

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †3411
ANSWERED ON 15.03.2018

DEPLETION OF GROUND WATER LEVEL

†3411. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR
SHRI VENKATESH BABU T.G.

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that ground water level in the country is depleting at a fast rate over the years and if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to tackle ground water level depletion and for efficient management of available water resources in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering to make rain water harvesting mandatory in future and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION & PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country. Comparison and analysis of Pre-monsoon (2017) water level data collected by CGWB with the decadal average (2007-2016) indicates decline in ground water level in about 61% of the wells. Details are given at **Annexure**. This may be due to increase in population, rapid urbanization & industrialization and other related factors.

(b) to (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments.

However, Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has taken following steps to tackle ground water level depletion and for efficient management of available water resources in the Country:

- Circulation of a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for its regulation and development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation

Contd.. P2/-

on the lines of Model bill. 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 National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) programme, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, which is aimed at delineation of aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. These plans will help in facilitating sustainable ground water management.

Further, Ministry of Urban Development has circulated its Model Building Bye-Laws (2016) to all State Governments which, inter-alia, incorporates provisions for Rain Water Harvesting. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) mandates the States to formulate a policy and action plan for rain water harvesting structures in all commercial, public buildings and new buildings on plots of 300 sq.m and above.

Other steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/MeasuresForGW-Depletion_1.pdf

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Q.No. 3411 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 15.03.2018 regarding “Depletion of Ground Water Level”

**State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation
with Mean [Pre-monsoon (2007 to 2016) and Pre-monsoon 2017]**

| S. No. | Name of State | No. of wells Analysed | Rise | | Fall | | Wells showing no change | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 751 | 184 | 25 | 563 | 75 | 4 | 0.5 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 12 | 9 | 75 | 3 | 25 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | Assam | 164 | 71 | 43 | 92 | 56 | 1 | 0.6 |
| 4 | Bihar | 625 | 362 | 58 | 258 | 41 | 5 | 0.8 |
| 5 | Chandigarh | 10 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 90 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 566 | 219 | 39 | 346 | 61 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 7 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 16 | 6 | 38 | 10 | 63 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | Daman & Diu | 11 | 7 | 64 | 4 | 36 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Delhi | 94 | 33 | 35 | 61 | 65 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 | Goa | 65 | 50 | 77 | 15 | 23 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 799 | 301 | 38 | 473 | 59 | 25 | 3.1 |
| 12 | Haryana | 302 | 95 | 31 | 207 | 69 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 90 | 33 | 37 | 57 | 63 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | Jammu & Kashmir | 226 | 75 | 33 | 151 | 67 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 218 | 90 | 41 | 128 | 59 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 1421 | 423 | 30 | 985 | 69 | 13 | 0.9 |
| 17 | Kerala | 1366 | 405 | 30 | 957 | 70 | 4 | 0.3 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 1318 | 660 | 50 | 658 | 50 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 1562 | 667 | 43 | 887 | 57 | 8 | 0.5 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 20 | 6 | 30 | 14 | 70 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 21 | Odisha | 1283 | 506 | 39 | 773 | 60 | 4 | 0.3 |
| 22 | Puducherry | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 23 | Punjab | 234 | 36 | 15 | 198 | 85 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 24 | Rajasthan | 859 | 431 | 50 | 428 | 50 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 536 | 71 | 13 | 465 | 87 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 26 | Telangana | 586 | 315 | 54 | 267 | 46 | 4 | 0.7 |
| 27 | Tripura | 26 | 18 | 69 | 8 | 31 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 637 | 187 | 29 | 450 | 71 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 46 | 21 | 46 | 24 | 52 | 1 | 2.2 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 617 | 327 | 53 | 289 | 47 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Total | | 14465 | 5609 | 38.8 | 8785 | 60.7 | 71 | 0.5 |
