

b. Background:

- Groundwater is found below the surface of the soil, both on land and under the seabed, following the characteristic distribution of where it exists, namely in the layers of soil or rock in the basin.
- The existence of groundwater in Indonesia is quite abundant, but not everywhere there is groundwater. This depends on geological conditions, which include depositional processes and geological structures that affect the physical properties of soil and rocks and rainfall.
- Extraction of groundwater in an effort to utilize or use it requires a process similar to that carried out in mining activities, which includes excavation or drilling activities.

c. Groundwater Management Concept

In accordance with Article 12 paragraph (2) of Law Number 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources, it is said that the management of arable land is based on the concept of a Groundwater Basin (CAT), namely, an area bounded by hydrogeological boundaries where all hydrogeological events such as recharge processes, drainage, and release of groundwater take place. Cross-country CAT, cross-provincial CAT, cross-Regency/City CAT, and CAT within a single region or city are all examples of CAT. CAT is determined by Presidential Decree on the recommendation of the Minister (see article 13 paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2004 concerning Water Resources).

d. Policy Basis

- Groundwater has an important role in the life and livelihood of the people, considering its function as one of the basic necessities of life.
- Groundwater must be managed in a wise, comprehensive, integrated, sustainable, and environmentally sound manner.
- Groundwater management technically needs to be adapted to the behavior of groundwater, including the availability, distribution, and quality of groundwater and the environment in which it exists.
- Groundwater management needs to be directed at a balance between conservation and utilization of groundwater that is integrated into policies and patterns of water resources management.
- The main activities in groundwater management, which include the conservation and utilization of groundwater, are carried out to realize the preservation and balance of groundwater availability and the sustainable use of groundwater for the greatest possible prosperity and welfare of the people.