

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2461**

ANSWERED ON 10.08.2026

**STATUS OF THE AMRIT SAROVAR MISSION**

2461 Shri SUJEET KUMAR:

Will the Minister of **Jal Shakti** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Amrit Sarovars completed to date, their current operational status and the major achievements of the Mission;
- (b) the measures taken to ensure their long-term maintenance and community participation through Panchayats and local institutions; and
- (c) whether any assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the impact of Amrit Sarovars on groundwater recharge, water conservation and rural livelihoods and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

**(a) to (c)** As reported by the Ministry of Rural Development,

Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 24th April, 2022 with the objective of conserving water for future generations. A total of 68,827 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed or rejuvenated under the Mission. These water bodies are utilized for water conservation, groundwater recharge, irrigation, fisheries, biodiversity enhancement and other livelihood activities through convergence with various schemes. The major achievements of the Mission include:

- Construction/rejuvenation of 68,827 Amrit Sarovars across the country.
- Plantation of over 24 lakh trees/plants around Amrit Sarovars to improve green cover and ecological sustainability.
- Large-scale community participation (Jan Bhagidari) through nationwide campaigns such as World Environment Day, International Yoga Day (with participation of over 11.5 lakh people) and Independence Day celebrations under the theme "Ek Sarovar, Ek Sankalp – Jal Sanrakshan Ka", mobilizing over 12 lakh participants across the country.
- Promotion of convergence with various Central and State Government schemes for sustainable development and livelihood generation.

To ensure the long-term maintenance and sustainability of Amrit Sarovars, Ministry of Rural Development revised the Mission Amrit Sarovar Guidelines which are reviewed during review meetings with States/UTs. The guidelines, *inter alia*, provide for:

- Formation and mapping of Users' Groups, largely comprising members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and other local stakeholders, for each Amrit Sarovar.
- Involvement of the Users' Groups throughout the project lifecycle; from planning and execution to utilization, maintenance and sustainability of the water body.
- Responsibility of Users' Groups for plantation activities, regular upkeep and voluntary removal of silt from catchment areas after every monsoon season.
- Active participation of Gram Panchayats, local institutions and communities in maintenance and management of the assets.
- Technical measures such as catchment treatment, inlet channel management, silt traps, embankment stabilization, plantation and proper documentation to ensure long-term sustainability of the water bodies.

The impact of the Amrit Sarovar Mission has been assessed through various initiatives, including:

- An Artificial Intelligence (AI) and satellite-based monitoring system, BhuPRAHARI, has been deployed for automated nationwide monitoring and impact assessment of Amrit Sarovars. The Amrit Sarovar Water Observatory enables dynamic monitoring with high accuracy for evidence-based decision-making. Analysis for the period 2022–2024 indicates that, despite reduced rainfall, the average pond surface area increased by 16.3%, while the number of dry ponds declined by 42%, indicating improved water availability and enhanced rural water resilience.
- In addition, an independent impact assessment was conducted across six States - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, to assess the Mission's outcomes relating to water conservation, socioeconomic impacts, livelihood benefits, environmental sustainability, policy effectiveness and community participation. The study found that there was significant improvement in groundwater recharge in water-stressed regions; cultivable land and agricultural productivity increased; positive impacts were observed on biodiversity and carbon sequestration; and strong ownership of the assets by Gram Panchayats and women Self-Help Groups was evident.

These assessments indicate that the Mission has made a positive contribution towards groundwater recharge, water conservation, environmental sustainability and strengthening rural livelihoods, while also providing valuable evidence to support informed policymaking.

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