GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2854

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUE IN BANGALORE CENTRAL

2854. SHRI P C MOHAN

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

(a) whether any special funding has been allocated under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan to address the pressing waste management issues in Bangalore Central, specifically regarding the frothing lakes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Water is a State subject, and the management, including maintaining the quality of water bodies as per applicable standards, is the responsibility of State Governments and Local Bodies (ULBs). The Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" (JSA: CTR) campaign, covering rural and urban areas nationwide, is an annual campaign for water conservation especially through rain water harvesting and convergent financing from various schemes of the Central, State and local bodies like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants etc. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has taken several steps towards sustainable management of water in urban areas through issuance of various guidelines and implementation of National Missions i.e., Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0. No special funds have been allocated under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan for Bangalore Central by the Ministry.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2863

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

GROUNDWATER DEPLETION AND WATER CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

2863. SHRI K SUDHAKARAN SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MEENA
SHRI MURARI LAL MEENA DR. DHARAMVIRA GANDHI

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

(a) the current status of groundwater levels across various regions in the country, particularly in Rajasthan including Tonk-Sawai Madhopur districts highlighting areas experiencing significant depletion;

(b) the specific measures implemented/being implemented by the Government during 2024 to address the issue of groundwater depletion including the outcomes of initiatives like the Jal Shakti Abhiyan and the 'Catch the Rain' campaign;

(c) the key challenges faced in implementing these water conservation initiatives, particularly in the regions with severe water scarcity in the country including Rajasthan;

(d) the steps taken/being taken to promote community participation and to spread awareness in groundwater conservation efforts; and

(e) the details of collaborations established with the State Governments, non-governmental organisations/international bodies and other stake holders to enhance the effectiveness of water conservation strategies?

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. The state-wise water level measured for the Month of November 2023 for the country 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. State-wise distribution of depth to Water Level for November 2023 for the whole country is presented in **Annexure I.**

In the state of Rajasthan, 37% of the monitored wells have recorded water levels in the 0-10 mbgl range and for the Districts of Tonk and Sawai Madhopur, wells in the said range are 78.2% and 52.9% respectively. District-wise distribution of depth to Water Level for November 2023 in respect of the State of Rajasthan is presented in **Annexure II.**

(b) 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 sustainable development of ground water resources in the country in 2024 are given below:-

i. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 in which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with the theme 'Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti' 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. Coming to outcomes, construction of a total of around 1.05 cr water conservation and rain water harvesting structures has been completed under JSA since 2019 and in 2024 alone around 18.86 lakh structures have been completed so far (from March 2024) with 1.14 lakh structures in Rajasthan.

ii. CGWB has completed the mapping of the entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km under its National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme(NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. District-wise management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State governments for implementation. Taking it forward, CGWB is conducting NAQUIM 2.0 studies in 2024 for detailed mapping with much higher granularity in identified priority areas like water stressed areas, areas affected with ground water contamination, coastal areas, urban agglomerates, spring sheds, industrial clusters etc.

iii. Government of India is continuing to fund various water conservation and ground water recharge activities under its flagship schemes like MGNREGS and PMKSY-WDC. In convergence with these schemes, 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.

(c) The key challenges faced in implementation of water conservation initiatives, *inter alia,* include local land right and ownership issues, lack of appropriate information at the field level, non-availability of sufficient pool of skilled personnel at the grassroots level; Insufficient coordination among various agencies and stakeholders; Winning community trust and their dedicated co-operation; Insufficient institutional capacities at State and local Level; Lack of attention to operation and maintenance activities post construction work etc.

(d) Since no water conservation activity can be sustained over long term without ensuring community participation, the central government has taken several important steps to make ground water management a truly peoples' movement.

i. The government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana in 80 water stressed districts across 7 states. The scheme has community led sustainable management of ground water resources and demand management as its core theme and through sustained information, education, communication (IEC) and awareness activities, it aims at ensuring active community involvement and to bring about behavioural change in people.

ii. Central Ground Water Board organizes various Public Interaction Programs (PIP), Mass Awareness Programs (MAP), Tier II and Tier –III programmes on local ground water issues, wherein the local public is made aware of rainwater harvesting techniques and conservation of water harvesting structures.

iii. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 under which Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) are being set up in every district of the country which act as knowledge centers for disseminating information related to water issues.

iv. 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.

(e) To enhance the effectiveness of water conservation strategies, the Ministry of Jal Shakti and its organizations, work with a very large number of Non-Governmental Organizations and academic institutions to promote public awareness and for enhancing water resource management in the country. Notably, the Ministry has entered into several MoUs with NGOs working at the grassroots level like Rotary India Water Conservation Trust, International Water Management Institute, Foundation for Ecological Security etc. Additionally, under Atal Bhujal Yojana, several NGOs have been roped in as District Implementation Partners(DIPs) who act as a bridge between the government agencies and the community in implementation of the scheme.

Further, International organizations such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Union, Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA) etc are associated with the Ministry in various capacities aimed at improving water resource management.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2863 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER DEPLETION AND WATER CONSERVATION INITIATIVES".

State-wise Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2023 (Unconfined Aquifers)

SN	State Name	No of well analysed	No./Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	809	109	13.5	382	47.2	241	29.8	54	6.7	16	2.0	7	0.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	12	42.9	8	28.6	7	25.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
3	Assam	318	125	39.3	156	49.1	30	9.4	6	1.9	1	0.3	0	0.0
4	Bihar	784	116	14.8	525	67.0	139	17.7	4	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Chhattisgarh	1046	172	16.4	628	60.0	228	21.8	16	1.5	2	0.2	0	0.0
6	Goa	82	17	20.7	38	46.3	21	25.6	6	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	Gujarat	753	105	13.9	305	40.5	215	28.6	96	12.7	26	3.5	6	0.8
8	Haryana	985	71	7.2	160	16.2	154	15.6	198	20.1	253	25.7	149	15.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	171	30	17.5	69	40.4	30	17.5	26	15.2	12	7.0	4	2.3
10	Jharkhand	396	51	12.9	216	54.5	114	28.8	8	2.0	7	1.8	0	0.0
11	Karnataka	1264	228	18.0	504	39.9	454	35.9	75	5.9	3	0.2	0	0.0
12	Kerala	1377	323	23.5	477	34.6	485	35.2	85	6.2	5	0.4	2	0.1
13	Madhya Pradesh	1470	151	10.3	654	44.5	501	34.1	147	10.0	12	0.8	5	0.3
14	Maharashtra	1658	248	15.0	706	42.6	526	31.7	141	8.5	32	1.9	5	0.3
15	Meghalaya	51	23	45.1	27	52.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
16	Mizoram	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
17	Nagaland	10	0	0.0	6	60.0	3	30.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18	Odisha	1370	528	38.5	694	50.7	142	10.4	6	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
19	Punjab	283	29	10.2	55	19.4	34	12.0	65	23.0	81	28.6	19	6.7
20	**Rajasthan**	**1061**	**27**	**2.5**	**171**	**16.1**	**195**	**18.4**	**234**	**22.1**	**194**	**18.3**	**240**	**22.6**
21	Tamil Nadu	857	186	21.7	359	41.9	239	27.9	60	7.0	11	1.3	2	0.2
22	Telangana	623	58	9.3	278	44.6	204	32.7	72	11.6	9	1.4	2	0.3
23	Tripura	96	26	27.1	57	59.4	13	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
24	Uttar Pradesh	1092	179	16.4	481	44.0	265	24.3	133	12.2	30	2.7	4	0.4
25	Uttarakhand	171	17	9.9	48	28.1	35	20.5	31	18.1	25	14.6	15	8.8
26	West Bengal	736	224	30.4	413	56.1	85	11.5	14	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
27	Andaman & Nicobar	111	103	92.8	8	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
28	Chandigarh	14	0	0.0	5	35.7	2	14.3	2	14.3	4	28.6	1	7.1
29	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	7	23.3	17	56.7	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	Delhi	119	9	7.6	30	25.2	39	32.8	26	21.8	11	9.2	4	3.4
31	Jammu & Kashmir	385	96	24.9	173	44.9	59	15.3	27	7.0	21	5.5	9	2.3
32	Puducherry	9	2	22.2	5	55.6	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	**18161**	**3274**	**18.0**	**7655**	**42.2**	**4469**	**24.6**	**1534**	**8.4**	**755**	**4.2**	**474**	**2.6**

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2863 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024 REGARDING "GROUNDWATER DEPLETION AND WATER CONSERVATION INITIATIVES".

District-wise Depth to Water Level Distribution of Percentage of Observation Wells Post-Monsoon 2023 (Unconfined Aquifers)

SN	District Name	No Of Well Analysed	No./Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of											
			0 to 2		2 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 20		20 to 40		> 40	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Ajmer	17	0	0.0	8	47.1	3	17.6	1	5.9	5	29.4	0	0.0
2	Alwar	19	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	5	26.3	7	36.8	6	31.6
3	Anupgarh	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	Balotra	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	2	22.2	5	55.6	0	0.0
5	Banswara	33	1	3.0	14	42.4	13	39.4	5	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
6	Baran	14	1	7.1	6	42.9	6	42.9	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	Barmer	34	0	0.0	1	2.9	4	11.8	6	17.6	12	35.3	11	32.4
8	Beawar	11	0	0.0	2	18.2	4	36.4	4	36.4	1	9.1	0	0.0
9	Bharatpur	19	1	5.3	2	10.5	4	21.1	4	21.1	4	21.1	4	21.1
10	Bhilwara	50	0	0.0	15	30.0	10	20.0	19	38.0	5	10.0	1	2.0
11	Bikaner	40	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	10.0	13	32.5	12	30.0	11	27.5
12	Bundi	10	1	10.0	4	40.0	4	40.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13	Chittorgarh	14	3	21.4	0	0.0	4	28.6	5	35.7	2	14.3	0	0.0
14	Churu	27	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	5	18.5	13	48.1	8	29.6
15	Dausa	30	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	14	46.7	5	16.7	10	33.3
16	Deeg	9	0	0.0	2	22.2	3	33.3	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	0.0
17	Dholpur	19	0	0.0	7	36.8	3	15.8	3	15.8	5	26.3	1	5.3
18	Didwana Kuchaman	19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	31.6	8	42.1	5	26.3
19	Dudu	24	1	4.2	8	33.3	10	41.7	4	16.7	1	4.2	0	0.0
20	Dungarpur	17	1	5.9	7	41.2	8	47.1	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
21	Ganganagar	31	0	0.0	2	6.5	8	25.8	13	41.9	6	19.4	2	6.5
22	Gangapurcity	12	0	0.0	4	33.3	2	16.7	5	41.7	0	0.0	1	8.3
23	Hanumangarh	31	2	6.5	0	0.0	1	3.2	11	35.5	14	45.2	3	9.7
24	Jaipur	13	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	7.7	1	7.7	2	15.4	8	61.5
25	Jaipur (Gramin)	73	0	0.0	2	2.7	8	11.0	11	15.1	12	16.4	40	54.8
26	Jaisalmer	55	0	0.0	1	1.8	6	10.9	11	20.0	22	40.0	15	27.3
27	Jalore	6	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3
28	Jhalawar	24	0	0.0	6	25.0	13	54.2	5	20.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
29	Jhunjhunu	23	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.7	21	91.3
30	Jodhpur	7	0	0.0	2	28.6	1	14.3	2	28.6	1	14.3	1	14.3
31	Jodhpur(Gramin)	48	0	0.0	8	16.7	5	10.4	12	25.0	8	16.7	15	31.3
32	Karauli	27	1	3.7	2	7.4	4	14.8	7	25.9	11	40.7	2	7.4
33	Kekri	7	0	0.0	2	28.6	3	42.9	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
34	Khairthal-Tijara	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	62.5	3	37.5
35	Kota	16	3	18.8	4	25.0	4	25.0	3	18.8	2	12.5	0	0.0
36	Kotputli-Behror	14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	28.6	10	71.4
37	Nagaur	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	20.0	2	10.0	14	70.0
38	Neem Ka Thana	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3

39	Pali	18	2	11.1	7	38.9	6	33.3	3	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
40	Phalodi	13	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	7.7	1	7.7	0	0.0	10	76.9
41	Pratapgarh	15	3	20.0	4	26.7	5	33.3	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
42	Rajsamand	27	1	3.7	14	51.9	6	22.2	6	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	Salumbar	10	2	20.0	3	30.0	2	20.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
44	Sanchore	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	3	33.3	4	44.4
45	SawaiMadhopur	17	0	0.0	3	17.6	6	35.3	6	35.3	1	5.9	1	5.9
46	Shahpura	12	1	8.3	4	33.3	4	33.3	3	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
47	Sikar	41	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	2.4	9	22.0	30	73.2
48	Sirohi	13	0	0.0	4	30.8	5	38.5	4	30.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
49	Tonk	23	0	0.0	9	39.1	9	39.1	3	13.0	2	8.7	0	0.0
50	Udaipur	25	3	12.0	10	40.0	6	24.0	6	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	**1061**	**27**	**2.5**	**171**	**16.1**	**195**	**18.4**	**234**	**22.1**	**194**	**18.3**	**240**	**22.6**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2883

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

PROGRAMMES TO CONTROL FLOOD IN CHHATTISGARH

†2883. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are lapses in the implementation of the programme related to flood control and water management by the State Government of Chhattisgarh during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the types of such lapses;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised for Chhattisgarh during the said period;

(d) the incidents reported related to the misuse of allocated funds under the said programmes resulting in non-achieving the expected targets;

(e) whether the Government proposes to send a central investigating team to Chhattisgarh to investigate such irregularities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the ambit of the investigation and its possible consequences?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (d) No lapses have been reported in the implementation of the programme including the incidents related to the misuse of allocated funds related to flood control and water management by the State Government of Chhattisgarh during the last five years. No funds have been allocated for flood control to the state by the Centre during said period.

Three projects of Chhattisgarh have been included under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) and pari-passu command area development. AIBP component of two projects namely Maniyari Tank project and Kharung project have been completed, whereas Kelo project is ongoing. Rs. 49.62 crore has been provided to Chhattisgarh during 2016-17 to 2023-24 under PMKSY-AIBP. Further, Rs. 40.633 crore has been provided to Kelo Irrigation Project, Rs. 43.57 crore has been provided to Maniyari Tank and Rs. 10.47 crore to Kharung project before 2016 (during 2008-09 to 2015-16).

Command Area Development-Water Management (CADWM) components of all three projects namely- Maniyari Tank project, Kharung project and Kelo project are ongoing and Rs. 28.58 crore has been provided to Chhattisgarh during 2016-17 to 2023-24.

(e) & (f) No proposal to send a central investigating team to Chhattisgarh to investigate irregularities is under consideration in view of the reply in part (a) to (d).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2887

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD

2887. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI

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

(a) the details of the number of vacancies and total number of positions among the technical staff of the Brahmaputra Board during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the details of the percentage of technical staff of the Brahmaputra Board who were natives of the North-Eastern Region during the last ten years;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any review of the recruitment policy of the Brahmaputra Board and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any plan to transfer the North Eastern Hydraulic and Allied Research Institute (NE-HARI) to North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The details of the number of vacancies and total number of positions among the technical staff of the Brahmaputra Board during the last five years and the current year; and the details of the percentage of technical staff of the Brahmaputra Board who were natives of the North- Eastern during the last ten years are given in **Annexure.**

(c) No. However, the Recruitment Rules pertaining to various post of Brahmaputra Board have been updated and amended as required.

(d) There is no such proposal.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2887 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024 REGARDING "BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD".

The details of the number of vacancies and total number of positions among the technical staff of the Brahmaputra Board during the last five years and the current year are as under:

YEAR	SANCTIONED STRENGTH	VACANT	IN POSITION
2019	182	59	123
2020	182	66	116
2021	182	81	101
2022	182	82	100
2023	182	85	97
2024	182	65	117

The details of the percentage of technical staff of the Brahmaputra Board who were natives of the North East during the last ten years are as under:

Year	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Native To North East Region.	Percentage Of Natives To North East Region w.r.t. In Position
2014	246	193	184	95%
2015	246	217	212	97%
2016	246	198	193	97%
2017	246	179	174	97%
2018	246	148	143	97%
2019	182	123	118	96%
2020	182	116	111	96%
2021	182	101	97	96%
2022	182	100	96	96%
2023	182	97	88	90%

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2894

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

ROLE OF GANGA UTSAV

†2894. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB

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

(a) the role of the Ganga Utsav to promote conservation and reverence for Ganga river;

(b) the number of districts situated in the Ganga Basin and participated in the Ganga Utsav 2024; and

(c) the importance of public participation in the conservation of water?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The objective of Ganga Utsav is to invoke public awareness, participation, engagement and behavioural changes in the people living along the Ganga basin. The Utsav highlights the significance of Jan Bhagidari in the revival of Ganga, with focus on encouraging stakeholder engagement and public participation towards the rejuvenation of river Ganga.

Ganga Utsav 2024 was a blend of technical, cultural, spiritual and educational activities aimed at river rejuvenation. For the first time, central level event was celebrated on the banks of river Ganga to act as model festival for celebrating rivers in India. The event included a broad-based participation from school children, college students, river professionals, officers of Urban Local Bodies, partners of NMCG, companies, spiritual leaders, officers of Union and State Government of Uttarakhand and NMCG officers and staff. The event was organized on Chandi Ghat in Haridwar, Uttarakhand State.

The event included technical sessions on “Citizen led Urban River Management”, Treated Water Reuse: Policy to Practice and International collaboration for river rejuvenation. A spiritual session was organized to discuss deep rooted connection between spirituality and preservation of river. Ganga related films were shown along with storytelling sessions to engage youth and children with the rivers. Exhibition by various stakeholders showcased technologies, biodiversity, initiatives and impact of Namami Gange and other relevant themes. Ganga Aarti strengthened the river connect with the citizens aiming at promoting sustainable development in and around the Ganga basin.

(b) There are 139 districts which has been notified as a District Ganga Committee along Ganga main stem. Out of these, more than 110 districts celebrated Ganga Utsav in 2024.

(c) People's participation is key to conservation and efficient management of water resources. Collective effort from all spheres of society including public at large is key to sustainability of the various initiatives and activities toward water conservation. Reduce, Recycle and Reuse principle for promotion of reducing water usage at Household level, Conservation of water by Rain water harvesting, treated water reuse at community level etc., are some of the activities promoted for raising awareness about water conservation and sustainable water 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. 2901

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

FLOODING OF THE TEESTA RIVER

2901. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to address the recurring flood of the Teesta River in Jalpaiguri district and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken in implementation of the flood control projects including the funds allocated; and

(b) whether the Government is collaborating with the State Government of West Bengal to install permanent water conservation structures in flood-prone areas of Jalpaiguri and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) 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 Flood Management Plan (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 2026. Central Assistance (CA) of Rs 11.31 Crore has been released to the State of West Bengal under FMP component benefitting Jalpaiguri district.

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. There are two flood forecasting stations in Jalpaiguri district viz. Domohani on river Teesta and NH-31 on river Jaldhaka.

(b) Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan : Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign in rural and urban areas of all districts (all blocks and municipalities) of the country including Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal. The campaign has five focused interventions which inter-alia includes rainwater harvesting & water conservation. Under this campaign, 7,841 water-related works (Water Conservation, Rain Water Harvesting, Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies, Reuse and Recharge Structures and Watershed Development) have been completed in the Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal during 22.03.2021 to 10.12.2024.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2916

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

EFFICIENT USE OF GROUNDWATER RESOURCES IN BIHAR

2916. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any schemes for the efficient use of groundwater resources in Bihar, particularly in districts facing declining water tables like West Champaran; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status thereon?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & b) 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 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 which covers the whole country for the purpose of ground water mapping, monitoring and development activities. Regular ground water level monitoring is also one of the activities under the Scheme and comparison of the November 2023 level with the decadal mean level (Mean of November 2013-22 levels) shows that, in Bihar about 41.7% of the wells monitored have registered rise in ground water levels. Whereas, for West Champaran, the analysis reveals that 86.67% of wells have registered rise.

ii. 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 2 such districts in Bihar. 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.

iii. Further, CGWB has also completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project covering approximately 25 lakh square kms. of mappable area across the country, including

around 90,567 sq. km in the state of Bihar. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared for all Districts, including West Champaran, and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. Aquifer management plans prepared under NAQUIM, propose both supply side and demand side interventions.

iv. 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 to harness about 185 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of water. Master plan for the state of Bihar recommends construction of about 91 thousand structures in the state.

v. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA & FW), GoI, is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme in the country, including Bihar, 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 Bihar. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country with 2,717 in Bihar.

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

viii. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under the Ministry of Jal Shakti 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 by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 which have pan India applicability.

ix. This Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which also includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation, including Bihar.

In addition to the above, as per the information received from State Govt., Govt. of Bihar has implemented Jal Jeevan-Hariyali Mission for efficient use of ground water resources in Bihar, particularly in districts like West Champaran. These include:

- Rejuvenation of Ponds/Aahar/Pynes
- Rejuvenation of Wells
- Construction of Soak Pits/Recharge structures near Wells & Hand pumps.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2930

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

REHABILITATION OF PEOPLE DISPLACED BY EROSION OF RIVERS

†2930. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to rehabilitate the people displaced by the erosion of rivers and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken to protect land and villages from the erosion of rivers;

(b) whether the Government has a plan to remove silt from the rivers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main conclusions of the expert group of the Planning Commission to study groundwater level scenario in the country so far; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the rapid depleting level of groundwater in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Government of India has formulated the Policy on Resettlement of People Affected by Erosion under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). 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).

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 areas. To strengthen the structural measures of flood management and anti-erosion, Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plans for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and was further extended up to 2026. A total of 529

FMP schemes have been approved and total Central Assistance amounting to Rs 7136.00 Cr. has been released under FMP component to various States/UTs since its inception. Out of these, 427 completed schemes have given protection to an area of around 5.04 Mha and protected a population of about 53.69 million

(b) Erosion, movement and deposition of sediment in a river are natural regulating functions of a river. Rivers tend to maintain a balance between the silt load carried and silt load deposited, maintaining a river regime. Dredging/desilting of rivers is not considered techno-economically feasible, as it can provide benefits marginally and is effective only for a short period. Selective dredging in specific reaches such as tidal rivers, confluence points with narrow constrictions, etc., sometimes may have to be undertaken based upon local site conditions. However, the same should be backed by proper scientific model study. The desilting measures including dredging in specific reaches of rivers for removal of drainage congestion, channel capacity improvement and navigation purpose are formulated and implemented by concerned States/ agencies as per requirement.

For the comprehensive and holistic management of sediments, the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, in extensive consultations with Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ State Governments/ UTs have prepared the "National Framework for Sediment Management" (NFSM). Its emphasis is on reducing silt generation rather than silt removal and promote technological innovations & best practices. The framework lays emphasis on sediment management through integrated river basin management plan giving due consideration to environment and ecology.

(c) The Expert Group of the Planning Commission has recognized that India's groundwater resources face severe threats due to over exploitation in certain areas, causing significant declines in water tables with adverse effects on small farmers and the environment. The Expert Group has emphasized the need for promoting artificial recharge methods and sustainable extraction practices. It highlighted the importance of community-based groundwater management, supported by robust legal reforms. Further, the Expert Group has advocated adopting a sustainable yield approach, balancing groundwater usage with recharge rates. It assigned the responsibility of scientific monitoring of groundwater levels and estimation of sustainable usage to the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Boards (SGWB). If groundwater levels fall below replenishable thresholds, the Central Government may intervene by declaring affected areas as "environmentally threatened," under the Environment Act.

(d) The aspects related to water resources including its conservation are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments as per their resources and priorities. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government and provides requisite technical and financial support

in terms with the existing schemes being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

The initiatives taken by the Government to address the issue of declining water levels across the country are outlined as under:

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation.

- CGWB has prepared, a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country. The Master Plan has been circulated to all the States/UTs and envisages construction of about 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall. The Master Plan is being implemented in one district in each State through convergence with State schemes.

- National Water Policy (2012), formulated by Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall. It also inter-alia, advocates conservation of river, river bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation.

- 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.

- The Government has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which also includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2940

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

KOSHI RIVER IN BIHAR

†2940. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the new embankments built on both sides of the Koshi river in Bihar are adversely affecting the stability of the river even though its capacity to carry nine lakh cusecs of water and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the release of excess water in Koshi river from Nepal causes devastating flood in the coastal areas of Koshi and in Madhepura, Saharsa and Khagaria districts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that river bed of Koshi river is getting overflowed due to the high amount of sand and silt in the water released from Nepal during rainy season which is the main cause of floods; and

(d) if so, whether the Government contemplates any scheme for desilting the river bed of Koshi to remove the recently deposited silt and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The Kosi River barrage, along with its associated structures and levees/embankments, was originally designed to handle a peak discharge of 9.5 lakh cusecs. The construction of embankment on both sides of the Kosi river in Bihar are not adversely affecting the stability of the river.

(b) Heavy rainfall in the upper catchment areas of Kosi river, which mainly lie in Nepal, causes increased discharge in the river and is one of the main reason for floods in Supaul, Madhepura, Saharsa, Katihar and Khagaria districts of the State of Bihar. Each year, this region faces flooding in varying degrees.

(c) & (d) Erosion and deposition of sediment in a river are natural regulating functions of a river. Rivers tend to maintain a balance between the silt load carried and silt load deposited, maintaining a river regime. Dredging/desilting of rivers is not considered techno-economic feasible solution to mitigate floods as it can provide benefits marginally and is effective only for a short period. Selective dredging in specific reaches such as tidal rivers, confluence points with narrow constrictions, etc., sometimes may

have to be undertaken based upon local site conditions. However, the same should be backed by proper scientific model study.

The desilting measures including dredging in specific reaches of rivers for removal of drainage congestion, channel capacity improvement and navigation purpose are formulated and implemented by concerned States/agencies as per requirement. As of date, no proposal for cleaning of silt has been received from the State Govt.

For the comprehensive and holistic management of sediments in a holistic manner, the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, in extensive consultations with Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ State Governments/UTs have prepared the "National Framework for Sediment Management" (NFSM). Its emphasis is on reducing silt generation rather than silt removal and promote technological innovations & best practices. The framework lays emphasis on sediment management through integrated river basin management plan giving due consideration to environment and ecology.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2941

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

INTER-LINKING OF GANGA AND CAUVERY RIVERS

2941. DR. THIRUMAAVALAVAN THOLKAPPIYAN

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme or proposal to interlink River Ganga with River Cauvery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the target date set for its commencement and completion?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (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 projects have been identified, which, inter alia, includes proposals for linking of rivers Manas, 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 river Cauvery and further down South. Details and status of the ILR Projects under the NPP is given 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 a 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 river linking project.

Commencement of works of the ILR projects and their completion depend upon the party States reaching a consensus on issues like water sharing, routing of the interlink etc. and signing the project specific Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for implementation of the respective ILR projects.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2941 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024 REGARDING "INTER-LINKING OF GANGA AND CAUVERY RIVERS".

DETAILS AND STATUS OF THE 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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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2954

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

CONSERVATION AND REJUVENATION OF RIVER GODAVARI

2954. SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE

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

(a) whether the Government has any specific ongoing programme for effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of River Godavari in and around Nashik city;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of various segments of the programmes;

(c) whether the Government has any specific and concrete plans for ensuring that the River Godavari in and around Nashik city is pollution free before the mega event of Kumbh Mela scheduled to be held in 2027; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the budgetary provisions and allocations made in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (d) It is the primary 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 National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for river basins other than Ganga and Atal Mission or Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

As per the State Government, 11 STPs have been installed in six sewerage zones in Nashik with a capacity of 392.5 MLD against the sewage generation of 365 MLD.

Under NRCP, for conservation of the river Godavari, sewage treatment plants (STP) of capacity 100 MLD at Nashik has been setup. A sewage treatment capacity of 18 MLD at Gangapur and 32 MLD at Pimpalgaon Khamb has been created under AMRUT 1.0.

As per the Trimbak Municipal Council, to prevent pollution in the river Godavari, presently, 1.9 MLD STP has been created. Considering the increase in floating population and the upcoming Kumbh Mela, a treatment capacity of 4.5 MLD STP work has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 34.00 Crore by State Government in the Maharashtra Rajya Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Yojana Scheme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2955

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

PROTECTION OF EXTINCT/ENDANGERED RIVERS

†2955. SHRI RAKESH RATHOR

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to protect the extinct/endangered rivers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to protect the rivers which are on the verge of extinction in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has a plan to protect the Sarayan river flowing through Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) It is the primary 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 Government of India provides financial and technical support to the States and ULBs under various programs like Namami Gange for the rejuvenation and conservation of River Ganga and its tributaries, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for river basins other than Ganga and Atal Mission for rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

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.

National River Conservation Plan **(**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 ₹ 8931.49 crore, and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2941 million litres per day (MLD) has been created.

Under the Namami Gange Programme for rejuvenation of River Ganga and its tributaries, a total of 203 number of sewerage infrastructure projects costing ₹ 32,513 crore have been sanctioned for the

creation & rehabilitation of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with treatment capacity of 6,255 Million Litres per Day (MLD). Sewage Treatment Capacity of 3327 MLD has been created.

As informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), for rejuvenation of polluted river stretches identified, action plans have been prepared and are monitored by River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) constituted by the State Government. Prepared action plans covers aspects such as Source control (Municipal sewage management, Industrial pollution control, Waste management), River catchment/Basin Management (Adoption of good irrigation practices, Utilization of treated sewage, Ground water recharge aspects), Flood Plain Zone protection and its management (Setting up of bio-diversity parks, Removal of encroachments, Rain water harvesting, Plantation on both sides of the river), Ecological/Environmental Flow (E-Flow) and Watershed management.

The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh vide letter dated 05.04.2022 has issued directions for the restoration and rejuvenation of 50 small rivers in the State of Uttar Pradesh through MGNREGA programme at the district level, under the supervision of District Ganga Committees. Vide this order, a committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner comprising the members of 10 State Departments and Agencies to take up the restoration and rejuvenation of small rivers by converging resources available under MGNREGA.

(c) & (d) Action Plan for restoration of Sarayan river in Sitapur district has been prepared by State Government. This Plan includes plantation of trees, construction of ponds, restoration of drains, solid waste management, water harvesting and other conservation related works.

It has been informed by the State Government that 1,90,700 plants have been planted in the year 2022-23, 1,20,500 plants in the year 2023-24 and 27,200 plants in the year 2024-25 in the 05 km radius on the Sarayan river.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2966

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY SARDAR SAROVAR DAM

†2966. ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI

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

(a) whether the people affected by the Sardar Sarovar Dam in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra have been rehabilitated completely, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of villages where the rehabilitation of the people is yet to be completed;

(c) whether there is a provision to allot two hectares of land per beneficiary to the affected people in lieu of land acquisition;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such beneficiaries; and

(e) the time by which the process of land allotment to the affected people is likely to be started?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Rehabilitation of total 4189 no. of Project Affected Families (PAF) from 33 partially submerged villages of Akkalkuwa and Akrani Taluka of Nandurbar District in Maharashtra due to Sardar Sarovar Dam have been completed. These PAFs have been rehabilitated in Gujarat and Maharashtra State (752 PAFs in Gujarat and 3437 in Maharashtra) as per consent given by them.

Total 14 relocation sites have been established for rehabilitation of PAFs of Sardar Sarovar Project in Taloda, Shahada and Akkalkuwa Talukas of Nandurbar District in Maharashtra.

(c) to (e) There is provision to allot minimum 2 hectares of alternate agricultural land in lieu of land acquired to the declared 1492 PAF and their major son and major unmarried daughter with the cut-off date as 1.1.1987.

The process of land allocation has been completed for 1470 beneficiaries.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2967

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

ERCP IN RAJASTHAN

†2967. SHRI BHAJAN LAL JATAV

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

(a) the names of the States among which a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed for the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP) in Rajasthan along with the date and the current status thereof;

(b) the contribution of the State Governments and the Union Government in the said project;

(c) the estimated amount likely to be utilised in the entire project along with Detail Project Report (DPR) being proposed in this regard;

(d) the date of commencement of the said project along with the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(e) the details and the names of the rivers included in the said project and the districts to which water is proposed to be provided under the said project?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh with the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India on 28.01.2024, for preparation of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and on broad planning of the Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (MPKC) link project, duly integrated with the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP), which is a part of the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for inter-linking of Rivers. Further, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has made concerted efforts at various levels with both the States for resolution of their apprehensions regarding water sharing and expeditious completion of the DPRs of various components of this link project, by the respective two States. Assessment of the estimated cost of the project and consideration on cost sharing pattern can be made only after the finalization of the DPRs of all the components of the link project by the two States.

(d) The date of commencement of the project and the time by which it is likely to be completed, would depend upon the two States completing the DPRs of their respective components, obtaining the necessary statutory clearances and fulfilling other preparatory requirements for the project's implementation.

(e) The MPKC link project, *inter alia*, involves major rivers, viz; Chambal and its tributaries like Parbati, Kalisindh, Kuno, Banas, Banganga, Ruparail, Gambhiri, and Mej. The project is envisaged to provide water to the 21 newly constituted districts of Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Bundi, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur, Dausa, Karauli, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Deeg, Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputali - Behror, Jaipur urban, Jaipur rural, Dudu, Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri and *en-route* towns, tanks and villages in Rajasthan, and to the districts of Guna, Shivpuri, Sheopur, Sehore, Shajapur, Dewas, Rajgarh, Ujjain, Mandsaur, Bhind, Morena, Agar Malwa, Ratlam, Gwalior and Dhar, in Madhya Pradesh, for various purposes, such as, drinking water supply, irrigation and to meet industrial water demands.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2970

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

MAINTENANCE OF CHECKDAMS AND CANALS

†2970. SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the water crisis which is affecting the farmers due to lack of proper maintenance of existing checkdams and canals in Purulia district of West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to construct alternative canals and checkdams to meet the shortage of farming water in this area for improving the irrigation facilities; and

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

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Water is a state subject and water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, providing technical support, and partial financial assistance to a few identified projects under the ongoing schemes of this Ministry. Further techno-economic appraisal of water resources of projects is done by Central Water Commission under this Ministry.

No specific information or proposal regarding water crisis due to lack of proper maintenance of existing check dams and canals or to construct alternative canals and check dams to meet the shortage of farming water for improving the irrigation facilities in Purulia, West Bengal has been received in Central Water Commission.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2974

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

DESTRUCTION DUE TO FLOOD

†2974. DR. ANAND KUMAR

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to prevent destruction of houses and erosion of agricultural land every year due to floods in Saryu and Ghaghra rivers in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the people who lost their homes and agricultural land in floods and erosion; and

(c) whether the Government has implemented/proposes to implement any scheme for rehabilitation and employment of such affected people and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) 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 was further extended up to 2026 with limited outlay.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that for protection from flood in Bahraich district, Belha-Behrauli embankment of 95 km length and Rewali Adampur embankment of length 15.50 km have been constructed on the left bank of Saryu and Ghaghra rivers, which protects 176850 hectares of cultivable land.

(b) & (c) 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).

Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that, in the year 2024-25, for the rehabilitation of people affected by the erosion of Ghaghra and Saryu rivers in Bahraich district, relief (housing grant) assistance of Rs. 2,02,75,000/- to 173 people for kutcha/pukka/complete/residential houses, Rs. 14,28,000/- to 139 people for residential huts and Rs. 9,000/- to 03 persons for damage to cattle shed has been provided from the Disaster Relief Fund. Further, agricultural investment grant of Rs. 98,08,541/- for a total of 1142 farmers affected by the erosion of cultivable land in Ghaghra and Saryu rivers has been transferred to the accounts of the affected persons from the Disaster Relief Fund.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2976

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

GHAGGAR RIVER

†2976. KUMARI SELJA

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

(a) whether the water of the Ghaggar River, which is passing through Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Haryana, is suitable for drinking and irrigation purposes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the water of the said river has been tested and if so, the details thereof along with its TDS level; and

(c) whether the said river has been found polluted/contaminated and the water is unsuitable for drinking and irrigation and if so, the details thereof along with the plan to address this issue?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) As per the last report published by CPCB in November, 2022, two polluted stretches on Ghaggar river; one stretch each in the States of Punjab and Haryana have been identified. Based on water quality monitoring results of Ghaggar river for the year 2023, CPCB has informed that Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) were observed in the range of 198-1068 miligram per litre (mg/l) in the State of Haryana and 248-2010 mg/l in Punjab. Also, Ghaggar river is found complying the Designated Best Use Water Quality Criteria for Class E (Irrigation, Industrial Cooling) during the period. Surface waters, depending upon the water quality, require conventional treatment and disinfection to make it suitable for drinking purposes.

It is the primary responsibility of States/UTs and local bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents, before discharging into recipient water bodies or land for prevention and control of pollution therein.

For conservation of rivers in the country in non-Ganga Basin, this Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan. Under the scheme, sewage treatment capacity of 15 million litres per day (MLD) was created in different towns in Punjab for conservation of Ghaggar river.

Punjab Pollution Control Board has informed that to treat waste water from the towns in the catchment of river Ghaggar, 28 STPs of total capacity 291.7 MLD have been installed and 15 STPs of 97 MLD are under construction. Haryana State Pollution Control Board has informed that sewage treatment capacity of 588 MLD has been created in river catchment in the State under the Ghaggar Action Plan.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2978

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

SALINITY IN WATER BODIES IN RAIGAD

†2978. SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 32,000 hectares of land along the coast and creeks have become saline which resulted in decline of crop yielding drastically due to broken bunds in some areas of Raigad district of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the groundwater in the said areas has become unsuitable for irrigation due to salinity and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to restore the broken bunds in Raigad district to reduce the salinity in water bodies?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Planning, funding, execution and maintenance of water resources projects, including construction and maintenance of bunds lies in the domain of the concerned State Governments. Role of Government of India is limited to providing technical support and in some cases, partial financial assistance under the existing schemes. However, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under this ministry generates ground water quality data of the country including Maharashtra state on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies.

Government of Maharashtra has informed that in Raigad district there are 165 saline embankments (Kharland Bunds). Out of these, 72 numbers of schemes have been renovated before 15 years. Raigad district falls in heavy rainfall region and high tidal zone. Because of heavy rainfall in monsoon season and high spring tides, these old schemes have been severely eroded and deteriorated. Hence, there are frequent breaches of these schemes during heavy rainfall and high tide. But emergency repairs of these breached sections are immediately done with available funds to avoid intrusion of saline water in agricultural land.

During the year 2023-24, a total of 50 groundwater samples were collected by CGWB from Raigad district, Maharashtra. The chemical analysis of these samples indicates that two samples i.e. Sukeli and Dapoli from Roha block exhibited high electric conductivity (EC) of 3,864 and 19,200 µs/cm respectively; while, the remaining 48 samples recorded EC values below 1500 µS/cm.

Further, suitability of ground water for irrigation not only depends on EC but also depends on Percent Sodium, Sodium absorption values, Residual Sodium Carbonate, Soil type and crop management practices.

(c) As a short term measure in order to protect area under Kharland bunds, the works are carried out by the Government of Maharashtra at the places where there is disturbance of the bunds due to heavy rainfall and spring tides. As long-term measures, renovation of Kharland bunds has been undertaken by Government of Maharashtra. Some of the recent interventions are as follows.

i. Through Maharashtra State fund, 5 schemes (Kalai, Burdi, Jamrutkhar, Tokekhar and Warathi) have been renovated in year 2023-24 resulting in protection of 171 hectares of land. 8 schemes to protect 1,345 hectares of land (Vadhav Borze, Mankule Sonkotha Hashivare, Wave Potage, Shenvai Pahal, Banumarium, Kandalwada, Kudgaon Harvit and Khargaon Budruk) are ongoing.

ii. Under National cyclone risk mitigation program (NCRMP), renovation of two kharland schemes (Narvel Benavale and Kachali Pitkari) has been completed in March 2024. Due to these two schemes, total 1,722 hectares area has been protected.

iii. Through Maharashtra State fund, 6 schemes for protection of 1,728 hectare land (Shahabaj, Dhakatapada Shahapur, Manoranjan, Walake Satirde, Karanjavira and Mahadevkhar Mhalunge) have been sanctioned by Government of Maharashtra during 2023-24. In addition, Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned 14 schemes during 2023-24 for protection of 1,735 hectare area under Konkan Disaster Mitigation (Konkan Package) Programme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2979

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

IMPLEMENTATION OF FMBAP IN WEST BENGAL

†2979. SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY

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

(a) the actual amount of the funds provided to West Bengal as Central Assistance exclusively for flood and erosion reconstruction under the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) since the beginning of the XI Plan, year-wise;

(b) the actual funds provided to Malda and Murshidabad districts by the State Government of West Bengal exclusively for flood and erosion reconstruction during the said Plan, year-wise;

(c) whether the relief work such as provision of Tarpaulins and foodstuff are being undertaken under FMBAP and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of the funds utilized exclusively for actual reconstruction/construction of flood and erosion related infrastructure as well as relief work?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Ministry had implemented Flood Management (FMP) during XI & XII Plan 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 March 2026 with limited outlay. Central Assistance (CA) released to the State of West Bengal since the beginning of the XI Plan is given at **Annexure**.

(b) Three flood management projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 490.73 crore of Murshidabad districts of West Bengal have been included for funding under FMBAP scheme and central assistance amounting to Rs. 159.36 Crore has been released to State. At present no funding proposal is pending with the Government.

(c) The relief work such as provision of Tarpaulins and foodstuff are not being undertaken under FMBAP.

(d) Central Assistance (CA) released to the State of West Bengal under FMBAP since the beginning of the XI Plan is Rs 1282.11 Cr. State Government provides relief assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal as per Government of India's approved norms. Total Rs. 4009.60 Crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Rs. 3558.74 Crore under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) has been released to State Government during the years 2019-20 to 2023-24.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2979 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024 REGARDING "IMPLEMENTATION OF FMBAP IN WEST BENGAL".

Year wise Central Assistance (CA) released to the State of West Bengal since the beginning of the XI Plan

Amount in Rs. crore

Yearwise fund released under FMBAP							
Funds Released (XI Plan)	**Funds Released (XII Plan)**	**Funds Released during XI and XII Plan**	**Central Assistance Released**				**Total Central Assistance released since inception**
			2017-18	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2021-22**	
771.75	194.75	966.5	65.03	89.312	117.12	44.15	**1282.11**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2762

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

MECHANISM TO KEEP POLLUTION FREE RIVERS IN RAJASTHAN

†2762. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL

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

(a) the mechanism to keep the rivers free from pollution along with its characteristics;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been complaints of releasing contaminated chemical-laden water from factories in Pali, Jodhpur and Balotra which causes pollution in Luni river in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the directions issued by the High Court and NGT have not been complied with on receiving various complaints including discharge of chemical-laden water from factories and HRTS of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) into Luni river and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to keep the Luni river pollution free?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) It is the primary 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 for the River Ganga and its tributaries, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for river basins other than Ganga and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

As per the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act 1974, industrial units and local bodies are required to install Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs)/Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) respectively and treat their effluents/sewage to comply with stipulated environmental standards before discharging into river and water bodies. Accordingly, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take punitive action for non-compliance under the provisions of these Acts.

Besides, in compliance of the orders of 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. Further, Central Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India.

(b) to (e) As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) published in 2022, it was found that the river Luni in Rajasthan, was polluted in terms of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), an indicator of organic pollution.

As per the CPCB, complaints were received regarding pollution in the Luni River, Rajasthan, caused by the discharge of contaminated water from factories in Pali, Jodhpur, and Balotra. The said complaints were forwarded by CPCB to the Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) for taking appropriate action. According to RPCB, there are 1831 textile units in Pali, Jodhpur and Balotra in Rajasthan. Out of 1831 textile units, 1674 are connected to Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), and 157 units have their own Effluent Treatment Plants. For treatment of industrial effluent, there are 9 CETPs with a total capacity of 110 MLD: 4 in Pali, 2 in Jodhpur, and 3 in Balotra. The number of complying and non-complying CETPs are 5 and 4, respectively.

The regulatory bodies take punitive action against non-complying CETPs.

Under NRCP, projects for setting up sewage treatment plants of 40 million liters per day (MLD) capacity in Jodhpur, Rajasthan have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.172.60 crore for pollution abatement of River Jojari, a tributary of river Luni in Rajasthan.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2771

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

IMPACT OF NATIONAL WATER AWARDS

2771. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE SHRI RAMVIR SINGH BIDHURI

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

(a) the impact of National Water Awards in development, conservation and efficient management of water as a national asset;

(b) whether the said awards are creating awareness about the importance of water and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has distributed water resources fairly among the States facing water scarcity and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for the failure of the Government in checking the continuous decline of groundwater level despite the institution of National Water Awards?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) National Water Awards (NWAs) focus on the good work and efforts made by individuals and organisations across the country in attaining the government's vision of a *'Jal Samridh Bharat'*. The objective of these awards is to recognize exemplary work done by people in the water sector and to motivate more and more people to work towards water conservation and water management with a greater zeal. The NWAs encourage various stakeholders including the States, Districts, Schools, Civil Societies, Gram Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies, Water User Associations, Institutions, Corporate Sector, etc. to adopt holistic approach towards water resources management in the country. The National Water Awards not only celebrate achievements but also act as a catalyst for nationwide action in water conservation and making efficient water management an integral part of India's development narrative.

Since their inception in 2018, the NWAs have been instrumental in the propagation of the idea of water conservation, preservation and efficient management in general public. It has got reflected in generation of the mass movement through community level participation on a large scale in water conservation campaign of "Jal Shakti Abhiyan" of the Department. Under the Abhiyan, more than 1.05 crore water conservation related works have been completed, out of these nearly 34 lakh works are related to Water conservation and Rainwater Harvesting, 6.5 lakh works on renovation of traditional water bodies,

nearly 18.5 lakh related to Reuse and Recharge Structures and nearly 39 lakh works related to watershed development. Besides, NWAs have helped in successful mobilization of communities leading to significant improvements in the groundwater sector. From 2019 onwards, each year, the majority of groundwater monitoring wells (Range 52% to 70%) have shown rising water levels compared to their average levels from the past decade. This has resulted in significant decline of Over-exploited Assessment units from nearly 17% in the year 2017 to 11% in 2023. While various other factors like rainfall patterns, effective monitoring, support of respective States/UTs, etc have contributed to these achievements in water conservation and management, the contribution of NWAs has been in the form of the awareness generation for successful implementation.

(c) Water being a State Subject, decision for distribution of water resources has to be taken by respective States. Transfer of water from surplus water basins to deficit regions among different States depends on consensus among concerned States.

Government of India has formulated National Perspective Plan (NPP) in the year 1980 to transfer surplus water to water deficit regions. National Perspective Plan (NPP) has been formulated for providing storage and transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit regions to minimize the effects brought by droughts and also to mitigate the ravages of annually recurring floods.

(d) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country on a regional scale, 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.

Water being a State subject, the aspects related to water resources including its conservation are studied, planned, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, providing technical support and, in some cases partial financial assistance in terms with the existing schemes being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2820

ANSWERED ON 12.12.2024

DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS

2820. SHRI P V MIDHUN REDDY

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

(a) the progress made by the Government in furtherance of inter-linking of rivers;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to estimate the level of displacements that may occur during the course of implementation of such a project and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has come up with a comprehensive plan to rehabilitate such persons being displaced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) in the year 1980 and the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the work of Interlinking Rivers (ILR) under the NPP. Under the NPP, 30 ILR projects have been identified, 16 link projects under Peninsular component and 14 link projects under Himalayan component. The Government of India has accorded top priority to the ILR Programme. Out of these 30 ILR projects, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 11 link projects, Feasibility Reports (FR) of 26 link projects, and Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of all the 30 link projects have been completed. Five projects have been identified as "Priority link projects", viz; the Ken- Betwa Link Project, the Godavari-Cauvery Link Project (comprising 3 links) and the Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (MPKC) Link Project. The Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) is the first ILR project, which is under implementation. The details and status of ILR Projects under the NPP is given at **Annexure.**

(b) to (d) The ILR projects are huge water transfer projects and like other water resources projects, these projects also have issues related to the displacement of project affected people and their Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R). For dealing with such issues, detailed studies on displacements involved in the link projects along with the socio-economic surveys are carried out during the preparation of the DPRs of the respective link projects. Details of the socio-economic analysis and the R&R plan are mentioned in the DPRs, with complete information on submergence area, number of Project Affected Families (PAFs), land acquisition required, the cost involved, and the details of land compensation and the R&R of PAFs. The R&R of PAFs and land acquisition for the ILR projects are carried out by the respective State Governments, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

As for the Ken-Betwa Link Project, a Monitoring Committee for R&R has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, to oversee the effective implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and the R&R Plan for the project.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2820 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 12.12.2024 REGARDING "DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS".

DETAILS AND STATUS OF THE 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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