GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 750

ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026

WATER SECURITY PLAN

†750. Dr. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any water security plan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has implemented any pilot projects under the said plan in various States of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments seeking technical and financial assistance under the said plan and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has revised the existing policy relating to the sources of funding and financing mechanism for implementation of the said plan and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any proposal to accord priority to the districts identified in the Aspirational Districts Programme for the water security plan is under consideration of the Government and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (e) Water, being a State subject, sustainable development and management of water and groundwater resources, including preparation of Water Security Plans, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. The major steps taken in this direction are as under:-

i. Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), more than 2 crore water conservation and artificial recharge works have been taken up through convergence in the country so far, which has played a key role in enhancing the sustainability of ground water resources in water-stressed districts.

ii. To further strengthen the momentum of JSA, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2024 with a vision to make rainwater harvesting a mass movement in the country. By promoting community ownership and responsibility, the initiative seeks to develop cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across districts. Thus far, more than 1.55 crore artificial groundwater recharge and storage works have been constructed across the country under this initiative. Subsequently, on 01.06.2026 JSJB-Catch The Rain (CTR) has been launched nation-wide for water conservation and artificial recharge.

iii. Ministry of Jal Shakti has successfully demonstrated the efficacy of community-led participatory groundwater management through Atal Bhujal Yojana, which was implemented on pilot basis in

8,203 water stressed Gram Panchayats of 229 Blocks across the seven participating States – Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Under the scheme, sustainable water resource management was promoted through a combination of scientific monitoring, community participation and demand-and supply-side interventions. Major activities/works undertaken under the Scheme are mentioned below:

- Measurement and public disclosure of groundwater data have 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 and Water Security Plans have been prepared by all GPs of all 7 states and updated annually.
- More than 1.28 lakh GP-level trainings have been conducted, alongside Block, District and State-level capacity-building trainings.
- Piezometers along with Digital Water Level Recorders and Rain Gauges have been installed in almost all GPs under the Yojana.
- Monitoring of around 70,000 wells at GP level, with data shared publicly.
- Mapping of over 99,000 existing water conservation and artificial recharge structures
- More than 83,800 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 9.7 lakh hectares have been brought under efficient water-use practices (drip/ sprinkler irrigation, mulching, crop diversification, etc.) across 7 states.

iv. Mission Amrit Sarovar, 2022 was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country. Nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country leading to enhanced water storage and ground water recharge.

v. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare has been implementing the Per Drop More Crop component since 2015-16 to improve on-farm water-use efficiency through micro-irrigation. The scheme supports efficient irrigation practices in districts across the country, thereby reducing groundwater extraction and promoting sustainable use of groundwater resources.

vi. Under NAQUIM 1.0, country's aquifers were mapped macro-level understanding of our nation's groundwater resources were developed. Under NAQUIM 2.0 state-of-the-art technologies are harnessed, for generating highly detailed scientific data which serve as an important tool for making informed decisions for sustainable groundwater management.

vii. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with the aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. 30.66 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created, with pari passu development of 23.42 lakh hectare command area has been achieved under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Command Area Development & Water Management components of PMKSY.

viii. CGWB has also prepared the Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 for the entire country and shared it with States/UTs. The Master Plan serves as a technical guide for planning and implementation of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures in districts based on local hydrogeological conditions.

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