



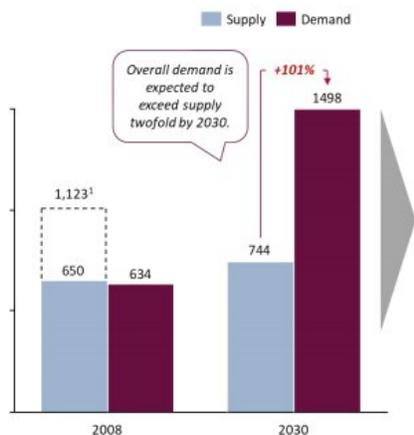
# drishti

## Composite Water Management Index 2.0

 [drishtiias.com/printpdf/composite-water-management-index-2-0](https://drishtiias.com/printpdf/composite-water-management-index-2-0)

**NITI Aayog** in association with **Ministry of JAL Shakti** and **Ministry of Rural Development** released **Composite Water Management Index 2.0**.

Demand and supply of water in India  
In km<sup>3</sup> (2008 – 2030)



## Background to CWMI

India is experiencing a very significant water challenge, approximately 820 million people of India - living in twelve river basins across the country have per capita water availability close to or lower than 1000m<sup>3</sup> - the official threshold for water scarcity as per the **Falkenmark Index**.



~82% rural households do not have piped water supply, and 163 million Indians live without access to clean water in their vicinity



~INR 20,00,000 crores worth investments required to bridge expected water supply deficit by 2030

## About Report

- **NITI Aayog** first launched and conceptualized the **Composite Water Management**

**Index in 2018** as a tool to instill a sense of **cooperative and competitive federalism** among the states.

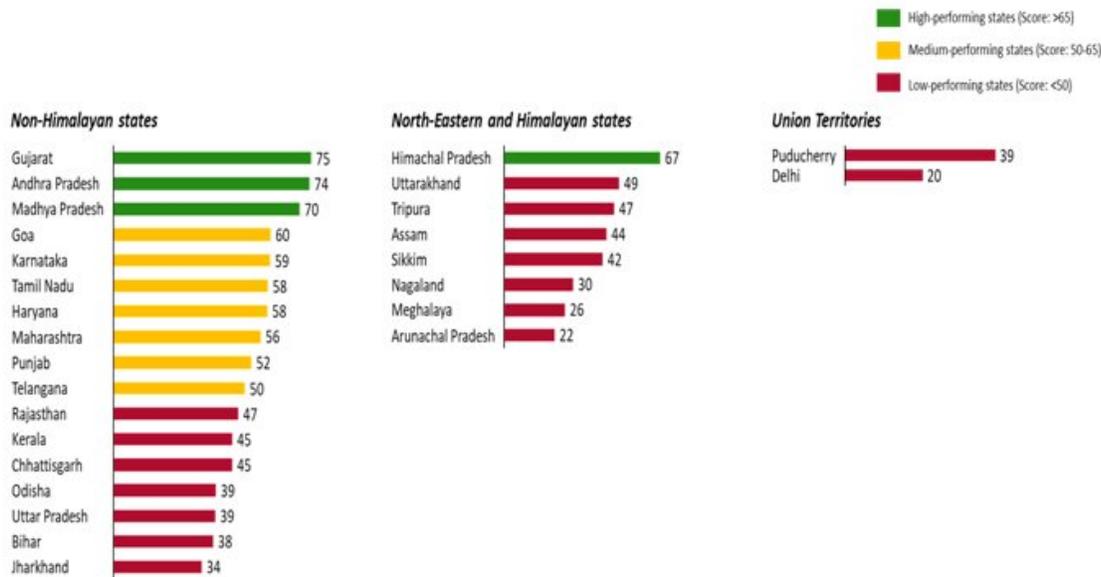
- It provided **actionable guidance** to States on where they were doing well absolutely and relatively and what they needed to focus on to secure their water
- The index comprises 9 themes.

#### Indicator themes and weights

No.	Themes	Weights
1	Source augmentation and restoration of waterbodies	5
2	Source augmentation (Groundwater)	15
3	Major and medium irrigation—Supply side management	15
4	Watershed development—Supply side management	10
5	Participatory irrigation practices—Demand side management	10
6	Sustainable on-farm water use practices—Demand side management	10
7	Rural drinking water	10
8	Urban water supply and sanitation	10
9	Policy and governance	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

## Key Findings

- **CWMI 2.0** ranks various states for the **reference year 2017-18** as against the **base year 2016-17**.
- Gujarat (continues to hold on to its **rank one** in the reference year (2017-18), followed by Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- In **North Eastern and Himalayan States, Himachal Pradesh** has been awarded rank 1 in 2017-18 followed by **Uttarakhand, Tripura and Assam**.
- For the **first** time Union Territories have submitted their data and **Puducherry** has been declared the top performer.
- **80% of the states** (19 out of 24) have shown improvement in their water management scores over the last three years.



## Falkenmark indicator' or 'water stress index

- It is one of the most commonly used measures of water scarcity.
- It defines water scarcity in terms of the total water resources that are available to the population of a region; measuring scarcity as the amount of renewable freshwater that is available for each person each year.
- If the amount of renewable water per person per year in a country is
  - **below 1,700 m<sup>3</sup>**, the country is said to be experiencing **water stress**.
  - **below 1,000 m<sup>3</sup>**, it is said to be experiencing **water scarcity**.
  - **below 500 m<sup>3</sup>**, it is experiencing **absolute water scarcity**.

**Source: PIB**