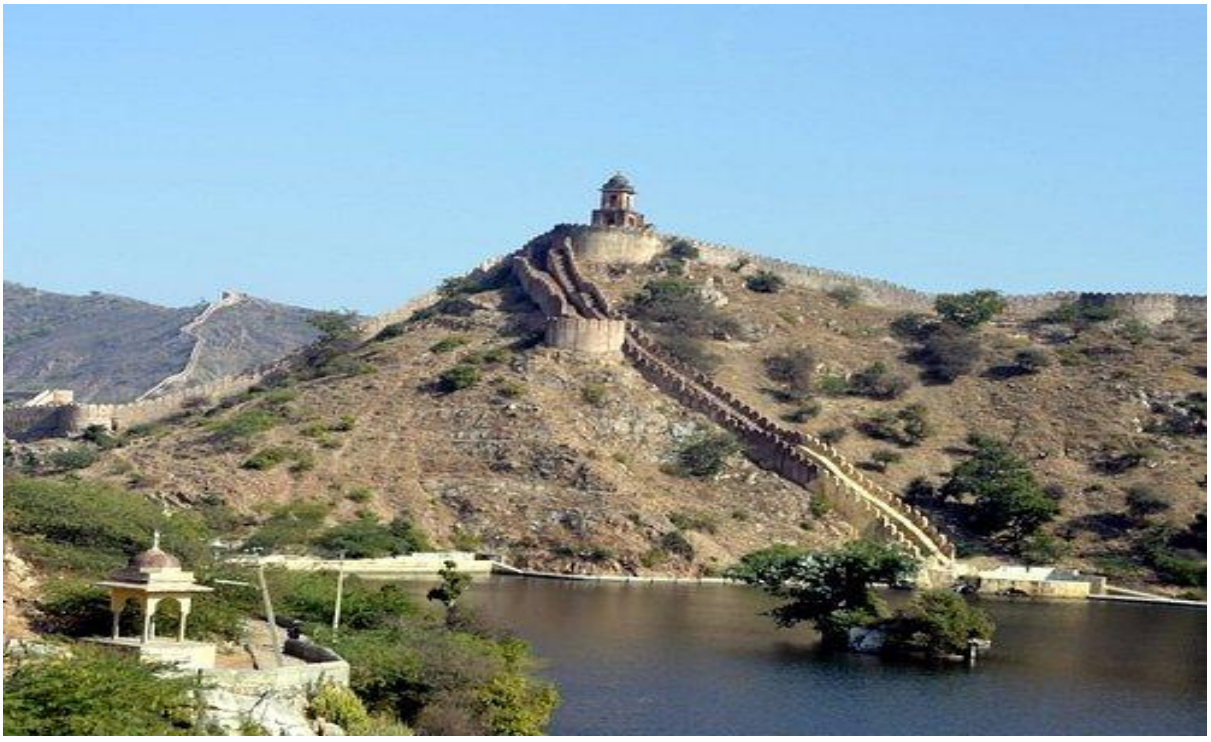
Number of Water Bodies in District Irrigation Plan /State Irrigation Plan						
Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
388	33	8	54	49	52	584

G. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- During the Census, 97 Water Bodies were reported to be encroached upon out of 14,400 Water Bodies. Although the proportion of encroached Water Bodies is relatively low, these encroachments can affect the storage capacity, ecological health, and intended use of the Water Bodies. Timely identification, protection, and removal of encroachments are essential for ensuring their sustainable management and long-term conservation.

Table 11: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

Ponds		Tanks		Lakes		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		Others		Total	
Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Grand Total	Encroached
10315	75	1404	4	55	0	578	7	628	5	1420	6	14400	97
	1%		0%		0%		1%		1%		0%		1%



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	14400	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	13319	92%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	1081	8%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	10315	71.63%
	Tanks	**no.**	1404	9.71%
	Lakes	**no.**	55	0.38%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	578	4.01%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	628	4.36%
	Others	**no.**	1420	9.86%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		620	4.3%
	Co-operative		17	0.11%
	Panchayat		5928	41.16%
	Municipal Authority		574	3.98%
	Other Govt. Agency		1391	9.65%
	Individual		1152	8.00%
	Group of Individuals		4502	31.26%
	Other private body		216	1.5%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		11783	81.82%
	Not in Use		2617	18.17%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		1040	7.22%
	Tribal		937	6.51%
	DDP		141	0.98%
	Flood Prone		28	0.19%
	Others		12254	85.10%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		6141	52.11%
	Industrial		50	0.42%
	Pisciculture		15	0.1%
	Domestic/ Drinking		679	5.76%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Recreation		33	0.28%
	Religious		95	0.81%
	Ground Water recharge		3085	26.18%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		1047	8.88%
	Others		638	5.41%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		697	26.63%
	Construction		32	1.22%
	Siltation		43	1.64%
	Destroyed beyond repair		87	3.32%
	Salinity		26	0.99%
	Due to industrial effluents		11	0.42%
	Others		1721	65.76%

Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu, located in southern India, is characterized by diverse geographical features, including the Western Ghats, plateaus, forests, rivers, and fertile agricultural regions. These natural features support a wide range of water resources and play an important role in agriculture, irrigation, rural livelihoods, and overall water resource management.

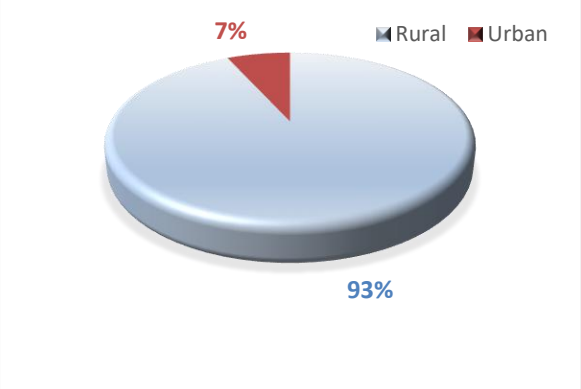
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 110228 Water Bodies in Tamil Nadu compared to 10,6957 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a substantial increase of 3.1 % over the previous census.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	106957
2nd WB Census	110228
% Change	3.1%

- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Tamil Nadu, 93% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 7% are situated in urban areas. The overwhelming concentration of Water Bodies in the rural sector highlights their vital role in supporting agriculture, fisheries, livestock, groundwater recharge, and other rural livelihood activities.

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

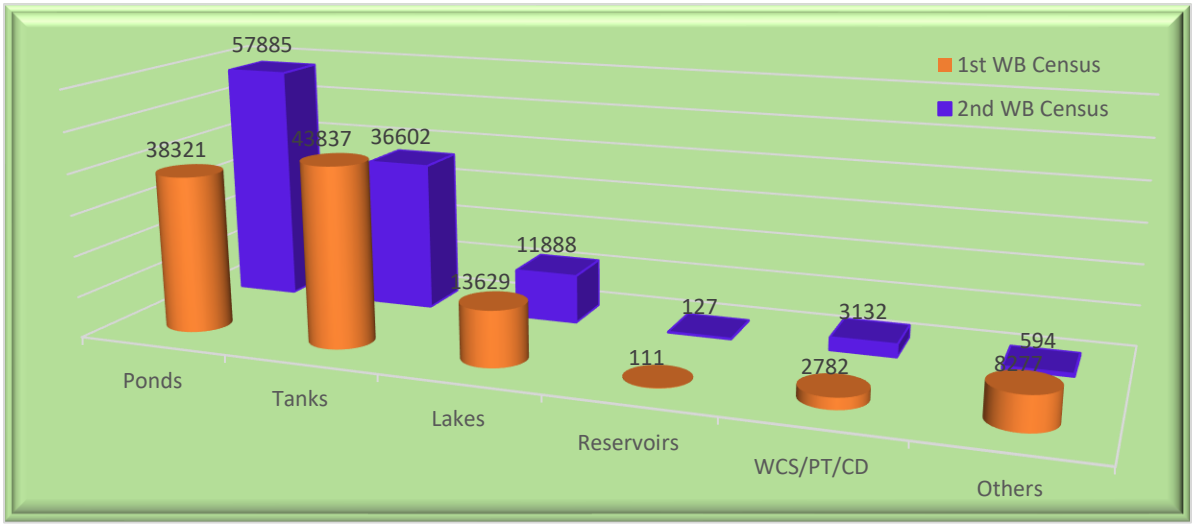


A. Type of Water Bodies

The chart compares the different types of water bodies recorded in the 1st and 2nd Water Bodies Census. Ponds increased from 38,321 in the 1st Census to 57,885 in the 2nd Census, showing a substantial rise. Tanks decreased from 43,837 to 36,602, while lakes declined from 13,629 to 11,888. Reservoirs increased slightly from 111 to 127, and WCS/PT/CD increased from 2,782 to 3,132. The number of other water bodies declined significantly from 8,277 to 594.

Overall, the 2nd Census shows an increase in ponds and a slight increase in reservoirs and WCS/PT/CD, while tanks, lakes, and other water bodies recorded declines. Ponds remained the largest-growing category between the two censuses.

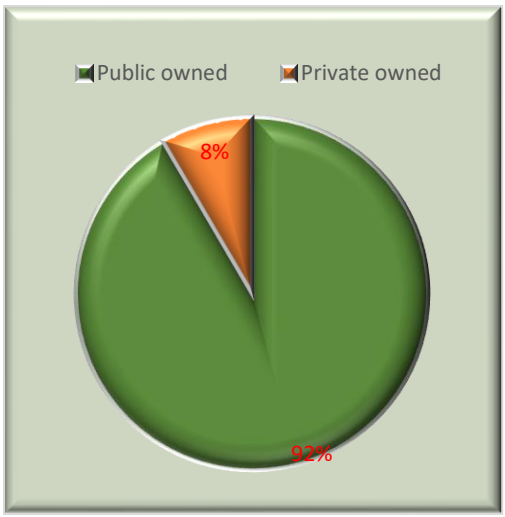
Chart 2: Number of different types of Water Bodies



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Public ownership accounts for 91.6% of all Water Bodies, while private ownership accounts for 8.4%. This indicates that the State's water resources are largely managed at community level, highlighting the important role of public ownership in supporting irrigation, aquaculture, agriculture, and other livelihood activities Following charts are showing ownership- wise distribution of Water Bodies in Tamil Nadu.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies



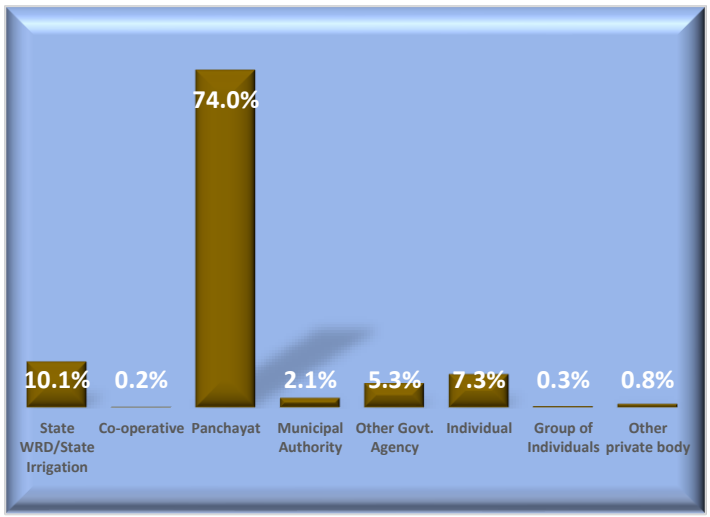


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

Number	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		
	11088	166	81556	2337	5853	101000	8081	316	831	9228	110228
Share over total	11.0%	0.2%	80.7%	2.3%	5.8%	100.0%	88%	3%	9%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	10.1%	0.2%	74.0%	2.1%	5.3%	91.6%	7.3%	0.3%	0.8%	8.4%	100.0%

- Panchayat ownership accounts for the largest share among publicly owned Water Bodies, constituting 80.7% of publicly owned Water Bodies.
- Among privately owned Water Bodies, individual ownership is predominant, accounting for 88.0% of privately owned Water Bodies

Table 3: Location-wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	%
DPAP	25862	23.46%
Tribal	1333	1.21%
Flood prone	1290	1.17%
Others	81743	74.16%
Total	110228	100.00%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC), 92,875 water bodies were reported to be in use, accounting for 84.3% of the total 1,10,228 Water Bodies enumerated in the State. This marks an increase from the 56,760 water bodies reported in use during the 1st WBC to 92,875 reflecting a significant expansion in the number of Water Bodies in use as shown in the table below.

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	51579	5181	**56760**	47835	2362	**50197**	99414	7543	**106957**
2nd WB Census	86876	5999	**92875**	15888	1465	**17353**	102764	7464	**110228**
Share in 1st WBC	48%	5%	53%	45%	2%	47%	93%	7%	100%
Share in 2nd WBC	79%	5%	84%	14%	1%	16%	93%	7%	100%

- Different types of Water Bodies are used for various purposes. Different purposes of uses of water bodies by type is shown in the chart 4 given below.

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

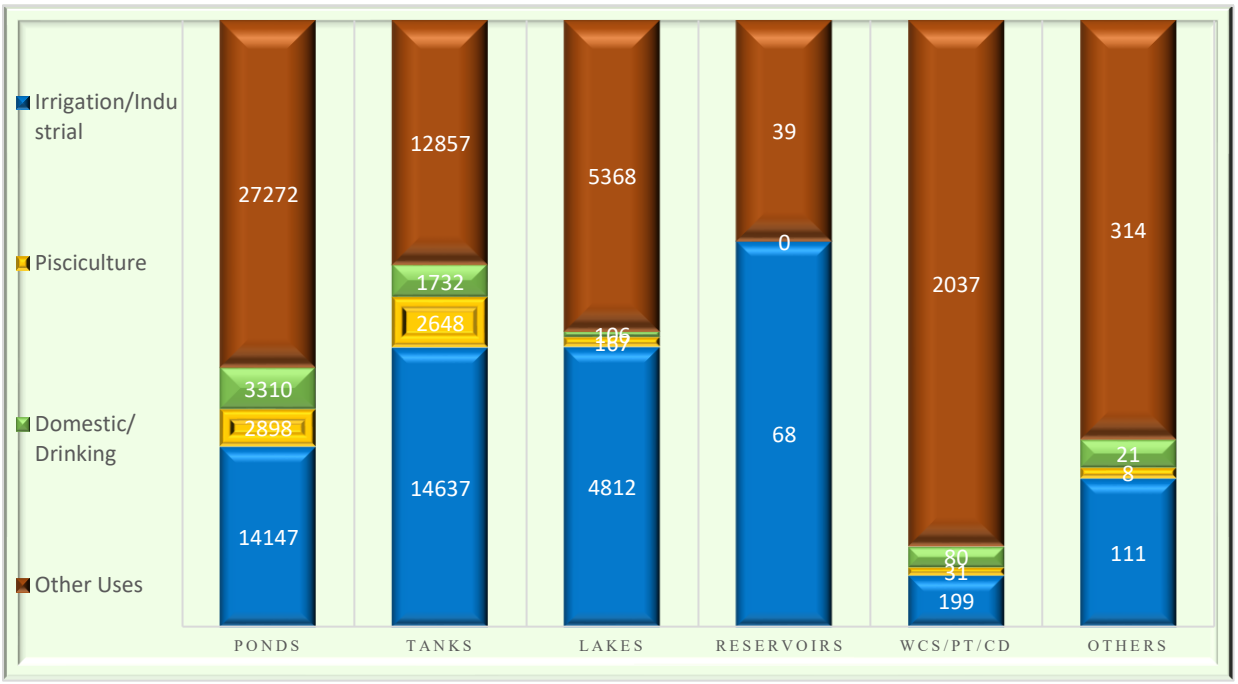
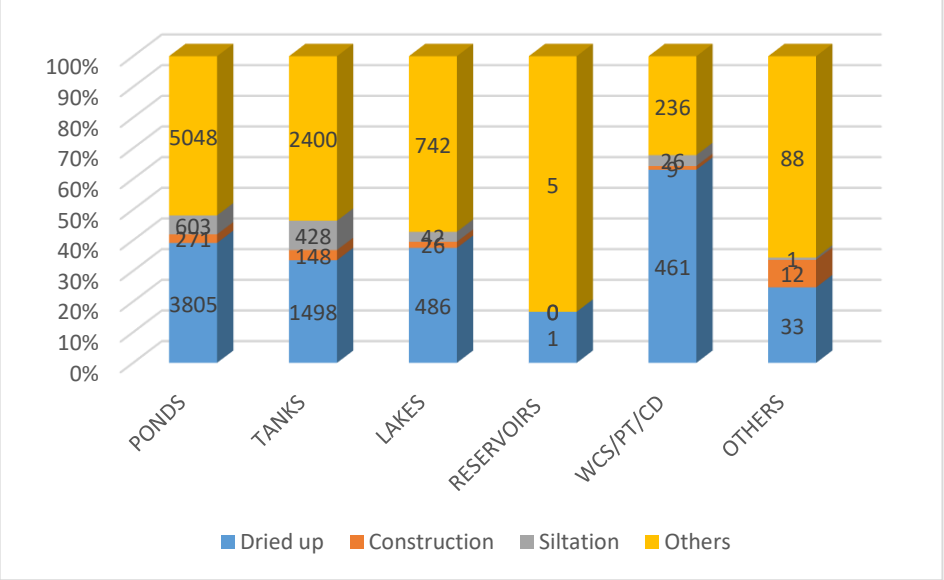


Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Others	Total
PONDS	14048	99	2898	3310	349	1904	17722	3264	4033	47627
TANKS	14569	68	2648	1732	202	668	8910	1164	1913	31874
LAKES	4786	26	167	106	176	69	3887	670	566	10453
RESERVOIRS	68	0	0	13	3	0	24	3	9	120
WCS/PT/CD	193	6	31	80	3	7	1081	880	66	2347
OTHERS	110	1	8	21	2	48	190	30	44	454
ALL	33774	200	5752	5262	735	2696	31814	6011	6631	92875

- Table 5 shows that ponds account for the highest number of water bodies in use (47,627), followed by tanks (31,874) and lakes (10,453). In terms of usage, 33,774 water bodies majorly used for irrigation followed by 31,814 water bodies for groundwater recharge. Natural habitat for birds/animals accounts for 6,011 water bodies. Other uses include domestic/drinking (5,262), pisciculture (5,752), religious use (2,696), recreation (735), industrial use (200), and other uses (6,631). This indicates that water bodies play an important role in supporting irrigation, groundwater recharge, ecological needs, and other uses.
- Major proportion of water bodies around 84% are in use whereas remaining 16% are not in use on account of being dried up, construction, siltation and others.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use*



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 110228 Water Bodies, 33774 Water Bodies are in use for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table. Total CCA, IPC used for irrigation by type of water bodies is given in the Table 6.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in ha)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	33774	11,34,28,684.7	2,10,619,723.9	3358.46	6236.15

- The average CCA and IPC of these Water Bodies are 3358.461677 ha and 6236.149816 ha, respectively (Table 6).

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	14,048	3,853,699.50	13,326,082.26	274.32	948.61
Tanks	14,569	35,497,965.72	112,504,429.93	2,436.54	7,722.18
Lakes	4786	4,010,152.25	14,704,534.37	837.89	3,072.41
Reservoirs	68	70,060,138.45	70,074,496.29	1,030,296.15	1,030,507.30
WCS/PT/CD	193	5,415.36	7,665.50	28.06	39.72
Others	110	1,313.55	2,515.72	11.94	22.87
Total	**33,774**	**11,34,28,684.83**	**21,06,19,724.07**	**3,358.46**	**6,236**

Table 7 shows that, a total of 33,774 water bodies contribute to irrigation, with a cumulative Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 11,34,28,684.83 ha and Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 21,06,19,724.07 ha. Reservoirs emerge as the most significant contributor, with the highest average CCA (3,358.46 ha) and average IPC (6,236 ha) per unit, despite being fewer in number amongst all. Tanks and Ponds, though have more number of water bodies (14,569 and 14,048 respectively), have relatively low average CCA and IPC per unit, reflecting their smaller individual scale.

Revival of Water Bodies

Table 8: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Total Number	Number of WB Revived	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	57885	921	8,298,003
Tank	36602	599	825,529
Lakes	11888	216	1,263,775
Reservoirs	127	0	0.00

WB Type	Total Number	Number of WB Revived	Irrigation potential revived
WCS/PT/CD	3132	30	2,554
Others	594	6	15.00
Total	110228	1772	10,389,876

- Tamil Nadu reported 1,772 Water Bodies under repair/renovation were revived, out of 110,228 WBs. Ponds led with 921 revived, followed by Tanks (599) and Lakes (216).

E. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- The chart shows the distribution of Water Bodies according to their water-spread area in the 1st and 2nd Water Bodies Censuses. In the 1st Census, 81% of Water Bodies had a water-spread area of up to 1.0 hectare, while 19% had an area of more than 1.0 hectare. In the 2nd Census, the share of Water Bodies with an area of up to 1.0 hectare declined to 62%, while those with an area of more than 1.0 hectare increased to 38%. This indicates a shift towards Water Bodies with larger water-spread areas in the 2nd Census. Percentage distribution of water bodies as per water spread area and water storage capacity classes is given in the chart 6 and chart 7 respectively.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

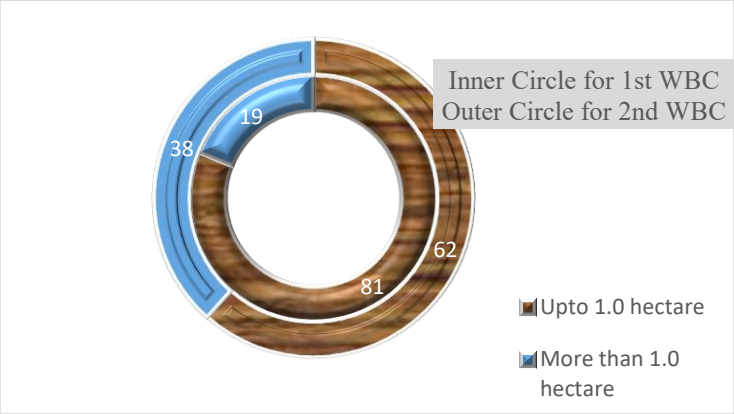
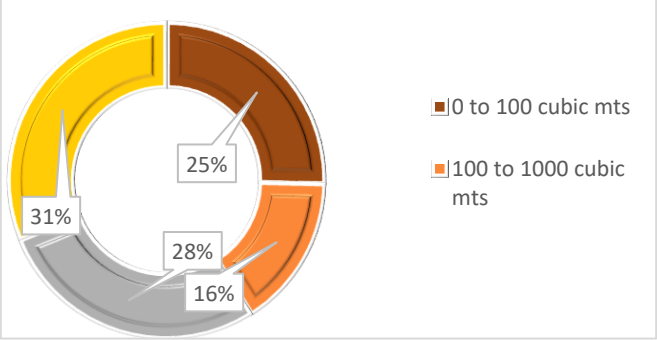


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class

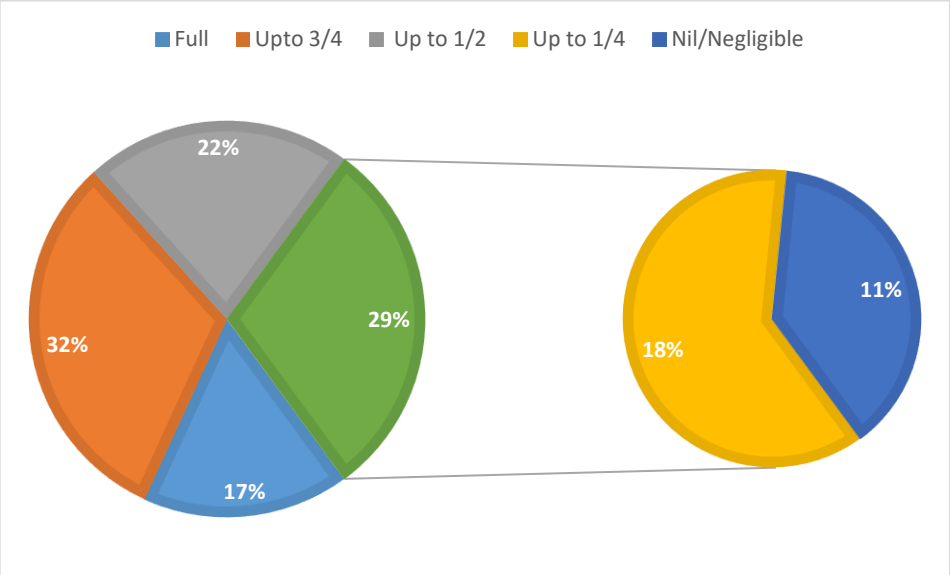


- Tamil Nadu recorded 1,06,957 water bodies in the 1st Census, increasing to 1,10,228 in the 2nd Census. The share of water bodies in the 0–100 cubic metres storage capacity declined from 54% to 24%. Meanwhile, the share of the 1,000–10,000 cubic metres category increased from 19% to 27%. The share of water bodies with more than 10,000 cubic metres rose significantly from 8% to 30%. Overall, the distribution indicates a shift towards higher storage-capacity water bodies in the 2nd Census.

F. *Filled up storage status of Water Bodies*

- 17% of Water Bodies were fully filled up, while 32% were filled up to three-fourths and 22% upto one-half of their capacity. Further, 18% of Water Bodies were filled up to one-fourth of their capacity, while 11% had nil/negligible storage. (chart 9)

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



During the 2nd Water Bodies Census, 32,046 Water Bodies were reported to have silt out of a total of 33,146 Water Bodies, accounting for approximately 96.7% of the Water Bodies covered in the table. In addition, 1,100 Water Bodies were reported to be not in use due to siltation. Ponds and tanks accounted for the largest numbers of Water Bodies with silt, with 15,191 and 11,962 Water Bodies, respectively. The high prevalence of silt indicates that siltation is an important factor affecting the storage capacity and effective utilisation of Water Bodies.

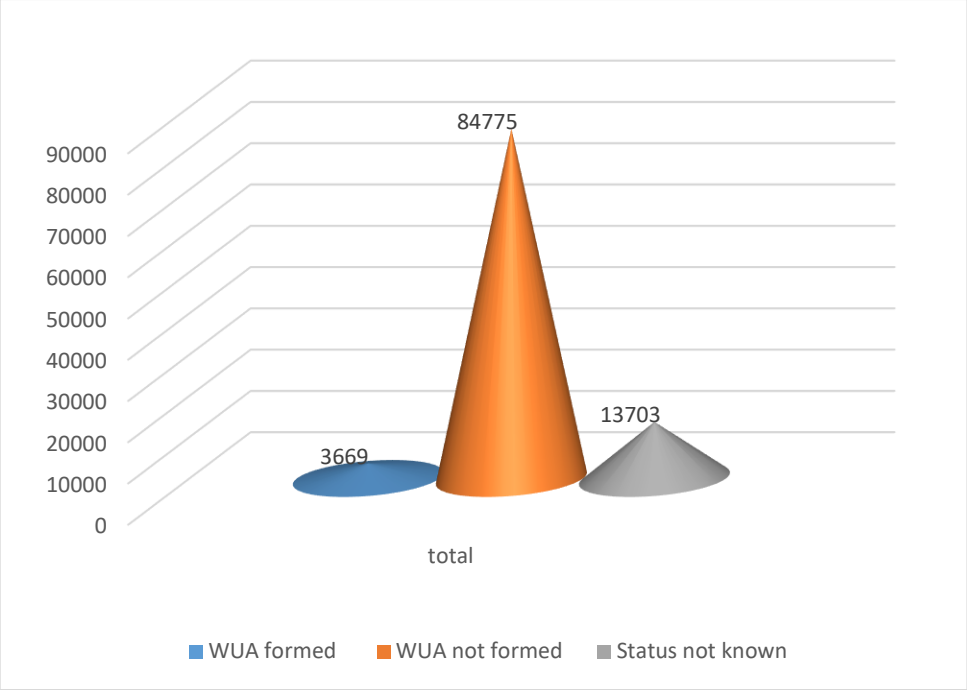
Table 9: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	15191	603	15794	96%
Tank	11962	428	12390	97%
Lakes	3831	42	3873	99%
Reservoirs	49	0	49	100%
WCS/PT/CD	895	26	921	97%
Others	118	1	119	99%
Total	32046	1100	33146	97%

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

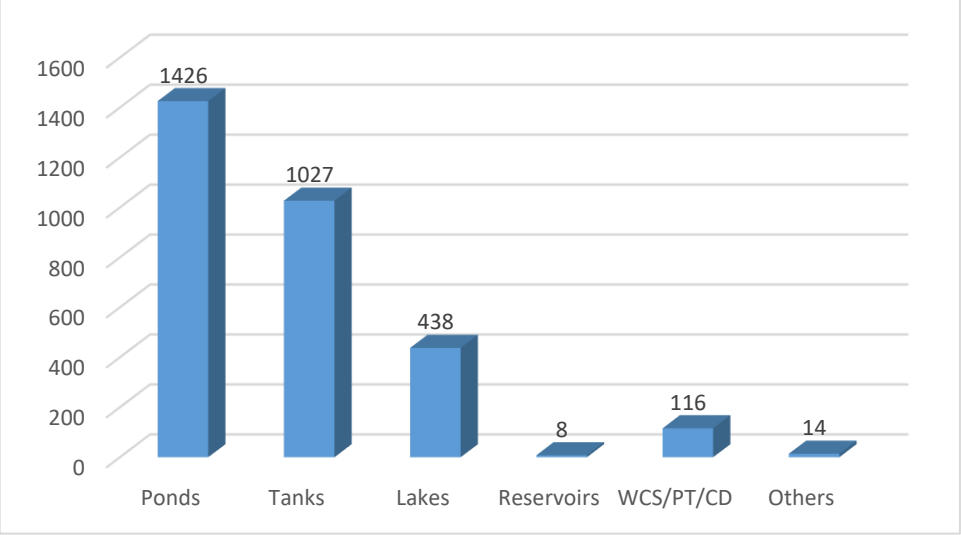
- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census, **3**,669 Water Bodies were reported to have Water Users' Associations (WUAs) formed**.** The status of WUA formation was not known for 13703 Water Bodies. The data indicates that a larger number of Water Bodies did not have WUAs formed, highlighting the scope for strengthening WUA formation and participation in the management of Water Bodies.
- Number of Water Bodies as per Water Users Association is given in Chart 9.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation



- Number of Water Bodies associated with Central Schemes is given in Chart 10.

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme



- Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP is given in Table 10.

Table 10: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP

Number of Water Bodies in District Irrigation Plan /State Irrigation Plan						
Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
4881	4433	1573	54	200	38	11179

I. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census, a total of 10598 Water Bodies were reported as encroached out of 110228 Water Bodies covered in the table, accounting for 10% of the total. Among the different categories, Ponds recorded the highest number of encroached Water Bodies (5107), followed by Tanks (3579), Lakes (1774) WCS/PT/CD (68), and Others (61). The findings highlight the prevalence of encroachment across different types of Water Bodies and the need for appropriate measures for their protection and sustainable management.

Table 11: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

Ponds		Tanks		Lakes		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		Others		Total	
Total	**Encroached**	**Total**	**Encroached**	**Total**	**Encroached**	**Total**	**Encroached**	**Total**	**Encroached**	**Total**	**Encroached**	**Total**	**Encroached**
57885	5107	36602	3579	11888	1774	127	9	3132	68	594	61	110228	10598
	9%		10%		15%		7%		2%		10%		10%



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	**110,228**	**100.00%**
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	102,764	93.23%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	7,464	6.77%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**	**110,228**	**100.00%**
	Ponds	**no.**	57,885	52.51%
	Tanks	**no.**	36,602	33.21%
	Lakes	**no.**	11,888	10.79%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	127	0.12%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	3,132	2.84%
	Others	**no.**	594	0.54%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**	**110,228**	**100.00%**
	State WRD/State Irrigation		11,088	10.06%
	Co-operative		166	0.15%
	Panchayat		81,556	74.00%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Municipal Authority		2,337	2.12%
	Other Govt. Agency		5,853	5.31%
	Individual		8,081	7.33%
	Group of Individuals		316	0.29%
	Other private body		831	0.75%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**	**110,228**	**100.00%**
	In Use		92,875	84.26%
	Not in Use		17,353	15.74%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**	**110,228**	**100.00%**
	DPAP		258602	23.46%
	Tribal		1333	1.21%
	Flood prone		1290	1.17%
	Others		81743	74.16%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**	**110,228**	**—**
	Irrigation		34,266	31.09%
	Industrial		283	0.26%
	Pisciculture		6,449	5.85%
	Domestic/ Drinking		7,682	6.97%
	Recreation		1,043	0.95%
	Religious		3,396	3.08%
	Ground Water recharge		36,859	33.44%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		14,022	12.72%
	Others		8,832	8.01%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**	**17,353**	**100.00%**
	Dried up		6,284	36.21%
	Construction		466	2.69%
	Siltation		1,100	6.34%
	Destroyed beyond repair		438	2.52%
	Salinity		479	2.76%
	Due to industrial effluents		67	0.39%
	Others		8,519	49.09%

Telangana

- Telangana covers an area of approximately 112,077 square kilometres, making it the eleventh-largest State in India by area. It accounts for about 3.41% of India's geographical area, located in the south-central stretch of the Indian peninsula on the Deccan Plateau, and is bounded by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.

- In Telangana, the total number of Water Bodies (WBs) enumerated during the 2nd Census of Water Bodies (WBC) is 53,685, representing a decrease of 16.19% compared to the 1st Census of Water Bodies (WBC).

- In Telangana, out of all Water Bodies, 99.18% are located in rural area and remaining 0.82% are situated in urban area.

Chart 1: Sector Wise Percentage Of Water Bodies As Per 2nd WBC

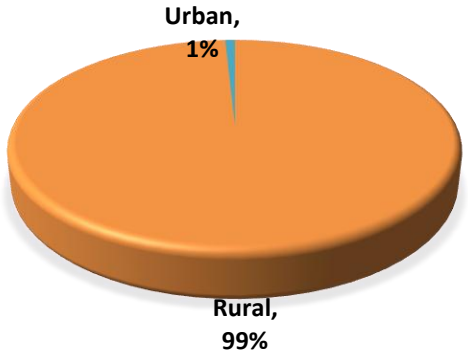


Table 1: Change in number of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	No. of WBs
1st WB Census	64,055
2nd WB Census	53,685
% Change	-16.19%

A. Type of Water Bodies

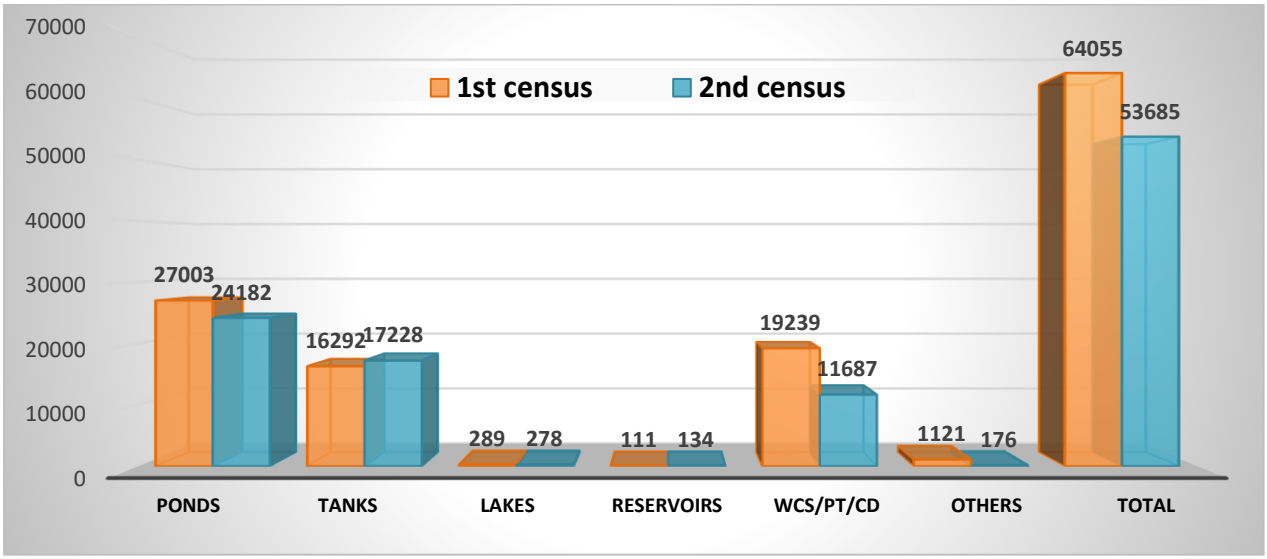
- Ponds constitute 45.04% of all Water Bodies in Telangana, making them by far the predominant type followed by Tanks which constitute 32.09 %. Consequently, ponds serve as vital Water Bodies by providing water for domestic use, supporting traditional aquaculture, and facilitating irrigation during the dry season, thereby sustaining agriculture and rural 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 WBC	27003	16292	289	111	19239	1121	64055
% share	42.2%	25.4%	0.5%	0.2%	30.0%	1.8%	100.0%

Census	Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
2nd WBC	24182	17228	278	134	11687	176	53685
% Share	45.04%	32.09%	0.52%	0.25%	21.77%	0.33%	100.00%
% Change from 1st WBC to 2nd WBC	**-10.45%**	**5.75%**	**-3.81%**	**20.72%**	**-39.25%**	**-84.31%**	**-16.19%**

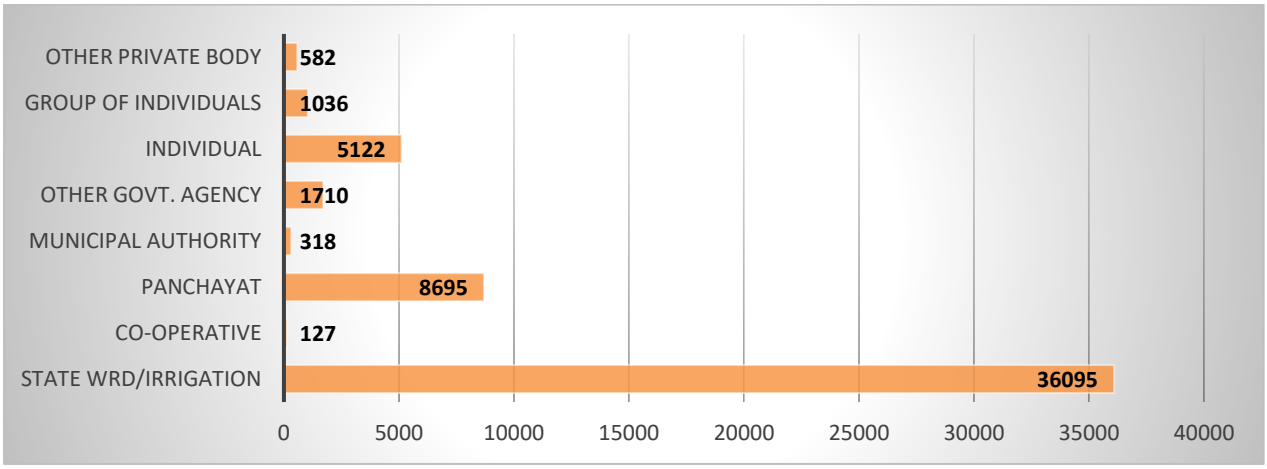
Chart 2: Types of Water Bodies as per as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Out of all Water Bodies, 87.45% are Publicly owned while 12.55% are Privately owned. Chart 3 is showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Telangana.

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



- Of all publicly owned water bodies, 76.89% are under the ownership of State WRD/State Irrigation. Likewise, among privately owned water bodies, 76% are owned by individual owners/farmers, indicating that individual ownership predominates in the private sector.

Table 3: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs Water Bodies

Ownership		No. of Water Bodies	% share of Public /Private	% share of total Water Bodies
Public owned	State WRD/State Irrigation	36095	76.89%	67.23%
	Co-operative	127	0.27%	0.24%
	Panchayat	8,695	18.52%	16.20%
	Municipal Authority	318	0.68%	0.59%
	Other Govt. Agency	1,710	3.64%	3.19%
	Total Public owned	**46,945**	**100%**	**87.45%**
Private owned	Individual	5,122	76%	9.54%
	Group of Individuals	1036	15%	1.93%
	Other private body	582	9%	1.08%
	Total Private owned	6,740	**100%**	**12.55%**
Total Water Bodies		**53,685**		**100.00%**

C. Location of Water Bodies

- Only 11.84% of the total water bodies are located in Tribal Areas, while the vast majority (67.32%) are situated in "Other" Areas.

- The water bodies located in Tribal Areas are mostly used for pisciculture.

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

Location Type	Number	Share
DPAP	10,692	19.92%
Tribal	6,355	11.84%
DDP	133	0.25%
Flood prone	363	0.68%
Others	36,142	67.32%
Total	53,685	100.00%

D. Use status of Water Bodies

- Only 84.81% of the water bodies in the State are currently in use. This proportion has increased from 80.76% recorded during the 1st WBC. Consequently, the share of water bodies that are not in use has decreased from 19.24% in the 1st WBC to 15.19% in the 2nd WBC.

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WBC	50951	781	51732	12112	211	12323	63063	992	64055
% Share	98.5%	1.5%	80.8%	98.3%	1.7%	19.2%	98.5%	1.5%	100.0%
2nd WBC	45207	321	45528	8037	120	8157	53244	441	53685
% Share	99.29%	0.71%	84.81%	98.53%	1.47%	15.19%	99.18%	0.82%	100.00%
% Change	-11.27%	-58.90%	-11.99%	-33.64%	-43.13%	-33.81%	-15.57%	-55.54%	-16.19%

- The above table indicates that the number of usable Water Bodies has decreased by 11.99%, while the number of non-usable Water Bodies has decreased by 33.81% compared to the 1st Census of Water Bodies (WBC).

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

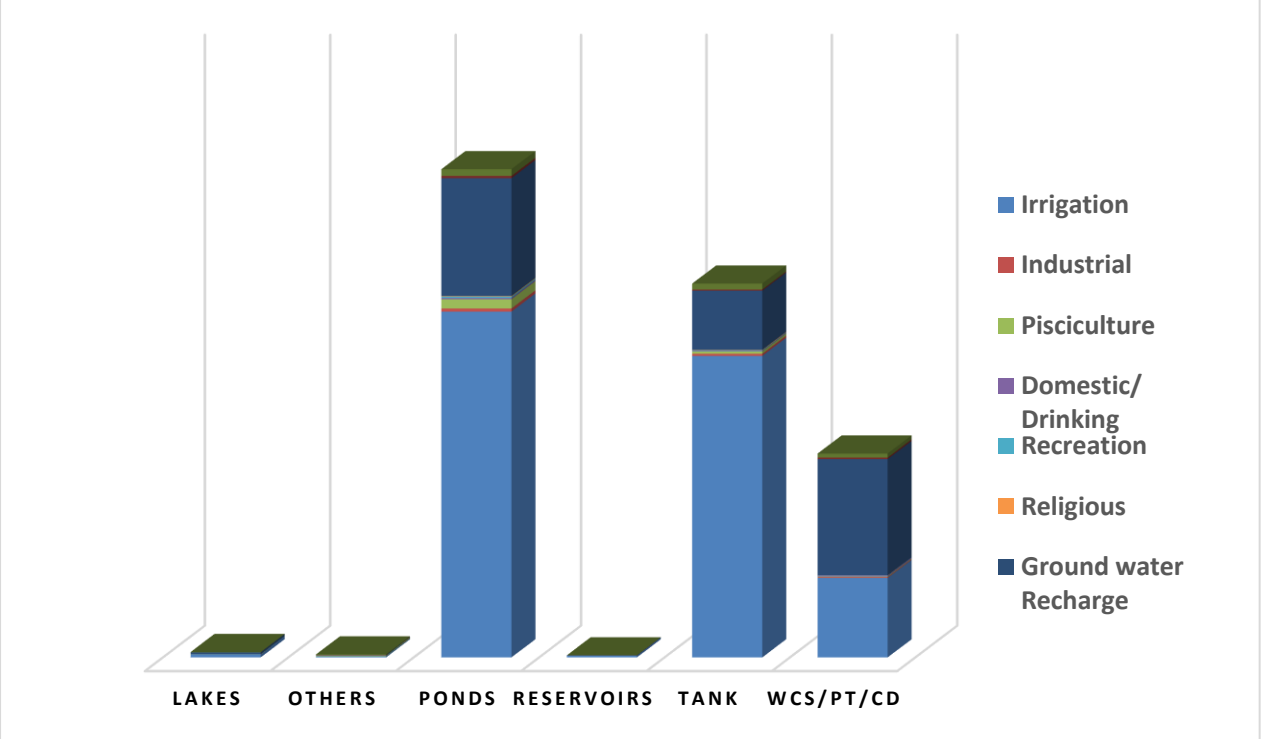
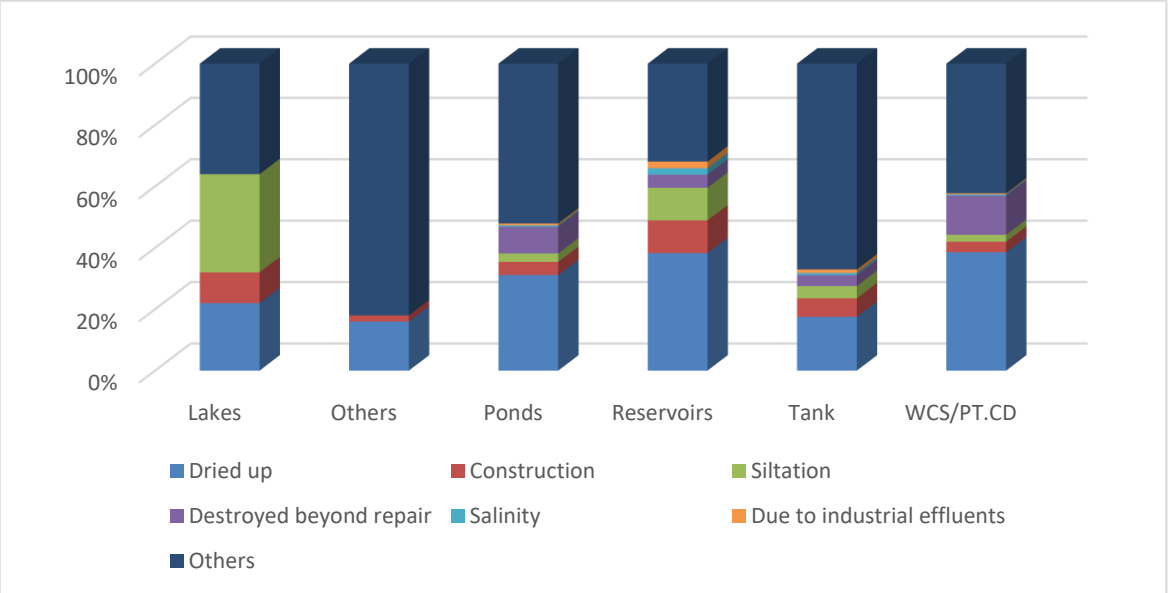


Table 6: Number of WBs in use by type of WB type and Usage

Details	Lakes	Others	Ponds	Reservoirs	Tank	WCS/PT/CD	Total
Irrigation	123	44	14625	71	1275	3360	30973
Industrial	1	0	133	1	90	29	254
Pisciculture	5	25	387	0	96	22	535
Domestic/ Drinking	1	0	58	4	26	47	136
Recreation	5	5	61	0	25	10	106
Religious	1	6	22	0	18	3	50
Ground water Recharge	79	22	4987	10	2506	4915	12519
Natural	1	6	94	0	48	65	214
Others	12	18	287	1	254	169	741
Total	228	126	20654	87	1581	8620	45528

- Considering the primary use, 68.03% of all usable Water Bodies are mainly utilized for irrigation, while 1.18% are used for Pisciculture. Ponds, which constitute the predominant type of Water Body in Telangana, are also primarily used for irrigation.
- Among the Water Bodies that are not in use, many have become unusable due to drying up (31.46%), destruction beyond repair (9.21%) and other reasons.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *'not in use'*



E. CCA and IPC of Water Bodies

- Out of all Water Bodies, 30973 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 (in hectare)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	30973	13,92,444.224	17,34,108.37	44.96	55.99

- In Telangana, the water bodies used for irrigation have an average CCA of 44.95671147 ha and an average IPC of 55.98774319 ha, indicating that irrigation census is primarily supported by numerous small water bodies.

Table 8: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

WB_Type	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	14,625	1,47,381.08	1,77,151.78	10.08	12.11
Lakes	123	28,883.29	32,554.94	234.83	264.67
Reservoirs	71	6,13,701.74	6,26,154.06	8,643.69	8,819.07
Others	44	1,326.39	1,388.79	30.15	31.56
Tank	12,750	5,53,675.82	8,23,624.92	43.43	64.60
WCS/PT/CB	3,360	47,475.91	73,233.88	14.13	21.80
Total	**30,973**	**13,92,444.22**	**17,34,108.37**	**44.96**	**55.99**

- In Telangana, a total of 30,973 water bodies are reported to be used for irrigation, covering a total CCA of 13,92,444.22 ha and IPC of 17,34,108.37 ha. Among the different types, ponds (14,625) and tanks (12,750) constitute the largest number of irrigation water bodies. However, reservoirs, though only 71 in number, have the highest average CCA (8,643.69 ha) and average IPC (8,819.07 ha) per water body. Overall, the average CCA and IPC per irrigation water body are 44.96 ha and 55.99 ha, respectively.

F. Revival of Water Bodies

- Within the last five years, a total of 367 water bodies has been revived, out of which there were 192 Tanks, 115 Ponds, 55 Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams, 3 Lakes and 2 Reservoirs.

- The Irrigation Potential Revival (IPRL) targets planned for revival is mostly concentrated within the **0–5000 ha** target class, which constitute 359 of the total 367 water bodies planned for revival.
- Among the types of Water Bodies, Tanks dominates both in count and target value, accounting for 185 water bodies (51%) and 12,68,713.07 hectares of total IPRL target. This constitutes more than 95% of total target of IPRL in terms of hectares. Reservoirs and others, notably, have 16% planned revival across every class.

Chart 7: Distribution of Total IPR Target by type of Water Bodies

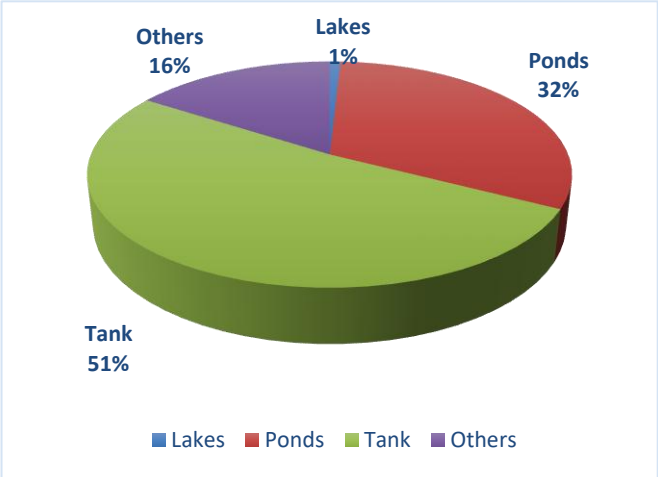


Table 8: Total Number of Water Bodies Revived

Type of Water bodies	Irrigation Potential revived		Irrigation Potential revival Target	
	No. of WBs	IPRD (in Hectare)	No. of WBs	IPRL (in Hectare)
Lakes	3	92.68	3	106.43
Ponds	115	42,413.60	115	43,469.04
Reservoirs	2	6.07	2	10.12
Tank	192	27,745.04	192	1,268,713.07
Water consv. schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	55	189.40	55	1014.569
Total	367	70,446.78	367	1,313,313.23

G. Capacity of Water Bodies

- In Telangana, 71% of the total Water Bodies have a water spread area of more than 0.5 hectare.

Table 9: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Up to 0.5 hectare	More than 0.5 hectare
1st WB Census	32913	30855
2nd WB Census	15577	38108

Chart 8: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

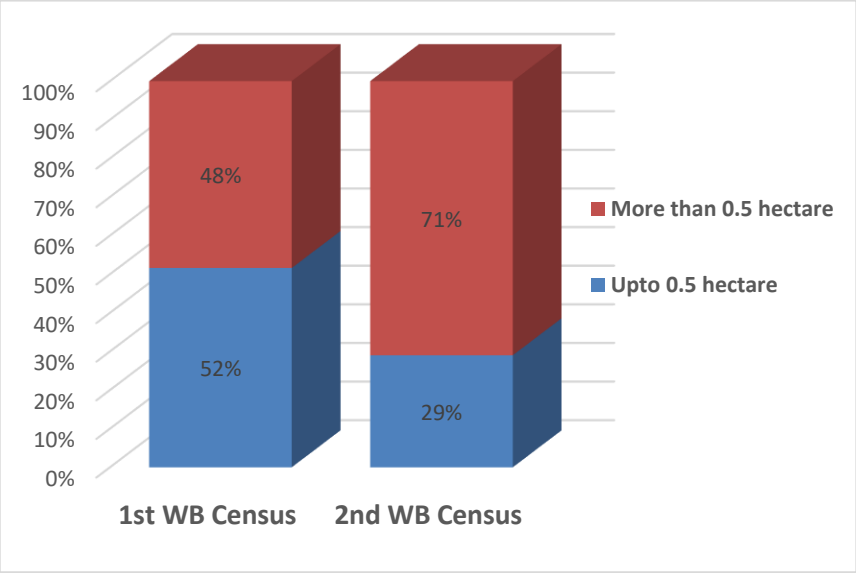
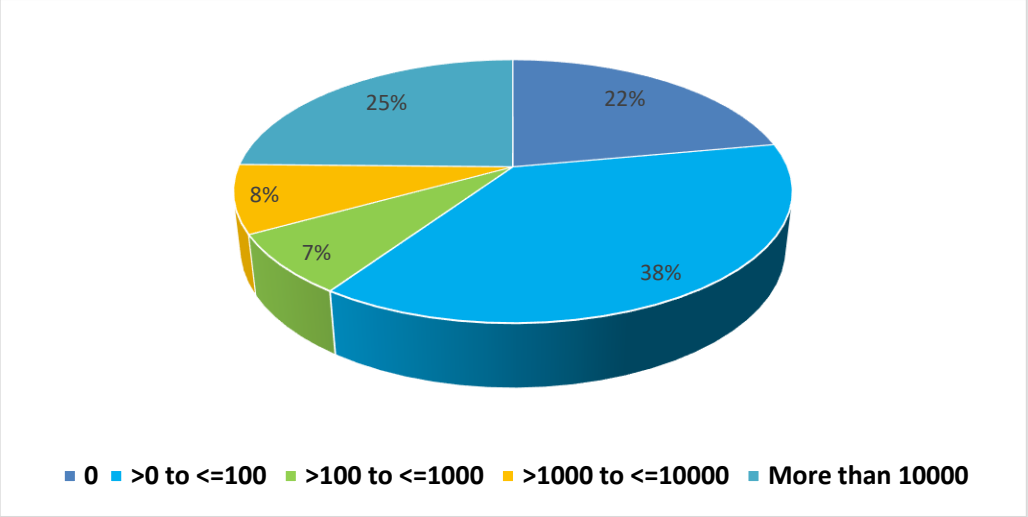


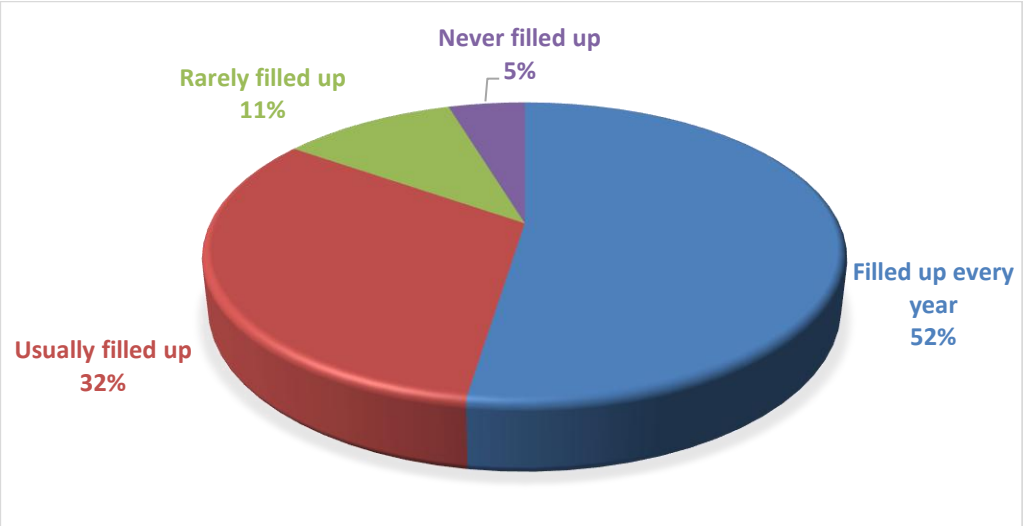
Chart 9: Percentage of distribution WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC (in thousand cubic meters)



- Chart 9 shows the distribution of water bodies' as per their storage capacity across five classes in the 2nd Water Bodies Census.
- About 38% of the waterbodies have the storage capacity of >100 to <=1000 thousand cubic meters, indicating large number of waterbodies concentrated in the small-capacity class.
- However, there is also good presence of water bodies with large storage capacity, as 25% of the water bodies fall in the highest class of more than 10000 thousand cubic meters.

H. Filled up status of Water Bodies

Chart 10: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up status



- Chart 10 shows that in Telangana, 32% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year whereas 52% of the water bodies are filled up every year.
- The Chart also indicates that 5% ,i.e 1939 water bodies are never filled up whereas 11% i.e 4432 water bodies are rarely filled up.

I. Siltation of Water Bodies

- Out of the total 53,685 water bodies in the State, 13,577 (25%) Water bodies have reported to have silt. Moreover, out of the total 8,157 water bodies "not in use", 244 are due to siltation.

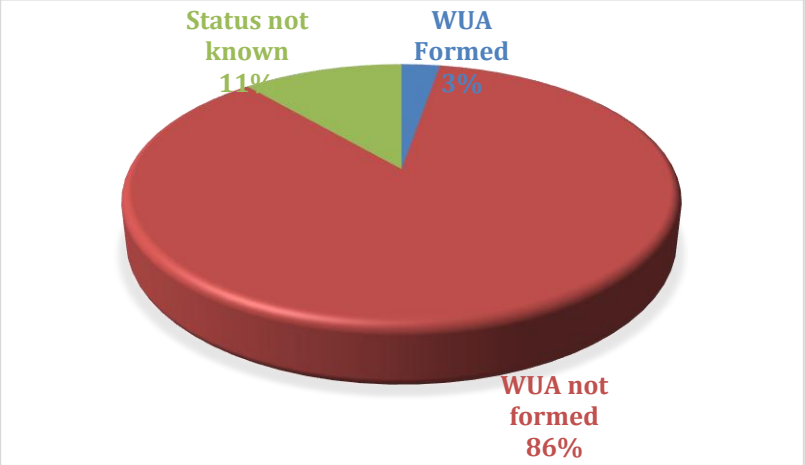
Table 10: Siltation wise Distribution of WBs

No. of water bodies	Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	Water Conservation Schemes/percolation tanks/check dams	Others	Total
Total	24,182	17,228	278	134	11,687	176	53,685
With silt	6250	4946	97	42	2222	20	13,577
% share	26%	29%	35%	31%	19%	11%	25%
Not in use due to silt	97	57	16	5	69	0	244

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

- In Telangana, 1,312 Water Bodies (2.44% of the total), Water User Association has formed.

Chart 11: Number of WBs as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC in Telangana



K. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- Out of all 53,685 Water Bodies, 3,063 Water bodies reported to be encroached.

Table 11: Number of WBs encroached

Type of water bodies	Number of Encroached Water bodies			Number of Water Bodies Not Encroached	Total
	Extent of encroachment can be assessed	Extent of encroachment cannot be assessed	Total		
Lakes	13	17	30	248	278
Others	4	3	7	169	176
Ponds	631	787	1,418	22,764	24,182
Reservoirs	3	6	9	125	134
Tank	446	766	1,212	16,016	17,228
Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	115	272	387	11,300	11,687



At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	53685	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	53244	99.18%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	441	0.82%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**			
	Ponds	**no.**	24182	45.04%
	Tanks	**no.**	17228	32.09%
	Lakes	**no.**	278	0.52%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	134	0.25%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	11687	21.77%
	Others	**no.**	176	0.33%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		36095	67.23%
	Co-operative		127	0.24%
	Panchayat		8695	16.20%

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Municipal Authority		318	0.59%
	Other Govt. Agency		1710	3.19%
	Individual		5122	9.54%
	Group of Individuals		1036	1.93%
	Other private body		582	1.08%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		45528	85%
	Not in Use		8157	15%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		10,692	19.92%
	Tribal		6,355	11.84%
	DDP		133	0.25%
	Flood prone		363	0.68%
	Others		36,142	67.32%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		30973	68.03%
	Industrial		254	0.56%
	Pisciculture		535	1.18%
	Domestic/ Drinking		136	0.30%
	Recreation		106	0.23%
	Religious		50	0.11%
	Ground Water recharge		12519	27.50%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		214	0.47%
	Others		741	1.63%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		2566	31.46%
	Construction		352	4.32%
	Siltation		244	2.99%
	Destroyed beyond repair		751	9.21%
	Salinity		39	0.48%
	Due to industrial effluents		49	0.60%
	Others		4156	50.95%

Tripura

- Tripura, one of the eight North-Eastern States of India, covers a total geographical area of 10,491.69 square kilometres. It is the third-smallest state in the country and is characterized by its undulating hills, lush forests, fertile valleys, and numerous rivers and streams. The state's diverse topography and abundant rainfall support rich natural resources and play a significant role in agriculture, water resource development, and rural livelihoods.

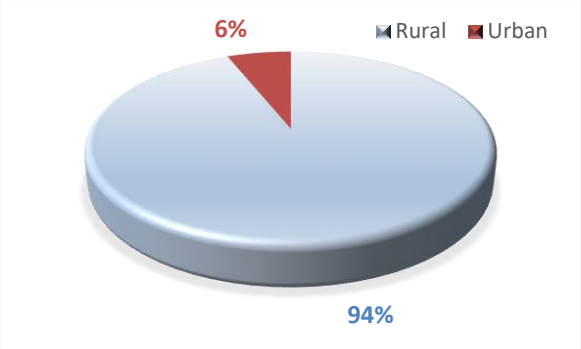
- The 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC) enumerated a total of 136,888 Water Bodies in Tripura, compared to 36,239 Water Bodies recorded during the 1st Water Bodies Census. This represents a substantial increase of 277.7% over the previous census.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	36239
2nd WB Census	136888
% Change	277.7%

- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Tripura, 94% are located in rural areas, while the remaining 6% are situated in urban areas. The overwhelming concentration of Water Bodies in the rural sector highlights their vital role in supporting agriculture, fisheries, livestock, groundwater recharge, and other rural livelihood activities.

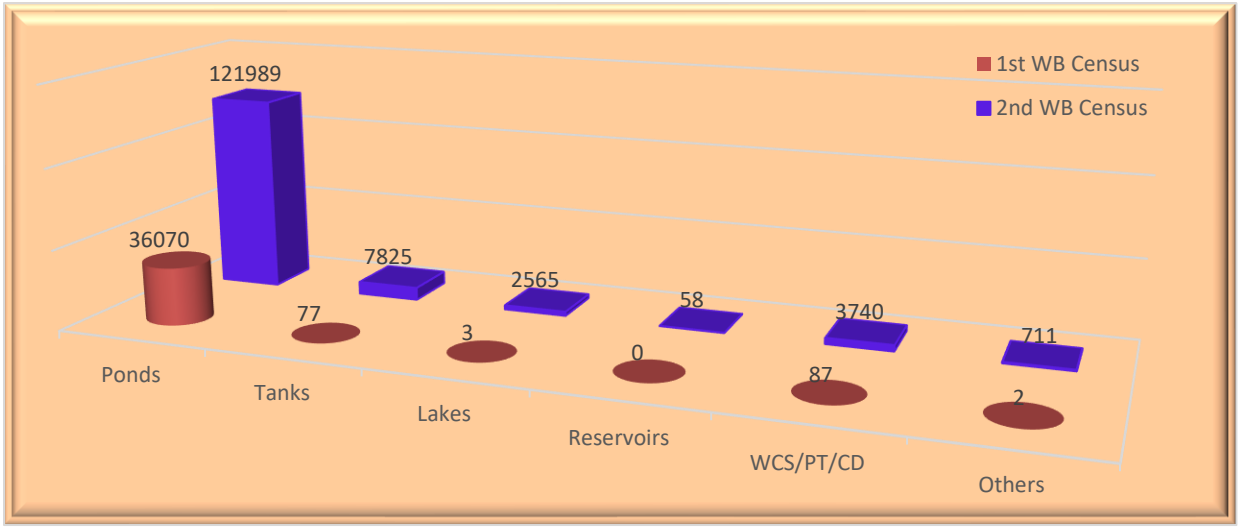
Chart 1: Sector wise percentage of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC



A. Type of Water Bodies

- Among all Water Bodies in Tripura, 89% are ponds, making them the predominant type of Water Body in the State, far outnumbering Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Water Conservation Schemes/Percolation Tanks/Check Dams (WCS/PT/CD). They play a crucial role in rainwater harvesting, commercial aquaculture, groundwater recharge, and sustaining rural livelihoods. By capturing and storing monsoon rainfall, these ponds ensure the availability of water for domestic use, agriculture, fisheries, and other livelihood activities throughout the year, thereby contributing significantly to the State's water security and rural economy.

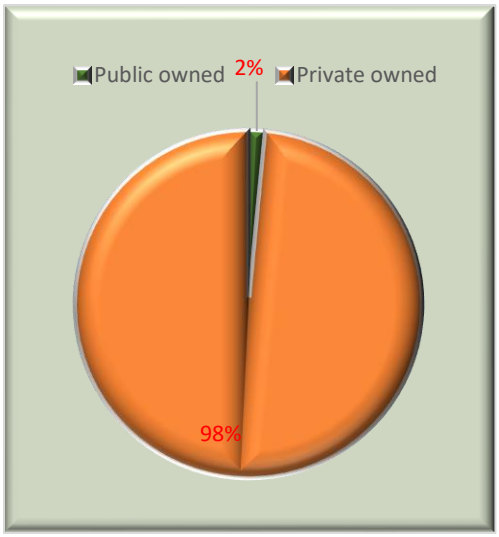
Chart 2: Number of different type of Water Bodies



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Private ownership dominates the Water Bodies in Tripura, with 98% of the total Water Bodies being owned by private entities or individuals. This indicates that the State's water resources are largely managed at the household and community level, highlighting the important role of private ownership in supporting irrigation, aquaculture, agriculture, and other livelihood activities Following charts are showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Tripura.

Chart 3: Ownership wise distribution of total Water Bodies



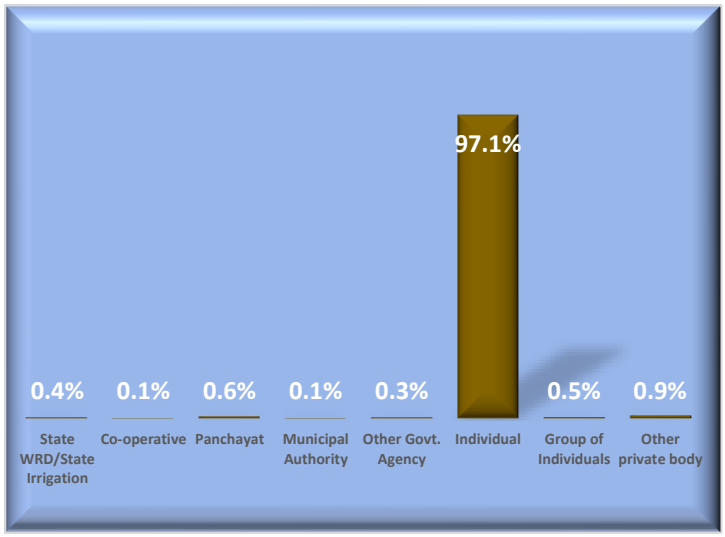


Table 2: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs

	Public owned					Total	Private owned			Total	Grand Total
Number	State WRD/State Irrigation	Co-operative	Panchayat	Municipal Authority	Other Govt. Agency		Individual	Group of Individuals	Other private body		
	487	81	861	203	446	2078	132900	638	1272	134810	136888
Share over total	23.4%	3.9%	41.4%	9.8%	21.5%	100.0%	99%	0%	1%	100%	
Share over Grand Total	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	1.5%	97.1%	0.5%	0.9%	98.5%	100.0%

- Among publicly owned Water Bodies, the largest share belongs to Panchayats (41.4%), followed by State Water Resources Department/State Irrigation Department (23.4%) and Other Government Agencies (21.5%).
- Of the total Water Bodies enumerated in Tripura, 30.4% are located in Tribal Areas (Table 2), while the remaining 69.6% are situated in non-Tribal areas. The substantial presence of Water Bodies in Tribal Areas highlights their importance in supporting agriculture, fisheries, livestock, domestic water needs, and other livelihood activities of tribal communities.

Table 3: Location-wise Distribution of WBs

Location Type	Number	%
DPAP	23,298	17.02%
Tribal	41,621	30.41%
DDP	728	0.53%
Flood prone	14,665	10.71%
Others	56,576	41.33%
Total	1,36,888	100.00%

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- During the 2nd Water Bodies Census (WBC), 94.4% of the enumerated Water Bodies were reported to be in use, compared to almost 100% during the 1st Water Bodies Census. Although the proportion of Water Bodies in use declined marginally, the absolute number of functional Water Bodies increased by 256.5% over the previous census, reflecting the substantial rise in the total number of Water Bodies enumerated, as shown in the table below.

➢

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WB Census	32140	4095	**36235**	0	4	**4**	32140	4099	**36239**
2nd WB Census	121757	7428	**129185**	6776	927	**7703**	128533	8355	**136888**
Share in 1st WBC	88.7%	11.3 %	**100.0 %**	0.00 %	0.01%	**0.01%**	88.7%	11.3 %	**100.0 %**
Share in 2nd WBC	88.9%	5.4%	**94.4%**	5.0%	0.7%	**5.6%**	93.9%	6.1%	**100.0 %**

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

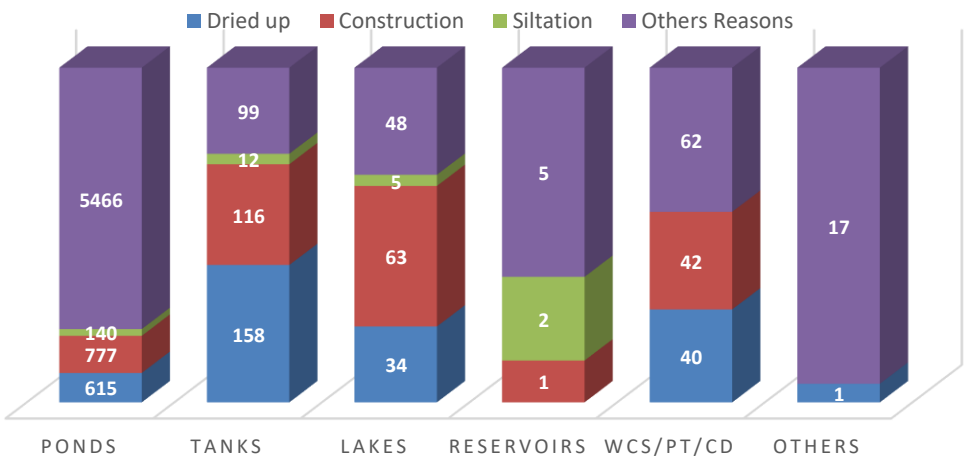


Table 5: Number of WBs *in use* by type of WB and Usage

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Others	Total
PONDS	125	1354	105354	3814	783	453	61	145	2902	114991
TANKS	7	65	6518	628	53	11	3	6	149	7440
LAKES	5	13	2278	51	34	22	1	2	9	2415
RESERVOIRS	4		42		2		1		1	50
WCS/PT/CD	61	102	3329	4	15	6	1	43	35	3596
OTHERS	2	1	665	4	6	2	1	5	7	693
ALL	204	1535	118186	4501	893	494	68	201	3103	129185

- Pisciculture is the predominant use of Water Bodies in Tripura, accounting for 91.5% of all Water Bodies in use. This reflects the State's strong dependence on fisheries and aquaculture as a source of livelihood and economic activity. Besides pisciculture, ponds are also utilized for a variety of other purposes, including domestic and drinking water supply, industrial use, groundwater recharge, irrigation, and other miscellaneous activities, demonstrating their multipurpose role in supporting water security and rural development across the State.
- Among the Water Bodies that are currently not in use, nearly 74% have been destroyed beyond repair may be due to natural deterioration, etc. In addition, around 13% have become non-functional owing to construction activities, which have substantially reduced their storage capacity and usability, while 11% have dried up possibly because of changing climatic conditions. These findings underscore the need for timely restoration, rejuvenation, and conservation measures to revive viable Water Bodies, improve water storage capacity, and enhance their utility for irrigation, fisheries, groundwater recharge, water conservation, and other productive uses.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *not in use*



D. *CCA and IPC of Water Bodies*

- Out of all 136888 Water Bodies, only 204 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 6: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	204	2022.88	16,482.87	9.92	80.80

- In Tripura, the water bodies used for irrigation have an average CCA of 9.92 ha and an average IPC of 80.80 ha, indicating that irrigation census is primarily supported by numerous small water bodies.

Table 7: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

Type of WB	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	125	1880.06	16310.88	15.04	130.49
Tanks	7	0.50	0.50	0.07	0.07
Lakes	5	26.50	52.50	5.30	10.50
Reservoirs	4	54.08	54.09	13.52	13.52
WCS/PT/CD	61	61.52	64.64	1.01	1.06
Others	2	0.22	0.26	0.11	0.13
Total	204	2022.88	16482.87	9.92	80.80

- A total of 204 Water Bodies are currently being used for irrigation in Tripura, with a combined Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 2,022.88 ha and an Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) of 16,482.87 ha. The average IPC is considerably higher than the average CCA, may be due to the significant contribution of ponds, which constitute the predominant type of irrigation Water Body in the State. This highlights the important role of ponds in enhancing irrigation potential and supporting agricultural activities across Tripura.

E. *Revival of Water Bodies*

Table 8: Total number of WBs Revived

WB Type	Total Number	Number of WB Revived	Targeted potential revival	Irrigation potential revived
Ponds	121989	757	18734	16763
Tank	7825	6	63	61
Lakes	2565	2	64	64
Reservoirs	58	1	32	32
WCS/PT/CD	3740	3	9	8
Others	711	-	-	-
Total	136888	769	18902	16928

- During the last five years, a total of 769 Water Bodies have been revived or restored in Tripura, of which 757 are ponds. This indicates that restoration efforts have been largely focused on ponds, reflecting their dominance among the State's Water Bodies and their crucial role in irrigation, rainwater harvesting, fisheries, groundwater recharge, and sustaining rural livelihoods.

F. *Capacity of Water Bodies*

- In Tripura, 97% of the Water Bodies have a water spread area of up to 1.0 hectare, while the remaining 3% have a water spread area of more than 1.0 hectare. This indicates that the majority of the Water Bodies are small in size in terms of water spread area.

Chart 6: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class

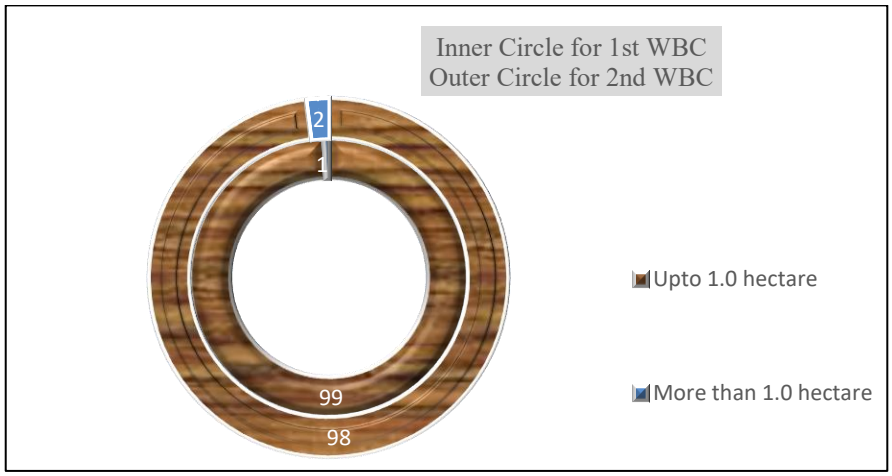
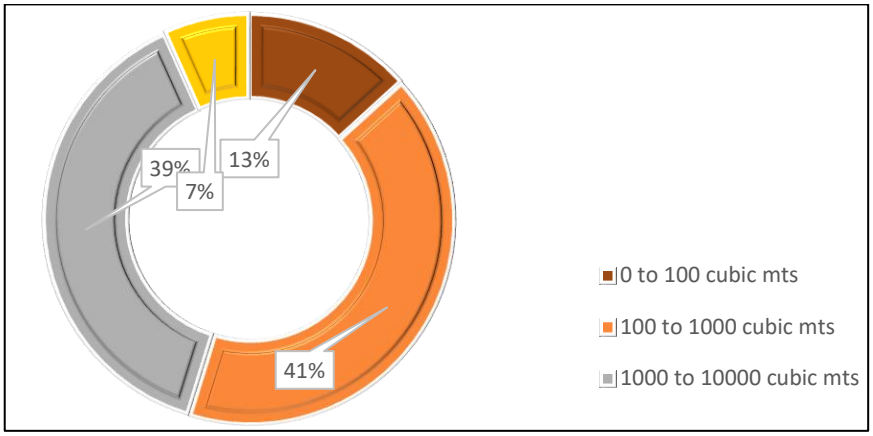


Chart 7: Percentage distribution of WBs as per Storage Capacity Class

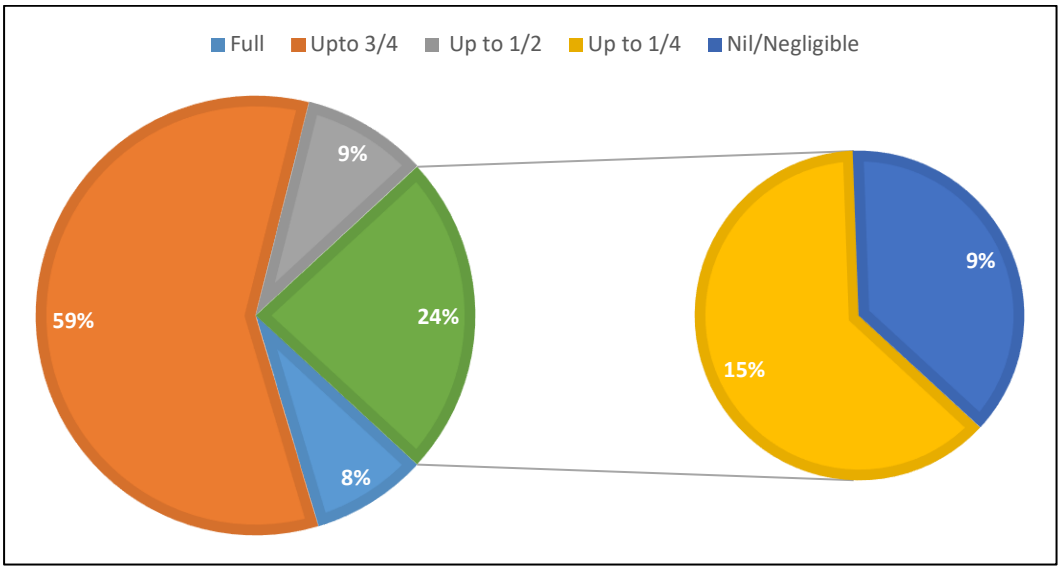


- In terms of storage capacity, 54% of the Water Bodies in Tripura have a capacity of up to 1,000 cubic metres, while 39% have a storage capacity ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 cubic metres. The remaining 7% possess a storage capacity of more than 10,000 cubic metres. Although the majority of Water Bodies are relatively small in storage capacity, nearly 46% have moderate to large storage volumes, making them valuable assets for irrigation, flood moderation, pisciculture, groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, and other water resource management activities.

G. Filled up storage status of Water Bodies

- 68% of Water Bodies are filled up more than 50% of their capacity in Tripura, however 24% of Water Bodies have very less water (chart 9).

Chart 8: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up storage status



- Out of the 136,888 Water Bodies enumerated in Tripura, 72,582 Water Bodies have been reported to be affected by siltation, indicating that sediment accumulation is a widespread issue in the State. In addition, 159 Water Bodies have become non-functional due to excessive siltation. These findings highlight the need for regular desiltation, catchment area management, and maintenance measures to restore storage capacity, improve water availability, and enhance the long-term sustainability of Water Bodies for irrigation, fisheries, groundwater recharge, and other productive uses.

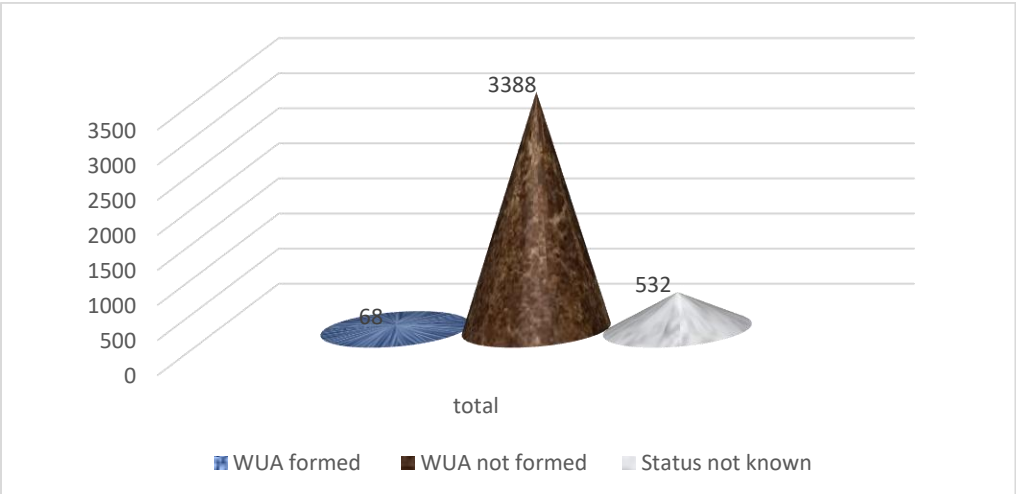
Table 9: Siltation-wise Distribution of WBs

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to Silt	Total	Share with Silt
Ponds	67240	140	121989	55%
Tank	2243	12	7825	29%
Lakes	1096	5	2565	43%
Reservoirs	43	2	58	74%
WCS/PT/CD	1451	-	3740	39%
Others	509	-	711	72%
Total	72582	159	136888	53%

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

- In Tripura, Water User Associations (WUAs) have been constituted for only 68 Water Bodies, accounting for about 2% of the Water Bodies used for irrigation. This relatively low level of WUA coverage indicates significant scope for strengthening community participation in the operation, maintenance, and sustainable management of Water Bodies. Expanding the formation of WUAs can improve participatory irrigation management, enhance water use efficiency, and ensure the long-term sustainability of these valuable water resources.

Chart 9: Number of WBs as per WUA formation



- In Tripura, 11,998 Water Bodies are covered under various Central Government Schemes, while 5,938 Water Bodies have been included in the District/State Irrigation Plans. The inclusion of these Water Bodies under government programmes reflects the State's continued efforts to strengthen water resource development, improve irrigation infrastructure, promote efficient water management, and enhance the sustainability of agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Chart 10: Number of WBs associated with Central Scheme

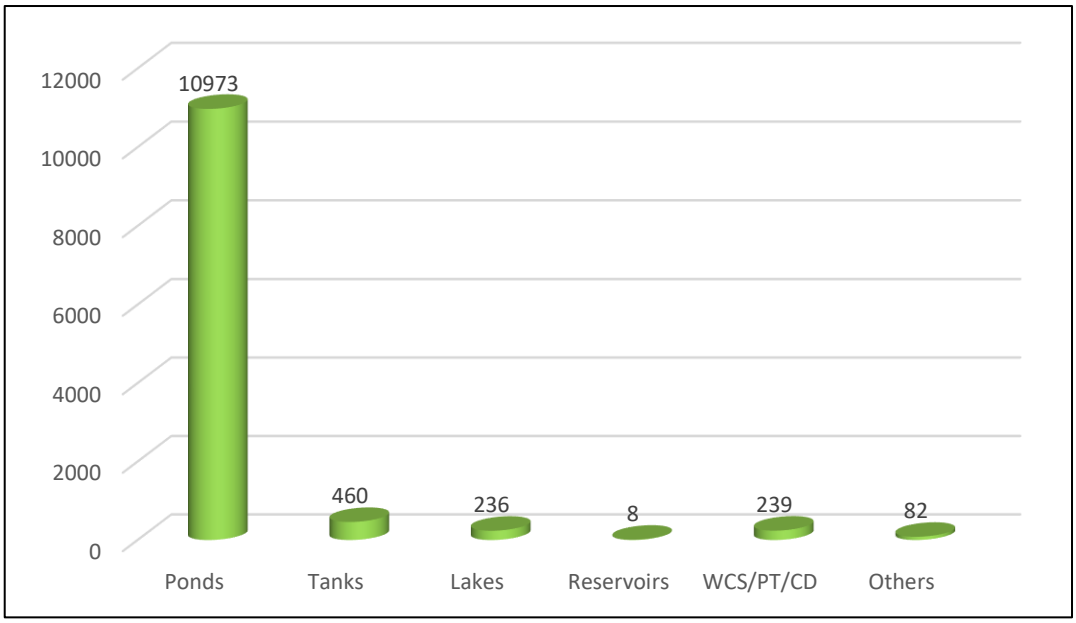


Table 10: Number of Water Bodies under DIP/SIP

Number of Water Bodies in District Irrigation Plan /State Irrigation Plan						
Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	WCS/PT/CD	Others	Total
5193	472	235	22	9	7	5938

I. *Encroachment status of Water Bodies*

- During the Census, 2387 Water Bodies were reported to be encroached upon out of 1,36,888 Water Bodies. Although the proportion of encroached Water Bodies is relatively low, these encroachments can adversely affect the storage capacity, ecological health, and intended use of the Water Bodies. Timely identification, protection, and removal of encroachments are essential for ensuring their sustainable management and long-term conservation.

Table 11: Number and percentage of WBs encroached

Ponds		Reservoirs		WCS/PT/CD		Others WBs		Total	
Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached	Total	Encroached
121989	2225	58	3	3740	57	11101	102	136888	2387
	2%		5%		2%		1%		2%



Dumboor Lake, Tripura

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	136888	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	128533	93.90%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	8355	6.10%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**	**no.**		
	Ponds	**no.**	121989	89.12%
	Tanks	**no.**	7825	5.72%
	Lakes	**no.**	2565	1.87%

S.No.	Parameters	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Reservoirs	**no.**	58	0.04%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	3740	2.73%
	Others	**no.**	711	0.52%
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		487	0.36%
	Co-operative		81	0.06%
	Panchayat		861	0.63%
	Municipal Authority		203	0.15%
	Other Govt. Agency		446	0.33%
	Individual		132900	97.09%
	Group of Individuals		638	0.47%
	Other private body		1272	0.93%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		129185	94.37%
	Not in Use		7703	5.63%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		23298	17.02%
	Tribal		41621	30.41%
	DDP		728	0.53%
	Flood prone		14665	10.71%
	Others		56576	41.33%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		204	0.16%
	Industrial		1535	1.19%
	Pisciculture		118186	91.49%
	Domestic/ Drinking		4501	3.48%
	Recreation		893	0.69%
	Religious		494	0.38%
	Ground Water recharge		68	0.05%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		201	0.16%
	Others		3103	2.40%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		848	11.01%
	Construction		999	12.97%
	Siltation		159	2.06%
	Destroyed beyond repair		88	1.14%
	Salinity		57	0.74%
	Due to industrial effluents		17	0.22%
	Others		5535	71.86%

Uttar Pradesh

- Uttar Pradesh is a state in North India, covering an area of exactly 2,43,286 square kilometers. Uttar Pradesh is predominantly rural, with approximately 76 percent of its population living in rural region, while only 24 percent resides in urban area.
- The total number of Water Bodies enumerated during the 2nd Census of Water Bodies in Uttar Pradesh is 2,86,292, representing an increase of 16.81% compared to the 1st Census of Water Bodies.
- Government's action to actively revive, construct, and restore ponds and wetlands across the state, are the major reasons of this increase.
- In Uttar Pradesh, only 3.4% of the water bodies are present in urban area, while the remaining 96.6% of the water bodies are present in the rural area.

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

Census	Total
1st WB Census	2,45,087
2nd WB Census	2,86,292
% Change	16.81%

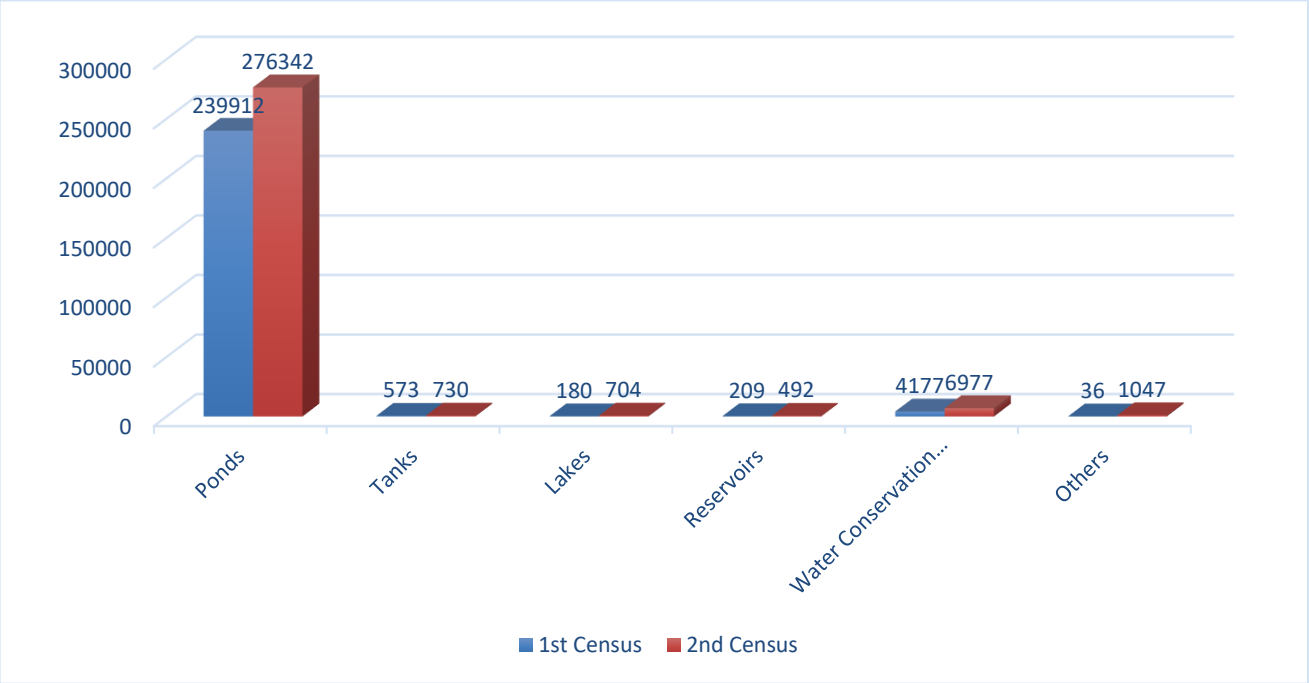
A. Type of Water Bodies

- Ponds constitute the predominant type of Water Body in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for 96% of the total Water Bodies. This highlights the significant role of Ponds in supporting local livelihoods. The table below shows the change in the number of water bodies between the 1st and 2nd Census of Water Bodies (WBC), underscoring their relative importance in Uttar Pradesh.

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	239912	573	180	209	4177	36	245087
2nd WB Census	276342	730	704	492	6977	1047	286292
Share in 2nd WBC	96.524 %	0.255 %	0.246%	0.172%	2.437%	0.36%	100%
Change (Simple)	15.19%	27.4%	291.11%	135.41%	67.03%	-74.9%	16.81%

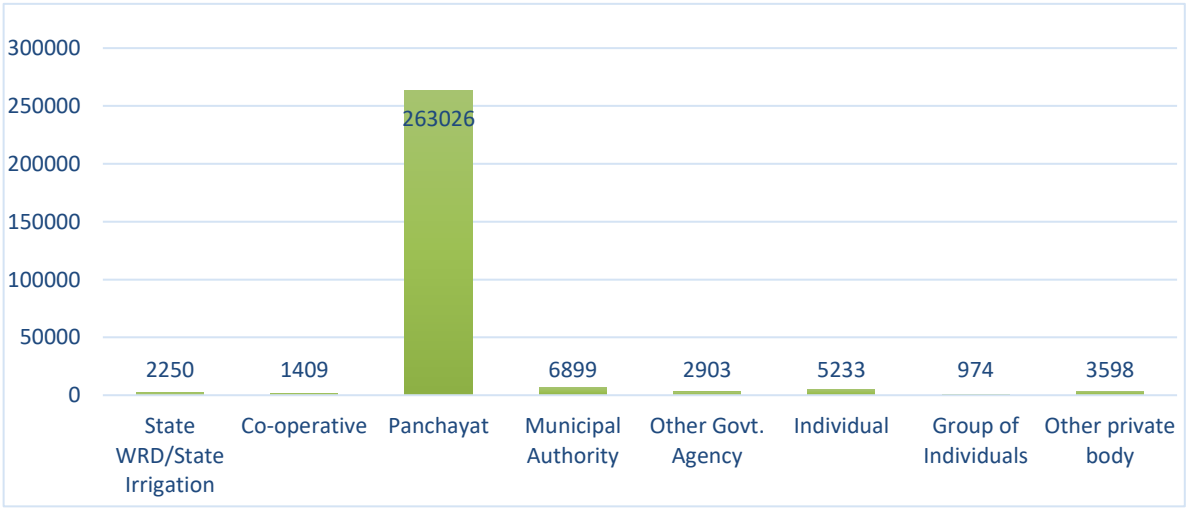
Chart 1: Number of different types of Water Bodies as per the two WBCs



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Water Bodies are both Public owned and Private owned. Chart 2 is showing ownership-wise distribution of Water Bodies in Uttar Pradesh.

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



- Panchayats are the predominant owning authority for Water Bodies, accounting for the overwhelming majority (263,026), followed distantly by Individual ownership (5,233) and Group of Individuals (974). State WRD/Irrigation, Co-operative, Municipal Authority, and Other Govt. Agency together account for a marginal share, underscoring the dominance of local self-governance in water body management.

C. Use status of Water Bodies

- A majority of the Water Bodies (~74.5%) in Uttar Pradesh are currently in use. However, this proportion has increased from 73% recorded during the 1st Census of Water Bodies (WBC). The share of Water Bodies that are *not in use* has decreased from 26.7% in the 1st WBC to 25.5% in the 2nd WBC.

Table 3: Status of Use of Water Bodies as per 2nd WBC in Uttar Pradesh vis-a-vis 1st WBC

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	**Total**	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WBC	1,76,160	3,426	1,79,586	63,979	1,522	65,501	2,40,139	4,948	2,45,087
% Share	98.09%	1.9%	73.27%	97.68%	2.32%	26.73%	97.98%	2.02%	100%
2nd WBC	2,05,964	7,289	2,13,253	70,571	2,468	73,039	2,76,535	9,757	2,86,292
% Share	96.58%	3.42%	74.49%	96.62%	3.38%	25.51%	96.59%	3.41%	100%
Change	16.92%	112.76%	18.75%	10.3%	62.16 %	11.51%	15.16%	97.21%	16.81%

- Urban Water Bodies recorded sharper growth (97.21%) than Rural (15.16%), indicating faster expansion of usable water infrastructure in urban areas over the intervening period.
- Rural Water Bodies dominate numerically (2,76,535 in the 2nd WBC vs. 9,757 urban), reflecting the largely agrarian, rural-centric distribution of water resources in Uttar Pradesh.
- Despite urban's smaller base, its markedly higher growth rate versus rural suggests urbanization is gradually driving disproportionate new water body creation or classification in city areas.

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

Type of WB	Irrigation	Industrial	Pisciculture	Domestic/ Drinking	Recreation	Religious	Ground water Recharge	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	Others	Total
Ponds	7,034	1,017	16,322	613	2040	3546	1,50,483	8,855	15,593	2,05,503
Tanks	20	25	29	24	36	7	336	18	35	530
Lakes	21	4	199	6	6	2	210	9	28	485
Reservoirs	40	2	25	2	2	7	143	6	61	288
WCS/PT / CD	2,358	28	7	7	36	18	3089	118	225	5,886
Others	23	5	53	4	6	4	372	17	77	561
All	9,496	1,081	16,635	656	2,126	3,584	1,54,633	9,023	16,019	2,13,253

- Ponds overwhelmingly dominate water body usage across almost all categories, particularly for Groundwater Recharge (150,483), Pisciculture (16,322), and Irrigation (7,034), highlighting their central role in agricultural productivity and water security.

- Groundwater Recharge is the largest functional use of water bodies overall (154,633), with Ponds contributing nearly 97%, while Water Conservation Structures (3,089) and other water body types play only supplementary roles.

- Pisciculture emerges as the second most significant use (16,635), almost entirely concentrated in Ponds (16,322), indicating their importance in sustaining inland fisheries and rural livelihoods.

- Tanks, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Water Conservation Structures account for relatively small shares across most usage categories, suggesting that their functional utilization is considerably lower than that of Ponds despite their local significance.

- Domestic/Drinking (656), Recreation (2,126), Religious (3,584), and Natural Habitat (9,023) uses constitute comparatively smaller proportions of total water body usage. Ponds remain the principal contributor across these categories as well, reflecting their multipurpose nature. Overall, the data underscores the pivotal role of ponds in supporting irrigation, groundwater recharge, fisheries, ecological functions, and community needs, making their conservation critical for sustainable water resource management.

D. CCA and IPC of Water Bodies

- Out of all Water Bodies, 9496 Water Bodies are *in use* for irrigation (major use). Average CCA and IPC is shown in the following table.

Table 5: Total and average CCA and IPC for WBs, used for irrigation (in hectare)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	9496	1420992	1680291	149.64	176.95

- In Uttar Pradesh, the water bodies used for irrigation have an average CCA of 149.6412 ha and an average IPC of 176.9473 ha, indicating that irrigation census is primarily supported by numerous small water bodies.

Table 6: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

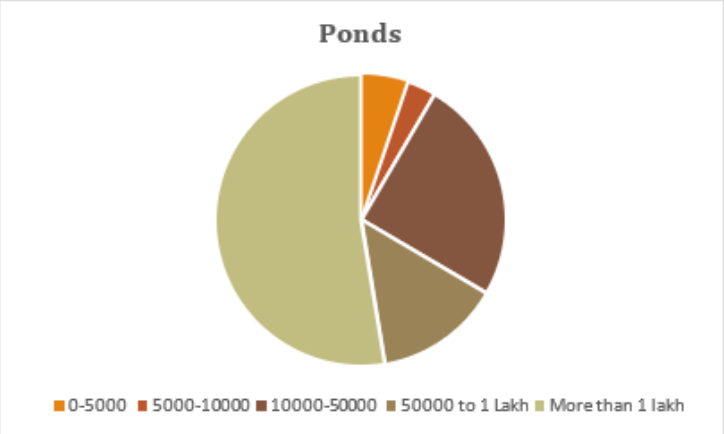
WB_Type	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	7,034	1,313,198.00	1,520,076.00	186.69	216.10
Lakes	21	6,210.00	6,211.50	295.71	295.79
Reservoirs	40	51,552.70	51,562.30	1,288.82	1,289.06
Others	23	653.13	1,337.11	28.40	58.14
Tank	20	63.99	71.99	3.20	3.60
WCS/PT/CD	2,358	49,314.66	101,032.80	20.91	42.85
Total	9,496	1,420,992.00	1,680,291.00	149.64	176.95

- In Uttar Pradesh, a total of 9,496 water bodies are reported to be used for irrigation, covering a total CCA of 14,20,992 ha and IPC of 16,80,291 ha. Among the different types, ponds (7,034) constitute the largest number of water bodies, followed by water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams (2,358). However, reservoirs, though only 40 in number, have the highest average CCA (1,288.818 ha) and average IPC (1,289.058 ha) per water body. Overall, the average CCA and IPC per water body are 149.641 ha and 176.947 ha, respectively.

E. Revival of Water Bodies

- Ponds are the only water body type in Uttar Pradesh's IPRL data with a meaningful spread across all five target classes, the rest sit almost entirely in a single class or as one-off data points.
- Lakes is 1 record, entirely in "More than 1 lakh" (5,000,000). Others (5), Reservoirs (2), Tank (1), and Water conservation schemes (45) are all confined to the smallest class (0 to 5000), with no distribution to plot.

Chart 3: Distribution of Total IPR Target (Hectares) for Ponds by Target Class



- By count, small-scale ponds dominate overwhelmingly: 994 out of 1008 pond renovation projects in Uttar Pradesh fall in the smallest class (0 to 5000 ha target). But this pie isn't count, it's weighted by target hectares, not by count.
- The "More than 1 lakh" class is a single pond project (just 1 water body) yet it accounts for about 53% of the entire IPR target for ponds in Uttar Pradesh (4,50,000 out of 8,55,494). One project carries more renovation target than the 994 small ponds combined.
- The "10000 to 50000" class (8 water bodies) contributes about 25% of the total target, and "50000 to 1 Lakh" (2 water bodies) contributes about 14%. Together, just 11 large-scale pond projects account for roughly 91% of the total IPR target, while the 994 small ponds account for only about 5%.
- This confirms the same pattern as IPC chart: a small number of large water bodies carry a disproportionate share of impact or ambition, while the vast majority of water bodies by count are small and contribute marginally to the aggregate target.

F. Capacity of Water Bodies

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

	Up to 0.5 hectare	More than 0.5 hectare
1st WB Census	1,71,902	57,452
2nd WB Census	1,85,222	1,01,071

- In Uttar Pradesh, 82.82% of the total Water Bodies have a water spread area of less than 1.0 hectare in the 2nd census, as compared to 91.83% in the 1st census.

Table 8: Distribution WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC (in cubic meters)

Storage capacity	>0 to <=100	>100 to <=1000	>1000 to <=10000	More than 10000
Number of water bodies	461745.8	22965069	712889287	371,221,000,000

- Considering storage space, about 99% of the total Water Bodies have a storage capacity of more than 10,000 cubic meters.

G. Filled up status of Water Bodies

- In Uttar Pradesh, only 10% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- About 42% of Water Bodies are filled-up more than 50% of their capacity, however 4% of Water Bodies have very less water.

Chart 4: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up status as per 2nd WBC

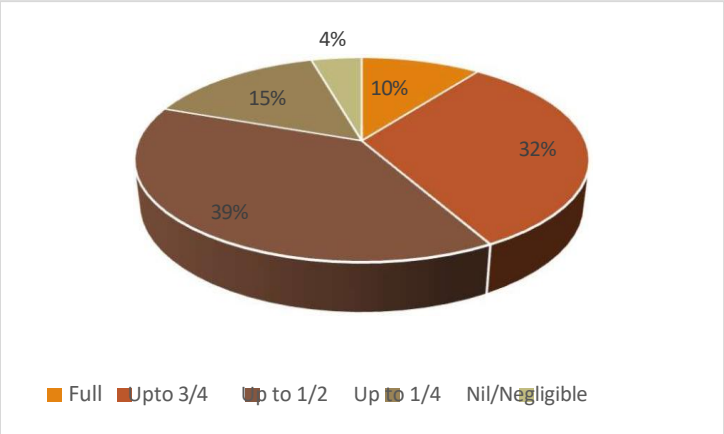


Table 9: Siltation wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

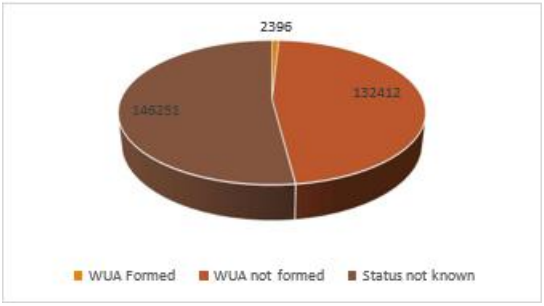
Water body Type	With Silt	Total	% with Silt
Ponds	90,146	2,76,342	32.62%
Tank	292	730	40%
Lakes	313	704	44.46%
Reservoirs	97	492	19.72%
WCS/PT/CD	1708	6,977	24.48%
Others	187	1,047	17.86%
Total	92,742	2,86,292	32.4%
Share	32.39%		

- Out of total 2,86,292 Water Bodies, 92,742 (32.39%) Water bodies have reported to have silt.

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

- In Uttar Pradesh, 2,396 (0.852% of the total) Water User Association has formed.

Chart 5: Number of WBs as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC

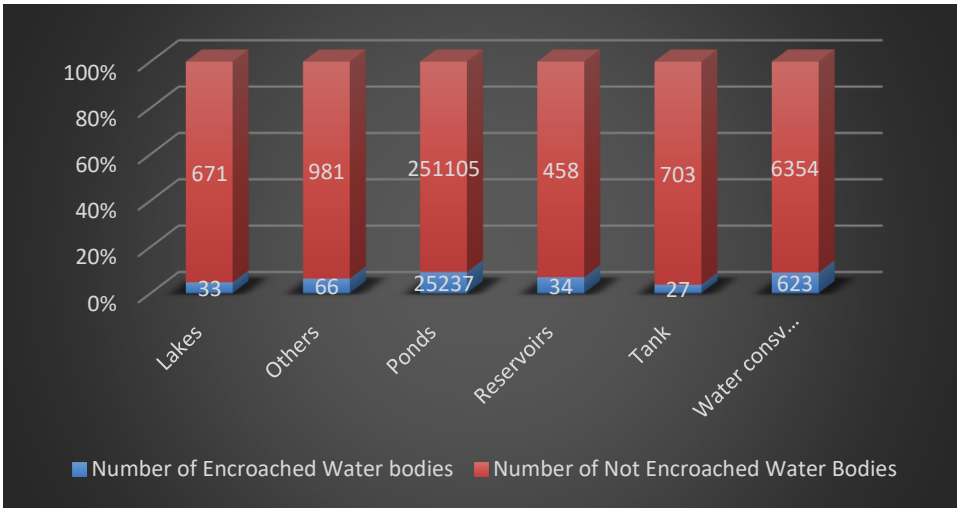


I. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- Encroachment rates stay under 15% for every water body type, with Ponds (about 12%) and Water conservation schemes (about 12%) facing the highest exposure, while Tank (about 5%) is least

- affected. Overall, non-encroached water bodies dominate across all types, although ponds warrant closer monitoring given their scale.

Chart 6: Encroachment Status of Water Bodies by Type





At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	no.	2,86,292	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	no.	2,76,535	96.59%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	no.	9,757	3.41%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**			
	Ponds	no.	2,76,342	96.52%
	Tanks	no.	730	0.25%
	Lakes	no.	704	0.25%
	Reservoirs	no.	492	0.17%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	no.	6977	2.44%
	Others	no.	1047	0.37%
3	**Ownership**			
	State WRD/State Irrigation	no.	2,250	0.79%
	Co-operative	no.	1,409	0.49%
	Panchayat	no.	2,63,026	91.87%

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
	Municipal Authority	no.	6,899	2.41%
	Other Govt. Agency	no.	2,903	1.01%
	Individual	no.	5,233	1.83%
	Group of Individuals	no.	974	0.34%
	Other private body	no.	3,598	1.26%
4	**Use Status**			
	In Use	no.	2,13,253	74.49%
	Not in Use	no.	73,039	25.52%
5	**Water Bodies by area**			
	DPAP	no.	19,361	6.76%
	Tribal	no.	8325	2.91%
	DDP	no.	1324	0.46%
	Flood Prone	no.	2762	0.96%
	Others	no.	254520	88.90%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**			
	Irrigation	no.	9,496	4.45%
	Industrial	no.	1,081	0.51%
	Pisciculture	no.	16,635	7.8%
	Domestic/ Drinking	no.	656	0.31%
	Recreation	no.	2,126	1%
	Religious	no.	3,584	1.68%
	Ground Water recharge	no.	1,54,633	72.53%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals	no.	9,023	4.23%
	Others	no.	16,019	7.51%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**			
	Dried up	no.	2572	3.5%
	Construction	no.	3455	4.7%
	Siltation	no.	3479	4.7%
	Destroyed beyond repair	no.	1637	2.2%
	Salinity	no.	1421	1.9%
	Due to industrial effluents	no.	251	3.43%
	Others	no.	60224	82.45%

Uttarakhand

- Uttarakhand covers an area of approximately 53,483 square kilometres, making it one of the smaller States in India by area. It accounts for about 1.63% of India's geographical area, extending across the Himalayan region and sharing international borders with China (Tibet) to the north and Nepal to the east.

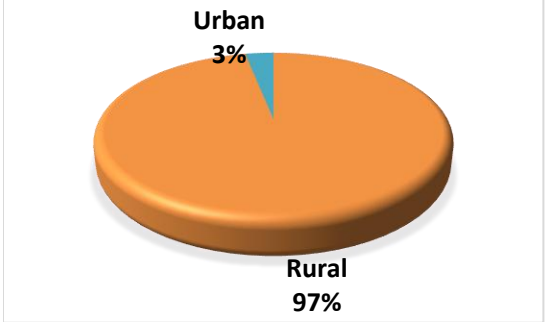
- In Uttarakhand, the total number of Water Bodies (WBs) enumerated during the 2nd Census of Water Bodies (WBC) is 5,795, representing an increase of 87.18% compared to the 1st Census of Water Bodies (WBC).

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

Census	No. of WBs
1st WB Census	3,096
2nd WB Census	5,795
% Change	87.18%

- In Uttarakhand, out of all Water Bodies, 96.86% are located in rural area and remaining 3.14% are situated in urban area.

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



A. Type of Water Bodies

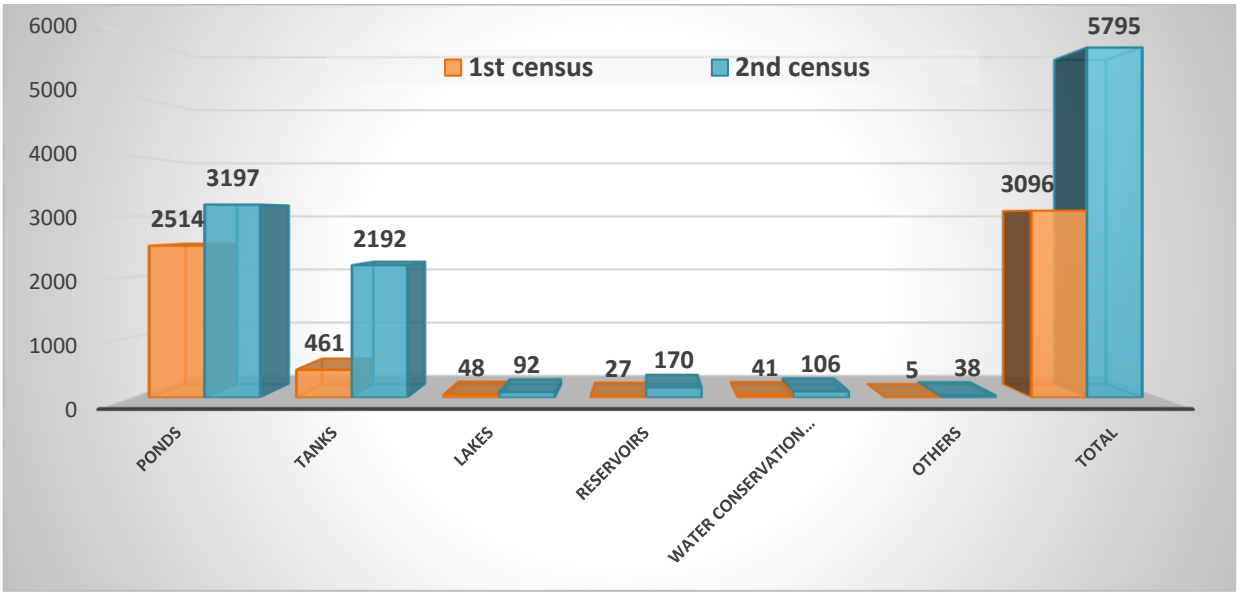
- Ponds constitute 55.17% of all Water Bodies in Uttarakhand, making them by far the predominant type followed by Tanks which constitute 37.83 % .

Consequently, ponds serve as vital Water Bodies by providing water for domestic use, supporting traditional aquaculture, and facilitating irrigation during the dry season, thereby sustaining agriculture and rural 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 WBC	2514	461	48	27	41	5	3096
% share	81.2%	14.9%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%	0.2%	100.0%
2nd WBC	3197	2192	92	170	106	38	5795
% Share	55.17%	37.83%	1.59%	2.93%	1.83%	0.66%	100.00%
% Change from 1st WBC to 2nd WBC	27.17%	375.49%	91.67%	529.63%	158.54%	660.00%	87.18%

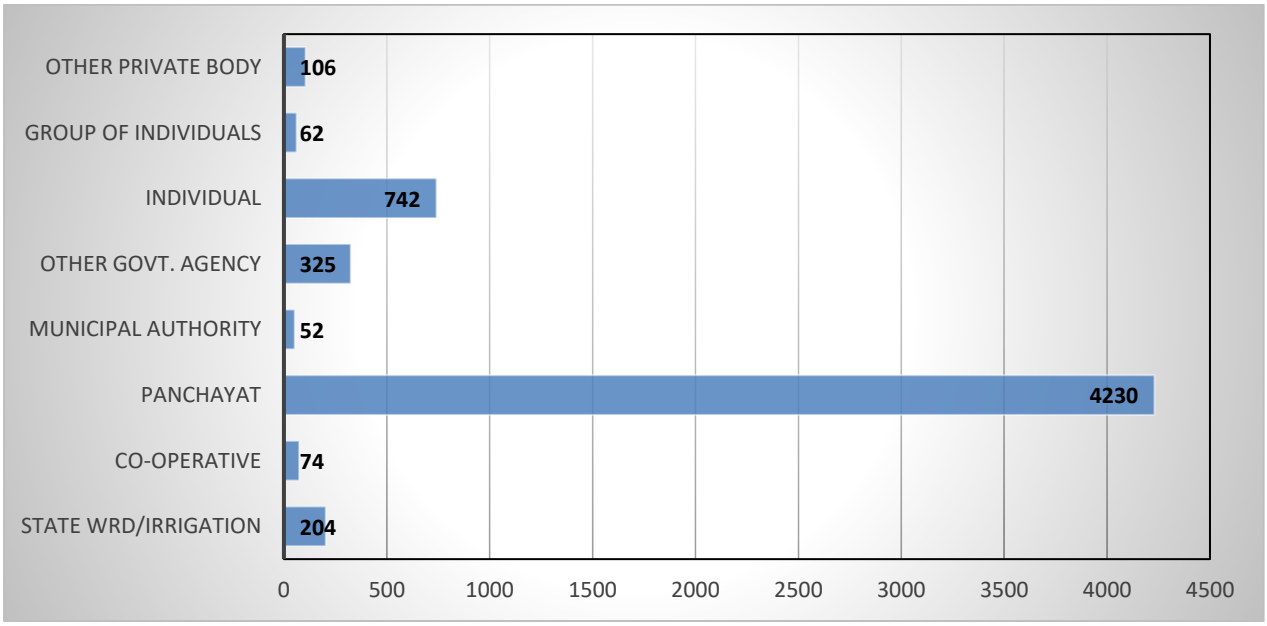
Chart 2: Types of Water Bodies as per as per 2nd WBC vis-a-vis 1st WBC



B. Ownership of Water Bodies

- Out of all Water Bodies, 84.3% are Publicly owned while15.7% are Privately owned. Chart 3 is showing ownership wise distribution of Water Bodies in Uttarakhand.

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



- Of all publicly owned water bodies, 86.59% are under the ownership of the Panchayat. Likewise, among privately owned water bodies, 81.54% are owned by individual owners/farmers, indicating that individual ownership predominates in the private sector.

Table 3: Ownership wise Distribution of WBs Water Bodies

Ownership		No. of Water Bodies	% share of Public /Private	% share of total Water Bodies
Public owned	State WRD/State Irrigation	204	4.18%	3.52%
	Co-operative	74	1.51%	1.28%
	Panchayat	4230	86.59%	72.99%
	Municipal Authority	52	1.06%	0.90%
	Other Govt. Agency	325	6.65%	5.61%
	Total Public owned	**4885**	**100.00%**	**84.30%**
Private owned	Individual	742	82%	12.80%
	Group of Individuals	62	7%	1.07%
	Other private body	106	12%	1.83%
	Total Private owned	**910**	**100%**	**15.70%**
Total Water Bodies		**5795**		**100.00%**

C. Location of Water Bodies

- Only 10.97% of the total water bodies are located in Tribal Areas, while the vast majority (75.05%) are situated in "Other" Areas.
- The water bodies located in Tribal Areas are mostly used for pisciculture.

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

Location Type	Number	Share
DPAP	717	12.37%
Tribal	636	10.97%
DDP	19	0.33%
Flood prone	74	1.28%
Others	4349	75.05%
Total	5795	100.00%

D. Use status of Water Bodies

- Only 43% of the water bodies in the State are currently in use. This proportion has decreased from 76.58% recorded during the 1st WBC. Consequently, the share of water bodies that are not in use has increased from 23.42% in the 1st WBC to a massive 57% in the 2nd WBC.

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

Census	In use			Not in use			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1st WBC	2287	84	**2371**	683	42	**725**	2970	126	**3096**
% Share	96.5%	3.55%	**76.6%**	94.2%	5.8%	**23.4%**	95.9%	4.1%	100%
2nd WBC	2387	105	**2492**	3226	77	**3303**	5613	182	**5795**
% Share	95.8%	4.2%	**43.0%**	97.7%	2.3%	**57.0%**	96.9%	3.1%	100%
% Change	4.4%	25%	5.1%	372.3%	83.3%	355.6%	89%	44.4%	87.1%

- The above table indicates that the number of usable Water Bodies has increased by 5.1%, while the number of non-usable Water Bodies has increased by 355.59% compared to the 1st Census of Water Bodies (WBC).

Chart 4: Different type of Use of Water Bodies (in number)

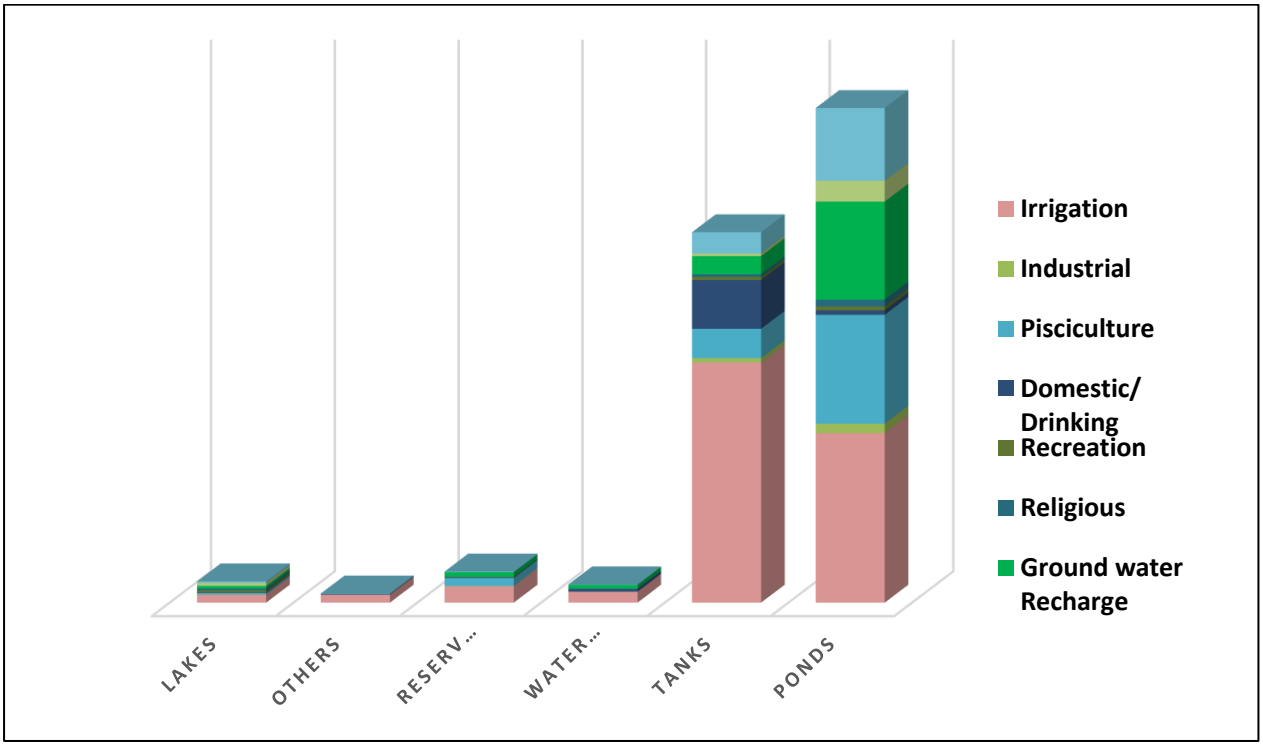
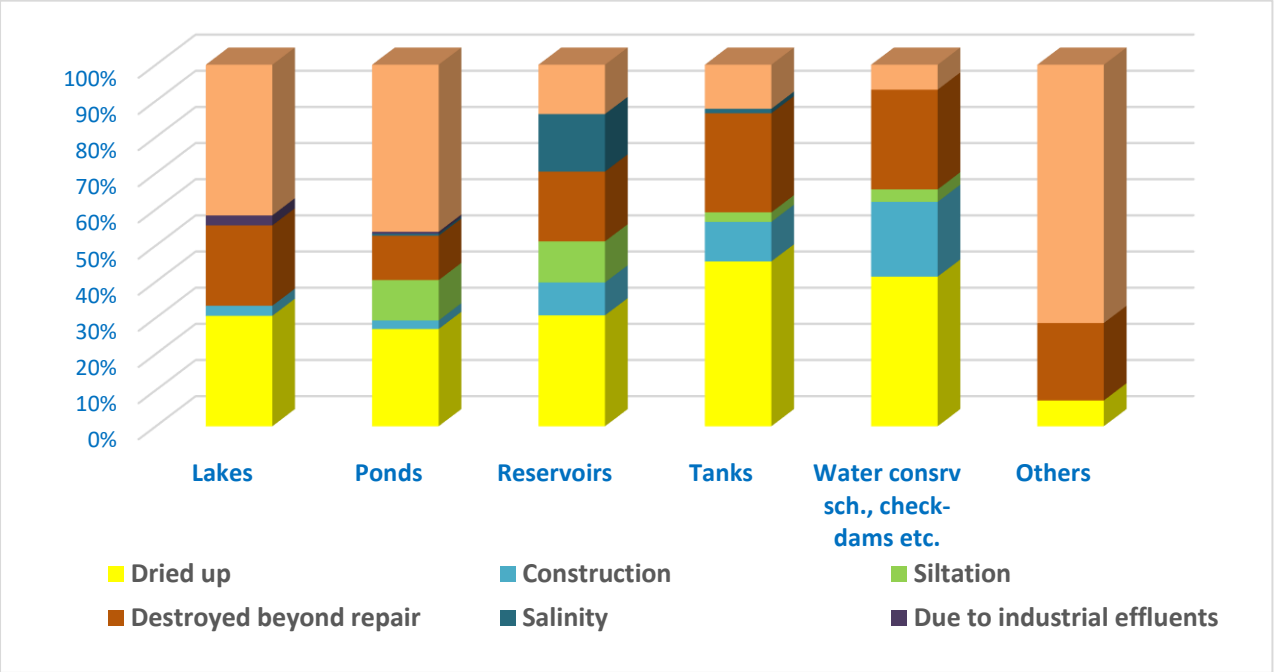


Table 6: Number of WBs in use by type of WB type and Usage

	Lakes	Others	Ponds	Reservoirs	Tank	Water conserve. schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	All
Irrigation	21	21	447	43	633	29	1194
Industrial	0	0	25	1	12	0	38
Pisciculture	4	0	287	21	77	0	389
Domestic/ Drinking	1	1	12	2	129	6	151
Recreation	6	0	10	1	8	0	25
Religious	5	1	18	0	7	2	33
Ground water Recharge	7	0	259	12	48	10	336
Natural	8	0	55	0	7	0	70
Others	4	1	192	2	56	1	256
Total	56	24	1305	82	977	48	2492

- Considering the primary use, 47.91% of all usable Water Bodies are mainly utilized for irrigation, while 15.61% are used for Pisciculture. Ponds, which constitute the predominant type of Water Body in Uttarakhand, are also primarily used for irrigation.
- Among the Water Bodies that are not in use, many have become unusable due to drying up (34.09%), destruction beyond repair (18.44%) and other reasons.

Chart 5: Number of Water Bodies by Different type of Reason for *'not in use'*



E. CCA and IPC of Water Bodies

- Out of all 2,23,314 Water Bodies, 1194 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 (in hectare)

	No	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Total	1194	501390.014	503905.594	419.92	422.03

- In Uttarakhand, the water bodies used for irrigation have an average CCA of 419.9246348 ha and an average IPC of 422.0314858 ha, indicating that irrigation census is primarily supported by numerous small water bodies.

Table 8: Total CCA and IPC used for irrigation by WB type (in ha)

WB Type	Number	CCA	IPC	Avg. CCA	Avg. IPC
Ponds	447	210131.2	210498.4	470.09	470.91
Lakes	21	1476.5	2013	70.31	95.86
Reservoirs	43	85651.06	86718.01	1991.86	2016.70
Others	21	122	130	5.81	6.19
Tank	633	203653.4	204157.3	321.73	322.52
Water consv schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	29	355.89	388.89	12.27	13.41
Total	**1194**	**501390**	**503905.6**	**419.92**	**422.03**

- In Uttarakhand, a total of 1,194 water bodies are reported to be used for irrigation, covering a total CCA of 5,01,390 ha and IPC of 5,03,905.6 ha. Among the different types, ponds (447) and tanks (633) constitute the largest number of irrigation water bodies. However, reservoirs, though only 43 in number, have the highest average CCA (1,991.89 ha) and average IPC (2,016.70 ha) per water body. Overall, the average CCA and IPC per irrigation water body are 419.93 ha and 422.03 ha, respectively.

F. Revival of Water Bodies

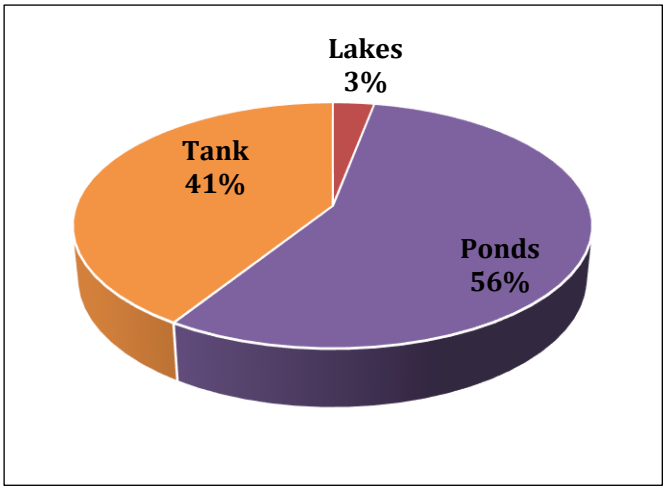
- Within the last five years, a total of 100 water bodies has been revived, out of which there were 56 Ponds, 41 Tanks and 3 lakes.

Table 8: Total Number of Water Bodies Revived

Type of Water bodies	Irrigation Potential revived		Irrigation Potential revival Target	
	No. of WBs	IPRD (in Hectare)	No. of WBs	IPRL (in Hectare)
Lakes	3	51.00	3	66.00
Ponds	56	12,704	56	1,127,841
Tank	41	1,092	41	1,146
Total	100	13,847	100	1,129,053

- The Irrigation Potential Revival (IPRL) targets planned for revival is mostly concentrated within the **0–5000 ha** target class, which constitute 96 of the total 100 water bodies planned for revival.
- Among the types of Water Bodies, Ponds dominates both in count and target value, accounting for 56 water bodies (56%) and 11,27,841.00 hectares of total IPRL target. This constitutes more than 99% of total target of IPRL in terms of hectares. Reservoirs and others, notably, have zero planned revival across every class.

Chart 7: Distribution of Total IPR Target by type of Water Bodies



G. Capacity of Water Bodies

- In Uttarakhand, 64% of the total Water Bodies have a water spread area of more than 50 hectare.

Table 9: Number of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

Census	No. of WBs as per Water Spread area classes	
	Up to 0.5 hectare	More than 0.5 hectare
1st WB Census	2567	529
2nd WB Census	2090	3705

Chart 8: Percentage of WBs as per Water Spread Area Class as per 2nd WBC vis-à-vis 1st WBC

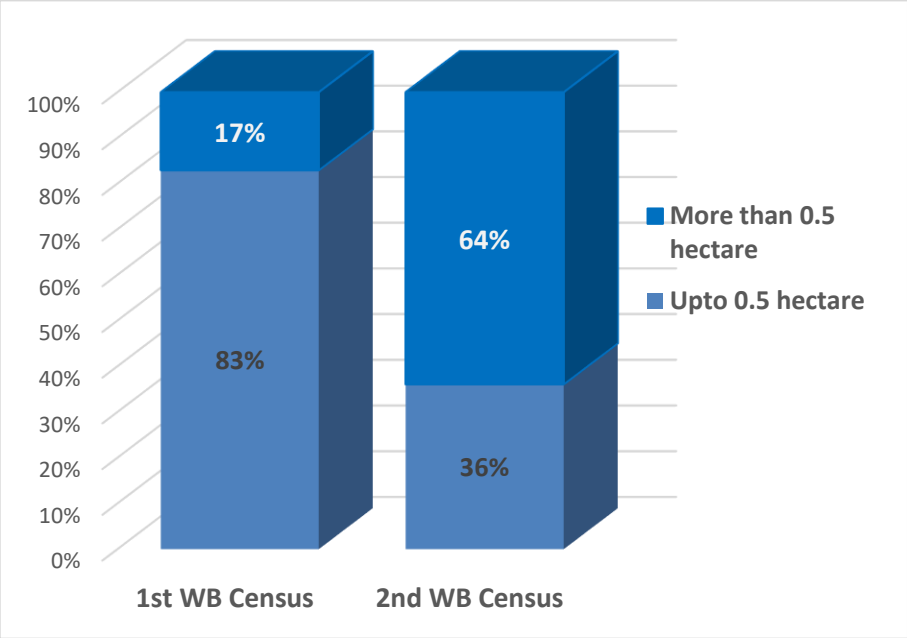
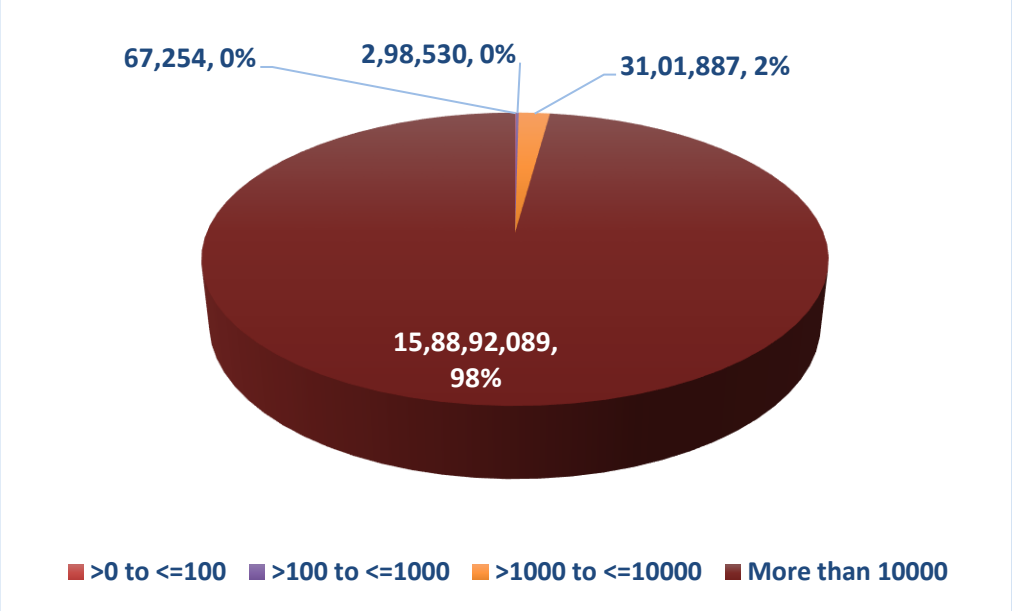


Chart 9: Percentage of distribution WBs as per Storage Capacity Class in 2nd WBC (in thousand cubic meters)

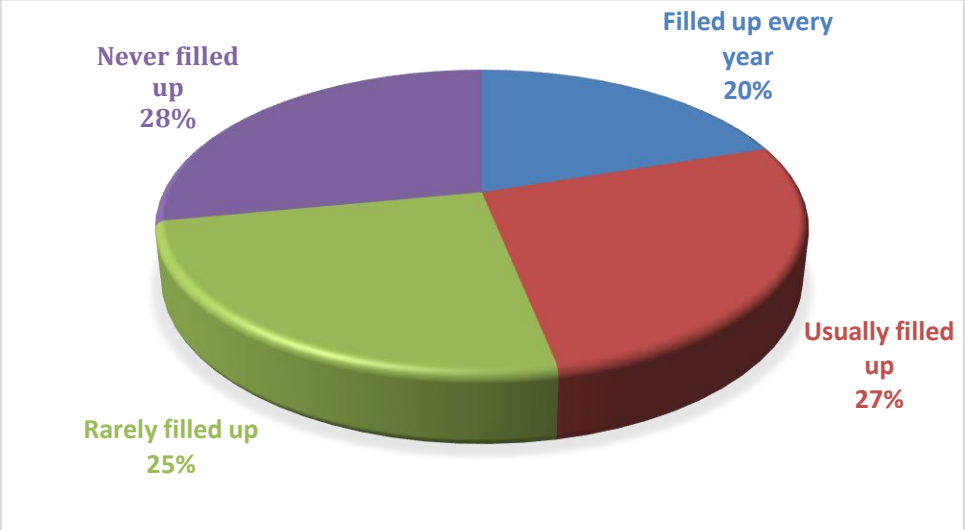


- Chart 9 shows the distribution of water bodies' storage capacity across five classes in the 2nd Water Bodies Census.
- Storage capacity is highly concentrated in the highest-capacity class, indicating that a relatively small number of large water bodies account for the bulk of total storage.
- Lower-capacity water bodies contribute only a small share of overall storage, despite potentially being more numerous, highlighting the dominance of large reservoirs in storage capacity.

H. Filled up status of Water Bodies

- In Uttarakhand, 19.87% Water Bodies contain water throughout the year.
- Chart 10 shows water bodies demonstrates a relatively even distribution across filling frequencies, with never and rarely filled categories together accounting for a substantial share, indicating potential variability in water availability.

Chart 10: Percentage of Water Bodies as per Filled up status



I. Siltation of Water Bodies

- Out of the total 2,492 In Use water bodies, 1,964 (78.81%) Water bodies have reported to have silt and 255 Water Bodies are not in use due to siltation.

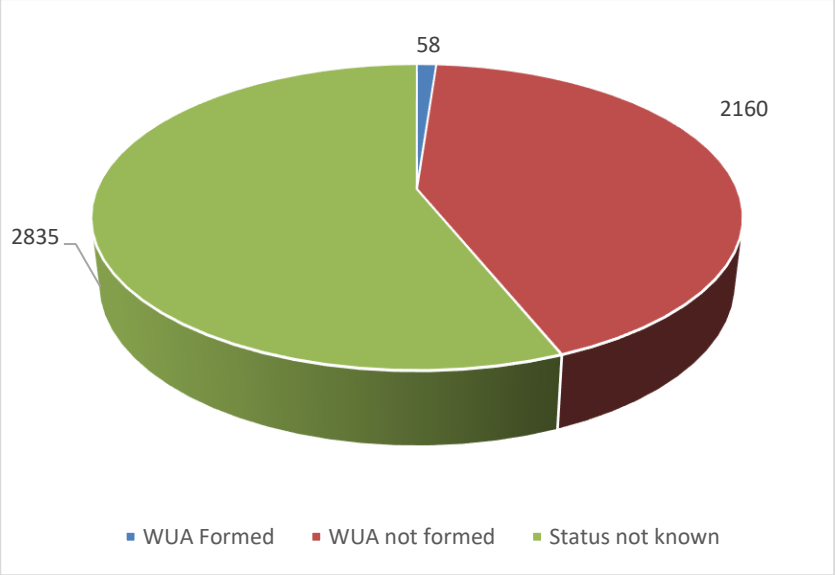
Table 10: Siltation wise Distribution of WBs as per 2nd WBC

Type of WB	With Silt	Not in use due to silt	Total (In Use)	Share with Silt
Ponds	1197	211	1305	91.72%
Tank	635	32	977	64.99%
Lakes	33	0	56	58.93%
Reservoirs	53	10	82	64.63%
Water Conservation Schemes/percolation tanks/check dams	37	2	48	77.08%
Others	9	0	24	37.50%
Total	1964	255	2492	78.81%

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

- In Uttarakhand, 58 Water Bodies (1,15% of the total), Water User Association has formed.

Chart 11: Number of WBs as per WUA formation as per 2nd WBC in Uttarakhand



K. Encroachment status of Water Bodies

- Out of all 5,795 Water Bodies, 582 Water bodies reported to be encroached.

Table 11: Number of WBs encroached

Type of water bodies	Number of Encroached Water bodies			Number of Water Bodies Not Encroached	Total
	Extent of encroachment can be assessed	Extent of encroachment cannot be assessed	Total		
Lakes	3	2	5	87	92
Others	0	0	0	38	38
Ponds	281	264	545	2652	3197
Reservoirs	1	1	2	168	170
Tank	13	15	28	2164	2192
Water conservation schemes/percolation tanks/check-dams	0	2	2	104	106



Bhimtal Lake,
Uttarakhand

At a Glance

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
1	**Total Number of Water Bodies**	**no.**	5795	
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Rural Areas	**no.**	5613	96.86%
	Total Number of Water Bodies in Urban Areas	**no.**	182	3.14%
2	**Total Number of Water Bodies by type**			
	Ponds	**no.**	3197	55.17%
	Tanks	**no.**	2192	37.83%
	Lakes	**no.**	92	1.59%
	Reservoirs	**no.**	170	2.93%
	Water Conservation Schemes/ Percolation tanks/ Check dams	**no.**	106	1.83%
	Others	**no.**	38	0.66%

S.No.	Parameter	Unit	Value	Percentage to Total
3	**Ownership**	**no.**		
	State WRD/State Irrigation		204	3.52%
	Co-operative		74	1.28%
	Panchayat		4230	72.99%
	Municipal Authority		52	0.90%
	Other Govt. Agency		325	5.61%
	Individual		742	12.80%
	Group of Individuals		62	1.07%
	Other private body		106	1.83%
4	**Use Status**	**no.**		
	In Use		2492	43%
	Not in Use		3303	57%
5	**Water Bodies by area**	**no.**		
	DPAP		717	12.37%
	Tribal		636	10.97%
	DDP		19	0.33%
	Flood Prone		74	1.28%
	Others		4349	75.05%
6	**Water Bodies by type of use**	**no.**		
	Irrigation		1194	47.91%
	Industrial		38	1.52%
	Pisciculture		389	15.61%
	Domestic/ Drinking		151	6.06%
	Recreation		25	1.00%
	Religious		33	1.32%
	Ground Water recharge		336	13.48%
	Natural Habitat for birds/Animals		70	2.81%
	Others		256	10.27%
7	**Water Bodies Not in use due to reasons**	**no.**		
	Dried up		1126	34.09%
	Construction		199	6.02%
	Siltation		255	7.72%
	Destroyed beyond repair		609	18.44%
	Salinity		39	1.18%
	Due to industrial effluents		12	0.36%
	Others		1063	32.18%

Schedule of
2nd Water Bodies Census

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:



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