

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 22

ANSWERED ON 20.07.2026

DEPLETION OF GROUNDWATER

22. Smt. SAGARIKA GHOSE:

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of over-exploited groundwater blocks in the country;
- (b) the States reporting critical groundwater decline; and
- (c) measures being taken to regulate excessive extraction?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) & (b) Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are assessed annually jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2025 assessment, out of 6762 Assessment Units (Blocks/Taluks/Mandals), 730 (10.80%) units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' indicating ground water extraction exceeding the annually replenishable ground water recharge. As per this assessment, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction exceeds 100% at the State level in three States, namely Punjab (156.36%), Rajasthan (147.11%) and Haryana (136.75%).

Groundwater levels are monitored regularly by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under this Ministry. Analysis of the post-monsoon (November/December) 2025 monitoring data indicates that about 73.25% of the wells monitored in the country have recorded a rise in groundwater levels compared to the decadal mean (2015–2024). State/UT-wise details are provided in the **Annexure**.

(c) 'Water' being a State subject, the responsibility for regulation and management of groundwater, including prevention of excessive groundwater extraction, rests primarily with the respective State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti regulates the ground water extraction in 19 States/UTs CGWA in accordance with its Guidelines dated 24.9.2020 to regulate and control ground water extraction in India. These guidelines have pan India applicability and controls excessive groundwater extraction. Remaining 17 States/UTs are having their own regulatory

mechanism/bodies. Ministry is encouraging remaining States/UTs to constitute their own groundwater regulatory mechanism.

The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) has been implementing the Per Drop More Crop Scheme since 2015-16 to enhance on-farm water use efficiency through micro-irrigation, thereby reducing groundwater extraction for irrigation. In addition, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has successfully demonstrated the efficacy of community-led participatory groundwater management through the Atal Bhujal Yojana, which was implemented in 8,203 water-stressed Gram Panchayats across seven States, promoting demand-side interventions such as water budgeting, crop diversification and efficient water use.

Following the successful completion of NAQUIM 1.0, under which aquifer mapping covering the entire identified mappable area of about 25 lakh sq. km of the country has been completed. CGWB has launched NAQUIM 2.0 to generate high-resolution aquifer information and prepare scientific aquifer management plans for water-stressed and groundwater quality-affected areas. The programme provides scientific inputs to the State Governments and local authorities for informed planning and implementation of demand-side groundwater management measures which can reduce the excessive ground water extraction.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 22 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 20.07.2026 REGARDING “DEPLETION OF GROUNDWATER”.

**State/UT-wise Water Level Fluctuation of Post-Monsoon 2025 with Decadal Mean
(Post-Monsoon 2015 to 2024)**

SN	State/UT Name	No Of Wells Analysed	Total No. of wells					
			Rise		Fall		No Change	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	106	83	78.30	22	20.75	1	0.94%
2	Andhra Pradesh	603	535	88.72	68	11.28	0	0.00%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18	9	50.00	9	50.00	0	0.00%
4	Assam	221	158	71.49	62	28.05	1	0.45%
5	Bihar	591	376	63.62	212	35.87	3	0.51%
6	Chandigarh	10	5	50.00	5	50.00	0	0.00%
7	Chhattisgarh	727	539	74.14	187	25.72	1	0.14%
8	Delhi	76	64	84.21	12	15.79	0	0.00%
9	Goa	68	64	94.12	3	4.41	1	1.47%
10	Gujarat	636	463	72.80	173	27.20	0	0.00%
11	Haryana	243	150	61.73	93	38.27	0	0.00%
12	Himachal Pradesh	89	71	79.78	18	20.22	0	0.00%
13	Jammu& Kashmir	207	133	64.25	72	34.78	2	0.97%
14	Jharkhand	271	187	69.00	82	30.26	2	0.74%
15	Karnataka	1110	761	68.56	345	31.08	4	0.36%
16	Kerala	1397	868	62.13	521	37.29	8	0.57%
17	Madhya Pradesh	1036	858	82.82	176	16.99	2	0.19%
18	Maharashtra	1580	1266	80.13	311	19.68	3	0.19%
19	Meghalaya	44	11	25.00	33	75.00	0	0.00%
20	Nagaland	11	5	45.45	5	45.45	1	9.09%
21	Odisha	1171	815	69.60	347	29.63	9	0.77%
22	Puducherry	8	6	75.00	2	25.00	0	0.00%
23	Punjab	185	106	57.30	78	42.16	1	0.54%
24	Rajasthan	849	598	70.44	250	29.45	1	0.12%
25	Tamil Nadu	800	633	79.13	163	20.38	4	0.50%
26	Telangana	394	359	91.12	34	8.63	1	0.25%
27	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	20	10	50.00	10	50.00	0	0.00%
28	Tripura	86	47	54.65	39	45.35	0	0.00%
29	Uttar Pradesh	569	408	71.70	161	28.30	0	0.00%
30	Uttarakhand	143	86	60.14	56	39.16	1	0.70%
31	West Bengal	606	490	80.86	113	18.65	3	0.50%
	Total	13875	10164	73.25	3662	26.39	49	0.35%

*** CGWB did not have groundwater monitoring stations in Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, Ladakh and Lakshadweep during the above period**
