

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3465
ANSWERED ON 23.03.2017

USE OF WATER IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

3465. DR. K. KAMARAJ

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether water can be preserved by rationalizing the use of water in Industrial sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any assessment has been made by the Government in this regard and if so, the quantum of water estimated to be preserved every year;
- (c) the quantum of water used in Industrial sector in the country in a year; and
- (d) the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Government for preservation of water?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION
(DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN)

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam.

The Central Government has formulated National Water Policy, 2012 which inter-alia recommends that industrial processes should be made more water efficient. Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system.

Total water requirement of the country for different uses for High Demand scenario has been assessed by National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in the Year 1999. As per the assessment of NCIWRD, the water requirements for industrial development estimated by the Commission are 37 billion cubic meters (BCM), 67 BCM and 81 to 103 BCM for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 respectively.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is regulating ground water withdrawal by Industries/ mining projects in non-Notified areas for which guidelines / criteria have been framed. No Objection Certificate for withdrawal of ground water is granted subject to implementation of ground water recharge measures and various other conditions like metering of tube-wells for usage monitoring, recycle and reuse of water etc.

As per the latest assessment of dynamic ground water resources of India (as on 31st March 2013) carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Departments, the annual ground water draft is 253 BCM out of which about 90% i.e. 228 BCM is for irrigation use and 10% i.e. 25 BCM is for domestic and industrial uses.

(d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and

financial assistance to State Governments to encourage water conservation, sustainable development, efficient management of water resources etc. through various schemes/programmes, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)” and “Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojna (PMKSY) etc.

Central Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management. One of the goals of National Water Mission is increasing water use efficiency by 20%.

Government of India is presently implementing the Scheme for RRR of water bodies which has multiple objectives like comprehensive improvement and restoration of water bodies thereby increasing tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement in agriculture/horticulture productivity, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, environmental benefits through improved water use efficiency; by promotion of conjunctive use of surface and ground water, community participation and self-supporting system for sustainable management for each water body, capacity building of communities in better water management and development of tourism, cultural activities, etc.

Central Water Commission (CWC) under this Ministry has prepared "General Guidelines for Water Audit & Water Conservation" in December, 2005 as conceptual guidelines to cover broadly three main sectors of water use viz. irrigation, domestic and industrial. The aims and objectives of these guidelines are to introduce, standardize and popularize the water audit system for conservation of water in all sectors of water use and improve the water use efficiency. These guidelines were circulated among all the State Governments for facilitating formulation of their own region, project, system and service specific guidelines. CWC has subsequently also prepared "Guidelines for Improving Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation, Domestic & Industrial Sectors", in 2014.

CGWB has prepared a conceptual document entitled “Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India” during 2013, involving ground water scientists/experts. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of Rs. 79,178 crores to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Meter) of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

Water conservation and artificial recharge to ground water are being undertaken by the States/ Union Territories under various schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) etc.

Besides, CGWA has issued directives to the Chief Secretaries of all States and the Administrators of all UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. 30 States and UTs have made rainwater harvesting compulsory. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans including the supply side intervention like artificial recharge.