GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1613

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

FLOWING OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS INTO RIVERS

1613. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI SHRI ARUN GOVIL

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

(a) the measures taken/being taken to reduce high level of pollution in the Sutlej and Beas rivers, particularly with regard to untreated sewage and industrial effluents;

(b) the detailed plan of the Government to increase sewage treatment capacity to prevent further pollution of rivers in Punjab;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to prevent untreated flowing in Meerut and surrounding areas into river and on the land;

(d) whether release of industrial effluents into the river is making it infamous as Kali Nadi in Meerut whereas its water is clean at its origin; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) As per the last report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2022 on pollution assessment of rivers in the country, 311 polluted stretches were identified on 279 rivers, including one stretch on river Satluj in the State of Punjab. No stretch was found polluted on river Beas.

River Satluj gets polluted with the discharge of Buddha Nallah, carrying municipal, industrial, dairy and other wastes from Ludhiana town. Punjab Pollution Control Board has informed that to address the pollution concerns, the State Government of Punjab has undertaken Buddha Nallah Rejuvenation project which mainly included setting up sewage treatment plants (STPs) of 225 & 60 million litres per day (MLD), rehabilitation of four STPs, two effluent treatment plants of capacity 3.75 MLD & 2.25 MLD for treatment of waste water from dairy complexes in Ludhiana.

In order to prevent and control of industrial discharge from clusters of small/medium scale dyeing industries in Ludhiana, Common Effluent Treatment Plants of capacity 40 MLD, 50 MLD & 15 MLD, have been made operational.

For conservation of rivers, this Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States/Union Territories by providing financial and technical assistance for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of

rivers in the country through the Central Sector Scheme of Namami Gange for rivers in Ganga basin, and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers. Under NRCP, pollution abatement schemes for conservation of Satluj and Beas rivers in Punjab were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.717.32 crores, and sewage treatment capacity of 648 MLD has been created so far.

(b) The State Government of Punjab has informed that in order to increase sewage treatment capacity in the State, 54 STPs of total capacity 256 MLD are in different stages of implementation. Also, out of proposed 99 STPs, 45 STPs of total capacity 247 MLD are reported to be under tendering or preparation of Detailed Project Report.

(c) to (e) Rivers in the country are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments, problems in operation and maintenance of sewage/effluent treatment plants, agricultural run-off, dumping of solid wastes, lack of dilution and other non-point sources of pollution.

In case of discharge of industrial effluents, CPCB has informed that regular monitoring of grossly polluting industries (GPIs) is being done. There were 64 GPIs located in Meerut, out of which, 4 fall in catchment area of Hindon while 60 are located in the catchment of river Kali East. Out of these 64, 17 have been self closed. Out of operational 47 GPIs, 42 are complying with the discharge norms. The regulatory bodies take punitive action against non complying GPIs.

To tackle domestic wastewater from Meerut city in the State of Uttar Pradesh, National Mission for Clean Ganga has sanctioned a project for interception and diversion of sewage and setting up STP of 220 MLD at a cost of Rs.690.71 crore for pollution abatement for the river Kali East under Namami Gange Program.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1615

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

SCHEME FOR CONSERVATION AND PURIFICATION OF RIVERS

1615. SHRI ESWARASAMY K

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to start a scheme for conserving and purifying major rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of rivers taken up under the said scheme; and

(c) the present status of the implementation of the said scheme?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) It is the responsibility of States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies. The Govt of India provides financial and technical support to the States and ULBs under various programs like Namami Gange, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

Central Sector scheme 'Namami Gange' is being run by Ministry of Jal Shakti for pollution abatement in Ganga and other rivers falling in Ganga Basin. For other rivers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National River Conservation Plan' is being run to support the efforts of States and ULBs for abatement of pollution in rivers.

NRCP has so far covered 57 rivers spreading over 17 States/UTs in the country with a sanctioned cost of Rs.8931.49 crore, and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2941 million litres per day (MLD) has been created.

Namami Gange program covers 30 rivers, and a total of 484 projects, including 203 projects for sewage treatment of 6255 MLD and a sewer network of 5249 kilometers, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 39604 crore, against which sewerage treatment capacity of 3327 MLD has been created so far.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1616

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

FLOOD RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN ASSAM

1616. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI

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

(a) the status of the utilization of funds allocated in the Union Budget 2024 for flood relief and rehabilitation measures in Assam;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to strengthen and maintain flood protection infrastructure in flood-prone areas of Assam during the last five years and the current year;

(c) the details of measures implemented by the Government to improve early warning systems for flood alerts and evacuations in Assam; and

(d) whether the Government plans to empower local communities to participate in flood mitigation and preparedness efforts and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government and provides requisite logistics and financial support. The State Government undertakes assessment of damages caused due to 12 notified natural calamities including rain and floods and provide relief assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal as per Government of India's approved norms. Additional financial assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure in case of disaster of 'severe nature' which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has released ₹ 5858.60 crore to 14 flood-affected states as a central share from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and an advance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). This include ₹ 716 crore to Assam during this year.

(b) & (c) Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry had implemented during XI & XII Plan Flood Management (FMP) for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, flood control, anti-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 further extended up to

September 2022 with limited outlay. The Government has approved FMBAP scheme with total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crores for a period of 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Year wise Central Assistance (CA) released to the State of Assam during last 5 years under FMP Component of FMBAP is given as under:

Financial Year	Central Assistance (CA) released (Rs. in Cr.)
2019-20	85.03
2020-21	-
2021-22	14.80
2022-23	248.65
2023-24	7.20
Total	**355.68**

Moreover, Government of India has constituted Brahmaputra Board in 1980 with the objective of planning and integrated implementation of measures for control of floods and bank erosion in Brahmaputra Valley and matters connected therewith.

Further, CWC issues short-range flood forecasts with lead times of up to 24 hours as well as long term forecast with 7-day Flood Advisory Forecasts, as a non- structural measure of flood management to reduce loss of life and ensure proper reservoir operation. CWC maintains 30 level Flood Forecasting Stations in Assam.

(d) NDMA implemented ***Pilot Scheme namely Aapda Mitra*** from 2016 to 2021 in 30 most flood prone Districts of 25 States/UTs**, including Kamrup and Jorhat Districts of Assam** in order to train 6000 community volunteers (200 in each District) in disaster response with a focus on **flood**. The scheme aimed to provide the community volunteers with the basic skills they would require for responding to their community's immediate needs in the aftermath of a disaster including flood.

Based on demand of States/UTs, NDMA is implementing ***Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme*** from 2021-22 to 2024-25 to train 1,00,000 volunteers in disaster response covering 350 Districts**, including 3900 volunteers from 16 Districts of Assam,** prone to landslide, cyclone, earthquake, and **floods to** provide them an Emergency Responder Kit and to provide each selected District an Emergency Essential Resource Reserve (EERR). Under this scheme, 3900 volunteers from the districts of Assam including Baksa (200), Barpeta (300), Cachar (300), Darrang (200), Dhubri (300), Dibrugarh (300), Dima Hasao (100), Hailakandi (200), Karimganj (300), Kokrajhar (200), Morigaon (200), Nagaon (300), Nalbari (200), Sivasagar (300), Tinsukia (300), and Udalguri (200) were trained and the EERR had been purchased by Assam.

NDMA has now started ***Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme*** from 2024-25 to train 2,37,326 volunteers from NCC, NSS, NYKS, and BS&G **(including 9174 from 16 Districts of Assam)** in disaster response covering all States (315 Districts) prone to landslide, cyclone, earthquake, and **floods** to provide them an Emergency Responder Kit.

The districts covered in Assam with targeted volunteers are Baksa (420), Barpeta (700), Cachar (610), Darrang (460), Dhubri (700), Dibrugarh (750), Dima Hasao (210), Hailakandi (410), Karimganj (800), Kokrajhar (516), Morigaon (500), Nagaon (793), Nalbari (475), Sivasagar (630), Tinsukia (750), and Udalguri (450).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1633

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

ESTABLISHMENT OF SMART LABORATORY ON CLEAN RIVERS

†1633. SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL
SMT. SMITA UDAY WAGH
SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA
DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA
SHRI TAPIR GAO
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL
SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI
SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN

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

(a) whether the Government has established a Smart Laboratory on Clean Rivers (SLCR) on Varuna River in Varanasi under the Green Strategic Partnership between India and Denmark and if so, the details thereof indicating aims and objectives thereof;

(b) the way in which it will help in improving river rejuvenation and management along with the sustainable approach adopted by SLCR to address the challenges faced by Varuna River;

(c) the manner in which funding will be provided by the Government of India and Denmark on proportionate basis for the said project;

(d) whether the Government is considering to include rivers from other parts of the country under the ambit of said project to rejuvenate them;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra and also Kendujhar district in Odisha; and

(f) whether the Government has a plan to establish such SLCR in other parts of the country including Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The Smart Lab for Clean Rivers (SLCR) has been set up under the Green Strategic Partnership between India and Denmark to bring global solutions on current challenges in the field of clean river water, conduct collaborative research and development to fit in real environment through Living lab approach and creation of platform between Government authorities, academic institutions and technology providers for knowledge sharing and co-creation to achieve clean river water.

(c) Government of India has sanctioned the cost of operations of Secretariat of SLCR for ten years and has also sanctioned the cost of three projects. Denmark has allocated funds amounting to four million Danish Krone for this initiative.

(d) to (f) No Sir**.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1638

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

POLAVARAM PROJECT

1638. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA

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

(a) whether the Government has consulted the experts regarding timeline and safety associated with the Polavaram Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by them in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The Government has engaged Panel of Experts (PoE) for Polavaram irrigation project comprising of four international experts for providing consultation on technical & construction management issues concerning safety and completion of Polavaram irrigation project.

PoE has visited the project during 30th June to 3rd July, 2024 in first visit and during 6th to 9th November, 2024 in second visit. The key technical issues concerning project safety & completion like seepage from coffer dams, ground improvement of main dam foundation, construction of new Diaphragm wall & design of Earth-Core Rock Fill (ECRF) dam were discussed during visits. The following main steps regarding safety and timely completion of project have been recommended by the PoE;

i. Remedial measures to address the seepage issue from coffer dams, based on test results.
ii. Buttress berm construction in both cofferdams for safety consideration.
iii. Water management plan for taking up the constructions works with safety.
iv. Ways to address the issues in ground improvement works.
v. Suggestions on planning & construction of new Diaphragm wall.
vi. Tests to be conducted to finalize design of main dam at Gap-1 and Gap-2.
vii. PoE has given its observations on project planning, construction management and site organization structure to minimize the risks and in-time project completion.

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1666

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

AMRIT SAROVAR - JAL DHAROHAR SANRAKSHAN PROGRAMME

1666. SHRI N K PREMACHANDRAN

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand mission Amrit Sarovar-Jal Dharohar Sanrakshan Programme so as to ensure the protection of more traditional water bodies and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(b) the details of water bodies enlisted for protection under this programme particularly in Kerala and Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the details of the development project approved and amount sanctioned for developing water bodies in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to complete the development of water bodies in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 24th 2022, to construct or rejuvenate 75 Amrit Sarovars in every rural district (except Delhi, Chandigarh, and Lakshadweep) with a total of 50,000 sarovars across the country by 15th August 2023 in a concerted effort to conserve water for future generations. The phase II of the mission has been initiated on 01.11.2024 with aim to enhance water conservation and create sustainable water sources in every district, contributing to the overall community well-being and ecological balance.

(b) So far, following ponds have been identified in the State of Kerala for renovation/construction under Phase II:

Details of Ponds Selected for Phase 2 Amrit Sarovar- With Area 100 cent (1 Acre) and above				
Sl. No.	**District**	**Block**	**Gram Panchayat**	**Name of the Sarovar**
1	Ernakulam	Koovappady	Koovappady	Muttuchira
2	Kollam	Mukhathala	Elampallor	Punukkannor Chira
3	Malappuram	Malappuram	Pookkottoor	Myladi Quarry Pond

4	Palakkad	Alathur	Vadakkancheri	Puthukkulam
5	Thiruvananthapuram	Pandalam	Kulanada	Ramanchira
6	Thiruvananthapuram	Athiyannoor	Venganoor	Marthanda
7	Thiruvananthapuram	Athiyannoor	Venganoor	Ootukuzhi Kulam

(c) & (d) Punukkannoor Chira in Mukhathala Block under Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency has been selected and approved for the development of water bodies for an estimated amount of Rs. 11,86,113/- (Rupees Eleven Lakh Eighty-Six Thousand One Hundred and Thirteen only) utilizing 1902 man-days. The work on the same has been initiated for completion in a time bound manner.

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1677

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN BISHNUPUR, WEST BENGAL UNDER PMKSY

1677. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN

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

(a) the details of funds allocated and disbursed for irrigation projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituency, West Bengal during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the details of funds utilized for irrigation infrastructure development projects under PMKSY in West Bengal during the said period by specifying their status as ongoing/completed/delayed;

(c) whether there are any pending proposals for irrigation projects under PMKSY in the Bishnupur Lok Sabha constituency, if so, the reasons for their pendency; and

(d) whether any challenges and delays encountered in the implementation of PMKSY initiatives in Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for these challenges?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

PMKSY is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by this Ministry, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). HKKP, in turn, consists of four sub-components, being Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, and Ground Water (GW) Development component. However, the CAD&WM sub-component of HKKP is being implemented pari-passu with AIBP.

In addition, PMKSY also consists of two components being implemented by other Ministries. Watershed Development component (WDC) of PMKSY is being implemented by Department of Land Resources. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component, being implemented by Department of Agriculture Farmers Welfare, was implemented as a part of PMKSY till December, 2021.

Irrigation infrastructure is developed in the country through major, medium and minor irrigation projects and in PMKSY scheme these projects are covered under AIBP, SMI & RRR components. Presently, there is no project in West Bengal under these components however State is receiving funds through other components of PMKSY i.e. PDMC and WDC, which mainly focus on micro irrigation and watershed development, respectively.

In Bishnupur Lok Sabha Constituency, West Bengal, no fund has been released in last five years and current year in AIBP-CADWM, SMI & RRR and GW components of PMKSY. Under PMKSY-PDMC component Rs. 84.43 lakh has been allocated and disbursed. Under PMKSY-WDC component Rs. 48.384 crore central share has been released.

(b) In West Bengal, no fund has been released and utilized in last five years in AIBP-CADWM, SMI & RRR and GW components of PMKSY. Under PMKSY-PDMC component Rs. 78.5382 crore has been utilized. Under PMKSY-WDC component Rs. 337.39 crore including state share and other receipts has been utilized.

(c) & (d) There is no proposal pending for irrigation projects under PMKSY in the Bishnupur Lok Sabha constituency. No challenge or delay has been reported in the implementation of PMKSY initiatives in Bishnupur Lok Sabha constituency

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1701

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE

†1701. SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recharge ground water in water-scarce cities of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government has any policy for groundwater recharge in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of Government policy for monitoring Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) level of groundwater in Maharashtra, district and city-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Though water is a State subject, Central Government has taken a number of important measures for conservation and sustainable management of ground water and effective implementation of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge measures in both rural and urban areas of the country, including in the cities of Maharashtra. Some of the important ones are mentioned 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 7 such districts in Maharashtra. 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. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 and shared it 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 Maharashtra recommends construction of about 56 lakh structures for harnessing rain-water.

iii. CGWB is implementing Ground Water Management & Regulation (GWM &R) Scheme under which it 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 2.59 lakh sq km of Maharashtra, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State governments and District authorities for implementation. The management plans mainly focus on methods for sustainable development of ground water which includes rain water harvesting and artificial recharge measures.

iv. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has formulated guidelines for the States to adopt measures suitable to local conditions, such as Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi, 2016, Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014, wherein adequate focus has been given on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures. As per MBBL, all buildings having a plot size of 100 sq.m. or, more shall mandatorily include the complete proposal of rainwater harvesting. 35 States/ UTs have adopted the features of these Bye Laws.

v. For sustainable management of ground water resources in urban areas, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has come up with Shallow Aquifer Management(SAM) project, to explore and showcase different ways in which shallow aquifers can be rejuvenated in order to augment the overall water security of cities. Various initiatives like revival of heritage wells, injection borewells, percolation beds, recharge shafts etc. were taken up in select 10 cities, including Pune and Thane in Maharashtra, resulting in visible improvement in ground water situation in the project areas.

vi. In addition to the above, CGWB has constructed several artificial recharge structures in water stressed areas of Maharashtra like under Aspirational District Programme in Osmanabad (121 structures), innovative Bridge-cum-Bhandaras (5 structures) in Wardha & Amravati districts etc.

(b) & (c) Water being a State subject, formulation of policy/guidelines for management of water resources is mainly the responsibility of the States. However, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has formulated the National Water Policy (2012) which, *inter-alia,* advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall.

(d) CGWB has adopted a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Ground Water Quality Monitoring in the country for various chemical parameters including EC/TDS. As per SOP, a background groundwater quality monitoring has been recommended once in 5 years for all monitoring stations across the country and

wherever the contaminants are in excess of prescribed standards, regular trend monitoring of those locations (twice a year; pre and post monsoon) is to be done.

Also Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data including Electrical Conductivity(EC)/Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) of the entire country including Maharashtra on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. The data of ground water quality is shared with state governments and also placed in public domain through its web site. Analysis of EC/TDS data for May 2023 shows that in various districts of Maharashtra, TDS values ranged from a minimum of 136 in Sindhudurg (average value) to a maximum of 1173 (avg value) in Solapur.

Further, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in partnership with States/UTs to provide potable tap water supply to every rural household of the country. Water quality monitoring & surveillance is one of the components of the mission. Under this, the water samples from the villages are regularly tested inter alia for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), through a robust network of drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, Regional, District, sub-division and/ or block level.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1708

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

CONSTRUCTION OF RAINWATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES UNDER JSJB INITIATIVE

1708. SMT. JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT SHRI RAJESH RANJAN

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

(a) whether the Government has a concrete strategy to construct one million rainwater harvesting structures under the Jal Sanchay, Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any specific regions or water-stressed districts have been prioritised under this initiative, if so, details thereof; and

(c) the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place to assess the effectiveness of these rainwater harvesting structures in achieving groundwater recharge and conservation goals?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative has been launched as a part of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign with a special emphasis on construction of artificial recharge structures across the country. The Government has adopted a convergent approach for constructing at least a million artificial recharge structures under this initiative. This includes leveraging resources from schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions etc. This convergent funding ensures synergy and maximizes impact. The Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative aims to conserve every drop of water through collective efforts, following a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach.

(b) No specific regions or water-stressed districts have been prioritised under this initiative. The initiative focuses on both rural and urban areas across the country encouraging cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions ensuring long-term sustainability.

(c) The Government has implemented robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative. The Jal Sanchay dashboard has been created

which is used for tracking the progress and locations of recharge structures, with geo-tagged data to monitor their implementation. To strengthen monitoring, Nodal Officers have been designated from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the Central Water Commission (CWC). These officers work in collaboration with District Nodal Officers to ensure the timely and accurate updating of data on the dashboard. In addition, to uphold data integrity and accountability, 1% of the constructed recharge structures will be subject to verification and testing by CGWB and CWC Nodal Officers. These measures underscore the Government's commitment to transparent, accountable and data-driven governance in the implementation of the JSJB initiative.

The Dynamic groundwater resources of India undergo assessment every year through a collaborative effort involving State Governments and CGWB. Periodic estimation of Dynamic groundwater resources provides pivotal information concerning annual replenishment, utilization and the overall accessibility of groundwater to various stakeholders across all assessment units in the country.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1711

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

CLEANING THE POLLUTED STRETCHES OF RIVERS

1711. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the condition of polluted stretches of rivers in different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for cleaning these polluted stretches;

(c) whether the Government is planning to adopt any mechanism to effectively monitor the steps taken for controlling the pollution and rejuvenation of all polluted stretches of rivers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) published in 2022, a total of 603 rivers in the country were monitored, and it was found that a total of 311 river stretches of 279 rivers were polluted. The details of the same are available at:

https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdffile.php?id=UmVwb3J0RmlsZXMvMTQ5OF8xNjcyOTg4MDQ1X21lZGlhcGhvdG8xMjk5NS5wZGY=

It is the responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies. The Govt of India provides financial and technical support to the states and ULBs under various programs like Namami Gange, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) etc.

Central Sector Scheme 'Namami Gange' is being run by Ministry of Jal Shakti for pollution abatement in Ganga and other rivers falling in Ganga Basin. For other rivers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme National River Conservation Plan is being run to support the efforts of States and ULBs for abatement of pollution in rivers. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also supports the states and ULBs in creating the sewerage and treatment infrastructure.

NRCP has so far covered 57 rivers spreading over 17 States in the country with a sanctioned cost of Rs.8931.49 crore, and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2941 million litres per day (MLD) has been created.

Under Namami Gange program, and a total of 484 projects, including 203 projects for sewage treatment of 6255 MLD and a sewer network of 5249 kilometers, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 39604 crore, against which sewerage treatment capacity of 3327 MLD has been created so far.

(c) & (d) In compliance with the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in Original Application No.673/2018 regarding rejuvenation of polluted river stretches in the country, States/UTs are required to implement approved action plans for restoration of the polluted stretches in their jurisdiction as identified by CPCB and published in their report of 2018, within the stipulated timelines. As per the orders of NGT, regular review on implementation of these action plans is undertaken in the States/UTs and the same is also done at the Central level by Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India.

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MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1716

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

EXTRACTION OF GROUND WATER FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

1716. DR. K SUDHAKAR

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study with respect to over extraction of groundwater for commercial or industrial purposes across Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that Sewage Treatment Plants across major lakes of Karnataka are not effective in improving the water quality of these lakes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reclaim urban lake/wetlands across the country;

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure quality of water made available for drinking purposes by the sewage treatment plants;

(e) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government to ensure that indirect potable water reuse ensures safe and good quality of water for drinking purposes; and

(f) the details of the projects planned in this regard across the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Water being a state subject, sustainable management of water resources, including regulation of extraction of ground water is primarily the responsibility of the states. However, to keep a tab on ground water situation of the country, Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country including Karnataka are being annually assessed by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in association with the State Governments. As per the latest (2023) assessment, the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource for Karnataka is 17.08 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre). The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 11.32 BCM, out of which, about 0.13 BCM (1%) has been utilized for industrial activities.

(b) As per the information received from Minor Irrigation Department of Karnataka, studies and analysis have been carried out by Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and other reputed organization on the Quality aspect of Treated water supplied by Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) which is used for tank filling. The test results were meeting all the water quality standards as prescribed.

(c) Reclamation of urban lakes/wetlands is mainly the mandate of urban municipal bodies and respective state governments. However, the central government on its part has formulated the National Environment Policy (NEP), 2006, which recognizes the importance of wetlands in the ecosystem maintenance and

emphasizes on the need to set up a regulatory framework for all wetlands. In tune with this, Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules, 2017 has been framed which prescribes constitution of Wetland Authority in every State & UT to oversee the conservation, regulation and management of wetlands in their jurisdiction. Further, Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad has prepared a National Wetland Inventory Atlas, mapping all the wetlands in the country.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of the States through various National Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0. Rejuvenation of water bodies is a major component of AMRUT 2.0. So far, 3,078 water body rejuvenation projects worth 6,159.29 cr have been approved.

(d) & (e) The National Water Policy-2012 mandates recycle and reuse of water as general norm and advocates treatment to specified standards before reuse of waste water. It provides for properly planned tariff system to incentivize reuse of treated water in various sectors including industries, agriculture and others. It mentions that reuse of urban waste water from kitchen and bathrooms, after primary treatment should be encouraged in toilets ensuring no human contact.

Besides, a National Framework on Safe Reuse of Treated Water has also been adopted by Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation. The framework will be a guiding document for the States to formulate their Reuse Water Policy and implement the same in a time bound manner. The Framework advocates reuse of treated waste water for various non-potable uses like industrial, agricultural, municipal etc.

(f) Sewerage and Septage Management sector is one of the Mission components under AMRUT under which up to July 2024 total sewage treatment projects of 6,232 Million Litres per Day (MLD) capacity have been approved and, of which, 4,174 MLD sewage treatment capacity has been created and 1,437 MLD capacity has been developed for recycle/reuse.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1729

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

STUDY ON CONTAMINATION AND DEPLETION OF GROUNDWATER

†1729. SHRI RAM SHIROMANI VERMA

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

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has conducted any study regarding contamination and depletion of groundwater;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent and mitigate further degradation of water quality?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data annually for the whole country on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. Ground water samples collected from various locations are analysed for various quality parameters like Electrical Conductivity, Fluoride, Arsenic, Nitrate & Uranium etc. The studies show that ground water in India is largely potable with occurrence of contamination in certain isolated pockets.

Further, to keep a tab on ground water situation in the country, CGWB also monitors groundwater levels throughout the country four times in every year. The perusal of data for ground water levels measured during November 2023 shows that about 84.8% of the wells across the country record the water level data within the range of 0-10 meters below ground level (mbgl) indicating ease of access to ground water.

(c) Water is a state subject and the responsibility of ground water management, including taking initiatives for improving ground water quality and mitigate the contamination issue, lies primarily with the state governments. In addition to this several steps have been taken by the Central Government in this direction. Some of the important ones are mentioned below:-

i. Data on ground water quality generated by CGWB is made available in public domain through reports as well as through the web site (http://www.cgwb.gov.in) for use by various stakeholders. The data is also shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures.

ii. Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances such as Arsenic in ground water.

iii. CGWB is successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in Arsenic affected areas using the cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments in Fluoride mitigation.

iv. Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, since August 2019, to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country. Under the JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery. Water safety has been one of the key priorities under the JJM since its inception. States are advised to strictly ensure supply of safe drinking water as per these norms. Further, under JJM, while allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

v. States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes of bulk water transfer based on safe water sources such as surface water sources or alternative safe ground water sources for the villages with water quality issues including Arsenic. Further under JJM, while planning for potable water supply to household through tap water connection, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source takes time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household at the rate of 8–10 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to meet their drinking and cooking requirements.

vi. Also the quality of groundwater can be improved to some extent if concerted efforts are made to improve the groundwater resources through appropriate groundwater recharge/rainwater harvesting. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has taken up several important measures in this direction like launching of Jal Shakti Abhiyan which focuses on saving and conserving rainwater with peoples' participation, preparation for Master plan, a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country for Artificial Recharge, regulation of ground water extraction, implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana with the theme of participatory ground water management etc.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1734

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

POLLUTED RIVERS/STEPWELL/PONDS IN JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

†1734. SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH OLA

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

(a) whether rivers are being polluted on large scale due to the untreated sewage, water and the waste coming out from the industries and hotels pushed directly into rivers and drains;

(b) if so, the total number of the rivers, sewage, ponds, and small rivers polluted in the districts of Rajasthan particularly in Jhunjhunu district;

(c) the details of the plans being run by the Government to save these rivers from pollution; and

(d) the details of small rivers and drains included in the said plan?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Rivers in the country are polluted and contaminated mainly due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments. Non-point source of pollution like erosion, transportation and sedimentation of rocks, soils, agriculture runoff, open defecation and runoff from solid waste dumping sites, etc. also contribute to pollution of river.

As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) published in 2022, a total of 603 rivers in the country were monitored, and it was found that a total of 311 river stretches of 279 rivers were polluted, including 14 polluted river stretches of Rajasthan. List of the polluted river stretches identified in Rajasthan is at **Annexure.**

(c) & (d) It is the responsibility of States and Urban Local Bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies. The Govt of India provides financial and technical support to the states and ULBs under various programs like Namami Gange and National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

Central Sector scheme “Namami Gange” is being run by Ministry of Jal Shakti for pollution abetment in Ganga and other rivers falling in Ganga Basin. For other rivers, a centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan is being run to support the efforts of States and ULBs for abetment of pollution in rivers.

NRCP has so far covered 57 rivers, including small rivers namely, Nambul at Manipur, Rani Chu at Sikkim, Zuari at Goa, etc. spreading over 17 States in the country with a sanctioned cost of Rs.8931.49 crore, and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2941 million litres per day (MLD) has been created.

Namami Gange program covers 30 rivers, including small rivers like Bidal in Uttrakhand, Dhamola in Uttar Pradesh, Kuil in Bihar, Damodar in Jharkhand etc. A total of 484 projects, including 203 projects for sewage treatment of 6255 MLD and a sewer network of 5249 kilometer, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.39604 crore against which sewerage treatment capacity of 3327 MLD has been created so far.

Under NRCP, four projects have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs172.60 crore in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for pollution abatement of River Jojari, and inter-alia sewage treatment capacity of 40 million liters per day (MLD) with a sewage network is envisaged. No proposal has been received from Government of Rajasthan related to Jhunjhunu district.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1734 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "POLLUTED RIVERS/STEPWELL/PONDS IN JHUNJHUNU DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN".

List of 14 polluted river stretches in Rajasthan identified by CPCB in November, 2022

S No	River Name	Polluted River Stretch/ Location	Max BOD Observed	Priority Class
1	Banas	Bassi to Bisalpur	35.7	I
2	Bandi	along Pali	94.0	I
3	Jawai	at Jawai Dam	11.7	III
4	Guwardi	along Guwardi	9.5	IV
5	Kanota	along Sumel	9.5	IV
6	Khari	along Kelwara	7.6	IV
7	Kothari	along Bhilwara	6.2	IV
8	Berech	along Nagari	3.9	V
9	Bhanwar Semila	along Bhanwar Semla	3.8	V
10	Chambal	along Keshoraipattan and along Pali (Sawai Madhopur)	5.7	V
11	Gambhiri	along Chittorgarh	4.9	V
12	Luni	along Ranakpur	3.8	V
13	Mahi	along Banswara	5.0	V
14	Piplaad	at Piplaad Dam	3.2	V

The polluted river stretches have been categorized into 5 Priority Classes, based on Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels as under:

Category	BOD in Milligram per litre (mg/l)
Priority I	BOD exceeding 30 mg/l
Priority II	BOD between 20-30 mg/l
Priority III	BOD between 10-20 mg/l
Priority IV	BOD between 6-10 mg/l
Priority V	BOD between 3-6 mg/l

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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1748

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

ACCUMULATION OF RIVER SILTS

1748. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all rivers like Aie, Beki, Manas, Darrang, Sankosh etc. are full of silts due to flood flash and heavy rocks from foothills of Bhutan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is heavy scarcity of potable water in the said region due to huge accumulation of silts in the rivers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government to meet this challenge?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Yes, a number of trans-border rivers flowing from Bhutan to India carry a significant quantity of river silts during flood season.

(b) To discuss and assess the probable causes and effects of the recurring floods and erosion in the southern foothills of Bhutan and adjoining plains in India and recommend to both the Governments, appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial measures, a Joint Group of Experts (JGE) on Flood Management headed by Commissioner (B&B), D/o WR, RD & GR was constituted between India and Bhutan in 2004. Ten meetings of JGE have been held so far.

A Joint Technical Team (JTT) on Flood Management between the two Countries was also constituted to assist JGE by carrying out field survey and site visits to some of the areas of concern referred to it by JGE. The JTT is presently carrying out studies related to assessment of sediment load and its impact on rivers and also propose remedial measures in respect of Manas, Dhansiri and Puthimari rivers entering from Bhutan into Assam, and Pugli, Rethi, and Sukriti rivers entering from Bhutan into West Bengal.

Further, a National Framework for Sediment Management (NFSM) has been notified in January,2023 by DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS. Its emphasis is on reducing silt generation rather than silt removal and promote technological innovations & best practices. Further, it will provide overall guidance to States/UTs on various aspects of sediment management, handling issues of sediment management in integrated & scientific manner

and use of different approaches of sediment management in a river basin. It also includes relevant references of existing guidelines/notifications issued by departments/ministries of central agencies.

In addition, Assam Water Resources Department has taken up various schemes to tackle the flash flood due to heavy silt and rise in bed level of Aie, Beki, Manas, Darang and Sankosh rivers. The list of the schemes taken up by the Assam Water Resources Department since 2021-22 to 2024-25 is appended herewith at **Annexure**.

(c) & (d) **'**Water' is a state subject and therefore, the primary responsibility for planning and implementing piped water supply schemes to provide tap water to rural households and management of water in urban areas lies with the respective State/UT government.

To ensure potable water supply to all rural households, since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States/UTs, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The aim of the Mission is to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity (55 Ipcd), of prescribed quality (BIS 10500) and on a regular and long-term basis. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing technical and financial assistance under JJM. Further, as informed by State Government of Assam, there are abundant ground and surface water sources; however, the challenge lies in ensuring the quality of water supplied through tap connections.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1748 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "ACCUMULATION OF RIVER SILTS".

SCHEMES TAKEN BY WRD, ASSAM IN RIVERS AIE, MANAS, DARRANGA, BEKI, SANKOSH

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl No	HoA	Name of Division	Name of river	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost
1	SOPD-FDR 2021-22	Chirang	Aie	A/E measures to protect the village Debargaon from the erosion of river Aie on R/B.	49.98
2	NIDA	Bongaigaon	Aie	Protection of the D/S area of Bashbari bazar by pro-siltation measures against the oblique thrust of river Aie.	190.00
3	SOPD-FDR 2021-22	Barpeta	Manas	Protection of Bartari and its adjoining area from the erosion of river Manas.	331.92
5	NEC	Baska	Darranga	Anti-Erosion measures to protect B/B of river Darranga at different reaches.	495.73
6	World Bank aided AIRBMP	Barpeta&Baksa	Beki	Construction & Upgradation of river works along the Beki river to reduce river erosion risk	14308.00
7	World Bank aided AIRBMP	Barpeta&Baksa	Beki	Construction and upgrading of river works along the Beki River for reducing flood and river erosion risk (Emergency protection works at Chunbari, Maithabari, Nepalibasti, Biharibasti, Barobasti& U/S of GobardhanaSatra, Katajhar and Kaurjahi)	2973.00
8	FMBAP	Chirang	Aie	Protection of villages Durgapur, Dababeel, Chotonilibari, Debargaon, Dangaigaon, Bhirengaon, Bherbheri, Rowmari, Khagrabari, Sanyashiguri, Uttar Popragaon and Popragaon from the erosion of river Aie (R/B).	11594.40
9	SOPD-G-2023-24	Barpeta	Beki	Protection of Khudnabari area from the erosion of river Beki on its L/B.	177.58
10	SOPD-G-2023-24	Kokrajhar	Sonkosh	Anti-erosion measures to protect village Simlabari F V and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Sonkosh on L/B.	198.00
11	SOPD-G-2023-24	Kokrajhar	Sonkosh	A/E measures to protect at Bagdogra village and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Sonkosh on its L/B.	199.00
12	SOPD-G-2023-24	Barpeta	Beki	Protection of Kurakur bridge approach at Showpur from the erosion of river Beki on its R/B.	172.00

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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1761

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

NORTH KOEL RESERVOIR PROJECT

†1761. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH

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

(a) whether the Government has any goal to complete the multipurpose North Koel Reservoir Project of Bihar and Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof along with the funds released so far in this regard;

(b) the current status of North Koel Reservoir Project and the details of the work completed so far;

(c) whether the work is being done as per the set deadline;

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

(e) the manner in which the Government is monitoring the said project to complete on time?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (d) The Union Government, in October, 2023, approved the proposal to complete the balance works of North Koel Reservoir Project at a revised Cost of Rs 2430.76 Crore (Central Share: Rs 1,836.41 Crore). An amount of Rs 771.04 Crore, as Central Share, has been released till date.

There is 10% progress on Dam &Appurtenant works, 100% on Barrage; 86% on Left Main Canal, 22% on Right Main Canal (Jharkhand portion) and 15% on Right Main Canal (Bihar Portion).

The target date for completing the balance works of the project is March 2026 as per the timeline set during approval of the project in October, 2023.

(e) An Empowered Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and a Technical Evaluation Committee headed by Member (WP&P), Central Water Commission and having members from Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, both the State Governments of Bihar and Jharkhand and Water & Power Consultancy Services(India) Ltd. have been monitoring the progress of implementation of the balance works of the project.

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LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1767

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN RAJASTHAN

1767. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN

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

(a) whether the groundwater level is continuously falling in the entire country including Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of groundwater level in the context of Rajasthan for the last five years, districtwise;

(c) whether the Government is considering any plan to recharge the falling groundwater level and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government published any report on the study of groundwater level so that action can be taken to recharge the water sources in future and if so, the details thereof, districtwise ?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country on a regional scale including Rajasthan, four times in every year. In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water level, the water level data collected by CGWB during November 2023 has been compared with the decadal mean of November water levels of ten years (2013-2022)**.** Analysis of water level data indicates that about 51.7% of the wells monitored in the country have registered rise in ground water levels. State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation is presented in **Annexure**. Further, the perusal of long term fluctuation data in respect of Rajasthan indicates that 33.60% of wells have registered rise in ground water levels in Rajasthan.

(b) The data of district wise ground water levels measured for the period of last five years (2019-2023) in respect of Rajasthan can be seen at the following link :-

https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/the-district-wise-groundwater-level-data-for-rajasthan-recorded-over-the-past-five-years-2019-2023/

(c) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries

for improving the ground water levels and 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 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 Rajasthan. 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. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country, including Rajasthan 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 to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter). In Rajasthan, the Masterplan recommends construction of 7.7 lakh structures.

iii. 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 3.34 lakh sq km of Rajasthan, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans, including recommendations for artificial recharge have been shared with the respective State governments for implementation.

iv. MoJS is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States, Rajasthan being one among them.

v. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop Scheme in the country, including Rajasthan, 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.

vi. Mission Amrit Sarovar 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 Rajasthan. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country.

vii. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA in the country by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020.

viii. To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: A Community-Driven Path to Water Sustainability in India has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on September 6, 2024, in Surat, Gujarat with a vision to make rain water harvesting a mass movement in the country. By promoting community ownership and responsibility, the initiative seeks to develop cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions

ix. 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 mentioned earlier, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country on a regional scale, four times in every year. Based on these periodic measurements of ground water levels, CGWB prepares ground water year books for the states as well as for the country as whole. Such yearbooks for individual years are in public domain and have been made available on the web site of CGWB. They can be accessed with the following web link:https://cgwb.gov.in/en/ground-water-level-monitoring

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1767 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN RAJASTHAN".

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation; comparison between Mean of (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and Post-Monsoon 2023

Sr. No.	State Name	No of wells anal-ysed	No. of wells in different depth range												Total No. of wells		Total % of wells	
			Rise						Fall									
			0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	Rise	Fall	Rise	Fall
1	Andhra Pradesh	693	92	13.3	27	3.9	34	4.9	381	55.0	119	17.2	40	5.8	153	540	22.08	77.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	3	14.3	1	4.8	0	0.0	16	76.2	1	4.8	0	0.0	4	17	19.05	80.95
3	Assam	209	97	46.4	7	3.3	0	0.0	92	44.0	8	3.8	5	2.4	104	105	49.76	50.24
4	Bihar	606	226	37.3	27	4.5	0	0.0	327	54.0	21	3.5	4	0.7	253	352	41.75	58.09
5	Chhattisgarh	692	340	49.1	42	6.1	4	0.6	260	37.6	32	4.6	13	1.9	386	305	55.78	44.08
6	Goa	80	49	61.3	3	3.8	2	2.5	24	30.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	54	26	67.50	32.50
7	Gujarat	503	193	38.4	67	13.3	47	9.3	148	29.4	28	5.6	19	3.8	307	195	61.03	38.77
8	Haryana	577	170	29.5	54	9.4	33	5.7	184	31.9	67	11.6	69	12.0	257	320	44.54	55.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	28	53.8	0	0.0	3	5.8	20	38.5	0	0.0	1	1.9	31	21	59.62	40.38
10	Jharkhand	230	90	39.1	12	5.2	3	1.3	101	43.9	14	6.1	10	4.3	105	125	45.65	54.35
11	Karnataka	1160	403	34.7	69	5.9	32	2.8	501	43.2	116	10.0	37	3.2	504	654	43.45	56.38
12	Kerala	1169	809	69.2	51	4.4	6	0.5	284	24.3	13	1.1	5	0.4	866	302	74.08	25.83
13	Madhya Pradesh	1060	397	37.5	101	9.5	47	4.4	385	36.3	87	8.2	43	4.1	545	515	51.42	48.58
14	Maharashtra	1387	549	39.6	96	6.9	37	2.7	512	36.9	119	8.6	71	5.1	682	702	49.17	50.61
15	Meghalaya	29	12	41.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	58.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	17	41.38	58.62
16	Nagaland	9	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	44.4	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	5	44.44	55.56
17	Odisha	1133	576	50.8	35	3.1	8	0.7	442	39.0	59	5.2	13	1.1	619	514	54.63	45.37
18	Punjab	176	47	26.7	8	4.5	6	3.4	64	36.4	24	13.6	27	15.3	61	115	34.66	65.34
19	**Rajasthan**	**753**	**146**	**19.4**	**69**	**9.2**	**38**	**5.0**	**223**	**29.6**	**121**	**16.1**	**156**	**20.7**	**253**	**500**	**33.60**	**66.40**
20	Tamil Nadu	771	285	37.0	154	20.0	121	15.7	163	21.1	34	4.4	14	1.8	560	211	72.63	27.37
21	Telangana	616	156	25.3	76	12.3	82	13.3	223	36.2	46	7.5	33	5.4	314	302	50.97	49.03
22	Tripura	63	20	31.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	37	58.7	4	6.3	1	1.6	21	42	33.33	66.67
23	Uttar Pradesh	606	275	45.4	31	5.1	9	1.5	229	37.8	47	7.8	15	2.5	315	291	51.98	48.02
24	Uttarakhand	147	58	39.5	20	13.6	12	8.2	43	29.3	10	6.8	4	2.7	90	57	61.22	38.78
25	West Bengal	573	325	56.7	11	1.9	1	0.2	213	37.2	18	3.1	5	0.9	337	236	58.81	41.19
26	Andaman and Nicobar	108	72	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	36	66.67	33.33
27	Chandigarh	12	6	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	4	33.3	6	6	50.00	50.00
28	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	13	56.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	34.8	1	4.3	1	4.3	13	10	56.52	43.48
29	Delhi	58	22	37.9	13	22.4	8	13.8	6	10.3	5	8.6	4	6.9	43	15	74.14	25.86
30	Jammu & Kashmir	211	121	57.3	3	1.4	0	0.0	79	37.4	7	3.3	1	0.5	124	87	58.77	41.23
31	Puducherry	7	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2	71.43	28.57
	Total	**13734**	**5587**	**40.7**	**980**	**7.1**	**533**	**3.9**	**5025**	**36.6**	**1003**	**7.3**	**597**	**4.3**	**7100**	**6625**	**51.70**	**48.24**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1774

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION

1774. SHRI RAJESH VERMA DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE SMT. SHAMBHAVI

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

(a) the details of the budget allocated and utilised for implementing the projects concerning the groundwater conservation;

(b) the details of the groundwater that got polluted during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the list of the States that were the winners of the National Water Awards during the last five years since its inception, category-wise;

(d) the details of the schemes and strategies of the Government for reduction of groundwater depletion in the country along with the percentage in reduction of groundwater depletion during the last five years; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the monitoring and access to quality groundwater across the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 in a mission mode and as a 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. 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. As per the available information, since the inception of JSA, a total of around 1.57 cr. water conservation and rain water harvesting structures have been completed/ongoing in the country and an expenditure of Rs. 1.15 lakh cr has been incurred though convergence with MGNREGS alone.

In addition to JSA, the central government provides funds for ground water conservation activities under its various flagship programmes and schemes like Atal Bhujal Yojana, PMKSY-WDC, GWM &R Scheme etc.

(b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data of the country on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies. These studies indicate the occurrence of contaminants such as Flouride, Arsenic, Nitrate, Iron and heavy metals beyond

permissible limits (as per BIS) for human consumption in isolated pockets of some of the districts in various States / UTs.

Since ground water quality improvement as well as contamination are continuous processes the latest picture of ground water quality for the entire country, with the state-wise number of the districts affected by major ground water contaminants as in 2022-23 is given in **Annexure-I**.

(c) The list of winners of National Water Awards under 'Best State' category since 2018 is provided at **Annexure-II.**

(d) 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. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWMR) Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, under which activities related to exploration, monitoring, assessment and management of ground water resources including groundwater conservation/ artificial recharge interventions are carried out across the country.

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, 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.

iv. MoJS is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States.

v. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country.

vi. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA in the country by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020.

vii. 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/

As a result of such consistent and cumulative efforts, total Extractable Ground water in the country has gone up from 392.7 BCM in 2017 to 407.21 BCM in 2023.

(e) CGWB conducts ground water quality monitoring for several contaminants on a regular basis throughout the country and also generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies. Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are made available in public domain through reports as well as through the web site (http://www.cgwb.gov.in) for use by various stakeholders.

Further, to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household by 2024, since August, 2019, Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal. Under the JJM, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards have been adopted as prescribed norms for quality of tap water service delivery. Water safety has been one of the key priorities under the JJM since its inception.

Further, under JJM, a vast network of more than 2000 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, five persons, preferably women, are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs). To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1774 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION".

State Wise Number of Partly Affected Districts (cumulative) with different major Contaminants in Ground Water of India in 2022-23

S. No.	State/ UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/ cm) (EC : Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	19	26	7	12
2	Telangana	16	29	32	1	9
3	Assam	1	17		21	29
4	Arunachal Pradesh					7
5	Bihar	7	19	32	27	35
6	Chhattisgarh	1	23	24	4	23
7	Delhi	8	8	11	5	5
8	Goa					2
9	Gujarat	28	30	32	12	14
10	Haryana	18	21	21	18	20
11	Himachal Pradesh		2	7	1	5
12	Jammu & Kashmir		4	10	3	10
13	Jharkhand		17	23	4	23
14	Karnataka	30	31	30	3	22
15	Kerala	4	6	14	1	14
16	Madhya Pradesh	21	44	51	9	47
17	Maharashtra	29	22	31		24
18	Manipur		1		2	4
19	Meghalaya		5			8
20	Nagaland		3			5
21	Odisha	18	26	32	5	31
22	Punjab	12	19	23	17	19
23	Rajasthan	32	33	33	10	33
24	Tamil Nadu	29	30	33	14	16
25	Tripura		3		3	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	21	43	67	45	75
27	Uttarakhand	1	1	5	5	8
28	West Bengal	9	12	18	11	22
29	Andaman & Nicobar	1				3
30	Daman & Diu	1	1	2	1	
31	Puducherry			2	1	
	Total	**Parts of 310 districts in 21 states & UTs**	**Parts of 469 districts in 27 states & UTs**	**Parts of 559 districts in 23 states & UTs**	**Parts of 230 districts in 25 states & UTs**	**Parts of 533 districts in 29 states & UTs**

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1774 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER CONSERVATION".

The list of the States that were the winners of the National Water Awards during the last five years since its inception, category-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of Awardees	Name of Category/State	Rank
1st National Water Awards-2018			
1	Maharashtra	Best State	1st Rank
2	Gujarat		2nd Rank
3	Andhra Pradesh		3rd Rank
2nd National Water Awards-2019			
4	Tamil Nadu	Best State	1st Rank
5	Maharashtra		2nd Rank
6	Rajasthan		3rd Rank
3rd National Water Awards-2020			
7	Uttar Pradesh	Best State	1st Rank
8	Rajasthan		2nd Rank
9	Tamil Nadu		3rd Rank
4th National Water Awards-2022			
10	Madhya Pradesh	Best State	1st Rank
11	Odisha		2nd Rank
12	Andhra Pradesh		3rd Rank (Joint Winner)
13	Bihar		3rd Rank (Joint Winner)
5th National Water Awards-2023			
14	Odisha		1st Rank
15	Uttar Pradesh		2nd Rank
16	Puducherry		3rd Rank (Joint Winner)
17	Gujarat		3rd Rank (Joint Winner)

F.N.- No awards were given in 2021 due to Covid-19 pandemic

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1798

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

WATER STORAGE CAPACITY AT AAJI DAM

1798. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA

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

the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in partnership with the State Government of Gujarat to boost the water storage capacity of Aaji Dam?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

The Government of India is implementing the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase II and III with funding assistance from the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank. Under the Scheme, there is a provision for need-based desiltation/undertaking sediment management works for a few pilot reservoirs to restore the lost capacity to the possible extent. Gujarat Water Resource Department (WRD) is one of the participating Implementing Agencies under the DRIP Phase-II & III Scheme. As per Union Cabinet approval for the DRIP Scheme, provision exists for the safety improvement of six dams of Gujarat at the estimated cost of Rs. 400 crore. However, Aaji Dam has not been proposed for rehabilitation under the Scheme by Gujarat WRD.

WRD, Gujarat has informed that Aaji Dam is currently planned to supply drinking water to Rajkot city.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1806

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

MURAR RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

†1806. SHRI BHARAT SINGH KUSHWAH

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

(a) the details of river development projects under construction in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of current physical and financial progress in regards to Murar River Development Project;

(c) whether the Government has set a deadline for the completion of the said project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the updated progress?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The Central Government under the Namami Gange Programme has approved four river front development / Ghats development projects at a total estimated sanctioned cost of Rs.132.47 crore for the towns of Gwalior (Murar River), Chitrakoot Satna (Mandakini River), and Mandsaur (Shivna River).

(b) to (d) For, Murar River, 2 projects i.e. River Front Development of Murar River Phase-1 and River Front Development of Murar River Phase-II, have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 39.24 crore and Rs 32.44 crore respectively. Gwalior Municipal Corporation is the implementing agency for these projects while WAPCOS (a central public sector undertaking) is the executing agency for these projects. The Phase-I project has achieved 60% of physical progress so far with expenditure of about Rs 9.65 crores. The target for completion of the Phase-I project is December, 2025. Phase-II project is under the tendering stage.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1817

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

STRENGTHEN FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN BIHAR

1817. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen flood management in Bihar given its recurrent vulnerability to severe flooding;

(b) the status of ongoing flood control projects in Bihar along with the specific measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect districts like Buxar, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur facing frequent flood devastation;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any studies or assessments on the effectiveness of existing flood management infrastructure such as embankments and drainage systems in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any new initiatives or planned collaborations with the State Government of Bihar to enhance early warning systems, disaster preparedness and the resilience of communities in flood-prone areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the strategy adopted by the Government for long-term flood mitigation in Bihar especially in the context of climate change and its impact on river systems in the region?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Flood management projects are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments from own resources as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry had implemented during XI & XII Plan Flood Management Programme (FMP) for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, 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 further extended up to September 2022 with limited outlay. The Government has approved FMBAP with total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crore for a period of 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. A central assistance of Rs 924.40 crore under FMP component and Rs 699.64 crore under RMBA component has been released to Bihar. The 42 projects completed under this Programme in the State of Bihar have provided reasonable protection to an area of around 28.67 Lakh hectares and protected a population of about 223.46 Lakh. State Government of Bihar has informed that embankments of length 3800.41 Km have been constructed on different Rivers in Bihar for flood protection.

Measures taken by the Govt. of Bihar to protect flood prone area in Buxer, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur district in Bihar under Flood Management Programme (FMP) compoent of FMBAP is attached as **Annexure-**

I. Measures proposed to be taken to protect flood prone area in Buxer, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur district in Bihar is attached as **Annexure-II**.

As part of monitoring of the centrally assisted projects, the concurrent evaluation studies during construction and performance evaluation after construction of flood management project are being done by the State Governments through third party.

(d) As a non-structural measure of flood management, Central Water Commission (CWC) issues flood forecasts at identified locations in consultation with State Governments. CWC also issues inflow forecasts to identified reservoirs for proper reservoir regulation. Presently in the State of **Bihar,** Central Water Commission maintain 43 FF station (40 Level Forecast Stations + 03 Inflow Forecast Stations).

In order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation of people & take other remedial measures, Central Water Commission (CWC) has developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modelling for 7 days advance flood forecast advisory at identified flood forecasting and inflow forecasting stations in addition to short-range forecast having response time upto 24 hours. CWC flood forecasting services are also integrated with integrated alert dissemination platform Common Alert Protocol (CAP) issued to the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) of the respective States/ UTs, including State of Bihar.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) implemented ***Pilot Scheme namely Aapda Mitra*** from 2016 to 2021 in 30 most flood prone Districts of 25 States/UTs**,** in order to train 6000 community volunteers (200 in each District) in disaster response with a focus on **flood**.

NDMA has also started ***Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme*** from 2024-25 to train 2,37,326 volunteers from NCC, NSS, NYKS, and BS&G in disaster response covering all States (315 Districts) prone to landslide, cyclone, earthquake, and **floods** to provide them an Emergency Responder Kit.

BEFIQR app has been developed by Government of Bihar to disseminate flood related information to different stakeholders in real time.

(e) The main reason for floods in the State of Bihar is on account of increased discharge in rivers of North Bihar like Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Kamla, Kosi and Mahananda due to heavy rainfall in the upper catchment areas which mainly lie in Nepal. The related issues are discussed in the existing Indo-Nepal bilateral three tier mechanisms comprising of (i) Joint Ministerial Level Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR) (ii) Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) and (iii) Joint Standing Technical Committee (JSTC). Government of India is having regular dialogue with the Government of Nepal for construction of dams for long-term flood mitigation on these rivers for mutual benefit of the two countries which includes flood control.

Apart from this, to reduce the impact of floods through barrages, a committee of officials of Central Water Commission, NWDA, Ganga Flood Control Commission and Water Resources Department, Government of Bihar was constituted by the Central Water Commission in June 2024. One of the barrages identified in the recommendation report of this committee is also on Kosi river, which is proposed in Dagmara of Supaul district. As per the recommendation of the committee, the work of studying the utility of this barrage in hydropower, flood control and irrigation and its technical feasibility has been identified by the Bihar government.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1817 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "STRENGTHEN FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN BIHAR".

Measures taken by the Govt. to protect flood prone area in Buxer, Darbhanga and Muzafferpur district in Bihar under FMB component of FMBAP				
Sl. No.	**Scheme Code**	**Title of Scheme**	**Estimated Cost (Crore)**	**District Benifitted**
2	BR-02	Bagmati Flood Management, Embankment construction (l/b 17.55 to 56.97km, r/b 15.2 to 56.97 km)	135.16	Sitamadhi, Shivhar, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Sitamadhi
4	BR-14	Raising and strengthening of right BurhiGandak embankment from 8.00 km u/s of Akharaghat to 39.00 km d/s of Akharaghat.	12.00	Muzaffarpur
5	BR-15	Darbhanga Town Protection Scheme Part- I	9.33	Darbhanga
6	BR-16	Darbhanga Town Protection Scheme Part- II	14.16	Darbhanga
7	BR-17	Darbhanga Town Protection Scheme Part- III	10.60	Darbhanga
9	BR-34	Anti erosion work at PaharpurManorath, Bangara, Barar, Gayeetola in between 5.00 to 6.00 mile of Tirhut embankment along river Gandak in Muzaffarpur district(Bihar)	8.13	Muzaffarpur
10	BR-36	Anti Erosion Work Between Ch 135 –160(Sector B) Near village Kewatia, 143 – 160.38Ch Near village Majharia& 1491 – 1505.75 Ch Near village Nainijore(Sector – C) of BKG Embankment on right bank of river Ganga In districts Bhojpur&Buxar in Bihar	7.55	Buxar&Bhojpur
11	BR-41	Extension of embankment on left and right bank of river Kamala Balan in lengths of 11.42 km and 5.00 km with brick soling road on top in left over reaches and protection work at two points on extended portion of right KamlaBalan embankment in DisttDarbhanga and Madhubani.	56.12	Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Khagaria, Saharsa
12	BR-48	Bagmati Flood Management Scheme Phase-II, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Samastipur districts.	120.94	Sitamadhi, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Samastipur
13	BR-49	Raising & Strengthening of Adhwara and Khiroi left embankment from RD 0.0 Km to RD 43.60 Km and from RD 44.00 Km to RD 90.50 Km and right embankment from RD 0.0 Km to RD 81.50 Km in Sitamarhi, Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar	167.03	Sitamadhi, Darbhanga, madhubani
		Total estimated cost in Rs. Crore	**541.02**	

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1817 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "STRENGTHEN FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN BIHAR".

Measures proposed to be taken by the Govt. to protect flood prone area inBuxer, Darbhanga and Muzafferpur district in Bihar

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Estd.Cost (in crore)
1.	Raising, Strengthenig and Puccikaran of Left KamlaBalan embankment &Right KamlaBalan embankment Phase-I(Pipraghat Bridge to Thangha bridge) LKBE between Km27.10 to km 66.30 & RKBE between km 23.20 to km 64.00	325.12
2.	Raising and strengthening and Puccikaran of left and right KamlaBalan embankment (Phase-II) from km 66.300 (FatkiKutti) to km 92.500 (Punach) of L.K.B.E. and from km 64.00 (Thengha) to km 94.00 (Palwa) of R.K.B.E.	297.08
3.	Raising, Strengthening and Puckkikaran of left and right KamlaBalan Embankment (Phase-III) from km 0.00 (Jainagar) to km 11.72(Kasama),km 21.50 (Pirahi) to km 27.10(Pipraghat) and km 92.50 (Punach) to km105.35(Ghoghepur) of Left KamlaBalan Embankment and from km 0.00(Jainagar) to km 23.20 (Bhatgama) and km 94.00 (Palwa) to km 111.29 (Phuhia) of Right KamlaBalan Embankment.	255.46
4.	Bagmati Flood Management Scheme-Phase-V(a)	338.69
	Total in Rs. Crore	**1216.35**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1819

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

PER CAPITA WATER AVAILABILITY

1819. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita water availability in the country is declining as a result of the rise in population and if so, the details of likely per capita water availability by 2030, yearwise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the per capita water availability and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce groundwater dependency along with the funds allocated and utilised for the same during the last five years and the current year?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydrometeorological and geological factors, however, water availability per person is dependent on population of a country. The per capita water availability in the country is reducing due to increase in population. Based on the study titled “Reassessment of Water Availability in India using Space Inputs, 2019” conducted by Central Water Commission, the average annual per capita water availability for year 2021 and 2031 has been assessed as 1486 cubic meter and 1367 cubic meter respectively.

(b) & (c) 'Water' being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources which positively impact over the issue of per capita water availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

Government of India, in partnership with State, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household of the country. At the time of announcement of the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (17%) rural households had tap water supply. Since the launch of the Mission, more than 12.09 Crore have been provided with tap water connection and as on 03.12.2024. Thus, out of 19.34 Crore rural household, around 15.33 Crore (79.24%) rural households are presently getting tap water supply.

Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in 2015 which focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure especially water supply & access to tap connection to every household in 500 cities. So far 1,390 projects worth ₹ 43,241.8 crore have been grounded including 1,180 completed projects worth ₹ 29,310 crore. Through these projects & in convergence with other programmes, 189 lakh household water tap connections have been provided.

Taking it forward, AMRUT 2.0 has been launched in 2021 which covers all the statutory towns of the country to ensure universal coverage of water supply & make cities 'water secure'. For availability of quality water supply, so far, 3,596 water supply projects worth ₹ 1,14,073.65 crore (including O&M) have been approved by Apex Committee at Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

To ensure optimum utilization of water, Government of India has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) from 2015-16 onwards. Under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), 99 ongoing major/medium irrigation projects were prioritized during 2016-17, in consultation with States. Out of these projects, AIBP works of 62 prioritized projects have been reported to be completed. An additional irrigation potential of 25.80 lakh hectare has been reported to be created by these projects in the country, during 2016-17 to 2023-2024. The extension of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India, with an overall outlay of Rs. 93,068.56 crore. The scheme of Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies are being implemented under PMKSY-HKKP.

The Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched on National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April, 2022 as a part of celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav with an objective to conserve water for future. The Mission is aimed at developing and rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan-I (JSA-I) was conducted in 2019 in 1592 blocks out of 2836 blocks in 256 water stressed districts of the country and was expanded as “Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain” (JSA: CTR) in 2021 with the theme “Catch the Rain – Where it Falls When it Falls” to cover all the blocks of all districts (rural as well as urban areas) across the country. Now, the fifth edition of JSA: CTR 2024 has been launched on March 9, 2024 across the country. Following water related works/ afforestation works have been completed/ ongoing during the JSA: CTR 2024.

Water related works across the country in JSA: CTR 2024	
Water Conservation and Rainwater Harvesting Structures	8,70,757
Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	2,13,586
Reuse and Recharge Structures	3,59,188
Watershed Development	13,85,664
Intensive Afforestation	5,46,37,190
No. of districts where Jal Shakti Kendra has been established	700
No. of Districts that have prepared water conservation plan	614

The Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (BWUE) has been set up for promotion, regulation and control of efficient use of water in irrigation, industrial and domestic sector. The Bureau will be a facilitator for

promotion of improving water use efficiency across various sectors namely irrigation, drinking water supply, power generation, industries, etc. in the country.

Central Ground Water Board is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. In order to assess the decline in water level on a long-term basis, the water level data collected by CGWB during November 2023 has been compared with the decadal average (2013-2022). Analysis of water level data indicates that about 51.70% of the wells monitored have registered rise in ground water levels. The rise in ground water level is the cumulative effect of the both Central and State Governments initiatives.

Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme in identified water stressed areas of 8203 Gram Panchayats under 229 blocks in 80 districts of Seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with an aim to arrest decline in ground water level through community led sustainable groundwater management. Allocation and utilisation of funds for Atal Bhujal Yojana since its inception is as given below:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Financial Year	**Funds Allocated**	**Funds Utilized**
2020-21	125	123.03
2021-22	330	327.48
2022-23	700	637.64
2023-24	1774.57	1738.21
2024-25	1778	71.24 (Till 25.11.2024)

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the "Environment (Protection) Act, 1986" for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. CGWA grants No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for ground water abstraction to Industries, Infrastructure units and Mining projects in feasible areas in certain States/UTs where regulation is not being done by the respective State/UTs. CGWA also issues notifications and directions to State Governments and the Administrators of the UTs to adopt Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (RTRWH) in all the 'Critical' and 'Over-exploited' assessment units (blocks / Taluks / Firkas / Districts / Valley / Islands / Region / Tehsil, etc. in the country and in all the Government buildings under their jurisdiction.

Important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other Central Ministries for Water conservation, Control and regulation of ground water and to promote rainwater harvesting / artificial recharge/ water use efficiency etc. can be seen at the URL:

https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2024/07/20240716706354487.pdf

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1823

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

COMPENSATION TO FARMERS FOR EROSION BY RIVERS

†1823. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH

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

(a) the policy to address the issue of erosion by rivers which is one of the biggest problem of the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide compensation to the farmers affected from soil erosion from their land as per the circle rate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the time by which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. Government of India promotes and provides technical assistance, as well as promotional financial assistance for critical projects. Some of the key initiatives of Government of India in this regard in the recent past, are given below.

A Committee, under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog, in consultation with the State Governments, submitted its report for formulation of strategy for flood management works in the entire country. The effective and long-lasting strategy involves combination of structural and non-structural measures along with the use of modern technology which can alleviate the problem of floods/erosion to a great degree. The Committee proposed to extend the Flood Management and Border Area Programme (FMBAP) for the period of 2021-26. The Union Government is implementing the Centrally sponsored FMBAP Scheme with total outlay of Rs 4,100 crore during 2021-26.

For Non-structural measures, Central Water Commission (CWC) is the nodal Organisation entrusted with the task of flood forecasting & early flood warnings in the country. The network has been established in consultation with the State Governments and UTs. Besides short-range forecasts with response time of 24 hours, CWC has also developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modelling for 7 days' advance advisory at its forecasting stations in order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation of people & take other remedial measures. Presently, flood forecasts are issued by CWC at 340 stations (200 level forecasts and 140 inflow forecasts).

Ministry of Jal Shakti has continuously impressed upon the States the need to adopt flood plain zoning approach as a non-structural measure of flood management in the country. In order to enable States to undertake scientific assessment of flood plains and its zoning, draft technical guidelines on Flood Plain Zoning have been prepared by Ministry and circulated to the States/UTs in 2024.

The Union Government has constituted National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) under section 47 (1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 for funding exclusively for the purpose of mitigation projects in respect of disasters covered in the National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) Guidelines. The Mitigation Fund is used for those local level and community-based interventions, which reduce the risks and promote environment-friendly settlements and livelihood practices.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1833

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ODISHA

1833. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI

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

(a) the number of Major Irrigation Projects are in-progress in Bharat;

(b) whether there is any one from Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there are any proposals from Odisha pending with the Government for clearances and if so, the details thereof along with the status of their clearance?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) As per National register of major and medium irrigation projects in India-2024, total 207 nos major irrigation projects are ongoing in the country. There are 7 nos ongoing major irrigation projects in Odisha. Details of these 7 nos projects is given in **Annexure-I.**

(c) There are two proposals of major irrigation projects of Odisha under appraisal in Central Water Commission. Detail of appraisal status is given in **Annexure-II.**

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1833 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ODISHA".

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/River	District Benefitted	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (in thousand hectare)
1	Rengali Irrigation Project	Brahmani and Baitarni/ Brahmani	Angul, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Jaijpur	143.49
2	Subernarekha Irrigation Project	Subernarekha/ Subernarekha	Mayurbhanj	119.26
3	Upper Indravati Lift Canal	Godavari/ Mahanadi	Kalahandi	43.04
4	Kanupur	Brahmani and Baitarni/ Baitarni	Kendujhar	47.71
5	Lower Suktel	Mahanadi/ Suktel	Bolangir, Sonepur	50.80
6	Integrated Anandapur Barrage	Brahmani and Baitarni/ Baitarni	Jaijpur, Dhenkanal, Baleshwar, Cuttack	56.72
7	Bagh Barrage Project	Mahanadi/ Bagh	Boudh	15.46

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1833 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ODISHA".

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/River	District Benefitted	Appraisal status
1	Middle Kolab Multipurpose project	Godavari/Kolab	Koraput, Malkangiri	Meeting on Middle Kolab Multipurpose project with the Project Authority, under chairmanship of Chief Engineer, Project Appraisal Organization, Central Water Commission has been scheduled on 05.12.2024.
2	Govindapalli Integrated irrigation project	Godavari/Kolab	Malkangiri	Comments of all appraising directorates of Central Water Commission has been issued during November, 2023- February 2024.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1835

ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

INTERLINKING OF MAJOR RIVERS

1835. SHRI T R BAALU

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for interlinking the major rivers, viz, Brahmaputra, Ganga, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the project works are expected to be commenced in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include this project in the PM Gati Shakti Master Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the Interlinking of Rivers for transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas in 1980. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of the Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) under the NPP. Under the NPP, 30 ILR perojects have been identified, which, inter alia, includes proposals for linking of rivers Manas (a sub basin of Brahmaputra basin), Sankosh, Tista, Ganga, Damodar, Subernarekha, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar. The Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha-Mahanadi linkage system envisages to provide water to Mahanadi and thereafter, the Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linkage system system to provide water to the down South. Detailed status of ILR Projects under the NPP are enclosed in the **Annexure**.

Pending consensus on the Mahandi-Godavari link and the upper links, about 4189 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) of unutilised waters of the Indravati sub-basin of Chhattisgarh State has been envisaged to be diverted through the Godavari (Inchampalli)-Cauvery link, for providing irrigation benefits to about 5.74 lakh ha area in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu States including supplementation of existing commands. The *enroute* demands of domestic & industrial needs of these three States including the domestic and industrial needs of the Malaprabha sub-basin in Karnataka and Puducherry have also been considered in the project. The Detailed Project Report for the link project has been prepared and circulated in January, 2024. Based upon the requests received from the party States in various consultation meetings

held to bring them to consensus, the proposal for transfer of 4189 MCM from Godavari basin has been combined with the proposal for supplementation in the Krishna basin through Bedti-Varda link. Concerted efforts have been made by the Government of India in consultation with the Party States to bring them to consensus. It is, however, for the party States to reach a consensus for implementation of the link project.

(c) The time by which works of the above ILR projects are expected to be commenced depends upon the party States to reach a consensus for implementation of the respective projects.

(d) & (e) There is no such proposal.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1835 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 05.12.2024 REGARDING "INTERLINKING OF MAJOR RIVERS".

STATUS OF ILR PROJECTS UNDER THE NPP

Peninsular Component

Sl. No	Name	States benefited	Status
1	a. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha	FR completed
	b. Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) - Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	AP and Odisha	FR completed
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link **	AP	FR completed
3	a. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Telangana	FR completed
	b. Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link *	Telangana	DPR completed
4	Godavari (Inchampalli / SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Telangana and AP	DPR completed
5	a. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	AP	FR completed
	b. Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link *	AP	DPR completed
6	Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link	AP	Draft DPR completed
7	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	AP and Karnataka	Draft DPR completed
8	a. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	FR completed
	b. Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link *	AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	DPR completed
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Tamil Nadu	DPR completed
10	a. Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Rajasthan	FR completed
	b. Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link (duly integrated with ERCP)	MP and Rajasthan	Draft PFR completed
11	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Maharashtra	DPR completed
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat and Maharashtra	DPR completed
13	Ken-Betwa link	Uttar Pradesh (UP) and MP	DPR completed & project is under implementation
14	Pamba - Achankovil – Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	FR completed
15	Bedti - Varda link @	Karnataka	DPR completed
16	Netravati – Hemavati link @@	Karnataka	PFR completed

* Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Alternate study to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project was completed. Godavari-Cauvery link project has been prepared comprising of Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects.

** Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link – The project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

@ Bedti - Varda link – DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

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

Himalayan Component

Sl. No.	Name of the Link	Country/ States benefited	Status
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar and Nepal	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, UP and Nepal	FR completed
3.	Gandak - Ganga link	UP and Nepal	FR completed
4.	Ghaghra - Yamuna link	UP and Nepal	Draft FR completed
5.	Sarda - Yamuna link	UP and Uttarakhand	FR completed
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Haryana and Rajasthan	FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	FR completed
8.	Chunar - Sone Barrage link	Bihar and UP	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar and Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, West Bengal (WB) and Bihar	FR completed
11.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Assam, WB and Bihar	PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped)
12.	Farakka-Sundarbans link	WB	FR completed
13.	Ganga(Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link	WB, Odisha and Jharkhand	FR completed
14.	Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link	WB and Odisha	FR completed

DPR – Detailed Project Report

PFR- Pre Feasibility Report

FR- Feasibility Report

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