

IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPANSION OF ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

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Atal Bhujal Yojana, is a community led participatory ground water management scheme focusing on demand side management of ground water, being implemented in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States.

Major activities/works undertaken under the Scheme are mentioned below:

- Measurement and public disclosure of groundwater data has been made across all 8,203 Atal Jal Gram Panchayats (GPs) of all 7 states through physical as well as electronic means.
- Community-led Water Budgets (WBs) and Water Security Plans (WSPs) have been prepared by all GPs of all 7 states and updated annually.
- More than 1.25 lakh GP-level trainings have been conducted, alongside Block, District and State-level capacity-building trainings.
- Piezometers along with Digital Water Level Recorders (DWLRs) and Rain Gauges have been installed in almost all GPs under the Yojana.
- Around 81,700 supply-side structures like check dams, ponds, recharge shafts/pits etc. have been constructed/renovated for water conservation and groundwater recharge across 7 states.
- Around 9 lakh hectares have been brought under efficient water-use practices (drip/sprinkler irrigation, mulching, crop diversification, etc.) across 7 states.

Atal Bhujal Yojana is a Program for Results scheme and allocation of funds is based on the performance of the participating States under various indicators. Further, the funds are fungible and allocation can be moved from under-performing to better performing states. The total amount of funds released and utilised, state-wise, as on 31.03.2025 under Atal Bhujal Yojana is provided below

Arresting the decline of ground water levels is one of the important performance indicators under Atal Bhujal Yojana. The scheme is being implemented in 229 Blocks of 7 States and as per the assessment conducted, out of 229 Blocks, totally 83 Blocks have shown improvement in ground water levels as detailed is given below.

Under the Atal Bhujal Yojana, due importance is given to various local water conservation structures/practises, as they represent traditional knowledge and are also best suited for local terrain and climatic conditions. The practice of constructing traditional structures like Gokatte, Bawdi, Johad, Tanka, Kalyani, Diggi, etc. has been revived and further strengthened.

Under Atal Bhujal Yojana, the participating states have adopted some innovative models which have proven to be quite impactful in terms of awareness creation, capacity building and efficient utilization of water. Some of the best practices, which have been identified, documented and publicized for replication and scaling up in other parts of the country are given below:

- Gujarat: Use of mobile van for groundwater quality training at Panchayat, Taluka, and District levels. Farmers bring borewell samples for on-the-spot testing, enabling immediate, informed decisions.
- Karnataka: Use of IoT-based 'FASAL & Phyllo' systems in Chikballapur & Bengaluru Rural for cultivation of grapes, pomegranates, and roses. These use soil sensors, weather data, and pest prediction to optimize irrigation, saving 20-40% water through precision farming.
- Maharashtra: Creation of Groundwater Information Dissemination Centre (GIDC), which is a Panchayat-level community-centric knowledge hub providing groundwater data, water budgets,

and scheme updates, helping communities make informed water management decisions.

- Rajasthan: A holistic Water-Saving poly-house Model has been developed which integrates several key water conservation elements like poly-house, farm pond, solar pump and micro-irrigation. Apart from enabling efficient water use, this model supports year-round high-value crop cultivation, helping the farmers by way of increased yields, reduced input costs, and improved incomes.
- Madhya Pradesh: Jal Saksharta Rath campaign covered 670 Gram Panchayats across 6 districts, simplifying technical knowledge on piezometers, rain gauges, and water flow meters for communities and students. By blending technical literacy with transparency in digital data, the initiative strengthened local leadership and set a model for community participation in water governance.
- Haryana: the state has deployed the innovative system called IISIF (Irrigation Intelligence Software for Irrigation Forecasting), which optimizes water use by leveraging satellite, weather, soil, and crop data. It provides personalized irrigation and pest advisories via a mobile/web app, enhancing productivity and sustainability.
- Uttar Pradesh: "Know Your GP" initiative, which assigns QR codes to Panchayats, offering real-time groundwater data, water budgets, existing water conservation structures, and real-time updates on ongoing interventions, thus, promoting transparency and community involvement.

Atal Bhujal Yojana is a pilot project for participatory ground water management with a fixed duration & outlay. Currently, the project is under impact assessment stage.

This information was provided by THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI **SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY** in a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha today.

MAM/SMP

(Lok Sabha US Q3191)

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(amount in Rs. Crores)

State	Released	Utilised
Gujarat	595.57	470.61
Haryana	753.00	620.48
Karnataka	903.21	831.71
Madhya Pradesh	211.75	193.89
Maharashtra	643.82	609.59
Rajasthan	489.50	484.79
Uttar Pradesh	264.83	207.13
Total	3861.68	3418.20

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States	Total Blocks	Number of Blocks in which Ground Water Level has shown improvement
Gujarat	36	13

Haryana	36	14
Karnataka	41	20
Madhya Pradesh	9	4
Maharashtra	43	14
Rajasthan	38	13
Uttar Pradesh	26	5
Grand Total	229	83

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