

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5412**

ANSWERED ON 03.04.2025

**OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES OF ABY**

5412. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY);
- (b) the details of the specific objectives and expected outcomes from the implementation of the ABY in Tamil Nadu along with the number of districts covered;
- (c) the details of the total funds allocated and utilized so far for groundwater management initiatives in Tamil Nadu under ABY;
- (d) the manner in which the Government is planning to involve local communities, particularly farmers in the sustainable management of groundwater resources under ABY in Kallakurichi district of Tamil Nadu; and
- (e) the mechanism adopted by the Government to monitor the progress of ABY in Kallakurichi district of Tamil Nadu along with the measures taken/being taken to assess its impact on groundwater conservation and water usage practices?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme with a total outlay of Rs.6000 crore in 8,203 water stressed Gram Panchayats (GPs) of 229 administrative Blocks/ Talukas in 80 districts of 7 States, viz., Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for a period of 6 years from 01.04.2020. Salient features of the scheme include community based monitoring and sharing of groundwater data, planning, capacity building & focused Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities. This is the first of its kind scheme to focus on activities targeting reduction in water use such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc. for conservation of groundwater. GP-wise Water Security Plans (WSPs) having details about water budget and proposed demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc. and supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures are prepared and executed through convergence of ongoing schemes with an aim to arrest decline in ground water level.

(b) to (e) This scheme is not being implemented in the state of Tamil Nadu.

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