

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

**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*121**

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

**FUNDS ALLOCATION UNDER ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA**

\*121. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated under the Atal Bhujal Yojana for the financial year 2025-26, State-wise, particularly for Karnataka;
- (b) the current status of ongoing projects aimed at recharging groundwater in drought-prone regions of Karnataka, district-wise;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to involve local communities in water conservation efforts; and
- (d) the measures introduced/likely to be introduced to ensure equitable water distribution for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI C R PAATIL)

(a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. \*121 TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025 IN LOK SABHA REGARDING “FUNDS ALLOCATION UNDER ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA”**

(a) An amount of Rs.1780.40 crore is envisaged for the Atal Bhujal Yojana for financial year 2025-26. Under Atal Bhujal Yojana, release of funds is based on the performance of the participating States under various indicators.

(b) Atal Bhujal Yojana is being implemented in part of 14 districts of Karnataka covering 1199 Gram Panchayats whereas Ground water recharge and conservation activities are being implemented under various Central/State schemes, including Atal Bhujal Yojana. As per information a total of 2478 works have been taken up from incentive fund of Atal Bhujal Yojana out of which 1707 have been completed and 771 are ongoing. District wise list is at **Annexure**.

(c) Community participation is fundamental to the implementation of Atal Bhujal Yojana. Communities play a crucial role in the collection and dissemination of groundwater information like water level and its trend, water quality, contributing valuable localised groundwater information. They have been trained to use relevant instrument and procedures for this purpose. Based on the knowledge and experience gained, they are further trained for the nuances of water budgeting which helps in preparation of effective, implementable water security plans reflecting the specific needs and challenges of their panchayats. These plans are presented in gram sabha for wider discussion and participation. Moreover, Social inclusion is adopted through mandatory 33% (minimum) women's participation in active decision making roles. Community participation ensures the convergence and effective implementation of other related schemes, fostering a holistic and integrated approach to groundwater management. By adopting water-efficient practices, communities contribute directly to the sustainability of groundwater resources, aligning with the overarching goals of the scheme.

Community participation has been ensured further through, regular meetings/ discussions, various modes of Information, Education and communication (IEC), awareness programmes and materials developed in vernacular languages. NGOs are engaged by the participating states as District Implementation Partners (DIPs), to facilitate handholding of the communities at each step. At Gram Panchayat Level, Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) members are trained so that they can ensure wider, informed public participation.

(d) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including ensuring equitable water distribution for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes in the Country is primarily States' responsibility.

However, with a view to ensure equitable and judicious allocation of ground water for various purposes, National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, which envisages evolving an agricultural system which economizes on water use and maximizes value from water, conjunctural use of surface and ground water and achieving economies of scale in water usage in all sectors.

Under Atal Bhujal Yojana, community led water budgeting and water security planning is done at the gram panchayat level in which the availability and demand for water is assessed and demand / supply side interventions are proposed so as to have optimal water allocation among various sectors.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*121 TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING “FUNDS ALLOCATION UNDER ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA”**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total Number of works undertaken through incentive fund of Atal Bhujal Yojana</b>	<b>Completed works</b>	<b>Ongoing works</b>
1	Bagalkot	160	117	43
2	Vijayanagara	78	53	25
3	Belgavi	125	87	38
4	Bengaluru -Rural	178	149	29
5	Chamarajanagar	60	39	21
6	Chikamagalur	40	30	10
7	Chikkaballapura	359	185	174
8	Chitradurga	326	265	61
9	Davanagere	142	85	57
10	Gadag	139	79	60
11	Kolar	244	152	92
12	Hassan	136	96	40
13	Ramanagara	70	54	16
14	Tumkur	421	316	105
<b>Total</b>		<b>2478</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>771</b>

The works include construction of Check dam/Boulder check, Earthen bunds/ nala bunds, Contour trench, Gokatte, percolation tank/ mini percolation tank, farm pond, pipeline for tank filling, Multi arch tech dam etc.

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**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*140**

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

**WATER SUPPLY TO CHANDRAPUR CITY**

†\*140. SMT. DHANORKAR PRATIBHA SURESH

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no independent source available for water supply to Chandrapur city of district Chandrapur in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/being taken by the Government to create new sources for water supply to Chandrapur city;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for the construction of a dam on the Wardha river to create a water source for Chandrapur city and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI C R PAATIL)

- (a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. \*140 TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025 IN LOK SABHA REGARDING “WATER SUPPLY TO CHANDRAPUR CITY”**

**(a) to (d)** According to information received from Government of Maharashtra there is an independent source for water supply available to Chandrapur city from Erai dam owned by the Maharashtra State Power Generation Company. At present 18 million cubic metre drinking water is reserved from Erai Dam for Chandrapur City Water Supply.

In addition to this, Govt of Maharashtra has envisaged two barrages namely Dhanora Barrage and Amdi Barrage on the Wardha River at District Chandrapur, wherein provision for about 25 million cubic metre and 10 million cubic metre water has been kept respectively for future water supply demand of Chandrapur city.

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**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*133**

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

**CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL DAM SAFETY AUTHORITY**

\*133. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE

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

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has mandated the Union Government to constitute the National Dam Safety Authority and conduct a safety audit of the dams in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the States where such safety audit has been conducted;
- (c) whether the safety audit of Mullaperiyar dam is in the list and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether the Government proposes to conduct an audit at Mullaperiyar dam at the earliest and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI C R PAATIL)

(a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. \*133  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025 IN LOK SABHA REGARDING “CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL  
DAM SAFETY AUTHORITY”**

**(a) to (d)** No. Pursuant to the provisions of the Dam Safety Act 2021, the Central Government, after the passage of the Dam Safety Act 2021 by the Parliament in December 2021, established the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) in February 2022 for overseeing dam safety activities across the country and to implement the policy, guidelines and standards evolved by the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) for proper surveillance, inspection and maintenance of specified dams.

Responsibility to ensure the safety of dams, including their operation and maintenance, rests primarily with dam owners, which are mostly the State Governments and Central/State Public Sector Units.

Further, as per section 31 of the Dam Safety Act 2021, every owner of a specified dam has been mandated to undertake annually, through their Dam Safety Units, a pre-monsoon and post- monsoon inspection in respect of each specified dam and to forward the inspection report to the concerned State Dam Safety Organization, which further analyses the report and provide comments on safety, deficiency and remedial measures, if any, to the owner of the specified dam.

Accordingly, the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections of all the specified dams including the Mullaperiyar dam are being carried out by their Dam Safety Unit, constituted for that purpose.

Dam Safety Act, 2021 also mandates the comprehensive dam safety evaluation of each of the specified dam by an independent panel of experts. As per Section 38 of the Act, the responsibility for carrying out the comprehensive safety audit of dams rests with the dam owners and States only. Responsibility of conducting the comprehensive dam safety evaluation of the Mullaperiyardam rests with the Water Resources Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, being the owner of this dam.

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**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*131**

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

**FUNDS FOR PMKSY**

\*131. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER

SMT. D K ARUNA

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned and disbursed the funds as Union Government's share for the Centrally sponsored scheme-Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of waterbodies to take up waterbodies restoration across Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and various districts under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds utilised during the last ten years and the current year under this scheme and other earlier schemes also?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI C R PAATIL)

(a) & (b) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.



**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. \*131  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025 IN LOK SABHA REGARDING “FUNDS FOR PMKSY”**

**(a) & (b)** The Government of India launched a pilot scheme titled “Repair, Renovation, and Restoration of Water Bodies” in January 2005 (X Plan) to restore water bodies directly linked to agriculture. The main objective of the pilot scheme was to restore and augment the storage capacities of water bodies and to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential.

Following the success of the pilot scheme, two schemes of RRR, one with domestic support and other with external assistance were launched during XI Plan (2007-12). The scheme with external assistance was implemented by the Department of Economic Affairs.

The continuation of the Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies during the XII Plan (2012-17) was approved by the Union Government in September 2013. However, in 2015-16, the Government of India approved the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) scheme by consolidating several ongoing initiatives, including the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Rejuvenation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), and the Micro Irrigation component of On Farm Water Management (OFWM). The primary objective of PMKSY is to enhance physical access to water for farms, expand cultivable areas under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, and promote sustainable water conservation practices.

Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) is one of the key components of PMKSY. The Surface Minor Irrigation and RRR of Water Bodies schemes were incorporated as part of PMKSY-HKKP for implementation during 2016-2021, with an outlay of Rs. 3550 crores. The ongoing SMI and RRR of Water Bodies schemes, which were considered for central assistance during the XI and XII Plans, were also continued under PMKSY-HKKP.

Further, Government of India has also approved the continuation of PMKSY with HKKP as one of its components for the period 2021-2026. The Surface Minor Irrigation and RRR of Water Bodies schemes have been included under PMKSY-HKKP with an outlay of Rs. 4580 crores. Details of the central assistance provided under PMKSY-HKKP for RRR of Water Bodies schemes to the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Tamil Nadu during the last ten years and the current year are given in **Annexure**.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*131 TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING “FUNDS FOR PMKSY”**

<b>Year wise details of central assistance released for RRR of Water Bodies schemes</b> <i>(Rs. In crore)</i>											
<b>FY State</b>	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>FY 2016-17</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>	<b>FY 2018-19</b>	<b>FY 2019-20</b>	<b>FY 2020-21</b>	<b>FY 2021-22</b>	<b>FY 2022- 23</b>	<b>FY 2023- 24</b>	<b>FY 2024 -25</b>
Andhra Pradesh					2.70						
Tamil Nadu		9.22			7.03	16.75	1.25	17.43	27.70	49.60	5.26
Telangana		44.88		59.68							
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.10</b>		<b>59.68</b>	<b>9.73</b>	<b>16.75</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>17.43</b>	<b>27.70</b>	<b>49.60</b>	<b>5.26</b>

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**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*129**

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

**IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN KURNOOL DISTRICT**

\*129.           SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU

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

- (a) the details of the irrigation projects currently underway in Kurnool district under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSYAIBP) along with their locations and the estimated irrigation potential they aim to create;
- (b) the details of the measures being implemented to enhance the efficiency of existing irrigation systems in Kurnool district under PMKSY;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for projects in Kurnool district under PMKSYAIBP; and
- (d) the details of the current status of ongoing projects implementation along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken to address any challenges or bottlenecks in executing the approved projects in the district?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI C R PAATIL)

(a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. \*129 TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025 IN LOK SABHA REGARDING “IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN KURNOOL DISTRICT”**

**(a)** Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP), currently there is no project underway in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

**(b)** Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing centrally sponsored scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the country including Andhra Pradesh from the year 2015-16. PDMC was implemented as a component of PMKSY during the year 2015-16 to 2021-22. From the year 2022-23, PDMC is being implemented under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency in the agriculture sector by promoting appropriate technological interventions like drip & sprinkler irrigation technologies and encourage the farmers to use water saving and conservation technologies. The Government provides 55% subsidy for small and marginal farmers and 45% subsidy for other farmers for installation of drip and sprinkler systems. From 2015-16 to 2024-25, total area of 9.8 lakh hectare has been covered under micro irrigation through this scheme in Andhra Pradesh, which includes 90,274 hectare in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh.

**(c) & (d)** There is no project approved under PMKSY-AIBP in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

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