GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2298

ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026

DECLINE IN GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN MADHYA PRADESH

†2298. SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

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

(a) whether recent assessments have shown further decline in groundwater level in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in significant and over-exploited blocks of Chhindwara Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the trend of such decline and the main reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a & b) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under this Ministry monitors ground water levels throughout the country, including in the State of Madhya Pradesh on a regular basis.

To assess long-term groundwater level fluctuations in the State of Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Over-Exploited assessment units, groundwater levels recorded in November 2025 (post monsoon 2025) were compared with the decadal mean levels of November months (from 2015 to 2024). The analysis indicates that about 82.8% of the analyzed wells in the state of Madhya Pradesh have registered a rise in groundwater level. Further, out of the wells located in 26 Over-Exploited assessment units of Madhya Pradesh, 79.2% wells have shown rise as in November 2025, as compared to the decadal mean. It is also to add that as per CGWB's latest dynamic ground water resource assessment of 2025, there are no Over-Exploited Assessment Units (Blocks) in Chhindwara Lok Sabha Constituency. However, 93.3% wells monitored in the constituency have shown rise compared to decadal mean.

Although the overall ground water situation in the country, including in the State of Madhya Pradesh has shown steady improvement over the years, some pockets may be experiencing ground water stress owing to factors like large-scale cultivation of water intensive crops coupled with inefficient irrigation methods, inadequate availability/development of surface water sources, lack of community awareness/ownership regarding sustainable management of ground water resources, increased population burden, rapid industrialization & urbanization, climate change etc.

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