

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1716**

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

**EXTRACTION OF GROUND WATER FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES**

1716. DR. K SUDHAKAR

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study with respect to over extraction of groundwater for commercial or industrial purposes across Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that Sewage Treatment Plants across major lakes of Karnataka are not effective in improving the water quality of these lakes and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reclaim urban lake/wetlands across the country;
- (d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure quality of water made available for drinking purposes by the sewage treatment plants;
- (e) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government to ensure that indirect potable water reuse ensures safe and good quality of water for drinking purposes; and
- (f) the details of the projects planned in this regard across the country?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) Water being a state subject, sustainable management of water resources, including regulation of extraction of ground water is primarily the responsibility of the states. However, to keep a tab on ground water situation of the country, Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country including Karnataka are being annually assessed by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in association with the State Governments. As per the latest (2023) assessment, the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource for Karnataka is 17.08 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre). The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 11.32 BCM, out of which, about 0.13 BCM (1%) has been utilized for industrial activities.

(b) As per the information received from Minor Irrigation Department of Karnataka, studies and analysis have been carried out by Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and other reputed organization on the Quality aspect of Treated water supplied by Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) which is used for tank filling. The test results were meeting all the water quality standards as prescribed.

(c) Reclamation of urban lakes/wetlands is mainly the mandate of urban municipal bodies and respective state governments. However, the central government on its part has formulated the National Environment Policy (NEP), 2006, which recognizes the importance of wetlands in the ecosystem maintenance and

emphasizes on the need to set up a regulatory framework for all wetlands. In tune with this, Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules, 2017 has been framed which prescribes constitution of Wetland Authority in every State & UT to oversee the conservation, regulation and management of wetlands in their jurisdiction. Further, Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad has prepared a National Wetland Inventory Atlas, mapping all the wetlands in the country.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of the States through various National Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies is a major component of AMRUT 2.0. So far, 3,078 water body rejuvenation projects worth 6,159.29 cr have been approved.

**(d) & (e)** The National Water Policy-2012 mandates recycle and reuse of water as general norm and advocates treatment to specified standards before reuse of waste water. It provides for properly planned tariff system to incentivize reuse of treated water in various sectors including industries, agriculture and others. It mentions that reuse of urban waste water from kitchen and bathrooms, after primary treatment should be encouraged in toilets ensuring no human contact.

Besides, a National Framework on Safe Reuse of Treated Water has also been adopted by Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation. The framework will be a guiding document for the States to formulate their Reuse Water Policy and implement the same in a time bound manner. The Framework advocates reuse of treated waste water for various non-potable uses like industrial, agricultural, municipal etc.

**(f)** Sewerage and Septage Management sector is one of the Mission components under AMRUT under which up to July 2024 total sewage treatment projects of 6,232 Million Litres per Day (MLD) capacity have been approved and, of which, 4,174 MLD sewage treatment capacity has been created and 1,437 MLD capacity has been developed for recycle/reuse.

\*\*\*\*\*