

# Sustainable groundwater management in India needs a water-energy-food nexus approach

Dr. Aditi Mukherji, IWMI

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# Key messages

Groundwater, if managed well, will be critical for climate resilient agriculture in the future.

Managing GW requires a WEF nexus approach



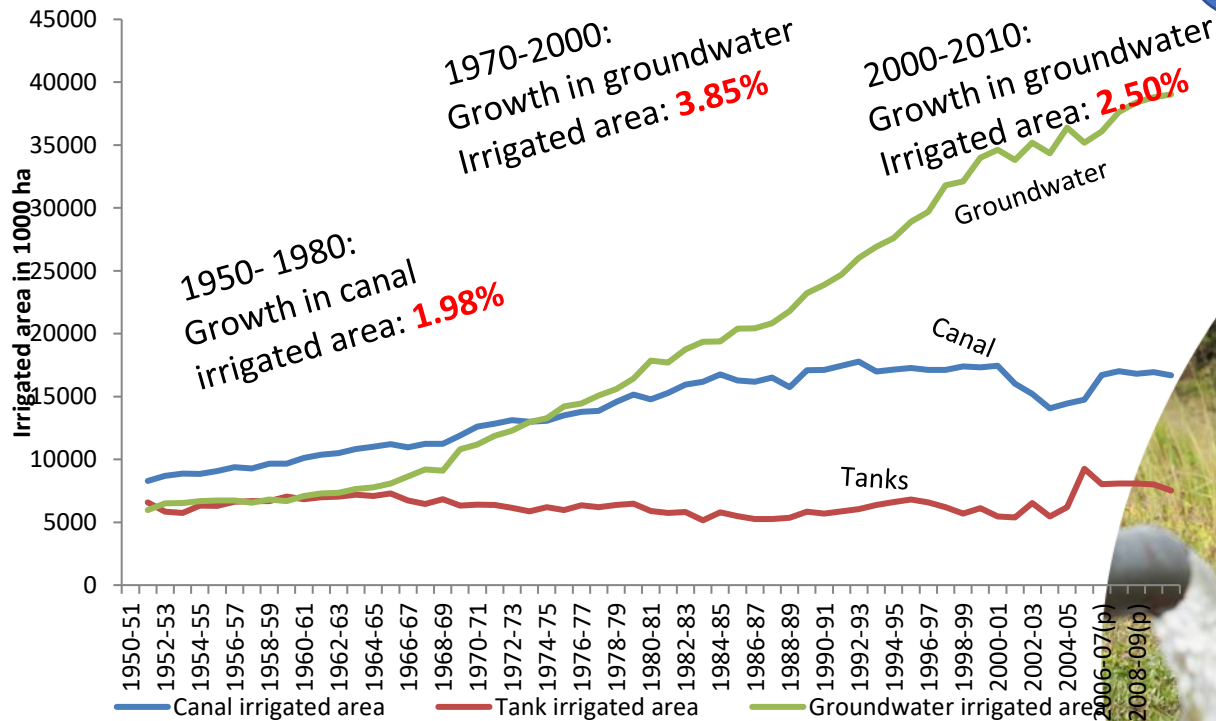
# ROLE OF GROUNDWATER IN WATER AND FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

- ~60% of India's irrigated area gets irrigation from 20.5 million groundwater wells
- 50% of rice and 70% of wheat are grown with groundwater irrigation;
- ~88% of all water extracted from groundwater wells is used for irrigation (IDFC, 2013)
- 700 million rural India depend on groundwater for meeting all their needs (Kulkarni et al. 2015)
- Nearly 48% of the urban water share is derived from groundwater (Centre for Science and Environment, 2012)



# Unsustainable Groundwater Use – A legacy of Green Revolution

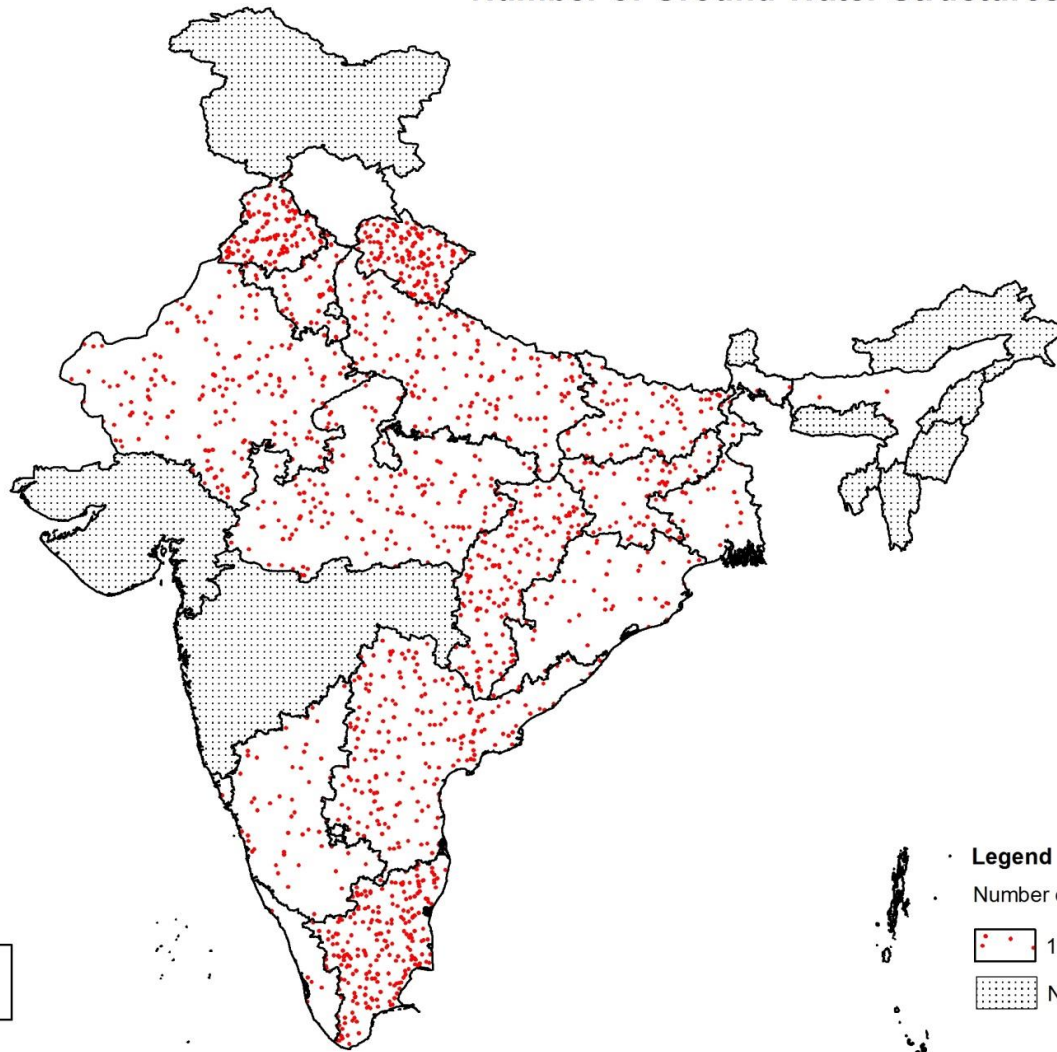
Since 1970s,  
groundwater  
irrigated area has  
increased, as has  
number of wells  
and tubewells....



**Mukherji, A., S. Rawat and T. Shah. 2013. Major insights from India's Minor Irrigation Censuses: 1986-87 to 2006-07. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol 48(26 & 27): 115-124**



## Number of Ground Water Structures, 1987



Total Number of Groundwater  
Structure: 6.2 Million

### Legend

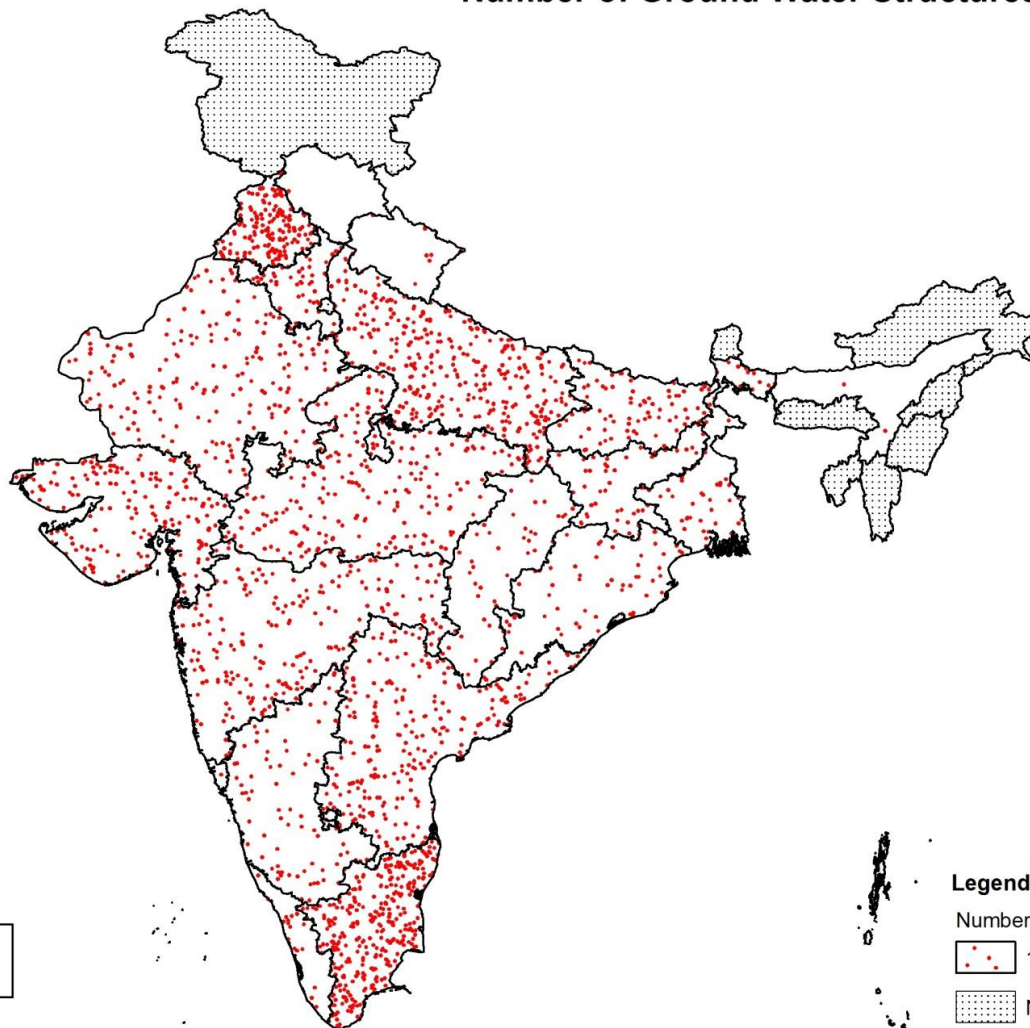
Number of Ground Water Structures, 1987

- 1 Dot = 5,000 Wells & Tubewells
- No data

0 190 380 760 1,140 1,520  
Kms

Source: 1st MI Census, 1986

## Number of Ground Water Structures, 1994



Total Number of Groundwater  
Structures: 11.5 Million

0 190 380 760 1,140 1,520  
Kms

### Legend

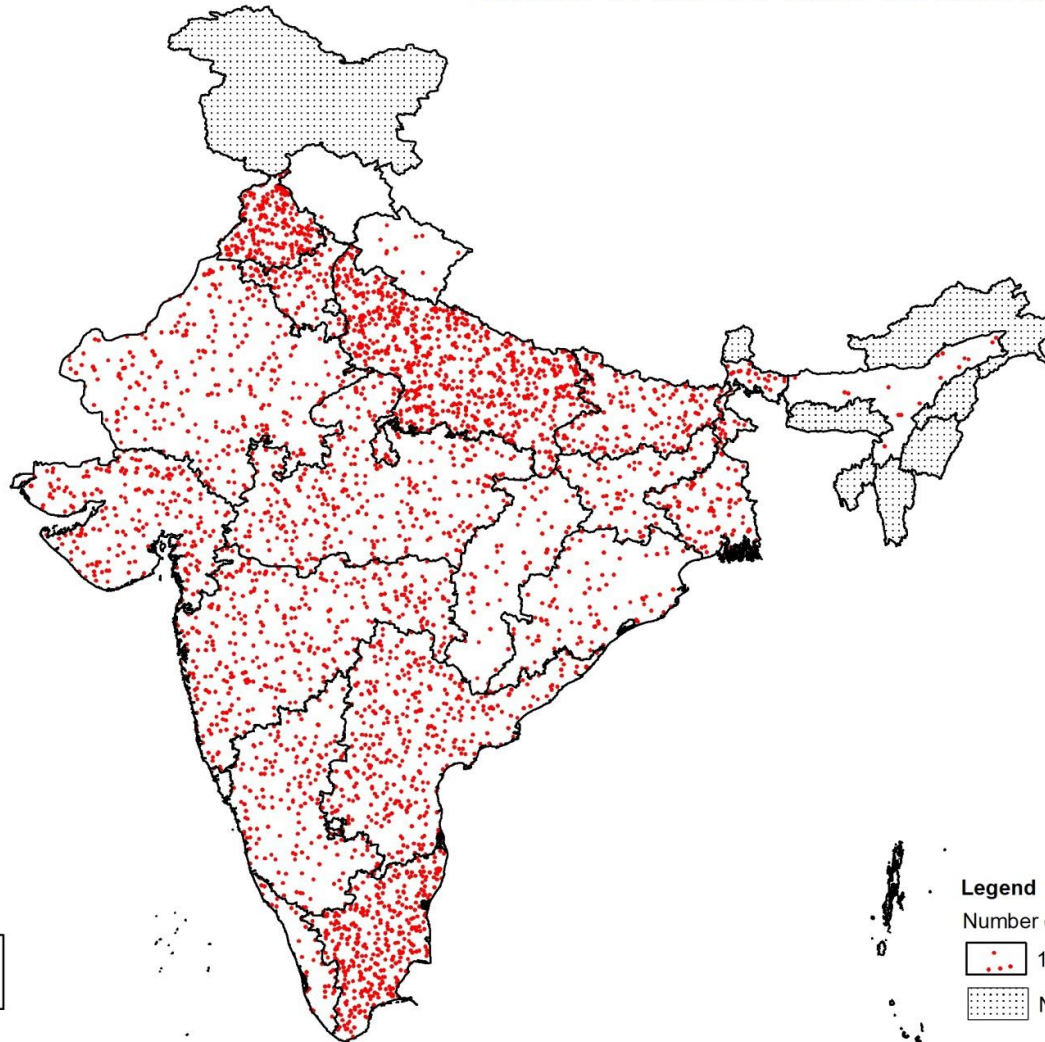
Number of Ground Water Structures, 1994

1 Dot = 5,000 Wells & Tubewells

No data

Source: 2nd MI Census, 1993

## Number of Ground Water Structures, 2001



Total Number of Groundwater  
Structures: 18.5 Million

0 190 380 760 1,140 1,520  
Kms

### Legend

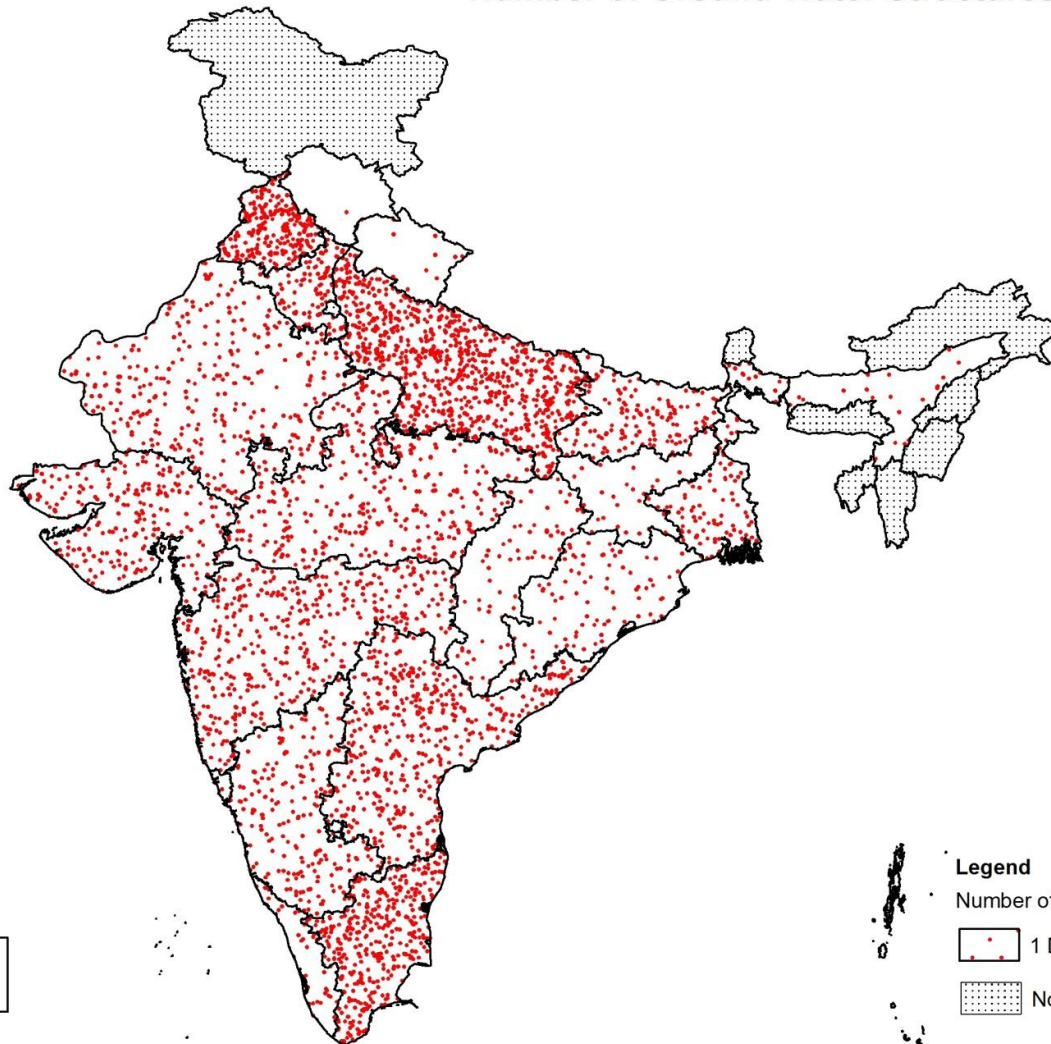
Number of Ground Water Structures, 2001

1 Dot = 5,000 Wells & Tubewells

No data

Source: 3rd MI Census, 2001

## Number of Ground Water Structures, 2007



Total Number of Groundwater  
Structures: 19.7 Million

### Legend

Number of Ground Water Structures, 2007

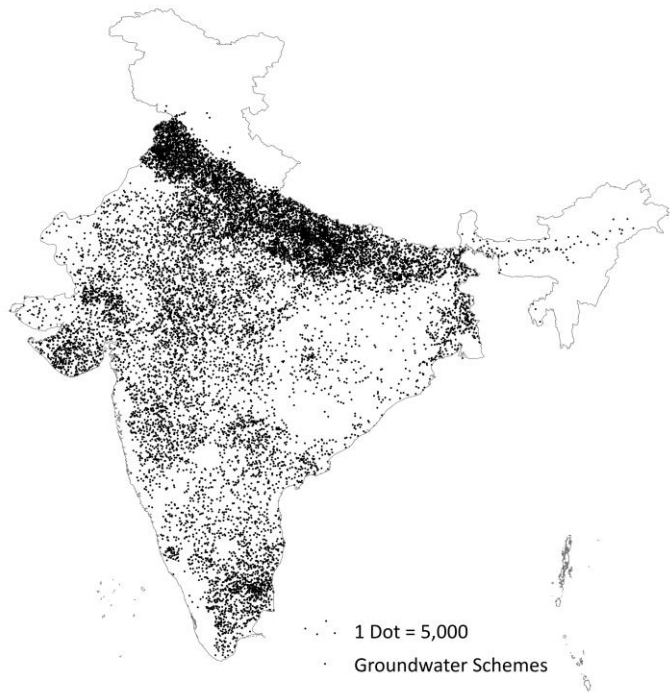
1 Dot = 5,000 Wells & Tubewells

No data

0 190 380 760 1,140 1,520  
Kms

Source: 4th MI Census, 2006

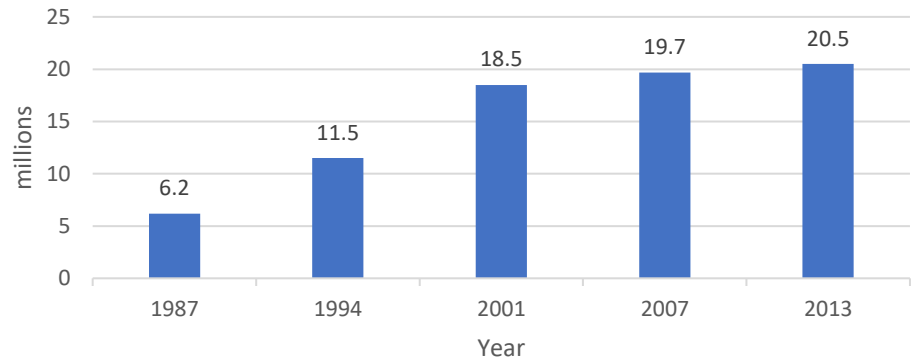
## Number of groundwater structures, 2013



Total number of GW structures:  
20.5 million

Source: 5<sup>th</sup> MI Census, 2013

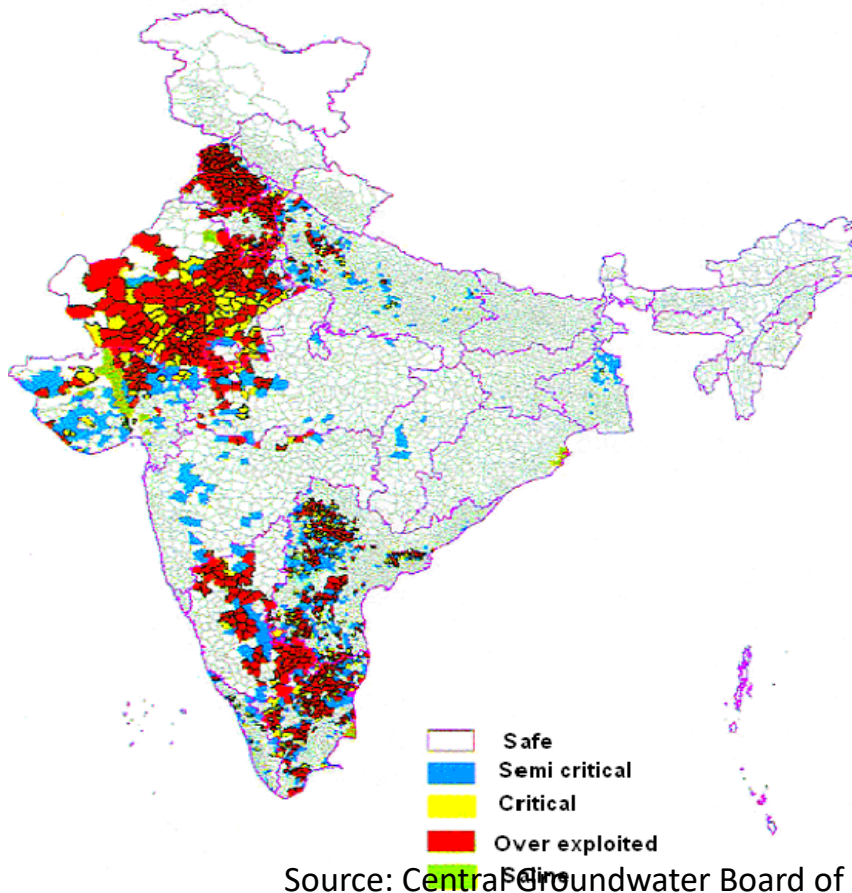
## Number of groundwater structures (millions)



- Pace of growth in India's groundwater structure is slowing down.
- But number of deep wells is on the rise
- There are deep regional divides

**Mukherji, A.** 2016. Evolution of irrigation sector, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol 51(52): 44-47

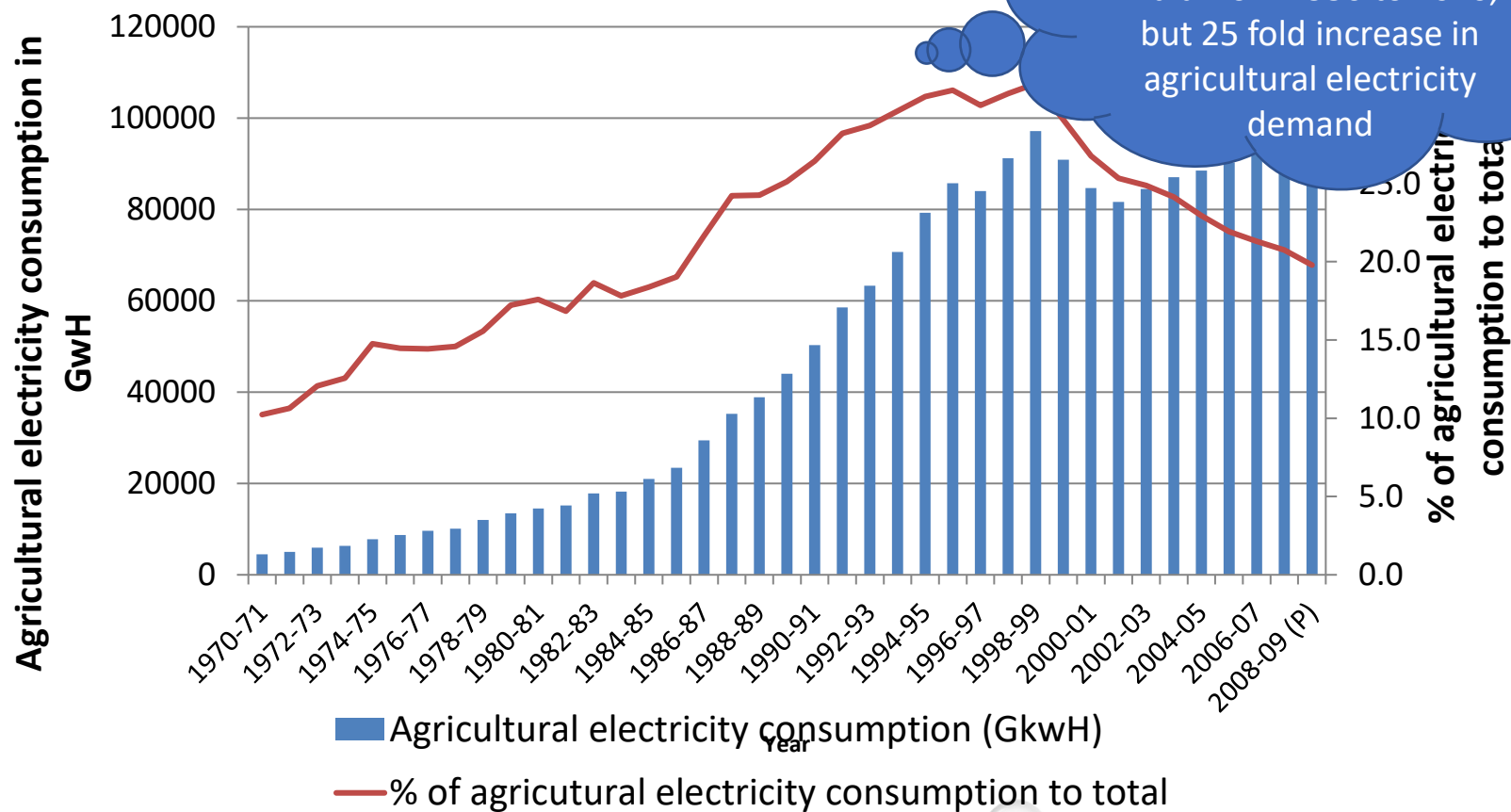
However, groundwater over-exploitation in India has clear regional dimensions:  
Eastern India has 'under-developed' groundwater resources



Sl. No	Item	2017
1.	Annual Resources	431.8
2.	Annual groundwater draft	248.7
3.	Stage of groundwater development	63.3%
4. Categorization		
	Total assessment units	6881
	Safe	63%
	Semi-critical	14%
	Critical	5%
	Over-exploited	17%
	Saline	1%

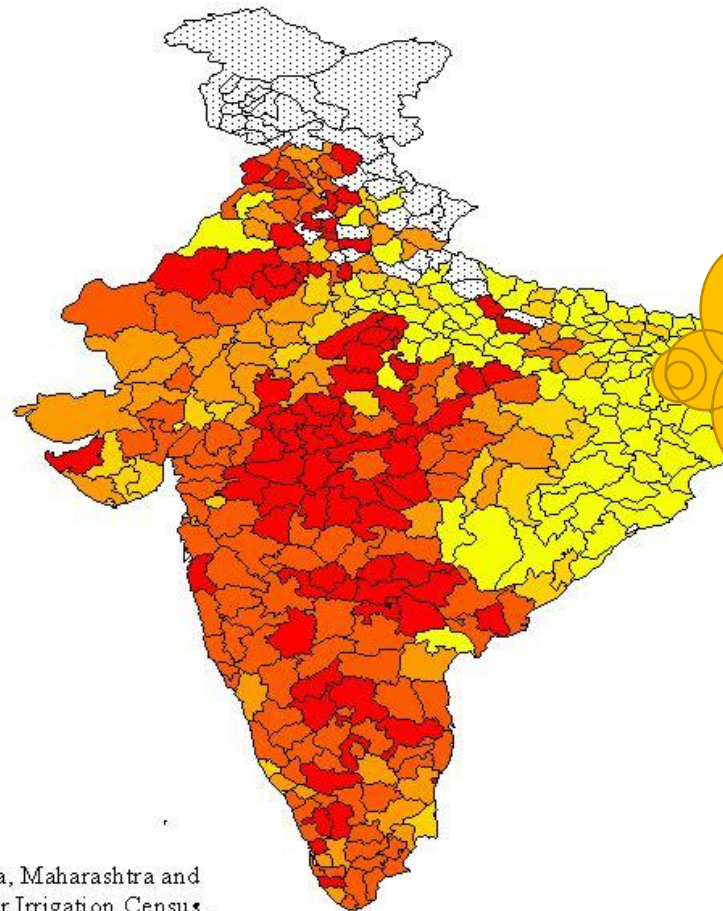
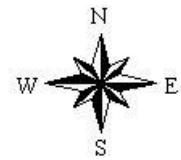
Source: Central Groundwater Board of India

Growth in electricity consumption in agriculture has outpaced growth in other sectors



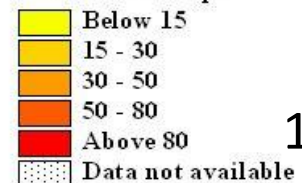
But then, there is the energy divide: Farmers in eastern India depend predominantly on diesel pumps, while rest of India has electric pumps

Percentage of Electricity Operated Groundwater Structures  
to Total Mechanized Groundwater Structures, 1993-94\*



So the food-  
energy-  
irrigation  
nexus is also  
different in  
east vs. rest of  
India

% Electric Pumps

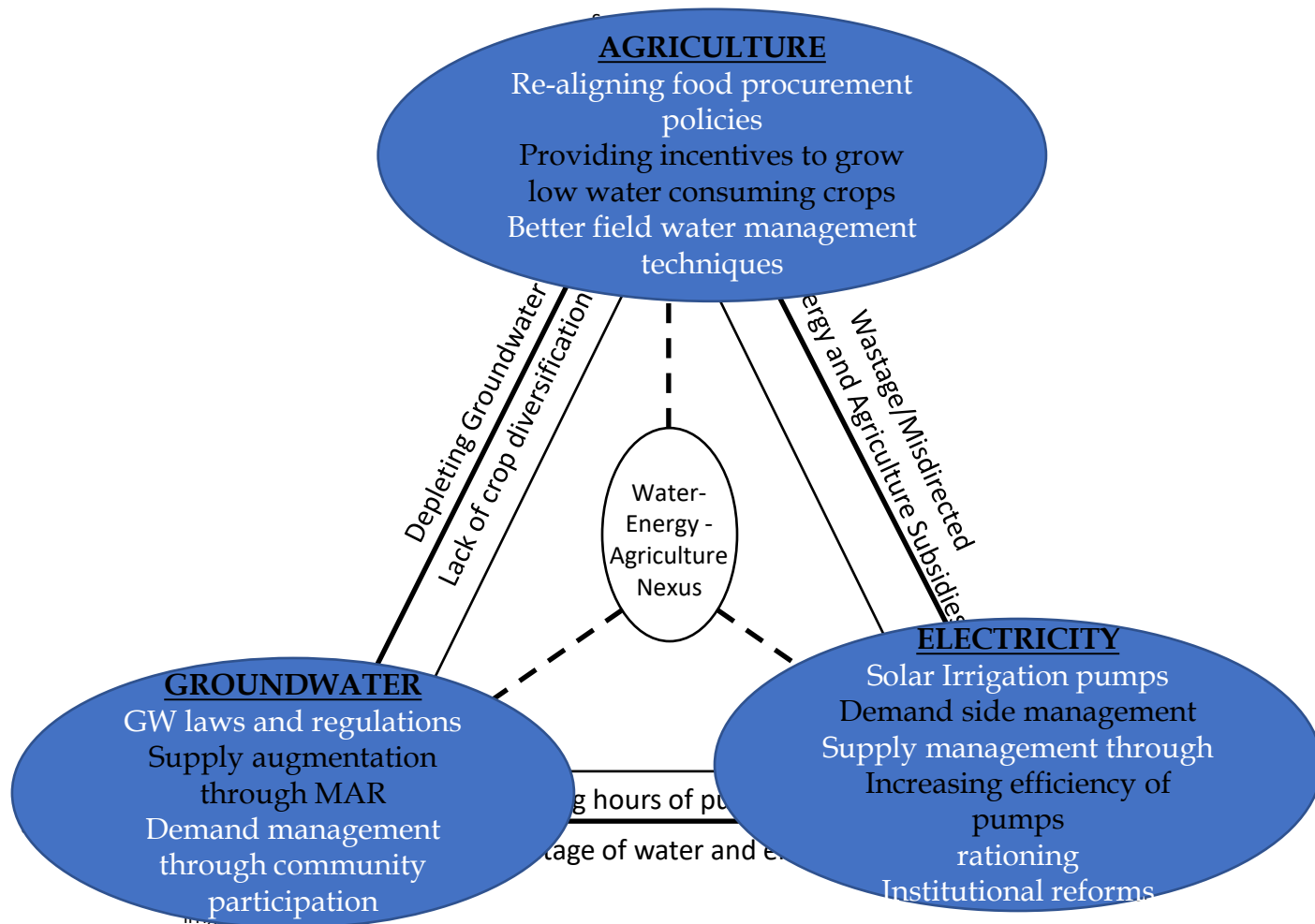


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\* Figures for Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are based on Minor Irrigation Census, 1986 as they have not been included in 1993-94 MI Census. For the other states, data relates to 1993-94 based on MI Census, 1993-94.

1000 0 1000 Kilometers

# Using Water Energy Food (WEF) nexus to improve groundwater sustainability

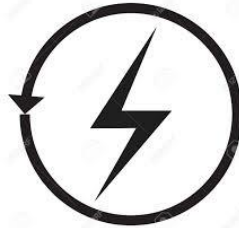


# Groundwater management needs WEF approach



## Water

Water policies need to incorporate groundwater explicitly



## Electricity

Electricity policies impact groundwater use

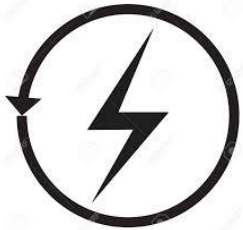


## Food

Food policies determine groundwater use



# Look for solutions outside the water sector



## Solutions in the electricity sector

- Metering of agricultural electricity, e.g. West Bengal
- Feeder segregation in several states, e.g. Gujarat, Punjab, etc.
- Grid connected solar pumps



## Solutions in the food sector

- Higher prices for less water intensive, but more nutritious crops, like coarse cereals
- Growing water intensive crop in water abundant areas



## Solutions in water sector

- Implementable GW laws

Look for solutions beyond the water sector. Food and energy sectors are key for GW management in South Asia





Thank you