

NATIONAL WATER POLICY

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Water, which is vital for sustenance of life and economic development is becoming an increasingly scarce resource in the country. The planning and execution of water resources development have by and large been carried out by individual states. As the major rivers in our country are inter-State in nature, it has not been possible for individual States to prepare master plans in respect of these rivers. It was felt that planning at national level for utilisation of water resources should be undertaken so that the greatest good is achieved and optimum benefits derived from the available water resources.

The necessity for an apex body to evolve national policies for development and use of water resources in conformity with the highest national interests was emphasised by various authorities including the Irrigation Commission, National Commission on Agriculture and Rashtriya Barh Ayog. The National Development Council at its meeting held on 14th March, 1982 also discussed the matter and the Council observed that a climate should be created in which national water plans are prepared keeping in view the national perspective as well as State and regional needs. In that context, the Council welcomed the proposal of the Government of India for setting up of National Water Resources Council (NWRC).

Accordingly, NWRC was set up on 10th March, 1983 under the Chairpersonship of Prime Minister of India with Union Minister of Irrigation (now Water Resources) as Vice Chairman. Union Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Planning, Energy, Shipping & Transport, Tourism, Science & Technology, Works & Housing and the Chief Ministers/ Chief Commissioners/ Administrators of the States and UTs were the other members of the NWRC.

The functions of the National Water Resources Council will be as follows:

- (a) To lay down the National Water Policy and to review it from time to time.
- (b) To consider and review water development plans submitted to it (including alternative plans) by the National Water Development Agency, the River Basin Commissions, etc.
- (c) To recommend acceptance of water plans with such modifications as may be considered appropriate and necessary.
- (d) To direct carrying out such further studies as may be necessary for fuller consideration of the plans or components thereof.
- (e) To advise on the modalities of resolving inter-State differences with regard to specific elements of water plans and such other issues that may arise during planning or implementation of the projects.
- (f) To advise practices and procedures, administrative arrangements and regulations for the fair distribution and utilisation of water resources by different beneficiaries keeping in view optimum development and the maximum benefits to the people.

- (g) To make such other recommendations as would foster expeditious and environmentally sound and economical development of water resources in various regions.

National Water Policy – 1987

The NWRC adopted the first National Water Policy in its 2nd meeting held in September, 1987. Important views and the same was circulated to the central ministries and States for implementation. Some of the important points of NWP-1987 are as follows:

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning and development of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- The prime requisite for resource planning is a well-developed information system. A standardized national information system should be established with a network of data banks and data bases, integrating and strengthening the existing Central and State level agencies and improving the quality of data and the processing capabilities.
- The water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Resource planning in the case of water has to be done for a hydrological unit such as a drainage basin as a whole, or for a sub-basin.
- Appropriate organisations should be established for the planned development and management of a river basin as a whole. Special multidisciplinary units should be set up in each state to prepare comprehensive plans taking into account not only the needs of irrigation but also harmonizing various other water uses, so that the available water resources are determined and put to optimum use having regard to subsisting agreements or awards of Tribunals under the relevant laws.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfers from one river basin to another, based on a national perspective, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Water resource development projects should as far as possible be planned and developed as multipurpose projects. Provision for drinking water should be a primary consideration.
- Exploitation of ground water resources should be so regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity.
- Integrated and coordinated development of surface water and ground water and their conjunctive use, should be envisaged right from the project planning stage and should form an essential part of the project.
- In the planning and operation of systems, water allocation priorities should be broadly as follows:
 - Drinking water
 - Irrigation
 - Hydro-power

- Navigation
 - Industrial and other uses.
- However these priorities might be modified if necessary in particular regions with reference to area specific considerations.
 - There should be a close integration of water-use and land-use policies.
 - Water allocation in an irrigation system should be done with due regard to equity and social justice. Disparities in the availability of water between head-reach and tail-end farms and between large and small farms should be obviated by adoption of a rotational water distribution system and supply of water on a volumetric basis subject to certain ceilings.
 - Water rates should be such as to convey the scarcity value of the resource to the users and to foster the motivation for economy in wateruse. They should be adequate to cover the annual maintenance and operation charges and a part of the fixed costs.
 - There should be a water zoning of the country and the economic activities should be guided and regulated in accordance with such zoning.
 - There should be a master plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin. Sound watershed management through extensive soil conservation, catchment-area treatment, preservation of forests and increasing the forest area and the construction of checkdams should be promoted to reduce the intensity of floods. Adequate flood-cushion should be provided in water storage projects wherever feasible to facilitate better flood management. An extensive network for flood forecasting should be established for timely warning to the settlements in the flood plains, along with the regulation of settlements and economic activity in the flood plain zones, to minimize the loss of life and property on account of floods.
 - Drought-prone areas should be made less vulnerable to drought associated problems through soil-moisture conservation measures, water harvesting practices, the minimization of evaporation losses, the development of the ground water potential and the transfer of surface water from surplus areas where feasible and appropriate.

National Water Policy – 2002

After adoption of NWP 1987, new challenges emerged in the water resources sector, which necessitated review of the National Water Policy. Accordingly, the revised National Water Policy-2002 was adopted by the National Water Resources Council in its 5th meeting held on 1st April 2002. While there was a chord of similarity in essence and principles between the NWP-1987 and NWP-2002, yet the NWP-2002 introduced modification / addition / alteration pertaining to various issues namely Information system, Water resources planning, Institutional mechanism, Project planning, Private sector participation, Water quality, Monitoring of the projects, Water sharing/ distribution amongst the States, Performance improvement, Maintenance and modernization, Safety of structures, Land erosion by sea or river, Conservation of water in comparison to National Water Policy -1987. Some of these are highlighted below:

- Standards for coding, classification, processing of data and methods / procedures for its collection should be adopted.

- Non-conventional methods for utilisation of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilisable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.
- With a view to give effect to the planning, development and management of the water resources on a hydrological unit basis, along with a multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary and participatory approach as well as integrating quality, quantity and the environmental aspects, the existing institutions at various levels under the water resources sector will have to be appropriately reoriented / reorganised and even created, wherever necessary.
- Irrigation being the largest consumer of fresh water, the aim should be to get optimal productivity per unit of water. Scientific water management, farm practices and sprinkler and drip system of irrigation should be adopted wherever feasible.
- Reclamation of water logged / saline affected land by scientific and cost-effective methods should form a part of command area development programme.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach; by involving not only the various governmental agencies but also the users and other stakeholders, in an effective and decisive manner, in various aspects of planning, design, development and management of the water resources schemes. Necessary legal and institutional changes should be made at various levels for the purpose, duly ensuring appropriate role for women. Water Users' Associations and the local bodies such as municipalities and *gram panchayats* should particularly be involved in the operation, maintenance and management of water infrastructures / facilities at appropriate levels progressively, with a view to eventually transfer the management of such facilities to the user groups / local bodies.
- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible. Private sector participation may help in introducing innovative ideas, generating financial resources and introducing corporate management and improving service efficiency and accountability to users. Depending upon the specific situations, various combinations of private sector participation, in building, owning, operating, leasing and transferring of water resources facilities, may be considered.
- Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams.
- Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology and social considerations.
- Principle of 'polluter pays' should be followed in management of polluted water.
- Measures like selective linings in the conveyance system, modernisation and rehabilitation of existing systems including tanks, recycling and re-use of treated effluents and adoption of traditional techniques like mulching or pitcher irrigation and new techniques like drip and sprinkler may be promoted, wherever feasible.

- A close monitoring of projects to identify bottlenecks and to adopt timely measures to obviate time and cost overrun should form part of project planning and execution.
- The water sharing / distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin. Necessary guidelines, including for water short states even outside the basin, need to be evolved for facilitating future agreements amongst the basin states.
- The Inter-State Water Disputes Act of 1956 may be suitably reviewed and amended for timely adjudication of water disputes referred to the Tribunal.

National Water Policy – 2012

India is faced with the challenge of sustaining its rapid economic growth while dealing with the global threat of climate change. While engaged with the international community to collectively and cooperatively deal with this threat, India needed a national strategy to firstly, adapt to climate change and secondly, to further enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

With a view to address the related issues, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was prepared by the Government of India and released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2008. The NAPCC had laid down the principles and had identified the approach to be adopted to meet the challenges of impact of climate change through eight National Missions one of which was National Water Mission.

This Comprehensive Mission Document of "National Water Mission" identifies the strategies for achieving the goals of (a) Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resource, (b) Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation, (c) Focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas, (d) Increasing water use efficiency by 20%, and (e) Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

Under Goal 5 of the National Water Mission i.e 'Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management', Review of National Water Policy was one of the identified strategies. In pursuance to the strategy identified in National Water Mission Document as well as deliberations in National Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources had initiated the process of review of National Water Policy, 2002. A series of consultation meetings were held as follows;

1. With Hon'ble Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources, Consultative Committee for Ministry of Water Resources and Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management on 28th July, 2010;
2. With Academia, Experts and Professionals on 26th October, 2010
3. With Non-Governmental Organizations was held on 11th & 12th January, 2011
4. With Corporate Sector was held on 21st March, 2011
5. With representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions on 16th June, 2011 at Hyderabad, on 30th June, 2011 at Shillong, on 14th July, 2011 at Jaipur and on 2nd November, 2011 at Pune.

A Drafting Committee comprising of Dr. S.R. Hashim, former Member, Planning Commission and Chairman, Union Public Service Commission; Prof. Subhash Chander, former Professor,

IIT, Delhi; Shri A.D. Mohile, former Chairman, Central Water Commission; and Shri S.C. Jain, Programme Leader at Safe Water Network (an NGO) was also constituted for drafting of the National Water Policy. This Committee was supported by a team of officers from Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board, National Rainfed Area Authority; National Institute of Hydrology and Planning Commission.

Considering the recommendations and feedback received during various consultation meetings, the Drafting Committee identified basic concerns in water resources sector and adopted basic principles which should be followed to address those concerns, and accordingly, evolved draft policy recommendations. The draft National Water Policy (2012), recommended by the Drafting Committee, was put up on the website of Ministry of Water Resources and comments were invited. The Draft National Water Policy (2012) was also circulated amongst all State Governments and related Union Ministries.

More than 600 comments were received on the Draft National Water Policy (2012). These comments along with newspaper reports, etc., were considered by the Drafting Committee and accordingly, Revised Draft National Water Policy (2012) was recommended.

Revised Draft National Water Policy (2012) was considered by the National Water Board (NWB) in its 14th meeting held on 07.06.2012 wherein modifications were suggested and modified Draft National Water Policy (2012) was recommended to National Water Resources Council (NWRC) for adoption and finalization.

Modified Draft National Water Policy (2012) recommended by NWB was considered by the NWRC in its 6th meeting Chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 28.12.2012. The NWRC adopted the National Water Policy (2012) as per the deliberation at the Council Meeting. The adopted National Water Policy (2012) was released during India Water Week, 2013.

Objective of NWP-2012

The objective of the National Water Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation, to propose a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions and for a plan of action with a unified national perspective.

Concerns on the present scenario of water resources and their management in India

- Issues related to water governance have not been addressed adequately.
- Wide temporal and spatial variation in water availability may increase further due to climate change.
- Climate change may also increase sea levels which may lead to salinity intrusion in GW aquifers/ SW and inundate coastal regions.
- Groundwater, though part of hydrological cycle and a community resource, is still perceived as an individual property and is exploited inequitably and without any consideration to its sustainability leading to its over-exploitation in several areas.
- Access to safe water for drinking and other domestic needs still continues to be a problem in many areas. Skewed availability of water between different regions and different people in the same region and also the intermittent and unreliable water supply system has the potential of causing social unrest.

- Inter-regional, inter-State, intra-State, as also inter-sectoral disputes in sharing of water, strain relationships and hamper the optimal utilization of water through scientific planning on basin/sub-basin basis.
- Inadequate sanitation and lack of sewage treatment are polluting the water sources.
- The public agencies in charge of taking water related decisions tend to take these on their own without consultation with stakeholders, often resulting in poor and unreliable service characterized by inequities of various kinds.

Basic Principles of NWP –2012

Some of the important basic principles of NWP-2012 are as follows:

- Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by common integrated perspective considering local, regional, State and national context, having an environmentally sound basis, keeping in view the human, social and economic needs.
- Water needs to be managed as a common pool community resource held, by the state under public trust doctrine to achieve food security, support livelihood, and ensure equitable and sustainable development for all.
- Water is essential for sustenance of eco-system, and therefore, minimum ecological needs should be given due consideration.
- Safe Water for drinking and sanitation should be considered as pre-emptive needs, followed by high priority allocation for other basic domestic needs (including needs of animals), achieving food security, supporting sustenance agriculture and minimum eco-system needs. Available water, after meeting the above needs, should be allocated in a manner to promote its conservation and efficient use.
- Given the limits on enhancing the availability of utilizable water resources and increased variability in supplies due to climate change, meeting the future needs will depend more on demand management, and hence, this needs to be given priority, especially through (a) evolving an agricultural system which economizes on water use and maximizes value from water, and (b) bringing in maximum efficiency in use of water and avoiding wastages.
- The impact of climate change on water resources availability must be factored into water management related decisions.

Contents of NWP-2012

Highlights of the important provisions contained in the NWP-2012 on various aspects of water resources planning, development and management is given below:

- ❖ Water Framework Law
 - ✓ There is a need to evolve a National Framework Law as an umbrella statement of general principles.
 - ✓ Such a framework law must recognize water not only as a scarce resource but also as a sustainer of life and ecology. Therefore, water, particularly, groundwater, needs to be managed as a community resource held, by the state, under public trust doctrine.

- ✓ There is a need for comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys. Such legislation needs, inter alia, to deal with and enable establishment of basin authorities, comprising party States, with appropriate powers to plan, manage and regulate utilization of water resource in the basins.

- ❖ Uses of Water
 - ✓ The Centre, the States and the local bodies (governance institutions) must ensure access to a minimum quantity of potable water for essential health and hygiene to all its citizens, available within easy reach of the household.
 - ✓ Ecological needs of the river should be determined, through scientific study. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs.

- ❖ Adaptation to Climate Change
 - ✓ The anticipated increase in variability in availability of water because of climate change should be dealt with by increasing water storage in its various forms, namely, soil moisture, ponds, ground water, small and large reservoirs and their combination.
 - ✓ Planning and management of water resources structures, such as, dams, flood embankments, tidal embankments, etc., should incorporate coping strategies for possible climate changes.

- ❖ Enhancing Water Available for Use
 - ✓ The availability of water resources and its use by various sectors in various basin and States in the country need to be assessed scientifically and reviewed at periodical intervals, say every 5 years.
 - ✓ There is need to map aquifers to know the quantum and quality of ground water resources.
 - ✓ Declining ground water levels in over-exploited areas need to be arrested by introducing improved technologies of water use, incentivizing efficient water use and encouraging community based management of aquifers. In addition, where necessary, artificial recharging projects should be undertaken so that extraction is less than the recharge. This would allow the aquifers to provide base flows to the surface system, and maintain ecology.
 - ✓ Inter-basin transfers of water should be considered on the basis of merits of each case after evaluating the environmental, economic and social impacts of such transfers.

- ❖ Demand Management and Water Use Efficiency
 - ✓ An institutional arrangement for promotion, regulation and evolving mechanisms for efficient use of water at basin/sub-basin level will be established at the national level.
 - ✓ The project appraisal and environment impact assessment for water uses, particularly for industrial projects, should, inter-alia, include the analysis of the water footprints for the use.
 - ✓ Recycle and reuse of water, including return flows, should be the general norm.

- ✓ Water saving in irrigation use is of paramount importance. Methods like aligning cropping pattern with natural resource endowments, micro irrigation (drip, sprinkler, etc.), automated irrigation operation, evaporation-transpiration reduction, etc., should be encouraged and incentivized. Recycling of canal seepage water through conjunctive ground water use may also be considered.
- ❖ Water Pricing
- ✓ Equitable access to water for all and its fair pricing, for drinking and other uses such as sanitation, agricultural and industrial, should be arrived at through independent statutory Water Regulatory Authority (WRA), set up by each State, after wide ranging consultation with all stakeholders.
 - ✓ In order to meet equity, efficiency and economic principles, the water charges should preferably / as a rule be determined on volumetric basis.
 - ✓ Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system.
 - ✓ The principle of differential pricing may be retained for the pre-emptive uses of water for drinking and sanitation; and high priority allocation for ensuring food security and supporting livelihood for the poor. Available water, after meeting the above needs, should increasingly be subjected to allocation and pricing on economic principles so that water is not wasted in unnecessary uses and could be utilized more gainfully.
 - ✓ Water User Associations (WUAs) should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system. The WUAs should be given the freedom to fix rates subject to floor rates determined by WRA.
 - ✓ The over-drawal of groundwater should be minimized by regulating the use of electricity for its extraction. Separate electric feeders for pumping ground water for agricultural use should be considered.
- ❖ Conservation of River Corridors, Water Bodies and Infrastructure
- ✓ Encroachments and diversion of water bodies (like rivers, lakes, tanks, ponds, etc.) and drainage channels (irrigated area as well as urban area drainage) must not be allowed, and wherever it has taken place, it should be restored to the extent feasible and maintained properly.
 - ✓ Urban settlements, encroachments and any developmental activities in the protected upstream areas of reservoirs/water bodies, key aquifer recharge areas that pose a potential threat of contamination, pollution, reduced recharge and those endanger wild and human life should be strictly regulated.
 - ✓ It needs to be ensured that industrial effluents, local cesspools, residues of fertilizers and chemicals etc. do not reach ground water.
 - ✓ The water resources infrastructure should be maintained properly to continue to get the intended benefits. A suitable percentage of the costs of infrastructure development may be set aside along with collected water charges, for repair and maintenance. Contract for construction of projects should have inbuilt provision for longer periods of proper maintenance and handing over back the infrastructure in good condition.

❖ Project Planning and Implementation

- ✓ Water resources projects should be planned considering social and environmental aspects also in addition to techno-economic considerations in consultation with project affected and beneficiary families.
- ✓ All clearances, including environmental and investment clearances, be made time bound.
- ✓ All components of water resources projects should be planned and executed in a pari-passu manner so that intended benefits start accruing immediately and there is no gap between potential created and potential utilized.
- ✓ All water resources projects, including hydro power projects, should be planned to the extent feasible as multi-purpose projects with provision of storage to derive maximum benefit from available topology and water resources.

❖ Management of Flood and Drought

- ✓ While every effort should be made to avert water related disasters like floods and droughts, through structural and non-structural measures, emphasis should be on preparedness for flood / drought with coping mechanisms as an option. Greater emphasis should be placed on rehabilitation of natural drainage system.
- ✓ Land, soil, energy and water management with scientific inputs from local research and scientific institutions should be used to evolve different agricultural strategies and improve soil and water productivity to manage droughts.
- ✓ Flood forecasting is very important for flood preparedness and should be expanded extensively across the country and modernized using real time data acquisition system and linked to forecasting models.
- ✓ To increase preparedness for sudden and unexpected flood related disasters, dam/embankment break studies, as also preparation and periodic updating of emergency action plans / disaster management plans should be evolved after involving affected communities. In hilly reaches, glacial lake outburst flood and landslide dam break floods studies with periodic monitoring along with instrumentation, etc., should be carried out.

❖ Water Supply and Sanitation

- ✓ There is need to remove large disparity between stipulations for water supply in urban and in rural areas. Efforts should be made to provide improved water supply in rural areas with proper sewerage facilities.
- ✓ Urban and rural domestic water supply should preferably be from surface water in conjunction with groundwater and rainwater. Where alternate supplies are available, a source with better reliability and quality needs to be assigned to domestic water supply.
- ✓ Urban domestic water systems need to collect and publish water accounts and water audit reports indicating leakages and pilferages, which should be reduced taking into due consideration social issues.
- ✓ In urban and industrial areas, rainwater harvesting and de-salinization, wherever techno-economically feasible, should be encouraged to increase availability of utilizable water.

- ✓ Urban water supply and sewage treatment schemes should be integrated and executed simultaneously. Water supply bills should include sewerage charges.
 - ✓ Industries in water short regions may be allowed to either withdraw only the make up water or should have an obligation to return treated effluent to a specified standard back to the hydrologic system.
 - ✓ Subsidies and incentives should be implemented to encourage recovery of industrial pollutants and recycling/ reuse, which are otherwise capital intensive.
- ❖ Institutional Arrangements
- ✓ There should be a forum at the national level to deliberate upon issues relating to water and evolve consensus, co-operation and reconciliation amongst party States. A similar mechanism should be established within each State to amicably resolve differences in competing demands for water amongst different users of water, as also between different parts of the State.
 - ✓ A permanent Water Disputes Tribunal at the Centre should be established to resolve the disputes expeditiously in an equitable manner.
 - ✓ Apart from using the “good offices” of the Union or the State Governments, as the case may be, the paths of arbitration and mediation may also to be tried in dispute resolution.
 - ✓ The State Governments / urban local bodies may associate private sector in public private partnership mode with penalties for failure, under regulatory control on prices charged and service standards with full accountability to democratically elected local bodies.
 - ✓ IWRM taking river basin / sub-basin as a unit should be the main principle for planning, development and management of water resources. The departments / organizations at Centre / State Governments levels should be restructured and made multi-disciplinary accordingly.
 - ✓ Appropriate institutional arrangements for each river basin should be developed to collect and collate all data on regular basis with regard to rainfall, river flows, area irrigated by crops and by source, utilizations for various uses by both surface and ground water and to publish water accounts on ten daily basis every year for each river basin with appropriate water budgets and water accounts based on the hydrologic balances. In addition, water budgeting and water accounting should be carried out for each aquifers.
- ❖ Transboundary Rivers
- ✓ Efforts should be made to enter into international agreements with neighbouring countries on bilateral basis for exchange of hydrological data of international rivers on near real time basis.
 - ✓ Negotiations about sharing and management of water of international rivers should be done on bilateral basis in consultative association with riparian States keeping paramount the national interest.

❖ Database and Information System

- ✓ All hydrological data, other than those classified on national security consideration, should be in public domain. A National Water Informatics Center should be established to collect, collate and process hydrologic data regularly from all over the country, conduct the preliminary processing, and maintain in open and transparent manner on a GIS platform.

❖ Research and Training Needs

- ✓ Continuing research and advancement in technology shall be promoted to address issues in the water sector in a scientific manner.
- ✓ An autonomous center for research in water policy should also be established to evaluate impacts of policy decisions and to evolve policy directives for changing scenario of water resources.
- ✓ To meet the need of the skilled manpower in the water sector, regular training and academic courses in water management should be promoted.

Implementation of National Water Policy

As per NWP-2012, National Water Board should prepare a plan of action based on the National Water Policy. The State Water Policies may need to be drafted /revised in accordance with this policy.

A Committee was constituted by MoWR in June, 2013 under the Chairmanship of Dr S.R Hashim, Former Chairman UPSC and Former Member, PC for suggesting a roadmap for implementation of NWP, 2012. Members of the drafting committee of NWP and representatives of various central ministries, CWC, CGWB, Planning Commission etc. were its members After series of deliberations, the report of the Committee containing the Action Plan needed for implementation of NWP, 2012 has been submitted to MoWR in September, 2013.
