File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

RTI MATTER
SPEED/REG POST

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत श्री संदीप बनाड, SD06 गिरनार हाउस,आईआईटी दिल्ली, पिन : 110016 email: sundeepthearrow31@gmail.com. के दिनांक 10-11-2019 के आवेदन (CWCND/R/2019/50177) द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम, **2005** के अंतर्गत अवर सचिव एवं नोडल अधिकारी, सूचना का अधिकार, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली से स्थानांतरित होकर इस कार्यालय में दिनांक **15-11-**2019 को प्राप्त उपरोक्त आवेदन के संदर्भ में सूचित किया जाता है कि सूचना का विषय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के जल आयोजन एवं परियोजना स्कन्ध से संबन्धित नहीं होने के कारण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Mon Nov 18 13:12:09 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

(पदमा दोर्जे)
निदेशक
ज 0 आ 0 एवंप 0 स 0 नि0
तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी

श्री संदीप बनाड, SD06, गिरनार हाउस, आईआईटी दिल्ली, पिन : 110016

प्रति अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं0 A-49012/8/2019/RTI/468 दिनांक 14-11-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under**. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), SewaBhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Mahesh Barwat, A/P- Bolaki, Kopargaon, Ahmadnagar, Maharastra Pin 423603 email; maheshbarwat@gmail.com के दिनांक 11-11-2019 का आवेदन (CWCND/R/2019/80204) द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application, which was received in this office on 15-11-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary & Nodal Officer for RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/469 dt 14/11/2019), , the point wise information available with WP&P Wing of CWC, New Delhi is as under:

S No	Information sought	Information/Reply
	Please provide the following information regarding The Upper Pravara (Nilwannde 2) Project of Maharashtra with estimate cost of Rs. 2232.62 Cr will irrigate an area of 212758 acres and provide drinking water to the tune of 13.15 MCM.	
1	What is the current status of this project	RCE of Upper Prarva (Nilwande-2) Project of Maharashtra has been accepted by the Advisory Committee of MoWR , RD & GR (Now Jal Shakri Mantralaya, dept of WR , RD & GR in 136th meeting held on 06/06/2018 for an estimated cost of Rs 2232.62 Cr. (Price level 216-17) with benefit cost ration 1.53:1. Further, the proposal was also recommended in its 9the meeting of Investment clearance Committee of MoWR , RD & GR in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation, Flood Control and multipurpose irrigation project held on 10th Jan 2019.
2	Is there any deadline for completion for this project	As per information available , the time line for completion of the project is 5 years which normally considered from the date of start of the work.
3	Which taluka, district and village are likely to be benefited from this project	Akole, Sagamner,Kopargaon,Rahata,Shrirampur, Rahuri Tahsils of Ahmadnagar Districts and Sinnar Tahsil of Nasik District will be benefited.
4	Who is financing this project, is there is a loan from any agency if yes then which agency providing loan for how many amounts, and under which term and condition.	Refer minutes of meeting of the Advisory Committee of MoWR , RD & GR (Now Jal Shakri Mantralaya, dept of WR , RD & GR in 136th meeting held on 06/06/2018 available on CWC web site cwc.nic.in/publication/ TAC meeting. (Extract of the meeting is enclosed as Annex-1.
5	Which function/role/ are allocated in this project to the state Government of Maharashtra	Applicant is requested to contact concern department of State Gove/ project Authorities.

Encls: Annex-1

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Tue Nov 26 15:58:55 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक Director

ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri Mahesh Barwat, A/P- Bolaki, Kopargaon, Ahmadnagar, Maharastra Pin 423603

प्रतिलिपि अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं॰ A-49012/8/2019/RTI/469 दिनांक 14-11-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in

तृतीय तल (द0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम ,नई दिल्ली-110066 दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209 ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in

Annex-1

Extract from minutes of in 136th meeting held on 06/06/2018 of the Advisory Committee of MoWR , RD & GR (Now Jal Shakri Mantralaya, dept of WR , RD & GR

(iii) Project Proposals considered by the Advisory Committee

A. Irrigation and Multi-purpose Projects

1. Revised Cost Estimate of Upper Pravara (Nilwande-II) Project, Maharashtra (RCE, Major Irrigation; Estimated Cost Rs. 2232.62 Crore @ PL 2016-17, B.C. Ratio 1.53:1)

A presentation on the Project was made by Project Authority. It was informed that the Project was put up to Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD&GR in its 125th meeting held on 25.05.2015. Project was considered and deferred due to the fact that concurrence of State Finance Department (SFC) had not been submitted at that time. Upper Pravara Project (Nilwande-II Dam), Maharashtra envisages construction of a masonry dam with gross storage of 236 MCM and live storage of 232.18 MCM across river Pravara, a tributary of Godavari River, near village Nilwande, Taluka Akole, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. The project is planned to irrigate a Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 86,100 Ha with the annual irrigation of 68,878 Ha in drought prone areas of Ahmednagar and Nasik Districts of Maharashtra with intensity of irrigation of 80%. Besides, the Project has a provision of drinking water to the tune of 13.15 MCM and provision for 11.60 MW of power generation. The cost of the present proposal has been estimated to be Rs. 2232.62 Crore (Price Level 2016-17) with benefit cost ratio as 1.53:1.

Secretary (WR, RD & GR) observed that most of the head works of the project had been completed. He instructed to expedite the rest of the land acquisition for the project, so that the project may be completed expeditiously as the project is in Special Package for Irrigation Projects to address agrarian distress in 14 suicide prone districts of Vidharbha and Marathwada and other chronically drought prone areas of rest of Maharashtra. On being enquired as to whether Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) guidelines for the project had been implemented, Project Authority informed that the instructions of MoTA had been implemented in letter and spirit. Members of the Committee observed that the project was in advanced stage and State Government should allocate sufficient funds to complete the project as per scheduled completion period.

After detailed deliberations, the proposal was accepted by the Advisory Committee. However, the acceptance of the proposal by the Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD & GR does not guarantee any eligibility towards release of fund under any existing scheme of MoWR, RD & GR such as PMKSY, RRR, FMP etc.

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Roshan Ekka, At- Laxmiposh, PO- Gyanpali, PS- Rajgangpur, Odisha, Pin 770023 email; roshanekka01@gmail.com के दिनांक 16-11-2019 का आवेदन (CWCND/R/2019/50180) द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application, which is received in this office on 19-11-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary & Nodal Officer for RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/470 dt 18 -11-2019), the information available in WP&P Wing of CWC, is as under:

SNo	Information sought	reply
1	Complete information about the Mahanadi River, its origin and tributaries. History of Hirakund dam construction, How many engineers and workers involved and its expenditure and displaces village.	The Mahanadi. is one of the major rivers of the country and among the peninsular rivers, in water potential and flood producing capacity, it ranks second to the Godavari. It originates from a pool, 6 km from-Farsiya, village of Dhnamtari district of Chhattisgarh. The total length of the river from origin to its outfall into the. Bay of Bengal is 851 km. The Seonath, the Hasdeo, the Mand and the Ib joins Mahanadi from left where as the Ong, the Tel and the Jonk joins it from right. Information regarding history of Hirakud dam construction and Engineers and workers involved in its construction, expenditure and displaced villages is not available in WP&P Wing of CWC. In this regard, the applicant is advised to contact concern state Government/ Department/ Project Authorities..
2	What was the purpose of building Hirakund Dam?	The-purpose of Hirakund dam is to irrigate 157.81 Th.Ha. of CCA and to generate 347.5 MW of Hydro- power.
3	What is the Political geography of Mahanadi river?	The Mahanadi basin extends over states of chhattisgarh and odisha and comparatively smaller portions of Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, Draining an area of 1,41,589 Sq.km which is nearly.4.3% of the total geographical area of the country. The geographical extent of the basin lies between 8O°28' and 86° 43', East longitudes and 19°8', and 23°32' North latitudes. The basin has maximum length and width of 587 km and 400 Km.
4	At present how many dams and wires are constructed by Chhattisgarh Government and how many industries are provided water from Mahanadi River and how much water is drawn by these industries from 1957 to 2019.	List of projects of Chhattisgarh considered and accepted by Advisory Committee of DoWR, RD &GR after the formation of State of Chhattisgarh in 2000 is enclosed as an Annexure-I. Three major water resources projects have been constructed across Mahanadi River by chhattisgarh State. As far as Information regarding number of industries and quantum of water drawn is concern the applicant is advised to contact concern state Government/

		Department/ Project Authorities.
5	How many industries are provided water from Mahanadi river by the Odisha Govt. from 1951 to 2019 and how many dams and weirs are constructed by Odisha Govt. to control water?	As per the information available, two major water resources projects have been constructed across Mahanadi River by Odisha State.
6	How rnuch water is allocated to agriculture fields or irrigation by both Odisha and Chhattisgarh from 1957 to 2019?	Nil
7	How many power generation houses are there in both states and how much water is allocated from Mahanadi River for power generation by both states till 1957 to 2019?	Nil
8	How many gates and canals are there in Hirakund dam and much water is released by each canal from 1951 to 2019 and what is the storage capacity of water in this dam.	Nil
9	How much water is stored in Hirakund darn in both rnonsoon and summer season since 1957 to 2019 and how much water is discharged to irrigation, power generation and how much water is flows to bay of Bengal?	Nil
10	Why there is politics over Mahanadi river water?	Nil
11	Why there is miss use of Mahanadi river water by both states?	Nil
12	Why politicians and political parties are involved over Mahanadi river water dispute?	Nil
13	Why there is water conflict between Odisha and Chhattisgarh Government?	Issues like quantum of minimum flow in Hirakud dam, surplus flows shares of States in minimum and have been raised by the state of Odisha in its complaint dated 19/11/2016 submitted to the central Government regarding Mahanadi water Dispute.
14	How. many treaties and agreements are signed by both Governments?	As of now, there is no agreement among party States about sharing of water in Mahanadi river Basin' However, there are two agreements between Odisha and Madhya Pradesh (Madhya Pradesh in the agreement covers territories of both present day Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh where Chhattisgarh is. majjor basin State) for some project specific agreements on Ib, Ong and Jonk sub-basin.
15	What does civil society say about Mahanadi river dispute?	Nil
16	What is the role and what are the steps taken by Odisha Governrrent to protect water flow of Mahanadi river and conflict management?	Nil. Applicant is advised to contact concern state Government/ Department/ Project Authorities
17	What is the role and what are the steps taken by the Chhattisgarh Government regarding water conflict management?	

18	How many dialogues and negotiations have taken place by both the states to solve Mahanadi river water conflict from 1951 to 2019 and what are the major steps and recommendations for conflict resolution of Mahanadi river water so far?	
19	What is the role of National Government pertaining water dispute with special reference to Mahanadi river and what are the steps taken by the central government to solve the Mahanadi river dispute?	As per the Inter-State River water Disputes Act, l956,the State Government may request the Central Government to refer the water dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication. 'When any such request is received from any State Government and the Central Government is of opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the central Government shall constitute-a water Dispute Tribunal for the adjudication of water dispute'. Central Government has already constituted Mahanadi water Disputes Tribunal vide Notification dated 12.03.20t8 for adjudication of Mahanadi Water Disputes among party States.
20	When will central government form permanent water tribunal to solve Mahanadi River water dispute?	Central Government has constituted Mahanadi Water Dispute Tribunal vide Gazette Notification dated 12/03/2018 for adjudication of water disputes of Mahanadi Basin between the State of Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Fri Nov 29 10:08:01 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri Roshan Ekka, At- Laxmiposh, PO- Gyanpali, PS- Rajgangpur, Odisha, Pin 770023

प्रति अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं. A-49012/8/2019/RTI/470 दिनांक 18-11-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. **Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द 0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्यΣ

3rd FLOOR (S), SEWA BHAWAN, R.K.PURAM
NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

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Annex-I

List of projects of Chhattisgarh considered and accepted by Advisory Committee of DoWR, RD&GR after the formation of State of Chhattisgarh in 2000.

Sl.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Name of the State	Major/ Medium
1	80th	07.02.2003	Mahanadi Reservoir Project	Chhattisgarh	Major
2	80th	07.02.2003	Sutiapat Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	Medium
3	81st	04.08.2003	Mongra Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	Medium
4	82nd	19.02.2004	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Major
5	90th	26.09.2007	Mahanadi Reservoir Project (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Major
6	95th	20.01.2009	Kelo Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	New-Major
7	98th	09.07.2009	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Scheme (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Major
8	99th	24.08.2009	Koserteda Irrigation Project (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Medium
9	104th	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	New-Medium
10	104th	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project	Chhattisgarh	New-Medium
11	104th	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)	Chhattisgarh	Medium
12	105th	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM	Chhattisgarh	Major
13	106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project - ERM	Chhattisgarh	Major
14	115th	24.07.2012	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project	Chhattisgarh	Major - ERM
15	130th	30.09.2016	Arpa Bhaisajhar Barrage Project	Chhattisgarh	Major - New

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भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
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केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

RTI MATTER
SPEED/REG POST

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Bharat Jhunjhunwala ,Lakshamoli, Maletha, Kirtinagar, Uttrakhand, Pin 249161 email; bharatjj@gmail.com के दिनांक 19-11-2019 का आवेदन A_49012/8/2019/RTI/474 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम**, 2005** के अंतर्गत अवर सचिव एवं नोडल अधिकारी**,** सूचना का अधिकार**,** केन्द्रीय जल आयोग**,** नई दिल्ली से स्थानांतरित होकर इस कार्यालय में दिनांक **20-11-**2019 को प्राप्त उपरोक्त आवेदन के संदर्भ में सूचित किया जाता है कि सूचना का विषय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के जल आयोजन एवं परियोजना स्कन्ध से संबन्धित नहीं होने के कारण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं /शून्य है ।

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Fri Nov 29 17:24:39 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक
ज 0 आ 0 एवंप 0 स 0 नि0
तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी

Shri Bharat Jhunjhunwala ,Lakshamoli, Maletha, Kirtinagar, Uttrakhand, Pin 249161

प्रतिलिपि अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं0 A-49012/8/2019/RTI/474 दिनांक 19-11-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), SewaBhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in

तृतीय तल (द 0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्यΣ

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NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

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File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

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Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

By Registered/speed post

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Amulya Nidhi, C/o Chinmay Mishra 6 Bijasaft Road, Opposite Mahavir Bagh, Indore, Madhya pradesh – 452005 email; amulayabhai@gmail.com के दिनांक 19-11-2019 का आवेदन CWCND/R/2019/50182 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application, which is received in this office on 21-11-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary & Nodal Officer for RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/476 dt 20 -11-2019), the point wise information, available in WP&P Wing of CWC, is as under:

Point No	Information sought	Information /reply
1	ERM of Tawa irrigation Project which was submitted to CWC with an extension of command amounting to approx. 79.193 ha.	DPR/ERM Proposal of Tawa Irrigation project with an extension of command area was submitted by Govt of Madhya Pradesh to CWC during Dec 2012 for appraisal and acceptance by the Advisory committee of GoI.
2	Copy of the DPR of the project in accordance with CWC guidelines.	DPR /ERM proposal of Tawa Irrigation project was prepared by Govt of Madhya Pradesh, CWC only examine to appraisal the project, for copy of DPR, you are advised to contact concern water resources department of Govt of MP/ Tawa Irrigation Project Authority .
3	Copy of the observations made by Irrigation Directorate of CWC on the project.	List of documents is attached as Annex-1 which contains 20 pages can be made available on payment of relevant fee as prescribed under RTI Act, 2005.
4	Copies of the observations made on the DPR by different directorates of CWC.	List of documents is attached as Annex-2,which contains 31 pages can be made available on payment of relevant fee as prescribed under RTI Act, 2005.
5	Copy of final approval of CWC for the project.	The Advisory committee of GoI do not accepted the proposal due to non compliance of statuary provisions by project authorities/ Govt of Madhya Pradesh .

As far as the copy documents mentioned against point 3 and 4 consist of 51 pages can be made available after payment of relevant fee as prescribed under RTI Act, 2005 i.e Rs 102 for Xeroxing charges+ Rs 33 for postal charges i.e. in total Rs 135/- Rs one hundred thirty five only. Amount shall be payable in the name of DDO-II, CWC, New Delhi by postal order.

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Mon Dec 16 10:04:22 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

Encls : As Above

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri Amulya Nidhi, C/o Chinmay Mishra 6 Bijasaft Road, Opposite Mahavir Bagh, Indore, Madhya pradesh – 452005

प्रति अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं. A-49012/8/2019/RTI/476 दिनांक 20-11-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. **Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

RTI MATTER
SPEED/REG POST

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत shri Kurbhushan Rawal, 792, Kamla QTRs, G.T Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh के दिनांक 19-11-2019 का आवेदन CWCND/R/2019/80206 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

इस कार्यालय में 21-11-2019 को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी के पत्र क्रमांक A-49012/8/2019/RTI/477 दिनांक 20-11-2019 से स्थानांतरित होकर प्राप्त उपरोक्त आवेदन के बिन्दु क्रमांक 1 के समक्ष सूचित है की परियोजनाओ की प्रस्तावना एवं निर्माण कार्य राज्य सरकार का विषय है। परयोजनाओ के विव्र्व हेतु निवेदन है की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेब साइट cwc,gov.in/Activities/Research/list of completed project under INCW से डाउन लोड कर सकते है। आप यदि कोई स्पेसिफिक प्रोजेक्ट की सूचना चाहते है तो कृपया परियोजना का नाम उल्लोखित कर भेजे। आवेदक से निवेदन है कि विगतवर सूचना हेतु संबन्धित राज्य सरकार के जल संसाधन मंत्रालय/ विभाग कि बेव साइट का अवलोकन करे /संपर्क करे।

उपरोक्त आवेदन के अन्यबिन्दुओ से चाही गई के संदर्भ में सूचित किया जाता है सूचना केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के जल आयोजन एवं परियोजना स्कन्ध में उपलब्ध नहीं /शून्य है ।

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Date:Wed Dec 18 13:11:27 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक
ज 0 आ 0 एवंप 0 स 0 नि0
तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी

shri Kurbhushan Rawal, 792, Kamla QTRs, G.T Road, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh

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प्रतिलिपि अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं0 A-49012/8/2019/RTI/477 दिनांक 20-11-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), SewaBhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

RTI MATTER (SPEED/REG POST)

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Kunal P Singh, Shriji Nirwana, Building No. 1, Room No 303, Opposite to Katrap Vidhyalaya, Badlapur, Thane District, Maharastra,Pin 421503 (email- kunalpsingh108@gmail.com) का दिनांक 26/11/2019 का आवेदन (MoWRC/R/2019/50474) द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम**, 2005** के अंतर्गत अवर सचिव एवं नोडल अधिकारी**,** सूचना का अधिकार**,** केंद्रीय जल आयोग , नई दिल्ली से स्थानांतरित होकर इस कार्यालय में दिनांक **26-11**-2019 को प्राप्त उपरोक्त आवेदन के संदर्भ में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के जल आयोजन एवं परियोजना स्कन्ध से उपलब्ध रिपोर्ट की प्रति **(REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PREPARING ROADMAP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OFNATIONAL WATER POLICY -2012)** ई मेल से भेजी जा रही है।

संलग्नक: ई मेल से

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Thu Dec 12 17:10:14 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

(पदमा दोर्जे)
निदेशक
ज0आ0एवंप0स0नि0 तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी

Shri Kunal P Singh, Shriji Nirwana, Building No. 1, Room No 303, Opposite to Katrap Vidhyalaya, Badlapur, Thane District, Maharastra,Pin 421503

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ :

1. अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 उनके पत्र क्रमांक No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/488 दिनांक 26-11-2019 के अनुसरण मे सूचनार्थ

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under**. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), SewaBhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्यΣ

3rd FLOOR (S), SEWA BHAWAN, R.K.PURAM
NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

♦**Conserve Water- Save Life**♦

Government of India
Ministry of Water Resources

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PREPARING ROADMAP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL WATER POLICY (2012)

September, 2013,
New Delhi

FOREWORD

The most distinctive feature of National Water Policy (2012) is the emergance of policy recommendations through consultation meetings with Members of Parliament; Academia, Experts and Professionals; Non-Governmental Organizations; representatives of the Corporate Sector; and representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. It was realized that no policy could have any meaning unless backed by an effective action plan for implementation. Therefore, it contained a separate section on implementation of National Water Policy (2012).

It is also satisfying that Ministry of Water Resources constituted the Committee to prepare roadmap for implementation of National Water Policy (2012) comprising members of its Drafting Committee. This has enabled translation of visions of the Drafting Committee into the action plan, which is presented in this report.

The Committee, first identified goals/points of implementation for each section of the National Water Policy (2012) and then suggested agencies and action plan for achieving those goals. Since implementation of policy recommendations would need different perspectives from the point of view of different stakeholders, such as Central / State Governments, Local Governing Bodies, Non Governmental Organizations, etc., emphasis has been laid on the actions to be taken by Ministry of Water Resources and other Ministries of Government of India. Later on, the action points have been grouped for better understanding of the roles to be played by each stakeholder in proper implementation of National Water Policy (2012).

Like the objective of the National Water Policy (2012), the proposed action plan takes cognizance of the existing situation, proposes a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions and executive actions with a common integrated perspective considering local, regional, State and national context. It is hoped that Ministry of Water Resources would organize a series of consultation meetings for building broader consensus on the action plan for implementation of National Water Policy (2012).

Dr. S. R. Hashim
4 September 2013

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 National Water Policy was first formulated in 1987 which was subsequently reviewed and a revised National Water Policy was adopted by the National Water Resources Council in the year 2002. In pursuance of the strategies identified in National Water Mission Document as well as deliberations in National Water Board, Ministry of Water Resources initiated the process of review of National Water Policy, 2002.

1.2 A series of consultation meetings with different stakeholders were held as follows:

(i) 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.
(ii) With Academia, Experts and Professionals on 26th October, 2010.
(iii) With Non-Governmental Organizations on 11th & 12th January, 2011
(iv) With representatives of the Corporate Sector on 21st March, 2011
(v) 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.

1.3 A Drafting Committee comprising Dr. S.R. Hashim, former Member, Planning Commission and former 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, Program Leader at Safe Water Network - a NGO representative, was constituted for drafting the National Water Policy. That 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.

1.4 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 31st January, 2012 on the website of Ministry of Water Resources (http://wrmin.nic.in) and comments were invited till 29th February, 2012. The Draft National Water Policy (2012) was also circulated amongst all State Governments/Union Territories and related Union Ministries for comments.

1.5 More than 600 comments were received from general public on the Draft National Water Policy (2012). Some individuals gave para-wise comments. These comments along with newspaper reports, etc., were considered by the Drafting Committee and it was felt that the some of the recommendations of Draft National Water Policy (2012)

needed to be clarified. Accordingly, the Drafting Committee recommended Revised Draft National Water Policy (2012).

1.6 The National Water Board considered the Revised Draft National Water Policy (2012) at its 14th meeting held on 7th June, 2012. The Draft National Water Policy arrived at as per deliberations of the National Water Board meeting was again circulated amongst all States/Union Territories and related Central Ministries. The draft policy was also discussed with the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Water Resources on 11th July, 2012.

1.7 The Draft National Water Policy (2012) was deliberated by the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its 6th meeting on 28th December, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, wherein the National Water Policy (2012) was adopted as per deliberations.

1.8 The National Water Policy (2012) was released during India Water Week, 2013 on 8th April, 2013 by Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources and presented to Hon'ble President of India. This was also circulated amongst all State Governments and related Union Ministries for necessary action.

1.9 No policy would have any meaning unless backed by an effective action plan for implementation. Therefore, National Water Policy (2012) contained a separate section with following recommendations;

"16.1 National Water Board should prepare a plan of action based on the National Water Policy, as approved by the National Water Resources Council, and to regularly monitor its implementation."

1.10 In order to facilitate National Water Board to prepare a plan of action, Ministry of Water Resources constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Hashim, former Member, Planning Commission and former Chairman, Union Public Service Commission to prepare a roadmap for implementation of National Water Policy (2012) vide Order No. 9/4/2013-PP dated 5th June, 2013 (Annexure). The Committee included members of the Drafting Committee, namely, Prof. Subhash Chander, former Professor, IIT, Delhi; Shri A.D. Mohile, former Chairman, Central Water Commission; Shri S.C. Jain, Program Leader at Safe Water Network - a NGO representative and Officers from Ministries of Agriculture, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Environment & Forest, Urban Development, Water Resources, Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board and Planning Commission. The Sr. Jt. Commissioner (PP), Ministry of Water Resources was the Secretary to the Committee.

1.11 The Committee held three meetings on 25th June, 2013, 5th July, 2013 and 6th August, 2013. The report is presented in three Chapters. While the first Chapter presents the background and introduces the report, the second Chapter identifies goals/points of implementation for each section of National Water Policy (2012) and suggests agencies and action plan for achieving those goals. Since implementation of policy recommendations would need different perspectives from the point of view of different

stakeholders, such as Central / State Governments, Local Governing Bodies, Non Governmental Organizations, etc., emphasis has been laid on the actions to be taken by Ministry of Water Resources, other Central Ministries and State Governments. The third Chapter on Summary of Action Points points have been grouped for better understanding of the roles to be played by each stakeholder in proper implementation of National Water Policy (2012). The Committee recommends wider consultation amongst all stakeholders, particularly State Governments, for building broader consensus on the action plan.

CHAPTER 2

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

SECTION 1: PREAMBLE

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

1.1 A scarce natural resource, water is fundamental to life, livelihood, food security and sustainable development. India has more than 18 % of the world's population, but has only 4% of world's renewable water resources and 2.4% of world's land area. There are further limits on utilizable quantities of water owing to uneven distribution over time and space. In addition, there are challenges of frequent floods and droughts in one or the other part of the country. With a growing population and rising needs of a fast developing nation as well as the given indications of the impact of climate change, availability of utilizable water will be under further strain in future with the possibility of deepening water conflicts among different user groups. Low consciousness about the scarcity of water and its life sustaining and economic value results in its mismanagement, wastage, and inefficient use, as also pollution and reduction of flows below minimum ecological needs. In addition, there are inequities in distribution and lack of a unified perspective in planning, management and use of water resources. 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.

1.2 The present scenario of water resources and their management in India has given rise to several concerns, important amongst them are;

(i) Large parts of India have already become water stressed. Rapid growth in demand for water due to population growth, urbanization and changing lifestyle pose serious challenges to water security.

(ii) Issues related to water governance have not been addressed adequately. Mismanagement of water resources has led to a critical situation in many parts of the country.

(iii) There is wide temporal and spatial variation in availability of water, which may increase substantially due to a combination of climate change, causing deepening of water crisis and incidences of water related disasters, i.e., floods, increased erosion and increased frequency of droughts, etc.

(iv) Climate change may also increase the sea levels. This may lead to salinity intrusion in ground water aquifers / surface waters and increased coastal inundation in coastal regions, adversely impacting habitations, agriculture and industry in such regions.

(v) 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) Water resources projects, though multi-disciplinary with multiple stakeholders, are being planned and implemented in a fragmented manner without giving due consideration to optimum utilization, environment sustainability and holistic benefit to the people.

(viii) 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.

(ix) Grossly inadequate maintenance of existing irrigation infrastructure has resulted in wastage and under-utilization of available resources. There is a widening gap between irrigation potential created and utilized.

(x) Natural water bodies and drainage channels are being encroached upon, and diverted for other purposes. Groundwater recharge zones are often blocked.

(xi) Growing pollution of water sources, especially through industrial effluents, is affecting the availability of safe water besides causing environmental and health hazards. In many parts of the country, large stretches of rivers are both heavily polluted and devoid of flows to support aquatic ecology, cultural needs and aesthetics.

(xii) Access to water for sanitation and hygiene is an even more serious problem. Inadequate sanitation and lack of sewage treatment are polluting the water sources.

(xiii) Low consciousness about the overall scarcity and economic value of water results in its wastage and inefficient use.

(xiv) The lack of adequate trained personnel for scientific planning, utilizing modern techniques and analytical capabilities incorporating information technology constrains good water management.

(xv) A holistic and inter-disciplinary approach at water related problems is missing.

(xvi) 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.

(xvii) Characteristics of catchment areas of streams, rivers and recharge zones of aquifers are changing as a consequence of land use and land cover changes, affecting water resource availability and quality.

1.3 Public policies on water resources need to be governed by certain basic principles, so that there is some commonality in approaches in dealing with planning, development and management of water resources. These basic principles are:

(i) 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.

(ii) Principle of equity and social justice must inform use and allocation of water.

(iii) Good governance through transparent informed decision making is crucial to the objectives of equity, social justice and sustainability. Meaningful intensive participation, transparency and accountability should guide decision making and regulation of water resources.

(iv) 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.

(v) Water is essential for sustenance of eco-system, and therefore, minimum ecological needs should be given due consideration.

(vi) 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.

(vii) All the elements of the water cycle, i.e., evapo-transpiration, precipitation, runoff, river, lakes, soil moisture, and ground water, sea, etc., are interdependent and the basic hydrological unit is the river basin, which should be considered as the basic hydrological unit for planning.

(viii) 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.

(ix) Water quality and quantity are interlinked and need to be managed in an integrated manner, consistent with broader environmental management approaches inter-alia

including the use of economic incentives and penalties to reduce pollution and wastage.

(x) The impact of climate change on water resources availability must be factored into water management related decisions. Water using activities need to be regulated keeping in mind the local geo climatic and hydrological situation.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Incorporation of Basic Principles in all State Water Policies and other documents

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

States / Union Territories / Union Ministries / NGOs

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (MOWR) / GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (GOI)

Persuading all States and Union Territories

SECTION 2: WATER FRAMEWORK LAW

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

2.1 There is a need to evolve a National Framework Law as an umbrella statement of general principles governing the exercise of legislative and/or executive (or devolved) powers by the Centre, the States and the local governing bodies. This should lead the way for essential legislation on water governance in every State of the Union and devolution of necessary authority to the lower tiers of government to deal with the local water situation.

2.2 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 to achieve food security, livelihood, and equitable and sustainable development for all. Existing Acts may have to be modified accordingly.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

a) Parliament passes National Water Framework Bill (NWFB)
b) Declaration of water as a community resource held, by the state, under public trust doctrine.
c) All existing acts of the Union and the States are to be modified in line with policy recommendations of National Water Policy (2012)

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Prepare draft National Water Framework Law – draft already prepared by MoWR and circulated for feedback/comment
- Deliberations in the National Forum of Water Resources and Irrigation Ministers of States
- Wider consultation and building consensus on Draft National Water Framework Bill
- Finalization (inter-ministerial consultation, legal vetting and cabinet approval) of National Water Framework Bill
- Identifying and approaching States for adoption of resolution
- Adoption of resolution by two or more States empowering Parliament to pass the Bill under Article 252. – persuade States
- Enactment by Parliament
- Persuading more and more States to adopt
- Inclusion in draft National Water Framework Bill and draft River Basin Management Bill, the concept of water as a community resource held, by the state, under public trust doctrine

- Appointment of a group of Consultant to review existing Central & States Acts on water and suggest amendments / modifications required
- Writing to States for amending / modifying the existing Acts

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

2.3 There is a need for comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to facilitate inter-State coordination ensuring scientific planning of land and water resources taking basin/sub-basin as unit with unified perspectives of water in all its forms (including precipitation, soil moisture, ground and surface water) and ensuring holistic and balanced development of both the catchment and the command areas. 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.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

a) Parliament passes River Basin Management Bill
b) Setting up of inter-State River Basin Authorities

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Prepare draft River Basin Management Bill repealing River Boards Act, 1956 – prepared and circulated for feedback & comment
- Deliberations at the National Forum of Water Resources and Irrigation Ministers of States - initiated
- Wider consultation and building consensus on Draft River Basin Management Bill
- Finalization (inter-ministerial consultation, legal vetting and cabinet approval) on draft River Basin Management Bill
- Enactment by Parliament
- Notification for setting up of River Basin Authorities

SECTION 3: USES OF WATER

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

3.1 Water is required for domestic, agricultural, hydro-power, thermal power, navigation, recreation, etc. Utilisation in all these diverse uses of water should be optimized and an awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered.

3.2 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.

3.3 Ecological needs of the river should be determined, through scientific study, recognizing that the natural river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods, etc., and should accommodate developmental needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the low and high flow releases are proportional to the natural flow regime, including base flow contribution in the low flow season through regulated ground water use.

3.4 Rivers and other water bodies should be considered for development for navigation as far as possible and all multipurpose projects over water bodies should keep navigation in mind right from the planning stage.

3.5 In the water rich eastern and north eastern regions of India, the water use infrastructure is weak and needs to be strengthened in the interest of food security.

3.6 Community should be sensitized and encouraged to adapt first to utilization of water as per local availability of waters, before providing water through long distance transfer. Community based water management should be institutionalized and strengthened.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Development of guidelines on efficient and optimum use of water on domestic, agricultural, industrial purposes
(b) Preparation of water security plans
(c) Evolution of norms for ecological flow determination through scientific study adopting international best practices
(d) Guidelines for Preparation of Detailed Project Reports to be suitably amended to incorporate feasibility for navigation
(e) Comprehensive assessment of the need for water infrastructure in the North-East
(f) Promotion of the concept of community based water management at the Panchayat/ Water Users Associations level.
(g) Enactment of Participatory Irrigation Management Acts and/or amendment of Irrigation Acts to institutionalize community based water management

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories/ NGOs

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Set up expert committees to prepare guidelines on efficient and sustainable use of water in various sectors;
- Consult the stakeholders on the guidelines and make appropriate changes
- Develop guidelines through pilot projects for preparation of water security plans
- Conduct detailed studies in the country in ecological flows and evolve suitable norms. Seek international cooperation on this issue, if possible.
- Incorporate ecological flow norms in all project appraisals and project inputs.
- Exploring the possibility of implementation of the ecologic flow norms in existing projects through increasing water use efficiency
- Central Water Commission, in consultation with Inland Waterways Authority of India, to finalise amendments required in the guidelines for Preparation of Detailed Project Reports to incorporate feasibility for navigation
- Restructuring of Brahmaputra Board and strengthening of water use infrastructure
- Based on the master plans prepared by CWC / Brahmaputra Board, make a first compilation of possible projects in the North-Eastern Region after seeking the views of all stakeholders.
- Evolve suitable policy for converting the planned hydro electric projects of the region into multi-purpose projects with optimum storage capacity for flood control and other uses.
- To meet the needs of the people and reduce riverine flooding, identify large storage dam sites with sufficient flood cushion based on the flow pattern of the river Brahmaputra for flood mitigation and conservation.
- Initiate morphologic studies about large scale erosion control, and about conversion of braided channels into meandering channels, in the Brahmaputra and other river basins.
- Evolve a network of technical institutions which can back up project development and Research & Development in the North East to improve the methodologies of analysis and operation of water resources projects.
- Evolves a scheme for institutionalizing community based water management which will comprise the following:-
    - Awareness and capacity building
    - Building up a cadre of grass root water managers
    - Convergence with community water management envisaged in aquifer management under the National Programme for Aquifer Management
    - Provide funds to State Governments on the lines of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for innovative water conservation and water management schemes on convergence with schemes like Integrated Watershed Development, MGNREGA, etc.

- Persuade State Governments to enact Participatory Irrigation Management Acts and/or amendment of Irrigation Acts to institutionalize community based water management

SECTION 4: ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Climate change is likely to increase the variability of water resources affecting human health and livelihoods. Therefore, special impetus should be given towards mitigation at micro level by enhancing the capabilities of community to adopt climate resilient technological options.

4.2 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. States should be incentivized to increase water storage capacity, which inter-alia should include revival of traditional water harvesting structures and water bodies.

4.3 The adaptation strategies could also include better demand management, particularly, through adoption of compatible agricultural strategies and cropping patterns and improved water application methods, such as land leveling and/or drip / sprinkler irrigation as they enhance the water use efficiency, as also, the capability for dealing with increased variability because of climate change. Similarly, industrial processes should be made more water efficient.

4.4 Stakeholder participation in land-soil-water management with scientific inputs from local research and academic institutions for evolving different agricultural strategies, reducing soil erosion and improving soil fertility should be promoted. The specific problems of hilly areas like sudden run off, weak water holding capacity of soil, erosion and sediment transport and recharging of hill slope aquifers should be adequately addressed.

4.5 Planning and management of water resources structures, such as, dams, flood embankments, tidal embankments, etc., should incorporate coping strategies for possible climate changes. The acceptability criteria in regard to new water resources projects need to be re-worked in view of the likely climate changes

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Increased awareness among community on impact of climate change on availability of water resources
(b) Downscaling climate change to basin/sub-basin level
(c) Water harvesting of different scales to be promoted as adaptation strategy
(d) Agriculture has to be made more water efficient through appropriate cropping technology and better land-water management
(e) Industrial processes to be made more water efficient
(f) River management through morphological studies
(g) Stabilization of hill slopes
(h) Evolve new model of flood/drought management for emphasizing coping strategies.

(i) Policy change in acceptability criteria in respect water availability for new project
(j) Research & development in varietal and agronomic measures

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories / NGOs

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Launch awareness programme among community, people's representatives through awareness camps, special programme on electronic media
- Conduct basin-wise studies on the likely impacts of climate change on the water resources and the strategies to deal with these
- Setting up coastal management information system
- Water harvesting under Integrated Watershed Management Programme; Repair, Renovation & Restoration of water bodies; Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, etc. to be stepped up. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana like scheme to be launched in the water sector for funding innovative water harvesting schemes
- Encourage the States and others to create as much storage capacity, as practicable,in existing as also new projects to mitigate increased variability in water availability. Put in place, methods and incentives, to achieve this.
- Form a consortium of agriculture research institutions including agriculture universities to evolve appropriate cropping technologies to match water endowments , current as well as under, likely climate change, of a particular agro-climatic region
- Form a policy for incentivizing water use efficiency for all uses, including the industrial use
- Organize a round table of corporate leaders to discuss implementation of recycling of waste water in industry and initiate follow up actions
- Implement catchment areas treatment in hilly areas with a view to and conserve water and soil, in situ.
- Documentation of causes and impacts of extreme events and initiation of remedial measures
- Start pilot projects for demonstrating coping strategies for flood / drought management
- Water project planning and operation methodologies to be evolved /modified and so that the projects have a robust performance even after likely climate changes. Base paper to be prepared on the basis of basin wise climate change studies.
- Developing contingent plans for different scenario of variability in rainfall
- Acceptability criteria to be changed and changes in DPR guidelines to be made based on consensus
- Initiate nationwide studies to estimate erosion and sedimentation in view of increase in intensity of meteorological events due to likely climate change and implement measures to reduce.

SECTION 5: ENHANCING WATER AVAILABLE FOR USE

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

5.1 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 periodic intervals, say, every five years. The trends in water availability due to various factors including climate change must be assessed and accounted for during water resources planning.

5.2 The availability of water is limited but the demand of water is increasing rapidly due to growing population, rapid urbanization, rapid industrialization and economic development. Therefore, availability of water for utilization needs to be augmented to meet increasing demands of water. Direct use of rainfall, desalination and avoidance of inadvertent evapo-transpiration are the new additional strategies for augmenting utilizable water resources.

5.3 There is a need to map the aquifers to know the quantum and quality of ground water resources (replenishable as well as non-replenishable) in the country. This process should be fully participatory involving local communities. This may be periodically updated.

5.4 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.

5.5 Inter-basin transfers are not merely for increasing production but also for meeting basic human need and achieving equity and social justice. 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.

5.6 Integrated Watershed development activities with groundwater perspectives need to be taken in a comprehensive manner to increase soil moisture, reduce sediment yield and increase overall land and water productivity. To the extent possible, existing programs like MGNREGA may be used by farmers to harvest rain water using farm ponds and other soil and water conservation measures.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Make periodic assessment of available water resources
(b) Publication of annual water balance of each river basin in the country
(c) Developing new technologies for conservation of soil moisture
(d) Promotion of desalination wherever necessary

(e) Aquifers to be mapped and managed with community participation
(f) Better water use efficiency in over exploited areas
(g) Regulatory system in over exploited areas to be strengthened with community participation
(h) Identify and protect recharge zones for confined aquifers
(i) Inter-basin transfers to be reviewed and to be focused on projects which are highly feasible.
(j) Integrated watershed development schemes to be emphatic on groundwater

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories/ NGOs

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Assessment of water resources (all components of the hydrological cycle and existing water use) at regular intervals to update water availability information - Central Water Commission to formulate a suitable procedure in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre.
- To establish a mechanism for estimation of available and utilizable water resources of the country
- Central Ground Water Board, in collaboration with National Institute of Hydrology and Central Water Commission, to work on improvement of ground water estimation methodology and estimation of ground water withdrawals, based on a total hydrologic system balance. Problems of non accounting or doube counting of interactions and withdrawal of resources are to be dealt with.
- Central Water Commission and States to make special effort for more accurate estimates of surface water withdrawals, and their balance with likely seepages and returns, as also anthropogenic evaporation and transpiration.
- Map the aquifer system in the country - National Aquifer Mapping Programme already launched
- Over exploited ground water blocks to get priority in community based ground water management programme
- Take up massive campaign for increasing water use efficiency and promoting use of appropriate agricultural technology in the over exploited region
- Promote new ground water regulation bills among the States
- Launch a scheme in convergence in the MGNREGA to identify recharge zones and take up recharge structures
- Ground water law/Central Ground Water Authority direction to protect ground water recharge zones
- National Water Development Agency to redefine its programme by focusing attention on feasible interbasin water transfer projects
- Review guidelines of Integrated Watershed Management Programme to integrate ground water and surface water management

SECTION 6: DEMAND MANAGEMENT AND WATER USE EFFICIENCY

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

6.1 A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing should be developed to promote and incentivize efficient use of water. The 'project' and the 'basin' water use efficiencies need to be improved through continuous water balance and water accounting studies. An institutional arrangement for promotion, regulation and evolving mechanisms for efficient use of water at basin/sub-basin level will be established for this purpose at the national level.

6.2 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.

6.3 Recycle and reuse of water, including return flows, should be the general norm.

6.4 Project financing should be structured to incentivize efficient & economic use of water and facilitate early completion of ongoing projects.

6.5 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.

6.6 Use of very small local level irrigation through small bunds, field ponds, agricultural and engineering methods and practices for watershed development, etc, need to be encouraged. However, their externalities, both positive and negative, like reduction of sediments and reduction of water availability, downstream, may be kept in view.

6.7 There should be concurrent mechanism involving users for monitoring if the water use pattern is causing problems like unacceptable depletion or building up of ground waters, salinity, alkalinity or similar quality problems, etc., with a view to planning appropriate interventions.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Development of protocols for determining water footprints and water auditing
(b) Water audit in all areas of water use
(c) Amendment of Company Act to make water return mandatory for companies
(d) Annual water accounts of all basins to be prepared
(e) Set up the National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency
(f) Detailed Project Report and Environment Impact Assessment guidelines to take proper stock of water footprints

(g) Relevant guidelines of Pollution Control Board, Environment Impact Assessment and Detailed Project Report to make recycling compulsory
(h) Promote Smart Irrigation with automated canal operation and Micro irrigation techniques
(i) Promote conjunctive use of surface water and ground water

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Expert Committee for developing an acceptable methodology for calculating water footprints
- Evolve normative water footprints
- Build capacity for water auditing within the country
- Central Water Commission/ River Basin Authorities to evolve a mechanism for preparation of annual water balance for all the basins and to maintain a long term data base.
- A pilot study may be undertaken to prepare mass balance of pollutants, both degradable and non-degradable, in a river basin.
- Obtain necessary approvals for setting up of the National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency
- Central Pollution Control Board to make recycling mandatory - amendments to existing laws.
- Organize national and regional workshops to popularize the concept of recycling and re-use
- Work out schemes for incentivizing recycling and re-use of water
- Annual reports of companies to include water returns stating quantum of water recycled to reduce Water Use Ratio, water received/withdrawn from water sources, water consumed, water recycled and water returned and details on compliance with water pollution laws/rules. Companies Act to be amended accordingly
- Take up with Ministry of Agriculture the issue of increasing allocation of subsidies for micro irrigation
- Launch a scheme on Public Private Partnership in micro-irrigation
- Encourage installation of micro irrigation infrastructure under Command Area Development & Water Management
- Make an assessment of the conjunctive ground water potential and use within all major and medium command areas and evolve a scheme for proper utilization of this potential
- Launch a country-wide programme for activation of Water Users Associations by involving appropriate Non Governmental Organizations, Water and Land Management Institutes, etc.
- Identify/organize good Water User Associations in all the States, which can work as models for other WUAs.
- Target cropped areas with crops like paddy/sugarcane/cotton where system of irrigation could be modified for higher efficiency and saving of water

SECTION 7: WATER PRICING

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Pricing of water should ensure its efficient use and reward conservation. 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, set up by each State, after wide ranging consultation with all stakeholders.

7.2 In order to meet equity, efficiency and economic principles, the water charges should preferably / as a rule be determined on volumetric basis. Such charges should be reviewed periodically.

7.3 Recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system.

7.4 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.

7.5 Water Users Associations (WUAs) should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction. WUAs should be given the freedom to fix rates subject to floor rates determined by WRAs.

7.6 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.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Setting up State Water Regulatory Authority
(b) Metered water supply
(c) Tariff reforms to factor in recycling of water
(d) Water Users Associations to be empowered for fixing water rates and to collect
(e) Regulation of use of electricity in pumping ground water

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Setting up of a Committee to draft model Water Regulatory Authority
- Promote the concept of Water Regulatory Authority independent of the line departments, by circulating model Act
- Appropriate water tariff policy to be evolved - the States to be enabled to do so. The policy also to make metering of the water supply compulsory
- Ministry of Water Resources may write to all States to supply and charge for surface water on volumetric basis.
- Incentivize recycling through tariff policy. In order to make recycling and reuse attractive, the basic water supply tariff may be enhanced as per sound economic principles with suitable relief / protection for the poor.
- Bring out a new version of Participatory Irrigation Management Act – model bill
- Seek amendments to existing Participatory Irrigation Management Acts based on the model bill
- Seek support of States in enacting the model bill of Participatory Irrigation Management Act especially in those States where such Acts do not exist now.
- Ministry of Water Resources may write to all States to limit free electricity to a minimum slab beyond which electricity will be charged.
- Promote the concepts of separate dedicated feeders for transmission of electricity for pumping ground water during fixed hours of the day.

SECTION 8: CONSERVATION OF RIVER CORRIDORS, WATER BODIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Conservation of rivers, river corridors, water bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation. The storage capacities of water bodies and water courses and/or associated wetlands, the flood plains, ecological buffer and areas required for specific aesthetic recreational and/or social needs may be managed to the extent possible in an integrated manner to balance the flooding, environment and social issues as per prevalent laws through planned development of urban areas, in particular.

8.2 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.

8.3 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.

8.4 Environmental needs of Himalayan regions, aquatic eco-system, wet lands and embanked flood plains need to be recognized and taken into consideration while planning.

8.5 Sources of water and water bodies should not be allowed to get polluted. System of third party periodic inspection should be evolved and stringent punitive actions be taken against the persons responsible for pollution.

8.6 Quality conservation and improvements are even more important for ground waters, since cleaning up is very difficult. It needs to be ensured that industrial effluents, local cess pools, residues of fertilizers and chemicals, etc., do not reach the ground water.

8.7 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.

8.8 Legally empowered dam safety services need to be ensured in the States as well as at the Centre. Appropriate safety measures, including downstream flood management, for each dam should be undertaken on top priority.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Creation of a national regulatory framework for protection of river corridors and establishment of buffer zones – River Zones Regulation notification under Environment Protection Act.

(b) The regulatory framework to protect recharge zones for ground water in both rural and urban areas and upstream areas of reservoirs from undesirable construction activities and those activities that lead to pollution

(c) Promote community action in reducing pollution load of rivers, lakes and other water bodies

(d) Financing of water resources infrastructure projects to stipulate earmarking of funds for repair and maintenance

(e) Enactment of Dam Safety Act

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories / Non Governmental Organizations

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Setting up of River Basin Authorities
- 'River Regulation zones' to be conceptualized on the basis of coastal regulation zone and facilitation of passage of catastrophic historical/ dam break floods in the river.
- Such zones to be notified under Environment Protection Act clearly defining the activities that are permissible and non-permissible and a national authority to be created to oversee the implementation of the regulations
- A national river rehabilitation fund to be created – including funds from multilateral agencies – to rehabilitate rivers including relocation of habitations, commercial establishments which are in violation of the regulations
- Set up a Himalayan Environment Authority to protect the Himalayan Region from environmental degradations
- Build capacity among communities to watch the activities causing pollution of rivers, streams, lakes and water bodies.
- Bring about changes in the guidelines of scheme like Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to stipulate provision for maintenance of irrigation project. Planning Commission may stipulate the same in the annual plans of State for irrigation development
- Expedite enactment of Dam Safety Act

SECTION 9: PROJECT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

9.1 Considering the existing water stress conditions in India and the likelihood of further worsening situation due to climate change and other factors, water resources projects should be planned as per the efficiency benchmarks to be prescribed for various situations.

9.2 Being inter-disciplinary in nature, 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. The integrated water resources management with emphasis on finding reasonable and generally acceptable solutions for most of the stakeholders should be followed for planning and management of water resources projects.

9.3 Considering the heavy economic loss due to delay in implementation of projects, all clearances, including environmental and investment clearances, be made time bound.

9.4 Concurrent monitoring at project, State and the Central level should be undertaken for timely interventions to avoid time and cost over-runs.

9.5 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.

9.6 Local governing bodies like Panchayats, Municipalities, Corporations, etc., and Water Users Associations, wherever applicable, should be involved in planning of the projects. The unique needs and aspirations of the Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes, women and other weaker sections of the society should be given due consideration.

9.7 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.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Preparation of River Basin Master Plans on Integrated Water Resource Management principles to meet inter-alia the needs of all for drinking water, sanitation and livelihood activities and ecological flows of the river.
(b) Review of techno-economic, environment and investment clearance procedure
(c) Water use efficiency benchmarks to be developed and stipulated in all project for irrigation, power, drinking water, waste water disposal

(d) Project conceptualization to be made highly participatory and inclusive to ensure positive consequences on project affected families (e.g. attractive Resettlement & Rehabilitation policies)
(e) Concurrent monitoring systems for project to be institutionalized
(f) Water resources projects to take up Command Area Development & Water Management concurrently
(g) Integrated approach for all water resources projects including Hydroelectric Projects

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Standards of water use efficiency to be evolved through expert committees
- Detailed Project Report guidelines to be suitably amended to incorporate efficiency stipulations
- Stakeholder consultations to be an integral part of project planning to make them partners. Project Affected Persons to get more benefit on a long term basis as compared to project benefited people
- All project funding to stipulate concurrent monitoring by independent agency
- Merger of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Command Area Development & Water Management
- Integrated River Basin Planning to be institutionalized
- Enactment of River Basin Management Act.

SECTION 10: MANAGEMENT OF FLOOD & DROUGHT

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

10.1 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.

10.2 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. Integrated farming systems and non-agricultural developments may also be considered for livelihood support and poverty alleviation.

10.3 In order to prevent loss of land eroded by the river, which causes permanent loss, revetments, spurs, embankments, etc., should be planned, executed, monitored and maintained on the basis of morphological studies. This will become increasingly more important, since climate change is likely to increase the rainfall intensity, and hence, soil erosion.

10.4 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. Efforts should be towards developing physical models for various basin sections, which should be linked to each other and to medium range weather forecasts to enhance lead time.

10.5 Operating procedures for reservoirs should be evolved and implemented in such a manner to have flood cushion and to reduce trapping of sediment during flood season. These procedures should be based on sound decision support system.

10.6 Protecting all areas prone to floods and droughts may not be practicable; hence, methods for coping with floods and droughts have to be encouraged. Frequency based flood inundation maps should be prepared to evolve coping strategies, including preparedness to supply safe water during and immediately after flood events. Communities need to be involved in preparing an action plan for dealing with the flood/ drought situations.

10.7 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.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Evolve an integrated flood management strategy
(b) Review of flood master plans
(c) Water efficient crops to be popularized in drought prone area. Crops with high water footprint to be avoided
(d) Flood forecasting to be fully modernized with the help of digital physical models
(e) Flood Forecasts to be based on medium range weather forecasts
(f) Put in place Decision Support System in all major dams with a view to utilizing flood cushion effectively to prevent/mitigate floods
(g) Community based coping strategies for floods/droughts to be evolved
(h) Put in place a sound monitoring system for glacial lakes with a view to evaluating their vulnerability and introduce system for reliable warning and mitigation of risks of glacial lake outburst flooding.
(i) Integration of coping mechanism in contingency / disaster management plans

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories / Non Governmental Organisations

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Integrated flood management to be integral part of basin planning
- Planning for projects in each basin to take into account the flood cushion to be created for effective prevention of floods in rivers
- Organize workshops on integrated flood management along with National Disaster Management Authority for creating awareness on the protection and adapting appropriate methods to cope with challanges
- Organize a consortium of research institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Reseach and Agricultural Universities to lay down standard cropping protocols for drought prone areas. This consortium will also evolve the water footprint bench marks for cropping, particularly in drought prone areas. Encourage State to frame appropriate laws for regulating crops in water deficient areas.
- Take up Digital Elevation Mapping in all flood prone basins of the country
- Physical modeling based on Digital Elevation Mapping to be introduced in all States
- Capacity building for Digital Elevation Mapping and physical modeling to be given attention
- Central Water Commission to reorient its flood forecasting system completely with the aid of Digital Elevation Mapping, physical modeling and medium range weather forecasting
- Central Water Commission to modernize all its flood forecasting stations using telemetry
- Decision Support System in all major dams to be one of the main components of Hydrology Poject-III Project.
- Capacity building in all State departments on Decision Support System

- Launch pilot project for demonstrating strategies for coping with floods
- National Institute of Hydrology / Central Water Commission / Ministry of Earth Sciences / Indian Space Research Organization to work together on satellite based monitoring of glacial lakes so as to map their vulnerability and predict their behavior. Early warning system for Glacial Lake Outburst Flood to be installed in areas with high risk.
- Introduce a glacial lake watch system and glacial lakes monitoring to be an integral part of weather forecasts in the Himalayan region.

SECTION 11: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

11.1 There is a need to remove the large disparity between stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas. Efforts should be made to provide improved water supply in rural areas with proper sewerage facilities. Least water intensive sanitation and sewerage systems with decentralized sewage treatment plants should be incentivized.

11.2 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. Exchange of sources between uses, giving preference to domestic water supply should be possible. Also, reuse of urban water effluents from kitchens and bathrooms, after primary treatment, in flush toilets should be encouraged, ensuring no human contact.

11.3 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.

11.4 In urban and industrial areas, rainwater harvesting and de-salinization, wherever techno-economically feasible, should be encouraged to increase availability of utilizable water. Implementation of rainwater harvesting should include scientific monitoring of parameters like hydrogeology, groundwater contamination, pollution and spring discharges.

11.5 Urban water supply and sewage treatment schemes should be integrated and executed simultaneously. Water supply bills should include sewerage charges.

11.6 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. Tendencies to unnecessarily use more water within the plant to avoid treatment or to pollute ground water need to be prevented.

11.7 Subsidies and incentives should be implemented to encourage recovery of industrial pollutants and recycling / reuse, which are otherwise capital intensive.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Review of Guidelines for Water Supply and Sanitation
(b) Improvement of services through Service Level Benchmarking
(c) Recycling of water to be the norm in industry
(d) Incentivization of recycling and reuse of water

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories / Panchayats / Municipalities

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Constitute a Committee to draw a roadmap for bringing about widespread adoption of the practice of recycling and re-use of water and organize national/regional seminars/workshops on this subject
- A round table with Chief Executive Officers of major water consuming industries to do brainstorming on the road map to make recycling the norm and to identify policy options
- Initiate inter-ministerial meetings to explore implementation of the above recommendations
- Based on concurrence of related ministries, frame and approve the policy of incentivization
- Water Regulatory Authority to decide on water tariff structure

SECTION 12: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

12.1 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.

12.2 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.

12.3 Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. For improved service delivery on sustainable basis, 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.

12.4 Integrated Water Resources Management (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.

12.5 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.

12.6 Appropriate institutional arrangements for each river basin should also be developed for monitoring water quality in both surface and ground waters.

12.7 States should be encouraged and incentivized to undertake reforms and progressive measures for innovations, conservation and efficient utilization of water resources.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Setting up of the Naional Forum of State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers
(b) Forum at State level to be established for resolution of intra-State conflicts among different users of water

(c) Establish permanent water dispute tribunal - amendment of Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956
(d) Enact legislation on River Basin Management
(e) Restructure Central Water Commission to make it a basin oriented organization entrusted with the responsibility of comprehensive basin planning for the benefit of basin States
(f) Restructure water resources departments of State Governments to make them multi-disciplinary focused on Integrated Water Resources Management
(g) Standardize procedure for computing water balance from existing data base and identifying variable which need to be observed for determining the components of the hydrological cycle
(h) Preparation of annual water balance for each river basin
(i) Monitoring of water quality to be made a statutory requirement through river basin legislation
(j) Establish a reform framework outlining the benchmarks for water sector reforms.
(k) Setting up of Centre for Policy Research/ Indian Institute of Water Resources

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories / Non Governmental Organization

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Proposed amendments to Inter-State River Water Disputes Act to be taken to Cabinet for approval.
- Finalization of Draft River Basin Management Bill based on feedback received through consultation with all stakeholders including national and regional workshops.
- Comprehensive proposal for restructuring CWC to make it a full fledged basin level organization to be submitted for clearance by Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Finance and approval of Cabinet.
- A high level committee to be set up to submit recommendations for restructuring of water resources departments to make them multi-disciplinary focused on integrated water resources management
- Setting up a Committee to standardize procedure for computing water balance from existing data base and identifying variables which need to be observed for determining the components of the hydrological cycle
- Preparation of annual water balance for all basins.
- Conduct appropriate studies to evolve water sector reform framework and incentivization of States to undertake reform measures
- Financial assistance under different State Sector Schemes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program, to be linked to reform friendliness of State
- Approach 14th Finance Commission with proposals for incentivizing reforms
- Set up an Engineering Software Development unit within Central Water Commission to standardize use of water resources and hydrology software and to provide guidance to the States for its application to update the analysis, design, management and operation of water resources projects. Academic,

Research & Development Organizations and other agencies be involved to keep the software updated through goal oriented consultancy projects

SECTION 13: TRANS-BOUNDARY RIVERS

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

13.1 Even while accepting the principle of basin as a unit of development, on the basis of practicability and easy implementability, 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.

13.2 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. Adequate institutional arrangements at the Center should be set up to implement international agreements.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Agreement with all neighbouring countries on hydrological data sharing on real time basis
(b) Involvement of riparian States in trans-boundary river negotiations

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Ministry of Water Resources / Ministry of External Affairs / States

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- To persuade neighbouring countries to enter into data sharing agreements
- Involvement of riparian States in trans-boundary river negotiations

SECTION 14: DATABASE & INFORMATION SYSTEM

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

14.1 All hydrological data, other than those classified on national security consideration, should be in public domain. However, a periodic review for further declassification of data may be carried out. 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.

14.2 In view of the likely climate change, much more data about snow and glaciers, evaporation, tidal hydrology and hydraulics, river geometry changes, erosion, sedimentation, etc. needs to be collected. A programme of such data collection needs to be developed and implemented.

14.3 All water related data, like rainfall, snowfall, geo-morphological, climatic, geological, surface water, ground water, water quality, ecological, water extraction and use, irrigated area, glaciers, etc., should be integrated with well defined procedures and formats to ensure online updation and transfer of data to facilitate development of database for informed decision making in the management of water.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Put all water related unclassified data on the public domain
(b) Set up National Water Informatics Centre
(c) Expansion and modernization of hydro-meteorological observation system
(d) Preparation of database of surface water and ground water utilization including historic data

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Place all unclassified data on IndiaWRIS portal as per the Hydro-meteorological Data Dissemination Policy
- Constitute a Committee to evolve modalities for setting up of National Water Informatics Centre
- Institute an application development project to make data in WRIS compatible with the Hydrology Software and Decision Support System of various agencies and researchers for its on line use.
- Phased implementation of the Scheme to expand the network of hydrological observation station to about 3000
- Establish a system for regular country-wide monitoring of drawls of ground water

- Establishing a mechanism for collection and compilation of data of water utilization for various purposes from state Governments / UTs

SECTION 15: RESEARCH & TRAINING NEEDS

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

15.1 Continuing research and advancement in technology shall be promoted to address issues in the water sector in a scientific manner. Innovations in water resources sector should be encouraged, recognized and awarded.

15.2 It is necessary to give adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, benchmarking and performance evaluation.

15.3 It needs to be recognized that the field practices in the water sector in advanced countries have been revolutionized by advances in information technology and analytical capabilities. A re-training and quality improvement programme for water planners and managers at all levels in India, both in private and public sectors, needs to be undertaken.

15.4 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.

15.5 To meet the need of the skilled manpower in the water sector, regular training and academic courses in water management should be promoted. These training and academic institutions should be regularly updated by developing infrastructure and promoting applied research, which would help to improve the current procedures of analysis and informed decision making in the line departments and by the community. A national campaign for water literacy needs to be started for capacity building of different stakeholders in the water sector.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) International Benchmarking of all research institutions under Ministry of Water Resources
(b) Human Resources Development needs of State Water Resources Departments to be addressed
(c) Training of water resources professionals to be revamped to enable them to develop a broader vision on water
(d) Set up a cell for water policy research as a prelude to setting up of an Indian Institute of Water Resources
(e) Establish academic courses in institutions focused on holistic water resources management
(f) Training Needs Assessment of Central/State Government Departments

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Implementation of recommendation of the Expert Committee set up for benchmarking in respect of Central Soil & Material Research Station, Central Water & Power Research Station, Central Ground Water Board and National Institute of Hydrology to upgrade technology, systems, human resources, etc.
- Human Resources Developmental needs of State Water Resources Departments to be assessed by an Expert Committee
- Revamp the induction training of Central Water Engineering (Group 'A') Service cadre
- Revamp training policy and introduce career training programme for all technical and scientific personnel of Ministry of Water Resources
- National Water Academy and other educational institutions to address training requirements of State Water Resources Departments
- Approach Ministry of Human Resources Development to institute a special fund for upgrading facilities in acedemic institutions for carrying out state of art research in the area of Water Resources
- A cell for Water Policy Research to be started in Ministry of Water Resources

SECTION 16: IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL WATER POLICY

A. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

16.1 National Water Board should prepare a plan of action based on the National Water Policy, as approved by the National Water Resources Council, and to regularly monitor its implementation.

16.2 The State Water Policies may need to be drafted/revised in accordance with this policy keeping in mind the basic concerns and principles as also a unified national perspective.

B. GOALS / POINTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Evolution of action plan and monitoring mechanism.
(b) Review of State Water Policies

C. AGENCIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Union Ministries / States / Union Territories

D. ACTION ON THE PART OF MOWR/GOI

- Set up a Committee to prepare roadmap for implementation of National Water Policy (2012)
- Wider consultation on the draft roadmap
- Convene meeting of National Water Board
- Pursue with States with regard to review of State Water Policies

CHAPTER 3

SUMMARY OF ACTION PLAN

3.1 The Chapter 2 considered each sections of National Water Policy (2012), identified goals / points of implementation for each sections of National Water Policy (2012) and suggested action plan for achieving those goals. Since implementation of policy recommendations would require different perspectives to be taken by different stakeholders, such as Central / State Governments, Local Governing Bodies, Non Governmental Organizations, etc., emphasis has been laid on the actions to be taken by Ministry of Water Resources, other Central Ministries and State Governments. For better understanding of the roles to be played by each stakeholder, the suggested actions have been grouped into policy, legislative and executive categories, as indicated in following paragraphs. These action plans are not exhaustive but only suggestive and each stakeholder should evolve their action plans to implement the National Water Policy (2012) in true letter and spirit.

3.2 POLICY ACTIONS

(i) Incorporation of Basic Principles of National Water Policy (2012) in all State Water Policies and other documents
(ii) Review of State Water Policies
(iii) Declaration of water as a community resource held, by the state, under public trust doctrine.

3.3 LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

(i) Enactment of National Water Framework Bill and River Basin Mangement Bill
(ii) Modification of all existing acts of the Union and the States in line with policy recommendations of National Water Policy (2012)
(iii) Enactment of Participatory Irrigation Management Acts and/or amendment of Irrigation Acts to institutionalize community based water management and empowerment of Water User Associations to fix and collect water rates and maintain water resources infrastructure
(iv) Enactment of ground water regulation bills by States to protect, conserve, regulate and promote sustainable groundwater use, with provision for protection of recharge zones for ground water in both rural and urban areas and from pollution
(v) Amendment of Company Act to make water return mandatory at least for major industries
(vi) Setting up of independent statutory Water Regulatory Authority by each State / Union Territory for ensuring equitable access to water for all and its fair pricing, for drinking and other uses such as sanitation, agricultural and industrial.

(vii) Notification of River Zones Regulation - a national regulatory framework for improving carrying capacity of river channels, protection of river corridors and establishment of buffer zones, under Environment Potection Act, 1986.

(viii) Setting up of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency through a notification under Environment Protection Act, 1986 for promotion, regulation and evolving mechanisms for efficient use of water at basin/sub-basin level

(ix) Enactment of Dam Safety Act to ensure proper maintenance and safety of dams

(x) Amendment of Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956 to establish single water dispute tribunal with multiple benches

(xi) Setting up of National Water Informatics Centre to collect, collate and process hydrologic data regularly from all over the country, conduct the preliminary processing and develop applications on IndiaWRIS platform

(xii) Enactment of appropriate laws for regulating crops in water deficient areas.

3.4 EXECUTIVE ACTIONS

I. Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India

1. Deliberations on draft National Water Framework Bill and draft River Basin Management Bill in the National Forum of Water Resources and Irrigation Ministers of States
2. Wider consultation and building consensus on Draft National Water Framework Bill and draft River Basin Management Bill
3. Finalization (inter-ministerial consultation, legal vetting and cabinet approval) of draft National Water Framework Bill and draft River Basin Management Bill
4. Identifying and approaching States for adoption of resolution by two or more States empowering Parliament to pass the draft National Water Framework Bill under Article 252 of the Constitution of India
5. Persuading more and more States to adopt National Water Framework Act
6. Appointment of a group of Consultants to review existing Central & States Acts on water and suggest amendments / modifications required
7. Writing to States and concerned Ministries for amending / modifying the existing Acts
8. Notification for setting up of River Basin Authorities
9. Development of guidelines on efficient and optimum use of water on domestic, agricultural, industrial purposes through expert Committees and their implementation
10. Development of guidelines for preparation of water security plans through pilot projects and preparation of water security plans for all talukas
11. Evolution of norms for ecological flow determination through scientific study adopting international best practices, incorporation of the ecological flow norms in all project appraisals and project inputs and exploring the possibility of implementation of the ecologic flow norms in existing projects through increasing water use efficiency
12. Review of the guidelines for Preparation of Detailed Project Reports to incorporate investigation for feasibility of navigation by the Central Water Commission, in consultation with Inland Waterways Authority of India.
13. Restructuring of Brahmaputra Board and strengthening of water use infrastructure in North Eastern States

14. Evolution of suitable policy for converting the planned hydro electric projects into multi-purpose projects with optimum storage capacity for flood control and other uses.
15. For meeting the needs of the people and reducing riverine flooding, identification of large storage dam sites with sufficient flood cushion based on the flow pattern of the river for flood mitigation and conservation.
16. Initiation of morphologic studies for large scale erosion control and conversion of braided channels into meandering channels, in the Brahmaputra and other river basins.
17. Evolution of a network of technical institutions which can back up project development and Research & Development in the North East to improve the methodologies of analysis and operation of water resources projects.
18. Evolution of a scheme for institutionalizing community based water management which will comprise the following:-
    a. Awareness and capacity building
    b. Building up a cadre of grass root water managers
    c. Convergence with community water management envisaged in aquifer management under the National Programme for Aquifer Management
    d. Providing funds to State Governments on the lines of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for innovative water conservation and water management schemes on convergence with schemes like Integrated Watershed Development, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee, etc.
19. Creation of increased awareness among communities on impact of climate change on availability of water resources
20. Downscaling of climate change models to basin/sub-basin level and assessment of likely impacts due to climate change
21. Promotion of water harvesting of different scales as adaptation strategy due to climate change
22. Making agriculture more water efficient through appropriate cropping technology and better land-water management to match water endowments, current as well as under likely climate change, of a particular agro-climatic region through a consortium of agriculture research institutions and universities
23. Evolution of new model of flood/drought management with emphasis on coping strategies through pilot projects
24. Review of acceptability criteria in respect water availability for new project and review of the Guidelines for Preparation of Detailed Project Reports
25. Research & development in crop varietal and agronomic measures for conservation and increasing productivity of soil and water
26. Setting up of Coastal Management Information System to create an integrated data bank to tackle coastal erosion in a scientific manner and keeping in view the long term perspective and challenges of climate change
27. Stepping up of water harvesting under Integrated Watershed Management Programme; Repair, Renovation & Restoration of water bodies; Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, etc. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana like scheme in the water sector to be launched for funding innovative water harvesting schemes.
28. Encouraging the States and others with proper incentivization scheme to create as much storage capacity, as practicable, to mitigate increased variability in water availability

29. Formulation of a policy for incentivizing water use efficiency for all uses, particularly the industrial use
30. Organization of a round table of corporate leaders to discuss implementation of recycling of waste water in industry and initiation of follow up actions
31. Implementation of catchment areas treatment, especially in hilly areas, for in-situ conservation of water and soil
32. Documentation of causes and impacts of extreme events and initiation of remedial measures
33. Preparation of base paper on the basis of basin wise climate change studies and evolution of planning and operation methodologies so that the water resources projects have a robust performance even after likely climate changes.
34. Developing contingent plans (flood/drought management plan) for different scenario of variability in rainfall
35. Initiation of nationwide studies to estimate erosion and sedimentation in view of increase in intensity of meteorological events due to likely climate change and implementation of mitigation measures
36. Evolution of low cost environment friendly desalination technology and its promotion, wherever necessary
37. Strengthening of ground water regulatory system, launching of massive campaign for increasing water use efficiency and promoting use of appropriate agricultural technology, especially in over exploited areas, with community participation
38. Review of inter-basin transfers and focussing on intra-State projects which are highly feasible.
39. Assessment of available and utilizable water resources (all components of the hydrological cycle and existing water use) at regular intervals by Central Water Commission and States in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre.
40. Central Ground Water Board, in collaboration with National Institute of Hydrology and Central Water Commission, to work on improvement of ground water estimation methodology and estimation of ground water withdrawals, based on a total hydrologic system balance. Problems of non accounting or doube counting of interactions and withdrawal of water resources should be dealt with.
41. Making special effort for more accurate estimates of utilizations (surface water withdrawals), and their balance with anthropogenic evaporation and transpiration, likely seepages and returns by Central Water Commission and States.
42. Mapping of the aquifer system in the country (National Aquifer Mapping Programme already launched) and development of models for community based ground water management
43. Launching of a scheme in convergence in the Mahatme Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to identify recharge zones, constructing recharge structures and protection of ground water recharge zones through appropriate directions from Central Ground Water Authority
44. Reviewing guidelines of Integrated Watershed Management Programme to integrate ground water and surface water management
45. Development of protocols for determining water footprints and water auditing through expert Committees
46. Promotion of water audit in all areas of water use and building capacity for carrying out water audits

47. Consideration of normative water footprints for project appraisal and environmental clearance
48. Reviewing of Guidelines of Pollution Control Board, Environment Impact Assessment and Preparation of Detailed Project Report to promote recycling and reuse
49. Promotion of Smart Irrigation with automated canal operation and micro irrigation techniques, including through Public Private Partnership
50. Undertaking a pilot study for preparation of mass balance of pollutants, both degradable and non-degradable, in a river basin.
51. Organizing national and regional workshops and evolution of schemes for promoting and incentivizing recycling and re-use of water
52. Evolving protocols for preparation of annual water returns including quantum of water recycled to reduce water use ratio, water received/withdrawn, water consumed and water returned back with report on compliance with water pollution laws/rules.
53. Increasing allocation of subsidies for micro irrigation and encourage installation of micro irrigation infrastructure, may be with Public Private Partnership
54. Assessment of the conjunctive ground water potential and evolvution of a scheme for proper utilization of this potential use within all major and medium command areas
55. Launching a country-wide programme for activation of Water Users Associations by involving appropriate Non Governmental Organizations, Water and Land Management Institutes, etc., and also by projecting good Water User Associations in as models.
56. Setting up of a Committee to draft model Water Regulatory Authority Bill and encourage States to set up Water Regulatory Authority
57. Evolution of appropriate water tariff policy, inter-alia to make recycling and reuse attractive and metering of the water supply compulsory with suitable relief / protection for the poor.
58. Writing to all States to limit free electricity to a minimum slab beyond which electricity will be charged to conserve water for survival of human being and ecosystem
59. Promotion of separate dedicated feeders for transmission of electricity for pumping ground water during fixed hours of the day.
60. Promotion of community action in reducing pollution load of rivers, lakes and other water bodies
61. Financing of water resources infrastructure projects and Guidelines for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to stipulate earmarking of funds for repair and maintenance
62. Creation of a national river rehabilitation fund to rehabilitate rivers including relocation of habitations, commercial establishments which are in violation of the regulations
63. Setting up of a Himalayan Environment Authority to protect the Himalayan Region from environmental degradations
64. Preparation of River Basin Master Plans on Integrated Water Resource Management principles to meet inter-alia the needs of all for drinking water, sanitation and livelihood activities and ecological flows of the river.
65. Review of techno-economic, environment and investment clearance procedure to ensure timely clearance.
66. Amendment of Detailed Project Report guidelines to incorporate water use efficiency benchmarks, stakeholder consultation and concurrent monitoring by independent agency

67. Merger of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Command Area Development & Water Management Schemes to reduce the gap between Irrigation Potential created and that utilized.
68. Evolution of an integrated flood management strategy including coping strategies and review of flood master plans integrated with River Basin Master Plan
69. Modernization of Flood forecasting with the help of digital elevation maps and medium range weather forecasts and building capacity for these.
70. Putting in place Decision Support System in all major dams with a view to utilizing flood cushion effectively to prevent/mitigate floods
71. Putting in place a sound monitoring system for glacial lake with a view to evaluating their vulnerability and introduce reliable warning system
72. Organizing workshops on integrated flood management along with National Disaster Management Authority for creating awareness on the protection and adapting appropriate methods to cope with flood challanges
73. Formation of a consortium of research institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Reseach and Agricultural Universities to lay down standard cropping protocols for drought prone areas and also to evolve water footprint bench marks for each type of crops.
74. Monitoring of glacial lakes through satellite by National Institute of Hydrology / Central Water Commission / Ministry of Earth Sciences / Indian Space Research Organization so as to map their vulnerability and predict their behavior.
75. Installation of early warning system for Glacial Lake Outburst Flood, especially in areas with high risk.
76. Review of Guidelines for Water Supply and Sanitation and improvement of services through Service Level Benchmarking
77. Setting up of the Naional Forum of State Irrigation/Water Resources Ministers (already set up)
78. Setting up of fora at State level to be established for resolution of intra-State conflicts among different users of water
79. Restructuring of Central Water Commission to make it a basin oriented organization entrusted with the responsibility of comprehensive basin planning for the benefit of basin States
80. Restructuring of State Government departments dealing with water to make them multi-disciplinary focused on Integrated Water Resources Management
81. Standardization of procedure for computing water balance from existing data base and identifying variable which need to be observed for determining the components of the hydrological cycle
82. Preparation of annual water balance for each river basin
83. Monitoring of water quality to be made a statutory requirement
84. Establishment of a framework outlining the benchmarks for water sector reforms through appropriate studies and evolution of a scheme for incentivization of States to undertake reform measures.
85. Setting up of Centre for Policy Research/ Indian Institute of Water Resources
86. Linking of financial assistance under different State Sector Schemes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program with reform friendliness of States
87. Setting up of an Engineering Software Development unit within Central Water Commission to standardize use of water resources and hydrology software and to provide guidance to the States for its application to update the analysis, design,

management and operation of water resources projects. Academic, Research & Development Organizations and other agencies be involved to keep the software updated through goal oriented consultancy projects

88. Persuading neighbouring countries to enter into data sharing agreements and involvement of riparian States in trans-boundary river negotiations
89. Expansion and modernization of hydro-meteorological observation system and establishment of a system for regular country-wide monitoring of drawls of ground water
90. Preparation of database of surface water and ground water utilization including historic data
91. Placing all unclassified data on IndiaWRIS portal as per the Hydro-meteorological Data Dissemination Policy (already done)
92. Constituting a Committee to evolve modalities for setting up of National Water Informatics Centre and setting up a National Water Informatics Centre
93. Institution of an application development project to make data in IndiaWRIS compatible with the Hydrology Software and Decision Support System of various agencies and researchers for its on line use.
94. Identification and addressing Human Resources Development needs of State Water Resources Departments and training of water resources professionals to be revamped to enable them to develop a broader vision on water
95. Establishment of academic courses in institutions focused on holistic water resources management and instituting a special fund for upgrading facilities in acedemic institutions for carrying out state of art research in the area of Water Resources
96. Implementation of recommendation of the Expert Committee set up for benchmarking in respect of Central Soil & Material Research Station, Central Water & Power Research Station, Central Ground Water Board and National Institute of Hydrology to upgrade technology, systems, human resources, etc.
97. Revamping the induction training of Central Water Engineering (Group 'A') Service cadre
98. Revamping training policy and introduce career training programme for all technical and scientific personnel of Ministry of Water Resources
99. Evolution of action plan and monitoring mechanism for implementation of National Water Policy (2012) through wider consultation on the draft roadmap and deliberations at National Water Board
100. Persuading States to review State Water Policies in line with National Water Policy (2012)

II. Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

1. Development of guidelines on efficient and optimum use of water in agriculture through expert Committee and their implementation
2. Evolution of a scheme for institutionalizing community based water management which will comprise the following:-
    a. Awareness and capacity building
    b. Building up a cadre of grass root water managers
    c. Convergence with community water management envisaged in aquifer management under the National Programme for Aquifer Management

d. Providing funds to State Governments on the lines of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for innovative water conservation and water management schemes on convergence with schemes like Integrated Watershed Development, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee, etc.

3. Promotion of water harvesting of different scales as adaptation strategy due to climate change
4. Making agriculture more water efficient through appropriate cropping technology and better land-water management to match water endowments, current as well as under likely climate change, of a particular agro-climatic region through a consortium of agriculture research institutions and universities
5. Research & development in crop varietal and agronomic measures for conservation and increasing productivity of soil and water
6. Initiation of nationwide studies to estimate erosion and sedimentation in view of increase in intensity of meteorological events due to likely climate change and implementation of mitigation measures
7. Evolution of appropriate technology and scheme for incentivization for recycling and reuse of irrigation water and reducing water pollution through optimum use of pesticides and fertilizers
8. Development of protocols for determining water footprints for various crops and water auditing in agricultural farms through expert Committees
9. Increasing allocation of subsidies for micro irrigation and encourage installation of micro irrigation infrastructure, may be with Public Private Partnership
10. Formation of a consortium of research institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Reseach and Agricultural Universities to lay down standard cropping protocols for drought prone areas and also to evolve water footprint bench marks for each type of crops.

III. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India

1. Development of guidelines on efficient and optimum use of water for domestic purposes through expert Committees and their implementation
2. Development of guidelines for preparation of water security plans through pilot projects and preparation of water security plans for all talukas

IV. Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India

1. Downscaling of climate change models to basin/sub-basin level and assessment of likely impacts due to climate change
2. Documentation of causes and impacts of extreme events and initiation of remedial measures
3. Putting in place a sound monitoring system for glacial lake with a view to evaluating their vulnerability and introduce reliable warning system
4. Monitoring of glacial lakes through satellite by National Institute of Hydrology / Central Water Commission / Ministry of Earth Sciences / Indian Space Research Organization so as to map their vulnerability and predict their behavior.
5. Installation of early warning system for Glacial Lake Outburst Flood, especially in areas with high risk.

V. Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India

1. Evolution of norms for ecological flow determination through scientific study adopting international best practices, incorporation of the ecological flow norms in all project appraisals and project inputs and exploring the possibility of implementation of the ecologic flow norms in existing projects through increasing water use efficiency
2. Downscaling of climate change models to basin/sub-basin level and assessment of likely impacts due to climate change
3. Reviewing of Guidelines of Pollution Control Board, Environment Impact Assessment and Preparation of Detailed Project Report to promote recycling and reuse
4. Undertaking a pilot study for preparation of mass balance of pollutants, both degradable and non-degradable, in a river basin.
5. Evolving protocols for preparation of annual water returns including quantum of water recycled to reduce water use ratio, water received/withdrawn, water consumed and water returned back with report on compliance with water pollution laws/rules.
6. Promotion of community action in reducing pollution load of rivers, lakes and other water bodies
7. Creation of a national river rehabilitation fund to rehabilitate rivers including relocation of habitations, commercial establishments which are in violation of the regulations
8. Setting up of a Himalayan Environment Authority to protect the Himalayan Region from environmental degradations
9. Review of techno-economic, environment and investment clearance procedure to ensure timely clearance.
10. Putting in place a sound monitoring system for glacial lake with a view to evaluating their vulnerability and introduce reliable warning system
11. Monitoring of glacial lakes through satellite by National Institute of Hydrology / Central Water Commission / Ministry of Earth Sciences / Indian Space Research Organization so as to map their vulnerability and predict their behavior.
12. Installation of early warning system for Glacial Lake Outburst Flood, especially in areas with high risk.
13. Monitoring of water quality to be made a statutory requirement

VI. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

1. Development of guidelines for preparation of water security plans through pilot projects and preparation of water security plans for all talukas
2. Evolution of a scheme for institutionalizing community based water management which will comprise the following:-
    a. Awareness and capacity building
    b. Building up a cadre of grass root water managers
    c. Convergence with community water management envisaged in aquifer management under the National Programme for Aquifer Management
    d. Providing funds to State Governments on the lines of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for innovative water conservation and water management schemes on convergence with schemes like Integrated Watershed Development, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee, etc.

3. Promotion of water harvesting of different scales as adaptation strategy due to climate change
4. Stepping up of water harvesting under Integrated Watershed Management Programme. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana like scheme in the water sector to be launched for funding innovative water harvesting schemes.
5. Implementation of catchment areas treatment, especially in hilly areas, for in-situ conservation of water and soil
6. Launching of a scheme in convergence in the Mahatme Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to identify recharge zones, constructing recharge structures and protection of ground water recharge zones through appropriate directions from Central Ground Water Authority
7. Reviewing guidelines of Integrated Watershed Management Programme to integrate ground water and surface water management

VII. Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

1. Development of guidelines on efficient and optimum use of water for domestic, purposes through expert Committees and their implementation
2. Development of guidelines for preparation of water security plans through pilot projects and preparation of water security plans for all talukas
3. Evolution of low cost environment friendly desalination technology and its promotion, wherever necessary
4. Promotion of recycle and re-use, water audit and building capacity for carrying out water audits
5. Organizing national and regional workshops and evolution of schemes for promoting and incentivizing recycling and re-use of water
6. Evolving protocols for preparation of annual water returns including quantum of water recycled to reduce water use ratio, water received/withdrawn, water consumed and water returned back with report on compliance with water pollution laws/rules.
7. Evolution of appropriate water tariff policy, inter-alia to make recycling and reuse attractive and metering of the water supply compulsory with suitable relief / protection for the poor.
8. Review of Guidelines for Water Supply and Sanitation and improvement of services through Service Level Benchmarking

VIII. State Governments

1. Adoption of resolution by two or more States empowering Parliament to pass the draft National Water Framework Bill under Article 252 of the Constitution of India
2. Adoption of National Water Framework Act by more and more States
3. Appointment of a group of Consultants to review existing States Acts on water and suggest amendments / modifications required
4. Amending / modifying the existing irrigation and water related acts
5. Development of guidelines on efficient and optimum use of water on domestic, agricultural, industrial purposes through expert Committees and their implementation
6. Development of guidelines for preparation of water security plans through pilot projects and preparation of water security plans for all talukas

7. Evolution of norms for ecological flow determination through scientific study adopting international best practices, incorporation of the ecological flow norms in all project appraisals and project inputs and exploring the possibility of implementation of the ecologic flow norms in existing projects through increasing water use efficiency
8. Strengthening of water use infrastructure in North Eastern States
9. Evolution of suitable policy for converting the planned hydro electric projects into multi-purpose projects with optimum storage capacity for flood control and other uses.
10. For meeting the needs of the people and reducing riverine flooding, identification of large storage dam sites with sufficient flood cushion based on the flow pattern of the river for flood mitigation and conservation.
11. Initiation of morphologic studies for large scale erosion control and conversion of braided channels into meandering channels, in the Brahmaputra and other river basins.
12. Evolution of a network of technical institutions which can back up project development and Research & Development in the North East to improve the methodologies of analysis and operation of water resources projects.
13. Evolution of a scheme for institutionalizing community based water management which will comprise the following:-
    a. Awareness and capacity building
    b. Building up a cadre of grass root water managers
    c. Convergence with community water management envisaged in aquifer management under the National Programme for Aquifer Management
    d. Providing funds to State Governments on the lines of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for innovative water conservation and water management schemes on convergence with schemes like Integrated Watershed Development, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, etc.
14. Creation of increased awareness among communities on impact of climate change on availability of water resources
15. Downscaling of climate change models to basin/sub-basin level and assessment of likely impacts due to climate change
16. Promotion of water harvesting of different scales as adaptation strategy due to climate change
17. Making agriculture more water efficient through appropriate cropping technology and better land-water management to match water endowments, current as well as under likely climate change, of a particular agro-climatic region through a consortium of agriculture research institutions and universities
18. Evolution of new model of flood/drought management with emphasis on coping strategies through pilot projects
19. Review of acceptability criteria in respect water availability for new project and review of the Guidelines for Preparation of Detailed Project Reports
20. Research & development in crop varietal and agronomic measures for conservation and increasing productivity of soil and water
21. Stepping up of water harvesting under Integrated Watershed Management Programme; Repair, Renovation & Restoration of water bodies; Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, etc. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana like scheme in the water sector to be launched for funding innovative water harvesting schemes.

22. Creation of as much storage capacity, as practicable, to mitigate increased variability in water availability
23. Formulation of a policy for incentivizing water use efficiency for all uses, particularly the industrial use
24. Organization of a round table of corporate leaders to discuss implementation of recycling of waste water in industry and initiation of follow up actions
25. Implementation of catchment areas treatment, especially in hilly areas, for in-situ conservation of water and soil
26. Documentation of causes and impacts of extreme events and initiation of remedial measures
27. Preparation of base paper on the basis of basin wise climate change studies and evolution of planning and operation methodologies so that the water resources projects have a robust performance even after likely climate changes.
28. Developing contingent plans (flood/drought management plan) for different scenario of variability in rainfall
29. Initiation of studies to estimate erosion and sedimentation in view of increase in intensity of meteorological events due to likely climate change and implementation of mitigation measures
30. Evolution of low cost environment friendly desalination technology and its promotion, wherever necessary
31. Strengthening of ground water regulatory system, launching of massive campaign for increasing water use efficiency and promoting use of appropriate agricultural technology, especially in over exploited areas, with community participation
32. Focussing on inter-basin transfers which are highly feasible.
33. Assessment of available and utilizable water resources (all components of the hydrological cycle and existing water use) at regular intervals
34. Making special effort for more accurate estimates of utilizations (surface water withdrawals), and their balance with anthropogenic evaporation and transpiration, likely seepages and returns.
35. Development of models for community based ground water management
36. Launching of a scheme in convergence in the Mahatme Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to identify recharge zones, constructing recharge structures and protection of ground water recharge zones
37. Reviewing guidelines of Integrated Watershed Management Programme to integrate ground water and surface water management
38. Development of protocols for determining water footprints and water auditing through expert Committees
39. Promotion of water audit in all areas of water use and building capacity for carrying out water audits
40. Consideration of normative water footprints for project appraisal and environmental clearance
41. Reviewing of Guidelines of Pollution Control Board, Environment Impact Assessment and Preparation of Detailed Project Report to promote recycling and reuse
42. Promotion of Smart Irrigation with automated canal operation and micro irrigation techniques, including through Public Private Partnership
43. Undertaking a pilot study for preparation of mass balance of pollutants, both degradable and non-degradable, in a river basin.

44. Organizing national and regional workshops and evolution of schemes for promoting and incentivizing recycling and re-use of water
45. Evolving protocols for preparation of annual water returns including quantum of water recycled to reduce water use ratio, water received/withdrawn, water consumed and water returned back with report on compliance with water pollution laws/rules.
46. Increasing allocation of subsidies for micro irrigation and encourage installation of micro irrigation infrastructure, may be with Public Private Partnership
47. Assessment of the conjunctive ground water potential and evolvution of a scheme for proper utilization of this potential use within all major and medium command areas
48. Activation of Water Users Associations by involving appropriate Non Governmental Organizations, Water and Land Management Institutes, etc., and also by projecting good Water User Associations in as models.
49. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority
50. Evolution of appropriate water tariff policy, inter-alia to make recycling and reuse attractive and metering of the water supply compulsory with suitable relief / protection for the poor.
51. Limiting free electricity to a minimum slab beyond which electricity will be charged to conserve water for survival of human being and ecosystem
52. Promotion of separate dedicated feeders for transmission of electricity for pumping ground water during fixed hours of the day.
53. Promotion of community action in reducing pollution load of rivers, lakes and other water bodies
54. Financing of water resources infrastructure projects and Guidelines for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to stipulate earmarking of funds for repair and maintenance
55. Creation of a river rehabilitation fund to rehabilitate rivers including relocation of habitations, commercial establishments which are in violation of the regulations
56. Preparation of River Basin Master Plans on Integrated Water Resource Management principles to meet inter-alia the needs of all for drinking water, sanitation and livelihood activities and ecological flows of the river.
57. Review of techno-economic, environment and investment clearance in States procedure to ensure timely clearance.
58. Amendment of Detailed Project Report guidelines to incorporate water use efficiency benchmarks, stakeholder consultation and concurrent monitoring by independent agency
59. Reducing the gap between Irrigation Potential created and that utilized through pari-passu completion of command area development
60. Evolution of an integrated flood management strategy including coping strategies and review of flood master plans integrated with River Basin Master Plan
61. Modernization of Flood forecasting with the help of digital elevation maps and medium range weather forecasts and building capacity for these.
62. Putting in place Decision Support System in all major dams with a view to utilizing flood cushion effectively to prevent/mitigate floods
63. Putting in place a sound monitoring system for glacial lake with a view to evaluating their vulnerability and introduce reliable warning system
64. Organizing workshops on integrated flood management along with National Disaster Management Authority for creating awareness on the protection and adapting appropriate methods to cope with flood challanges

65. Formation of a consortium of research institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Reseach and Agricultural Universities to lay down standard cropping protocols for drought prone areas and also to evolve water footprint bench marks for each type of crops.
66. Monitoring of glacial lakes through satellite by National Institute of Hydrology / Central Water Commission / Ministry of Earth Sciences / Indian Space Research Organization so as to map their vulnerability and predict their behavior.
67. Installation of early warning system for Glacial Lake Outburst Flood, especially in areas with high risk.
68. Review of Guidelines for Water Supply and Sanitation and improvement of services through Service Level Benchmarking
69. Setting up of fora at State level to be established for resolution of intra-State conflicts among different users of water
70. Restructuring of State Government departments dealing with water to make them multi-disciplinary focused on Integrated Water Resources Management
71. Standardization of procedure for computing water balance from existing data base and identifying variable which need to be observed for determining the components of the hydrological cycle
72. Preparation of annual water balance for each river basin
73. Monitoring of water quality to be made a statutory requirement
74. Initiating actions for undertaking water reform measures.
75. Linking of financial assistance under different State Sector Schemes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program with reform friendliness of States
76. Expansion and modernization of hydro-meteorological observation system and establishment of a system for regular monitoring of drawls of ground water
77. Preparation of database of surface water and ground water utilization including historic data
78. Identification and addressing Human Resources Development needs of State Water Resources Departments and training of water resources professionals to be revamped to enable them to develop a broader vision on water
79. Establishment of academic courses in institutions focused on holistic water resources management and instituting a special fund for upgrading facilities in acedemic institutions for carrying out state of art research in the area of Water Resources
80. Wider consultation on the draft roadmap for implementation of National Water Policy (2012) and deliberations at National Water Board
81. Review of State Water Policies in line with National Water Policy (2012)

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Annexure

F. No. 9/4/2013-PP
Government of India
Ministry of Water Resources

Shram Shakti Bhawan,
Rafi Marg, New Delhi-01,
Dated 05th June, 2013

ORDER

Sub: Constitution of Committee for suggesting a road map for implementation of National Water Policy, 2012.

The National Water Policy, 2012 was adopted by the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its Sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012. In order to suggest a road map for implementation of National Water Policy, 2012, a Committee is hereby constituted with the following composition:-

(i)	Dr. S.R. Hashim, Former Chairman, UPSC and Former Member, Planning Commission	- Chairman
(ii)	Shri A. D. Mohile, Former Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC)	- Member
(iii)	Prof. Subhash Chander, Former Professor of Water Resources, IIT, Delhi	- Member
(iv)	Shri S.C. Jain, Safe Water Network (NGO)	- Member
(v)	Special Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources	- Member
(vi)	Chairman, Central Water Commission	- Member
(vii)	Chairman, Central Ground Water Board	- Member
(viii)	Member (WP&P), Central Water Commission	- Member
(ix)	Joint Secretary (PP), Ministry of Water Resources	- Member
(x)	Representative of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	- Member
(xi)	Representative of Ministry of Urban Development	- Member

(xii) Representative of Ministry of Environment and Forests - Member

(xiii) Representative of Ministry Agriculture - Member

(xiv) Representative of Ministry of Rural Development - Member

(xv) Representative of Planning Commission - Member

(xvi) Sr. Joint Commissioner (PP), MoWR - Secretary

2. The Terms of Reference of the Committee will be as under:-

To prepare a road map for implementation of various policy recommendations of the National Water Policy, 2012.

3. The representatives of Central Ministries/Departments [at S. Nos. (x) to (xv) of para I] will be not below the level of Joint Secretary.

4. The Committee shall submit its report within a period of two months.

5. (i) The non-official Chairman and Members [at S. Nos. (i) to (iv) of para I] will be paid Sitting Fee @ ₹ 3500/- per sitting subject to an overall ceiling of ₹ 21,000/- per Member for the entire term / tenure of the Committee.

(ii) The non-official Chairman and Members will also be reimbursed expenditure on local travel for attending the meetings of the Committee as entitled to an officer with grade pay of ₹ 6600/-.

6. The expenditure involved on account of sitting fee and local travel to the Non - official Chairman and Members of the Committee would be met by Ministry of Water Resources from the Budget Head "3451.00.090.16.20-OAE (Non-Plan) under demand no. 104 for the year 2013-14.

7. This issues with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure vide their I.D.No.FTS-92601/2013-E.IV dated 24.05.2013 and IFD, MoWR vide Dy. No. 8473-FD dated 31/05/2013.

(Syed Ravish Ali)
Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel-23714350

To:

1. Dr. S.R. Hashim, Former Chairman, UPSC and Former Member, Planning Commission, C-40, Jaswant Apartments, Okhla Village, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi;
2. Shri A. D. Mohile, Former Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), P3A 036, Kingston Estates, DLF Stage V, Gurgaon – 122 009;
3. Prof. Subhash Chander, Former Professor of Water Resources, IIT, Delhi, 302, Ganpati Appartments, GH-27, Sector-56, Gurgaon - 122001 ;
4. Shri S.C. Jain, Safe Water Network, The Centrum, 3rd Floor, Mehrauli-Gurgaon Road, Sultanpur, New Delhi – 110 030;
5. Chairman, Central Water Commission, Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi – 110066;
6. Chairman, Central Ground Water Board, Bhujal Bhawan, NH-IV, Faridabad – 121001;
7. Member (WP&P), Central Water Commission, Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi – 110066;
8. Special Secretary (WR), Room No. 406, S.S.Bhawan, New Delhi;
9. Joint Secretary (PP), MoWR, Room No. 406, S.S.Bhawan, New Delhi;
10. Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Room No. 247, 2nd Floor, 'A' Wing Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110001;
11. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, 122C, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi – 110 001;
12. Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, New Delhi – 110 003;
13. Secretary, Ministry Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi – 110001;
14. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi – 110 001;
15. Secretary, Planning Commission, Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi – 110 001;
16. Sr. Joint Commissioner (PP), MoWR, Room No. 629, S.S.Bhawan, New Delhi.

5/6/2013

(Syed Ravish Ali)
Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel-23714350

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister (WR);
2. PPS to Secretary (WR)
3. PS to JS & FA, MoWR;
4. Finance Desk, MoWR;

Immediate

No. 9/4/2013-PP
Government of India
Ministry of Water Resources

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi, Dated 1st August, 2013

ORDER

Sub:- Committee for suggesting a road map for implementation of National Water Policy, 2012: Extension of tenure - reg.

Reference this Ministry's Order of even No. dated 05th June, 2013, on the subject cited above.

2. The date for submission of report by the Committee has been extended by one month beyond August 04, 2013 i.e. upto September 04, 2013.

(Syed Ravish Ali)
Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. 2371 4350

To:

1. Dr. S.R. Hashim, Former Chairman, UPSC and Former Member, Planning Commission, C-40, Jaswant Apartments, Okhla Village, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi;
2. Shri A. D. Mohile, Former Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), P3A 036, Kingston Estates, DLF Stage V, Gurgaon – 122 009;
3. Prof. Subhash Chander, Former Professor of Water Resources, IIT, Delhi, 302, Ganpati Appartments, GH-27, Sector-56, Gurgaon - 122001 ;
4. Shri S.C. Jain, Safe Water Network, The Centrum, 3rd Floor, Mehrauli-Gurgaon Road, Sultanpur, New Delhi – 110 030;
5. Chairman, Central Water Commission, Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi – 110066;
6. Chairman, Central Ground Water Board, Bhujal Bhawan, NH-IV, Faridabad – 121001;
7. Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Room No. 247, 2nd Floor, 'A' Wing Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110001;
8. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, 122C, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi – 110 001;
9. Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, New Delhi – 110 003;
10. Secretary, Ministry Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi – 110001;
11. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi – 110 001;
12. Secretary, Planning Commission, Yojna Bhawan, New Delhi – 110 001;

13. Special Secretary (WR), Room No. 406, S.S.Bhawan, New Delhi;
14. Member (WP&P), Central Water Commission, Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi – 110066;
15. Joint Secretary (PP), MoWR, Room No. 406, S.S.Bhawan, New Delhi;
16. Sr. Joint Commissioner (PP), MoWR, Room No. 629, S.S.Bhawan, New Delhi.

(Syed Ravish Ali)
Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel-23714350

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister (WR);
2. PPS to Secretary (WR)
3. PS to JS & FA, MoWR;
4. Finance Desk, MoWR;

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri R Muralimohan, A/26/1- Algesan Nagar, Chingepet, Tamilnadu, Pin 603001 email.: natrajanmuralimohan@gmail.com के दिनांक 29-11-2019 का आवेदन (CWCND/R/2019/80215) द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application, which is received in this office on 03-12-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary & Nodal Officer for RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/492 dt 02-12-2019), it is to information that the information asked vide point No 1, to 9 may be treated as Nil, as far as WP&P Wing of CWC is concern.

How ever, it is to inform that the Palar is an inter state River, originates from kolar Distt of Karnataka. It travels through Andhra Pradesh and then enters Tamilnadu State and finally joins the Bay of Bengal, south of Mahbalipurram. Water being the subject matter of State Government, applicant is advised to contact concern Ministry of state/ water resources Department.

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Wed Dec 04 13:42:52 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri R Muralimohan, A/26/1- Algesan Nagar, Chingepet, Tamilnadu, Pin 603001

प्रति अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं. A-49012/8/2019/RTI/492 दिनांक 02-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. **Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्यΣ

3rd FLOOR (S), SEWA BHAWAN, R.K.PURAM
NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

♦Conserve Water- Save Life♦

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

RTI MATTER
SPEED/REG POST

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत श्री Dhrubajyoti Baruah, Morichapathar 1, PO: Bihpuria, District- Lakhimpur, Assam-784161 Assam email dhrubasarmahbaruah@gmail.com. के दिनांक 02-12-2019 के आवेदन (CWCND/R/2019/80216) द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम, **2005** के अंतर्गत अवर सचिव एवं नोडल अधिकारी, सूचना का अधिकार, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली से स्थानांतरित होकर इस कार्यालय में दिनांक **03-12**-2019 को प्राप्त उपरोक्त आवेदन के संदर्भ में सूचित किया जाता है कि सूचना का विषय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के जल आयोजन एवं परियोजना स्कन्ध से संबन्धित नहीं होने के कारण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं /शून्य है ।

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Wed Dec 04 13:42:10 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक
ज 0 आ 0 एवंप 0 स 0 नि0
तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी

प्रति श्री Dhrubajyoti Baruah, Morichapathar 1, PO: Bihpuria, District- Lakhimpur, Assam-784161

प्रतिलिपि अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं0 A-49012/8/2019/RTI/493 दिनांक 02-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), SewaBhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Manas Tiwari, 3rd floor, Plot No 11, NRI Complex, Greater Kailash 4, New Delhi - 110019 email; manast@gmail.com के दिनांक 29-11-2019 का आवेदन CWCND/R/2019/50188 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application, which is received in this office on 03-12-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary & Nodal Officer for RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (A-49012/8/2019/RTI/496 Dt 02-12-2019), it is to inform that no specific information is available in WP&P Wing of CWC however information available in WP&P Wing of CWC is as under:

Sl.no.	Information Sought	Reply
1	Is there a policy for Industries requiring NOC for usage of surface water resources like rivers, lakes, ponds	However, it is to intimate that Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. Applicant is requested to contact concern Ministry/Department of State Government.
2	If no such policy in force, is usage of surface water without an NOC by industries declared illegal by the Government	

Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by ANANT KUMAR GUPTA
Date: 2019.12.31 17:05:43 IST

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri Manas Tiwari, 3rd floor, Plot No 11, NRI Complex, Greater Kailash 4, New Delhi - 110019

प्रति अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र क्रमांक A-49012/8/2019/RTI/496 दिनांक 02-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. **Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्य♦

3rd FLOOR (S), SEWA BHAWAN, R.K.PURAM
NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

♦Conserve Water- Save Life♦

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

RTI MATTER
SPEED/REG POST

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Ravi Yadav, House No 31, Brijdham Phase 2, Near Ess Ess Convent School, Kamalnagar, Uttarpradesh -282005 email; dbraviyadav@rediffmail.com के दिनांक 02-12-2019 का आवेदन CWCND/R/2019/50218 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

इस कार्यालय में 03-12-2019 को प्राप्त केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी के पत्र क्रमांक A-49012/8/2019/RTI/497 दिनांक 02-12-2019 से स्थानांतरित होकर इस कार्यालय में दिनांक 03-12-2019 को प्राप्त उपरोक्त आवेदन के संदर्भ में सूचित किया जाता है उपरोक्त आवेदन से चाही गई सूचना केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के जल आयोजन एवं परियोजना स्कन्ध में उपलब्ध नहीं /शून्य है । आवेदक से अनुरोध है कि वे संबन्धित राज्य सरकारो के जल संसाधन विभाग से संपर्क करे।

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Mon Dec 16 10:03:39 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक
ज 0 आ 0 एवंप 0 स 0 नि0
तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी

Shri Ravi Yadav, House No 31, Brijdham Phase 2, Near Ess Ess Convent School, Kamalnagar, Uttarpradesh -282005

प्रतिलिपि अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं0 A-49012/8/2019/RTI/497 दिनांक 02-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), SewaBhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

RTI MATTER
SPEED/REG POST

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत श्री धीरज मिश्रा, F-44-45, शहीद भगत सिंह मार्ग, लेन जैन भवन के सामने, गोल मार्केट, नई दिल्ली--110001 के दिनांक 02-12-2019 (A-49012/8/2019/RTI/498) मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम, **2005** के अंतर्गत अवर सचिव एवं नोडल अधिकारी, सूचना का अधिकार, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली से स्थानांतरित होकर इस कार्यालय में दिनांक **03-12**-2019 को प्राप्त उपरोक्त आवेदन **के संदर्भ में सूचित किया जाता है वृहद एवं मध्यम परियोजनाओ के विवरण केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेब साइट cwc.gov.in/waterinfo/ नेशनल रजिस्टर ऑफ लार्ज डैम के तहत उपलब्ध है। उपरोक्त आवेदन के बिन्दु क्रमांक 1 से 4 से चाही गई अन्य सूचना केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के जल आयोजन एवं परियोजना स्कन्ध में उपलब्ध नहीं /शून्य है ।**

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Wed Dec 04 13:40:28 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक
ज 0 आ 0 एवंप 0 स 0 नि0
तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी

प्रति श्री धीरज मिश्रा, F-44-45, शहीद भगत सिंह मार्ग, लेन जैन भवन के सामने, गोल मार्केट, नई दिल्ली--110001

प्रतिलिपि अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं0 A-49012/8/2019/RTI/498 दिनांक 02-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), SewaBhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

IMMEDIATE RTI MATTER

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Govind Gurjar, 725/25, Paharganj, Gurjar Basti, Ward No 17, Ajmer, Rajasthan-305001 (email :gurjargovind02@gmail.com) का आवेदन (A*49012/8/2019/RTI/500) दिनांक 4/12/2019 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

इस कार्यालय में 06-12-2019 को प्राप्त जल जल आयोग के अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी के पत्र क्रमांक No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/500 दिनांक 05-12-2019, उपरोक्त आवेदन के संदर्भ मे जल आयोजन एवं परियोजना स्कन्ध मे उपलब्ध पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर योजना संबंधी बिन्दुवार सूचना निम्नानुसार है :

Sl. No	Question	Reply
1	यह प्रोजेक्ट/ परियोजना वर्तमान में जिस विभाग या कार्यालय में लंबित है उसका नाम और पते के साथ संबन्धित अधिकारियों की सूची।	पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना वर्तमान में परियोजना मूल्यांकन (म॰) निदेशालय, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में मूल्यांकन हेतु प्रस्तुत है।
2	इस प्रोजेक्ट/ परियोजना के संबंध में अन्य विभागों से प्राप्त पत्र या इस आयोग द्वारा लिखे गए पत्र।	पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट राजस्थान सरकार के पत्रांक F.4(3)/CEWR/SE(W)/ERCP/2825 दिनांक 19.11.2017 द्वारा दिनांक 20.11.2017 को परियोजना मूल्यांकन (मध्य) निदेशालय मे मूल्यांकन हेतु प्राप्त हुई थी । तत्पश्चात विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट को संबन्धित संस्थाओं को मूल्यांकन हेतु भेजा गया था । चूंकि परियोजना को राज्य सरकार द्वारा 50% निर्भरता पर प्रस्तावित किया गया था जिस पर मध्य प्रदेश के हित प्रभावित होने का कारण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की आपत्ति थी । अंतरराज्यीय मामले निदेशालय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा परियोजना को 75% निर्भरता पर किये जाने का सुझाव दिया था फिर भी राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा यदि परियोजना को 50% निर्भरता पर किया जाना है तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र की आवशकता होगी (प्रति **अनुलग्नक-I** के साथ संलग्न की जाती है)। इस संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अंतरराज्यीय मामले के संबंध मे अनापत्ति प्राप्त पत्र नहीं दिये
3	इस प्रोजेक्ट/ परियोजना के बारे में लिखे गए फ़ाइल नोट्स।	

	जाने संबंधी अनुरोध पत्र जो इस कार्यालय को प्राप्त हुआ था, प्रति **अनुलग्नक-II** के साथ संलग्न है।

Encls: As above(by email)

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Fri Dec 20 16:00:55 IST 2019
Reason: Approved

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri Govind Gurjar, 725/25, Paharganj, Gurjar Basti, Ward No 17, Ajmer, Rajasthan-305001

प्रतिलिपि अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं. A-49012/8/2019/RTI/500 दिनांक 05-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. **Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द 0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦**जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्य**Σ

3rd FLOOR (S), SEWA BHAWAN, R.K.PURAM
NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

♦**Conserve Water- Save Life**♦

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shikha Tubid, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, V.N. Purav Marg, Eden Gardens, Deonar,Mumbai, Maharastra-400088 (email :shikhatubid@gmail.com) का आवेदन (CWCND/R/2019/80219) दिनांक 4/12/2019 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application, which is received in this office on 06-12-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary & Nodal Officer for RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/503 dt 05-12-2019), it is to information that the information asked vide above said RTI application is not available in WP&P Wing of CWC, may be treated as Nil, as far as WP&P Wing of CWC is concern.

Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by ANANT KUMAR GUPTA
Date: 2019.12.31 15:43:43 IST

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shikha Tubid, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, V.N. Purav Marg, Eden Gardens, Deonar,Mumbai, Maharastra-400088

प्रति अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं. A-49012/8/2019/RTI/503 दिनांक 06-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. **Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्यΣ

3rd FLOOR (S), SEWA BHAWAN, R.K.PURAM
NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

♦Conserve Water- Save Life♦

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri J.C.S. Reddy, 2-2-15, B9, Flat No 406, Bindhu Prestige Apartment, DD Colony, Bagh Amberpet, Hydrabad-7, Telengana का आवेदन No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/506 दिनांक 10/12/2019 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application addressed to Director, ISM-1, which is received in this office on 10-12-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary and Nodal officer RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/506 dt 10-12-2019), the copy of the following letters is sent herewith:

1.CWCUO/No4/2/TEL./ISM-1/2017/927-928 Dt 03/11/2017
2. CWCUO/No 04/02/TEL./ISM-1/2017/974 Dt 30/11/2017

Encl: As above

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Thu Dec 19 15:08:52 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri J.C.S. Reddy, 2-2-15, B9, Flat No 406, Bindhu Prestige Apartment, DD Colony, Bagh Amberpet, Hydrabad-7, Telengana

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प्रति अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र क्रमांक के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. **Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द 0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्यΣ

3rd FLOOR (S), SEWA BHAWAN, R.K.PURAM
NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

♦**Conserve Water- Save Life**♦

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri J.C.S. Reddy, 2-2-15, B9, Flat No 406, Bindhu Prestige Apartment, DD Colony, Bagh Amberpet, Hydrabad-7, Telengana का आवेदन No CWCID No2/148/IP(S)/2013/702-03 दिनांक 04-12-2019 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application addressed to Director,Irrigation Planning South (IP South) which is received in this office on 04-12-2019 on transfer from IP South, CWC, New Delhi, (No CWCID No2/148/IP(S)/2013/702-03 dt 04-12-2019), the copy of the following letters is sent herewith:

1.CWCID/No2/1481/IP(S)/2013/319-21 Dt 11/05/2018
2. CWCID/No2/148/IP(S)/2013/272-74 Dt 13/04/2018

Encl: As above

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Wed Dec 18 17:38:18 IST 2019
Reason: Approved

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri J.C.S. Reddy, 2-2-15, B9, Flat No 406, Bindhu Prestige Apartment, DD Colony, Bagh Amberpet, Hydrabad-7, Telengana

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प्रति अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को इस कार्यालय के पत्रांक I/12691/2019 दिनांक 05-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. **Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्यΣ

3rd FLOOR (S), SEWA BHAWAN, R.K.PURAM
NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

♦Conserve Water- Save Life♦

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

IMMEDIATE RTI MATTER

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Mallikarjuna. A, S/O Alegowda, NS Road, Chelur, Gubbi Taluk, Tumkur District, Karnataka Pin 572117 के दिनांक 13-12-2019 का आवेदन A-49012/8/2019/RTI/509 द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application, which is received in this office on 17-12-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary & Nodal Officer for RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/509 dt 13-12-2019), it is to inform that the information as available in WP&P Wing of CWC , New Delhi is as under:

S No	Information sought	Information/reply
1	Give the copies of Law, Guidelines and terms and conditions to be followed for the operations of Dams of our country	Guidelines of preparing Operation and Maintenance manuals for dams in India is available on following link:- https://www.damsafety.in/ecmincludes/PDFs/ Guidelines_for_Preparing _O&M_Manuals_for_Dams.pdf. Applicant is requested to down load the same.
2	Give the copies of Law, Guidelines and terms and conditions to be followed while building any dam in our country, both technical and legal.	Does not pertain to WP&P Wing of CWC , New Delhi

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Tue Jan 14 12:48:58 IST 2020
Reason: Approved

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri Mallikarjuna. A, S/O Alegowda, NS Road, Chelur, Gubbi Taluk, Tumkur District, Karnataka Pin 572117

प्रतिलिपि: अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं. A-49012/8/2019/RTI/509 दिनांक 13-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under**. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्यΣ

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NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
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♦Conserve Water- Save Life♦

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

By Registered/speed post

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत Shri Saubhagya Sundriyal, B-19, First Floor, Ardee City, Sector-52, Gurgaon, Haryana -122001 (email: saubhagyasundryal15@stu.upes.ac.in) के दिनांक 02-12-2019 का आवेदन (MOWRC/R/2019/80354) द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

With reference to above RTI Application, which is received in this office on 18-12-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary & Nodal Officer for RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/513 dt 17-12-2019), it is to inform that, the applicant had requested to supply the same information vide his RTI which was received in this office on 27-11-2019 on transfer from Under Secretary & Nodal Officer for RTI, CWC, New Delhi, (No A-49012/8/2019/RTI/483 dt 26 -11-2019), the point wise information as available in WP&P Wing of CWC, has already been sent to the applicant vide this office letter No I-12011/41/2019-WPPCoord/I/13276/2019 dt 12/12/2019. Applicant is requested to refer the same.

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Thu Dec 19 13:05:23 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक Director
ज.आ.एवं प. स.नि. तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी WP&P (C) & CPIO

Shri Saubhagya Sundriyal, B-19, First Floor, Ardee City, Sector-52, Gurgaon, Haryana -122001

प्रति अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं. A-49012/8/2019/RTI/513 दिनांक 17-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. **Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in**

तृतीय तल (द 0), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
ई मेल: wppcdte@nic.in
♦जल संरक्षण - सुरक्षित भविष्यΣ

3rd FLOOR (S), SEWA BHAWAN, R.K.PURAM
NEW DELHI-110066
Tel.: 01129583225
Fax: 011 29583209
Email :- wppcdte@nic.in

♦Conserve Water- Save Life♦

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल आयोजन एवं परियोजनासमन्वय निदेशालय

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Deptt. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
WP&P COORDINATON DIRECTORATE

RTI MATTER (SPEED/REG POST)

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार, 2005 के अंतर्गत श्री देवेंद्र कुमार सूद,ओल्ड एज होम ,प्लॉट नंबर 737, रूपाली एंक्लेव, करारा, नई दिल्ली--110081 के दिनांक 17-12-2019 (A-49012/8/2019/RTI/515) का आवेदन मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध मे।

सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम, **2005** के अंतर्गत अवर सचिव एवं नोडल अधिकारी, सूचना का अधिकार, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली से स्थानांतरित होकर इस कार्यालय में दिनांक **19-12**-2019 को प्राप्त उपरोक्त आवेदन **के संदर्भ में सूचित किया जाता है** कि सूचना का विषय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के जल आयोजन एवं परियोजना स्कन्ध से संबन्धित नहीं है । उपरोक्त आवेदन के संदर्भ में यह भी सूचित किया जाता है कि जल प्रदाय एवं प्रदाय किए जल गुणवत्ता बनाए रखना राज्य सरकार का विषय है तथा उसके सम्बंध में निर्णय लेने या योजनाएँ बनाने का अधिकार राज्य का है ।

जेसा की आवेदक द्वारा संबन्धित विभाग/कार्यालय का पता चाहा गया है वह निम्नानुसार है:

निदेशक एवं नोडल अधिकारी, सूचना का अधिकार, दिल्ली जल बोर्ड
निदेशक (एफ & ए),
कमरा नंबर **315** बी ,
आर टी आई सेल,
वरुणलाय भवन फेस -**II**,
झंडेवालान , नई दिल्ली**- 110005**

E-mail :- djbrticell@gmail.com

http://delhijalboard.nic.in/content/right-information-act1

साथ ही सूचित है की सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम, **2005** के अनुसार उपरोक्त आवेदन , जनसूचना अधिकार, दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ,वरुणलाय भवन फेस -**II**,झंडेवालान , नई दिल्ली**- 110005** को अवर सचिव एवं नोडल अधिकारी, सूचना का अधिकार, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा उनके पत्रांक A-49012/8/2019/RTI/515 दिनांक 17-12-2019 से स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है।

Digitally signed by PADMA DORJE
Date:Fri Dec 20 13:12:18 IST 2019
Reason:Approved

निदेशक
ज0आ0एवंप0स0नि0 तथा मुख्य जनसूचना अधिकारी
श्री देवेंद्र कुमार सूद,ओल्ड एज होम ,प्लॉट नंबर 737, रूपाली एंक्लेव, करारा, नई दिल्ली--110081

प्रतिलिपि अवर सचिव एवं सूचना के अधिकार के नोडल अधिकारी, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली-110066 को उनके पत्र सं0 A-49012/8/2019/RTI/515 दिनांक 17-12-2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु ।

In case you are not satisfied with the information/ reply provided by this office, you may directly prefer an appeal within 30 days from the receipt of this letter to the first appellate authority whose address is given as under. Name, designation & address of Appellate Authority for WP&P wing of CWC is Chief Engineer (PAO), Central Water Commission, 7th Floor (S), SewaBhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi – 110066. Phone No. 26103561 Fax No.26103561. email-ceprjap@nic.in

File No.I-12011/41/2019-WPP Coord.

तृतीय तल (द ो), सेवा भवन, रामकृष्ण पुरम
नई दिल्ली-110066
दूरभाष : 011 29583225 , फैक्स : 011 29583209
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