

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1905

ANSWERED ON 14.12.2023

**EXTRACTION OF GROUND WATER**

1905. SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India extracts the maximum amount of ground water in the World and if so, the details thereof along with the number of borewells in each State, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has a proposal to move away from borewells and rejuvenate ground water pan India and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of households left out of 19.5 crore households, that still do not have potable water connection; and
- (d) the total number of villages that have received potable drinking water connection and the number of villages certified by the Gram Panchayat on the access to potable drinking water?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) No such information is readily available. However, as per 'The United Nations World Water Development Report 2022 – GROUNDWATER Making the invisible visible' India is among top ten countries with the highest shares in global groundwater withdrawal in 2017. The report can be seen at <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000380721/PDF/380721eng.pdf.multi>

Within the country, the Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2023 assessment, the Stage of Ground Water Extraction (SOE), which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource, is 59% for the country as a whole.

As per the latest (6<sup>th</sup>) Minor Irrigation (MI) Census, the total number of ground water schemes/structures in India is 2,19,32,799 (Dugwell – 82,78,425; Shallow Tubewell –55,85,839; Medium Tubewell–43,18,275 & Deep Tubewell - 37,50,260). The State wise details are given in **Annexure**.

(b) Water being a State subject, the aspects related to water resources including irrigation activities are studied, planned, funded and executed by the State Governments. Identification of challenges or issues for underground water resource recovery or withdrawal through borewells is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government provides technical support and financial assistance through its various centrally sponsored schemes. The Government of India has taken several initiatives to reduce the

dependency on ground water, to increase the availability of ground water through both natural and artificial means and conserve and rejuvenate water bodies across the country.

Some of the important measures taken by the Central Government for rejuvenating ground water in the country can be seen at

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2023/02/2023021742.pdf>

Some of them are listed below: -

- i. Government of India is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country in which special emphasis is being given for rainwater harvesting / groundwater recharge. First JSA was launched in 2019 in water stressed blocks of 256 districts which continued during the years 2021 and 2022 (across entire country both rural and urban areas) with the primary aim to effectively harvest the monsoon rainfall through creation of artificial recharge structures, watershed management, recharge and reuse structures, intensive afforestation and awareness generation etc. JSA for the year 2023 have been launched by Hon'ble President of India on 04 March 2023 with the theme "Source Sustainability for Drinking Water".
- ii. Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched Amrit Sarovar Mission on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2022. The Mission is aimed at developing and rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country as a part of celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav.
- iii. Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which is operational from 2015-16 in the Country. The PMKSY-PDMC mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System) & better on-farm water management practices (to optimize the use of available water resources), this component also supports micro level water storage or, water conservation/management activities to supplement Micro Irrigation.
- iv. Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) has launched Atal Bhujal Yojana, a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focussing on demand side management of ground water. The scheme has been launched in some of the water stressed Gram Panchayats of 7 states, viz. Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Under this scheme, inter alia, states are incentivized for adopting water efficient agricultural practices like switching over to drips/sprinklers, crop diversification to less water incentive crops, mulching etc.
- v. MoJS has also issued advisories to States/UTs to review their free/subsidized electricity policy to farmers, bring suitable water pricing policy and may work further towards crop rotation/diversification/other initiatives to reduce over-dependence on groundwater.
- vi. MoJS is promoting conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater and to reduce over-dependence on groundwater, surface water based Major and Medium irrigation projects have been taken up in the country under PMKSY-AIBP scheme in collaboration with States/UTs.

- vii. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under MoJS under section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 which have pan India applicability.
  - viii. Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (BWUE) has been set up under MoJS to plan and execute nation-wide program for promotion of efficient use of water in irrigation, domestic water supply, municipal and/or industrial uses in the country.
  - ix. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by CGWB in consultation with the States/ UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge has been prepared and shared with all the states/UTs for suitable interventions.
- (c) As per the information available, out of 19.24 Crore rural households in the country, approximately 13.76 Crore (71.51%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes as on 07.12.2023. The remaining 5.48 Crore rural households are planned to be covered within the Mission period.
- (d) Following 'no one is left out' principle, as on 07.12.2023, more than 2 lakh villages have become 'Har Ghar Jal' i.e. villages with 100% households with tap water supply and out of these, as on 07.12.2023, 90,272 villages have been Har Ghar Jal certified by the respective Gram Sabhas.

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1905 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 14.12.2023 REGARDING “EXTRACTION OF GROUND WATER”.**

**State Wise Total number of Schemes/structures – Ground Water (as per 6<sup>th</sup> MI Census)**

S. No	States/UTs	Total number of Schemes/structures – Ground Water				
		Dugwell	Shallow Tubewell	Medium Tubewell	Deep Tubewell	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar	2429	40	0	0	2469
2	Andhra Pradesh	171301	198162	237713	525593	1132769
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25	18	2	5	50
4	Assam	38	151095	369	674	152176
5	Bihar	15926	183878	455650	35777	691231
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	30	30
7	Chhattisgarh	31414	27875	156944	117354	333587
8	Delhi	0	733	129	13	875
9	Goa	3932	71	21	7	4031
10	Gujarat	382286	303245	390256	279040	1354827
11	Haryana	1005	20892	49495	148073	219465
12	Himachal Pradesh	431	5255	3600	1405	10691
13	Jammu & Kashmir	4725	4766	318	661	10470
14	Jharkhand	160077	1611	1209	520	163417
15	Karnataka	134603	115123	696702	330824	1277252
16	Kerala	52135	3146	5301	1871	62453
17	Madhya Pradesh	1336682	419460	243781	232720	2232643
18	Maharashtra	2749088	131100	174194	179583	3233965
19	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
20	Meghalaya	149	803	0	5	957
21	Mizoram	34	4	23	0	61
22	Nagaland	12	10	3	10	35
23	Odisha	265554	42443	46550	61434	415981
24	Puducherry	37	625	1828	1341	3831
25	Punjab	0	181189	418938	573630	1173757
26	Rajasthan	834841	21417	140380	478286	1474924
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
28	Tamil Nadu	1577198	89026	110660	293934	2070818
29	Telangana	457784	76790	677156	367519	1579249
30	Tripura	4	1009	1468	266	2747
31	Uttarakhand	411	44838	5003	1739	51991
32	Uttar Pradesh	85224	3333679	418316	106883	3944102
33	West Bengal	11080	227536	82266	11063	331945
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8278425</b>	<b>5585839</b>	<b>4318275</b>	<b>3750260</b>	<b>21932799</b>