GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

**RAJYA SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. *70**

ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024

**FLOODS IN ASSAM**

*70. SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year flood severely affects many places in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the precautions taken by Government to prevent and secure people of Assam from the massive flood situation that happen every year;

(c) whether any special package has been announced by Government for the flood affected areas; and

(d) release of water from dams by China and Bhutan in the monsoon inundates the already flooded Brahmaputra river because of which Assam has been grappling with massive floods for last few monsoons and measures taken by 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. *70 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING "FLOODS IN ASSAM"**

**(a) to (c)** Every year many places in Assam faces flood in varying degrees.

Central Water Commission (CWC) is the nodal Organisation entrusted with the task of flood forecasting & early flood warnings in the country. CWC issues short range flood forecasts with lead time upto 24 hrs and 7 days Flood Advisory Forecast based on rainfall-runoff modelling as a non-structural measure of flood management to reduce the lives lost and proper reservoir operation. There are total 30 Level Flood Forecasting Stations in Assam. The network has been established in consultation with the State Governments. River-wise and district-wise list of flood forecasting stations are placed at **Annexure-I**.

The flood management & anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by way of technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for flood management in critical areas. To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plans for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and was further extended up to 2026 with limited outlay. Total 141 flood management projects with estimated cost of Rs. 2383.11 Crore has been included under Flood Management Programme (FMP) for the state of Assam. The total central assistance released to State of Assam under Flood Management Programme (FMP) since XI plan is Rs. 1557.04 Crore. 111 number of completed projects in the State of Assam under FMP component of FMBAP have given protection to an area of around 7.365 lakh ha and to a population of about 1.745 crore.

In addition to this, Govt. of Assam informed that State has taken up 637 flood management projects during 2021-22 to 2023-24 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3402.34 crore for effective flood, erosion and other infrastructure development works under different funding sources. The schemes have been proposed for about 189 Km. of new embankment, 440 Km. of raising & strengthening of existing dyke, 61 nos. of sluice gates and 217 Km. of erosion protection works.

Under World Bank funded project "Assam Integrated River Basin Management Programme (AIRBMP)", two comprehensive flood management schemes, one at Buridehing river and the other at Manas-Beki river have been taken up by Government of Assam.

**(d)** Various issues relating to trans-border rivers are discussed with China under the ambit of an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006. Further, Water level and

discharge are observed and monitored at sites on Brahmaputra River close to the international boundary between India and China.

A Joint Expert Team (JET) has been constituted in 1979 to monitor the progress of the work related to collection and transmission of hydro meteorological data on 36 hydro-meteorological sites on common rivers flowing from Bhutan to India including releases from dams of Bhutan like Tala HEP, Chukha HEP and Kurichhu dam etc. The data received from above 36 stations are utilised in India by Central Water Commission for formulating flood forecasts.

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**Annexure-I**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. *70 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING "FLOODS IN ASSAM".**

**DETAILS OF FLOOD FORECASTING STATIONS IN ASSAM**

| **District-wise Flood Forecasting Site Information in Assam** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **#** | **Rivers** | **Level Flood Forecasting Stations (District)** |
| 1. | Sankosh | Golakganj (Dhubri) |
| 2. | Gaurang | Kokrajhar |
| 3. | Manas | NH Crossing (Barpeta), Mathanguri (Baksa) (Total – 2) |
| 4. | Beki | NH Crossing (Barpeta) |
| 5. | Pagaldiya | NT Road Crossing (Nalbari) |
| 6. | Puthimari | NH Crossing (Kamrup Rural) |
| 7. | Jia-bharali | NT Road Crossing (Sonitpur) |
| 8. | Ranganadi | NH Crossing (Lakhimpur) |
| 9. | Subansiri | Choldhowaghat (Lakhimpur), Badatighat (Lakhimpur) (Total – 2) |
| 10. | Brahmaputra | Dibrugarh, Neamatighat (Jorhat), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Guwahati (Kamrup Urban), Goalpara, Dhubri (Total – 6) |
| 11. | Kopili | Kampur (Nagaon), Dharamtul (Morigaon) (Total – 2) |
| 12. | Dhansiri (S) | Golaghat, Numaligarh (Golaghat) (Total – 2) |
| 13. | Dikhow | Shivsagar |
| 14. | Desang | Nanglamoraghat (Shivsagar) |
| 15. | Buridehing | Naharkatia (Dibrugarh), Khowang (Dibrugarh) (Total – 2) |
| 16. | Lohit | Dholla Bazar (Tinsukia) |
| 17. | Barak | AP Ghat (Cachar), Badarpurghat (Karimgunj) (Total – 2) |
| 18. | Kathakal | Matizuri (Hailakhandi) |
| 19. | Kushiyara | Karimgunj |

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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**RAJYA SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. *74**

ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024

**DEPLETING GROUNDWATER IN PUNJAB**

*74. SHRI HARBHAJAN SINGH

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about fast depleting groundwater in various parts of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government to improve the groundwater situation of Punjab;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the funds provided to Punjab during the last three years for developing water bodies in the State?

**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. *74 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING "DEPLETING GROUNDWATER IN PUNJAB".**

**(a) to (c)** Ground water levels in certain parts of the country including Punjab are declining because of continuous withdrawal necessitated by increased demand for fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization & urbanization etc.

Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for sustainable development of ground water resources in the country are given below:-

i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 in which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of the country, including 10 such districts in Punjab. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes.

ii. CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme(NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, including 50,369 sq km of Punjab, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State governments for implementation.

iii. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country with estimated cost. Master plan for the state of Punjab envisages construction of about 11 lakh structures to harness about 1200 MCM of rain-water.

iv. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country, including Punjab, since 2015-16, which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources. As per the data available, an area of 15,173 Ha was covered under PDMC in Punjab up to Feb 2024.

v. Mission AmritSarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country, including Punjab. As

an outcome nearly 69,000 AmritSarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with 1,450 in Punjab.

vi. MoJS is promoting conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater and to reduce over-dependence on groundwater in the country under PMKSY-AIBP scheme in collaboration with States/UTs under which surface water based Major and Medium irrigation projects have been taken up.

vii. Government of India supports construction of water conservation and rain water harvesting in states, including in Punjab, through its schemes like MGNREGS and PMKSY-WDC.

viii. Department of Agriculture, Punjab is working to diversify the acreage under paddy to other less water consuming crops by extending incentives to farmers.

ix. Punjab Water Resources Regulation and Development Authority (PWRDA) has been established under section 3 of Punjab Water Resources (Management and Regulation) Act, 2020 Act to ensure conservation, management and regulation of water resources in the State.

x. Details of several other significant initiatives of the Government of India for improvement of groundwater situation in the country can be seen through the link below- https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/steps-taken-by-the-central-government-to-control-water-depletion-and-promote-rain-water-harvesting-conservation/

**(d)** As per the information received from Govt of Punjab, funds amounting to Rs. 43.31 Crore were received by the state of Punjab from GOI in the past 3 years for development/restoration of water bodies.

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MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

**RAJYA SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. *75**

ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024

**STATUS OF KOSI-MECHI LINK**

*75#. DR. BHIM SINGH

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering or working on any specific scheme for interlinking of rivers in the State of Bihar, if so, the details thereof and the current status, particularly the Kosi-Mechi Link;

(b) the timeframe set for completion of interlinking of rivers;

(c) the other steps taken by Government for interlinking of rivers in the country, river-wise ; and

(d) the details of the benefits occurred in respect of irrigation, drinking water supply and hydropower generation through these projects and their estimated cost?

**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. *75 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING "STATUS OF KOSI-MECHI LINK"**

**(a)** A National Perspective Plan (NPP) was formulated by the Government of India in 1980, to provide for water transfer from the water-surplus basins to the water-deficit regions. 30 Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) Projects have been identified under NPP. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of the ILR Programme under the NPP. There are 6 ILR projects under the NPP, which have been envisaged to, *inter alia*, benefit the State of Bihar. The status of these ILR Projects is given in **Annexure-I**.

Apart from the above, the NWDA received ten proposals for intra-state link projects from the Government of Bihar. Out of these ten, three intra-state link proposals were found technically feasible, viz; the Kosi-Mechi intra-State Link Project, the BurhiGandak-None-Baya-Ganga intra-State Link Project and the Kosi-Ganga intra-State link Project.

The Kosi-Mechi intra-State Link Project envisages the diversion of a part of the surplus water of the Kosi River for extending irrigation to un-irrigated areas of the Mahananda river basin lying in Bihar, by way of extending the existing Eastern Kosi Main Canal (EKMC), so that the rivers Kosi and Mechi, which flow through Bihar, could be linked together within the State. The Link Project will provide additional irrigation facilities in the Kharif season to an area of 2,10,516 hectare (ha) in the new command route of the link in the Mahananda basin, between the rivers Parman and Mechi, covering the districts of Araria, Purnea, Kishanganj and Katihar in the State. The updation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Kosi-Mechi intra-State link project was completed by the NWDA in December, 2022 and subsequently, the project has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR,RD&GR), Ministry of Jal Shakti in its 155$^{th}$ meeting held in March 2024, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6282.32 crores at 2022-23 Price Level. Further, the project has also been accorded Investment Clearance by the Investment Clearance Committee of DoWR,RD&GR in its 22$^{nd}$ meeting held in April 2024. Subsequently, the Screening Committee of DoWR,RD&GR has recommended the inclusion of this project under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).

**(b)** For ILR projects, the timeframe for their completion would depend upon the respective party States arriving at a consensus and signing the link-specific Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for the implementation of respective ILR projects.

**(c)** The Government of India has given top priority to the ILR program and is pursing with all the linked party states to reach a consensus for its implementation. A Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers (SCILR) was constituted in September, 2014 for the implementation of the ILR program. 21 meetings of

the SCILR have been held so far. Further, a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers (TFILR) was constituted in April 2015 and 20 meetings of the same have been held so far. States have wide representation and participation in these meetings, wherein concerted efforts are made for consensus building amongst the party States and for setting out road maps for implementation of the ILR projects. It is, however, for the party States to reach a consensus for implementation of an ILR project.

**(d)** Details of the benefits related to irrigation, drinking water supply, and hydropower generation through the ILR projects are enclosed in **Annexure-II.** The estimated Cost for the ILR projects (30 links) under the NPP is Rs. 8.44 lakh crore at the 2015-16 price level.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *75 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024 REGARDING "STATUS OF KOSI-MECHI LINK"**

**STATUS OF INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS PROJECTS UNDER THE NPP, BENEFITTING THE STATE OF BIHAR**

| Sl. No | Name of link project | States / Countries benefitted | Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha) | Domestic & Industrial (MCM) | Hydropower (MW) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kosi-Mechi link (Inter-State link) | Bihar and Nepal | 4.74 (2.99+1.75) | 24 | 3180 | Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) completed |
| 2. | Kosi - Ghaghra link | Bihar, Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Nepal | 8.35 (6.05+1.20 +1.10) | 0 | -- | Feasibility Report (FR) completed |
| 3. | Chunar-Sone Barrage link | Bihar and UP | 0.67 (0.13 + 0.54) | -- | -- | Draft FR completed |
| 4. | Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | Bihar and Jharkhand | 3.07 (2.39 + 0.68 ) | 360 | 95 | Draft FR completed |
| 5. | Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | Assam, West Bengal (WB) and Bihar | 3.41 (2.05 + 1.00 + 0.36 ) | -- | -- | FR completed |
| 6. | Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G) | Assam, WB and Bihar | 3.559 (0.975+ 1.564+ 1.02) | 265 | 360 | PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped) |

**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *75 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024 REGARDING "STATUS OF KOSI-MECHI LINK"**

**DETAILS OF BENEFITS FROM ILR PROJECTS UNDER THE NPP**

**Peninsular Component**

| Sl. No | Name | States benefited | Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha) | Domestic & Industrial ($Mm^3$) | Hydro power (MW) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | a. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha | 4.43 | 802 | 445 | FR completed |
| | b. Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) - Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | AP and Odisha | 6.25 (0.91 + 3.52 + 1.82**) | 700 +125** | 210 + 240** | FR completed |
| 2 | Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link ** | AP | 2.1 | 162 | -- | FR completed |
| 3 | a.)Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | Telangana | 2.87 | 237 | 975+ 70= 1045 | FR completed |
| | b.) Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link* | Telangana | 2.38 | 232 | 26 | DPR completed |
| 4 | Godavari (Inchampalli/ SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link | Telangana and AP | 4.74 (0.36+ 4.38) | 346 | 90 | DPR completed |
| 5 | a.) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila ) link | AP | 5.81 | 124 | 90 | FR completed |
| | b.)Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link* | AP | 1.71 | 236 | 40 | DPR completed |
| 6 | Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link | AP | 1.79 | 58 | 11 | Draft DPR completed |
| 7 | Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link | Karnataka | 0.69 | 467 | | Draft DPR completed |
| | | AP | 1.57 | 29.83 | -- | |
| 8 | a.)Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | AP, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry | 4.91 (0.49+ 4.36 +0.06) | 1105 | -- | FR completed |
| | b.) Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery | AP | 0.51 | 43 | | DPR |
| | | Tamil Nadu | 1.14 | 618 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Grand Anicut) link * | Puducherry | -- | 62 | | completed |
| 9 | Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link | Tamil Nadu | 4.48 | 218 | -- | DPR completed |
| 10 | a. Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link | Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Rajasthan | Alt.I = 2.30<br>Alt.II = 2.20 | - 13.2 | -- | FR completed |
| | b) Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link (duly integrated with ERCP) | MP and Rajasthan | 3.38 (as per draft PFR)<br>MP – 2.58<br>Rajasthan-0.8 | Rajasthan-<br>Domestic-1723 MCM<br>Industrial-286 MCM<br>MP-Domestic-36 MCM | - | Draft PFR completed |
| 11 | Damanganga - Pinjal link | Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai) | -- | 895 | 5 | DPR completed |
| 12 | Par-Tapi-Narmada link | Gujarat | 2.28 | 76 | 21 | DPR completed |
| | | Maharashtra | 0.04 | -- | -- | |
| 13 | Ken-Betwa link | Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh | 10.62 (2.51 +8.11) | 194 | 103 MW (Hydro) & 27MW (Solar) | DPR completed & project is under implementation |
| 14 | Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link | Tamil Nadu | 0.91 | -- | 3.87 | FR completed |
| | | Kerala | | | 504.5 | |
| 15 | Bedti - Varda link* | Karnataka | 1.05 | 38 | ---- | DPR completed |
| 16 | Netravati – Hemavati link*** | Karnataka | 0.34 | -- | -- | PFR completed |

**Benefit to Odisha from Six Projects of Govt. of Odisha

For PKC links at Serial no.10 (a): Alt I- Linking with Gandhi sagar Dam, Alt. II- Linking with Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

* Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, an Alternate study to divert unutilized waters of the Godavari river was carried out, and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli/ Janampet) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects completed. Godavari-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project has been prepared comprising of Godavari (Inchampalli / Janampet) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar(Somasila)-Cauvery(Grand Anicut) link projects. The report was further updated terminating the link canal at Manimukhta Nadi, a tributary of the Vellar River flowing adjacent to the Cauvery basin.

* Bedti –Varda Link- DPR was prepared directly after the preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

** Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) Link- the project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

*** Further studies have not been taken up since after the implementation of the Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, no surplus water is available in the Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

**Himalayan Component**

| Sl. No | Name | States / countries benefited | Annual Irrigation (Lakh ha) | Domestic & Industrial ($Mm^3$) | Hydro power (MW) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kosi-Mechi link | Bihar and Nepal | 4.74 (2.99+1.75) | 24 | 3180 | PFR completed |
| 2. | Kosi-Ghaghra link | Bihar, UP and Nepal | 8.35 (6.05+1.20 +1.10) | 0 | -- | FR completed |
| 3. | Gandak - Ganga link | UP and Nepal | 34.58 (28.80+5.78 ) | 700 | 4375 (Dam PH) & 180 (Canal PH) | FR completed and circulated |
| 4. | Ghaghra - Yamuna link | UP and Nepal | 27.84 (25.30 + 2.54) | 1391 | 10884 | Draft FR completed |
| 5. | Sarda - Yamuna link | UP and Uttarakhand | 2.95 (2.65 + 0.30) | 3054 | 6620 | FR completed |
| 6. | Yamuna-Rajasthan link | Haryana and Rajasthan | 2.51 (0.11+ 2.40 ) | 30 | -- | FR completed |
| 7. | Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | Rajasthan and Gujarat | 11.53 (11.21+0.32) | 102 | -- | FR completed |
| 8. | Chunar-Sone Barrage link | Bihar and UP | 0.67 (0.13 + 0.54) | -- | -- | Draft FR completed |
| 9. | Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | Bihar and Jharkhand | 3.07 (2.39 + 0.68 ) | 360 | 95 | Draft FR completed |
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| 11. | Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G) | Assam, WB and Bihar | 3.559 (0.975+ 1.564+ 1.02) | 265 | 360 | PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped) |
| 12. | Farakka-Sundarbans link | WB | 1.50 | 184 | -- | FR completed |
| 13. | Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link | WB, Odisha and Jharkhand | 12.30 (11.18+ 0.39+ 0.73) | 432 | -- | FR completed |
| 14. | Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link | WB and Odisha | 2.16 (0.18+ 1.98) | 198 | 20 | FR completed |

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**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI**

**(**SHRI C R PAATIL**)**

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**(d)** Various issues relating to trans-border rivers are discussed with China under the ambit of an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006. Further, Water level and

discharge are observed and monitored at sites on Brahmaputra River close to the international boundary between India and China.

A Joint Expert Team (JET) has been constituted in 1979 to monitor the progress of the work related to collection and transmission of hydro meteorological data on 36 hydro-meteorological sites on common rivers flowing from Bhutan to India including releases from dams of Bhutan like Tala HEP, Chukha HEP and Kurichhu dam etc. The data received from above 36 stations are utilised in India by Central Water Commission for formulating flood forecasts.

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**Annexure-I**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. *70 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.12.2024 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING "FLOODS IN ASSAM".**

**DETAILS OF FLOOD FORECASTING STATIONS IN ASSAM**

| **District-wise Flood Forecasting Site Information in Assam** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **#** | **Rivers** | **Level Flood Forecasting Stations (District)** |
| 1. | Sankosh | Golakganj (Dhubri) |
| 2. | Gaurang | Kokrajhar |
| 3. | Manas | NH Crossing (Barpeta), Mathanguri (Baksa) (Total – 2) |
| 4. | Beki | NH Crossing (Barpeta) |
| 5. | Pagaldiya | NT Road Crossing (Nalbari) |
| 6. | Puthimari | NH Crossing (Kamrup Rural) |
| 7. | Jia-bharali | NT Road Crossing (Sonitpur) |
| 8. | Ranganadi | NH Crossing (Lakhimpur) |
| 9. | Subansiri | Choldhowaghat (Lakhimpur), Badatighat (Lakhimpur) (Total – 2) |
| 10. | Brahmaputra | Dibrugarh, Neamatighat (Jorhat), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Guwahati (Kamrup Urban), Goalpara, Dhubri (Total – 6) |
| 11. | Kopili | Kampur (Nagaon), Dharamtul (Morigaon) (Total – 2) |
| 12. | Dhansiri (S) | Golaghat, Numaligarh (Golaghat) (Total – 2) |
| 13. | Dikhow | Shivsagar |
| 14. | Desang | Nanglamoraghat (Shivsagar) |
| 15. | Buridehing | Naharkatia (Dibrugarh), Khowang (Dibrugarh) (Total – 2) |
| 16. | Lohit | Dholla Bazar (Tinsukia) |
| 17. | Barak | AP Ghat (Cachar), Badarpurghat (Karimgunj) (Total – 2) |
| 18. | Kathakal | Matizuri (Hailakhandi) |
| 19. | Kushiyara | Karimgunj |

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