

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANAGA REJUVENATION
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:553

ANSWERED ON:23.07.2015

Decline in Water Level of Wells

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

- (a) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has revealed that 56% of the wells which were analysed to keep a tap on ground water level, showed decline in its level as compared to the average of preceeding ten years period;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that 90% of the waste water discharge in rivers does not meet environmental norms while 65% rain water runs off, goes into sea which is a major waste; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken by the Government under the National Water Conservation Plan and Water Enrichment Scheme?

Answer

ANSWER

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

(PROF.SANWAR LAL JAT)

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board has informed that around 56% of the wells has shown decline in ground water level in various parts of the Country as per the data of pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2003-2012). However, as per the latest ground water monitoring data of CGWB for pre-monsoon 2014, compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2004-2013), indicates that out of total wells analyzed, around 39% of the wells are showing decline in ground water level in various parts of the Country. State-wise details are given at Annexure.

(c) & (d) India receives an average rainfall of about 1170mm which corresponds to an annual precipitation of about 4000 BCM(Billion Cubic Metre) including snowfall. However, there is considerable variation in rainfall both temporally and spatially. Nearly 75% of this i.e., 3000 BCM occurs during the monsoon season confined to 3 to 4 month (June to September) in a year. After accounting for evaporation and evapo-transpiration, the average annual water availability in the Country has been assessed as 1869 BCM. It has been estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1123 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water 433 BCM of replenishable ground water resources. As per assessment made by the CWC in 2010, the live storage capacity of completed project is 253.388 BCM.

As per assessment conducted by CPCB in 2015, the sewage generation and treatment capacity for Urban Population of India for the year is estimated to be 62,000 MLD approximately against sewage treatment capacity of 23,277 MLD with 816 STPs(Sewage Treatment Plants).

As per available information, there is no scheme of National Water Conservation and Water Enrichment, however, the works under 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) Programme include laying of sewerage system, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, common effluent treatment plant for controlling industrial pollution, river front management, crematoria etc.
