GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 487

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

INCREASING POLLUTION IN YAMUNA RIVER IN DELHI

487. SHRI JAI PRAKASH

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any cognizance of the highly polluted river Yamuna in Delhi in recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti has taken note of this aspect;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) regularly meets to review the implementation of action plan for restoration of polluted river stretches of the country including the river Yamuna in Delhi. In its 19th meeting held on 30.09.2024, several actions were identified for the Govt. of NCT of Delhi for their action such as timely completion of ongoing construction of new STPs, resolving issues pertaining to Decentralized Sewage Treatment Plants (DSTPs), full utilization of Interceptor Sewer Project , etc.

(d) The remedial steps taken by the Government are:

i. As per information received from the DPCC, all the operational STPs of DJB are being monitored by DPCC every month & analysis reports are available on the website of DPCC. DPCC issues communication with the DJB to meet prescribed standards on a regular basis.

ii. Delhi Jal Board has informed that each contract has provision of penalty in case of non-achievement of guaranteed parameters of treated effluent, etc. and, payment is withheld/recovered time to time for non-compliances. In case the agencies do not respond properly even after repeated communication there is a provision to blacklist/debar from DJB tendering. DJB has taken action on defaulting firms at various sites.

iii. CPCB issued directions dated 12.11.2024 to Delhi Pollution Control Committee under Section 18(1) (B) of the water (prevention & control of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding non-compliance status of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) installed in Delhi.

iv. The Government of NCT of Delhi is working on the following sewage infrastructure enhancement projects:

a. Rehabilitation of existing 3 STPs at Kondli Phase II, Rithala Phase I, and Yamuna Vihar Phase –II;
b. Upgradation and increasing capacity of existing STPs;
c. Construction of 2 New STPs at Okhla and Sonia Vihar;
d. Various interceptor sewer projects.

v. Under the Namami Gange Program, to rejuvenate the river Yamuna, 9 projects have been sanctioned in the NCT of Delhi to create 1,268 MLD of sewage treatment capacity at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,951 crores. Eight of these projects have been completed and are operational.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 501

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO UTTAR PRADESH UNDER PMKSY

†501. SHRI RAM SHIROMANI VERMA

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

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide the actual access of water to the farms and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation plan;

(b) the funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under the said scheme in Uttar Pradesh including Shravasti and Balrampur districts?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Implementation of schemes for expanding cultivable area of land and increasing the actual aces of water to farms for the benefit of the farmers, lies in the domain of the State Government concerned. However, Government of India promotes, and provides technical assistance, as well as partial financial assistance under its ongoing schemes for the identified irrigation projects. Some of the key initiatives of Government of India in this regard in the recent past, are given below.

1. Extension of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India, with an overall outlay of Rs. 93,068.56 crore (central assistance of Rs. 37,454 crore, debt servicing to NABARD for Rs. 20,434.56 crore and an outlay for Rs. 35,180 crore by the State Governments towards State share).

2. A special package for completion of 8 MMI and 83 surface minor irrigation (SMI) projects of Maharashtra, having estimated balance cost of Rs. 13,651.61 crore as on April, 2018, has been approved for financial assistance by Government of India during 2018-19. Central assistance component for the said package is Rs. 3,831.41 crore, with irrigation potential creation of 3.77 lakh hectare.

3. In June, 2018, Government of India has approved financial assistance to Shahpurkandi dam (National) project benefitting J&K and Punjab, for project cost of Rs. 2,715.70 crore. The approved central assistance liability for the project is Rs. 485.38 crore.

4. In September,2018, Government of India approved the "Relining of Sirhind Feeder and relining of Rajasthan Feeder" on 26.09.2018 with combined approved cost of Rs. 1,976.75 crore. The approved central assistance liability for the project is Rs.982 crore.

5. In December, 2021, Government of India has approved central assistance to Renukaji dam and Lakhwar multipurpose (National) projects, in the State of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, respectively. The estimated cost of the two projects is Rs. 6,946.99 crore, and Rs. 5,747.17 crore, respectively.

6. In December, 2021, Government of India has also approved Ken-Betwa link project in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,605 crore.

(b) & (c) The details of the central assistance released and number of beneficiaries under different components of PMKSY in the State of Uttar Pradesh including districts of Shravasti and Balrampur are given below.

Component of PMKSY	**Central assistance released to Uttar Pradesh during 2016-17 to 2023-24 (Rs. Crore)**	**Estimated Number of beneficiaries**
PMKSY-AIBP and CADWM	1,577.82	43,22,751
PMKSY-HKKP-GW	26.69	15,252
PMKSY-PDMC*	783.53	3,04,551
PMKSY-WDC	257.61	Not maintained

**** With effect from December, 2021, PDMC is being implemented as a part of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, in lieu of PMKSY.***

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 515

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

GRANT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PITS FOR IRRIGATION

515. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidy to farmers for construction of pits for irrigation under Drip Sprinkler System;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of farmers have been paid the subsidized amount for pits construction during the last two years especially in Churu, Hanumangarh, Bikaner districts of Rajasthan;

(c) whether any proportional share of the funds has been determined for Union and State Governments regarding the works sanctioned under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is true that the farmers are not getting the benefit of this scheme as one of the two governments not given its share so far and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve this problem?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DoA&FW) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country including Rajasthan from 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems.

From the year 2015-16 to 2021-22, the Scheme was implemented as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The PDMC Scheme is being implemented under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) since 2022-23,

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is given to farmers for installation of micro irrigation systems @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and 45% to other farmers.

To supplement source creation to enable the farmers to adopt micro irrigation, the scheme supports micro level water storage, water conservation/management activities etc. based on actual requirement of the farmers under “Other Interventions”. The amount which can be spent for these activities by

States/UTs is up to 20% of the total allocation for States/UTs and 40% for North East States, Himalayan States & UTs of Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh. The sources created under the Scheme are to be linked with Micro Irrigation.

The financial assistance given to the beneficiaries under the scheme is met by both Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 for all states except the North Eastern and Himalayan States. In the case of these States, ratio of sharing is 90:10.

The State Govt. of Rajasthan has taken up farm ponds under the scheme for the benefits of farmers including farmers in the districts of Churu, Hanumangarh, Bikaner. The details of farm ponds constructed in these districts during the last two years are as under:

Name of the District	Number of Farm Ponds
Churu	384
Hanumangarh	275
Bikaner	309

(d) & (e) Farmers are getting benefit of the scheme through the fund sharing between Central and State Government.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 529

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

'JAL SANCHAY JAN BHAGIDARI' INITIATIVE

529. SHRI RAJU BISTA

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

(a) the details of the 'Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari' initiative aimed at promoting community driven water sustainability;

(b) the main objective of this initiative and the manner in which it contributes to the overall water conservation efforts in the country;

(c) the way in which the Government plans to integrate this initiative with existing programmes like the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Atal Bhujal Yojana, and MGNREGS;

(d) the details on the number of rainwater harvesting structures planned under this initiative along with their expected impact on water scarcity in Kalimpong, Uttar Dinajpur and Darjeeling districts; and

(e) the manner in which the collaboration between the Ministry of Jal Shakti and the State Government's help in achieving sustainable water management practices across the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" (JSJB) initiative, launched in Surat on 6th September 2024, is part of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign. This initiative emphasizes the importance of Jan Bhagidari (community participation) in water conservation & embodies a pledge for united action from all stakeholders, including government bodies, industries, local authorities, philanthropists, resident welfare associations (RWAs) and individuals with the aim to have a special focus on the construction of artificial recharge structures/borewell recharge shafts among other activities, to increase storage capacity & help augment groundwater recharge.

The key objective of the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari initiative is to ensure that every drop of water is conserved through collective efforts, following a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach. By promoting community ownership and responsibility, the initiative seeks to develop cost-effective, local solutions tailored to specific water challenges across different regions.

(c) JSJB initiative has been launched as a part of JSA: CTR campaign with a special emphasis on construction of artificial recharge structures across the country. The Government has adopted a convergent approach for implementing this initiative, leveraging resources from both Government

schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants, etc and private funding like CSR contributions, individual donations etc. This convergent funding ensures synergy and maximizes impact.

(d) The central goal of the initiative is the construction of at least 1 million artificial recharge structures with special focus on construction of borewell recharge structures to enhance groundwater levels and support sustainable water management practices throughout the country including Kalimpong, Uttar Dinajpur, and Darjeeling districts. The recharge structures enhance the availability of groundwater, particularly during dry spells, supporting agriculture, drinking water supply thereby addressing water scarcity. Moreover, the implementation of these structures contributes to long-term climate resilience by fostering sustainable groundwater management, reducing vulnerability to droughts and ensuring equitable access to water resources across diverse user groups.

(e) As water is a State subject, the collaboration between the Ministry of Jal Shakti and State Governments is pivotal for sustainable water management. The Ministry of Jal Shakti provides technical and financial support, along with best practices for replication. The JSJB initiative, inspired by Gujarat's Jal Sanchay model, exemplifies this partnership by encouraging States and UTs to adopt similar measures, thereby strengthening national efforts in water conservation.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 542

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

REHABILITATION PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

542. SHRI B K PARTHASARATHI

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

(a) the number of dams proposed to be rehabilitated in Andhra Pradesh under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme and other schemes of the Government;

(b) the details of funds allocated/released for the aid purpose for Andhra Pradesh, scheme/project-wise; and

(c) the progress made on these projects so far and the timeline for their completion?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase- II & Phase -III scheme will be implemented over a period of 10 years in two phases of 6 years each having an overlap of 2 years, covering 736 dams in 19 States with a total outlay of Rs. 10211.00 crores. This scheme includes the dams of State of Andhra Pradesh. DRIP Phase-II scheme has been effective since October 12, 2021.

So far, due to non-fulfillment of the readiness criteria set by the World Bank; the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not joined this 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. 550

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

DRAIN WATER DISCHARGED IN RIVERS

†550. SHRI SATPAL BRAHAMCHARI

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

(a) the total number of rivers in India along with names of the rivers in which untreated drain water is discharged from the municipal areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that after treatment of drain water, Yamuna is still being polluted and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to non-functioning of many Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) as per the standard, the water of Yamuna river is not being cleaned;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the action taken/likely to be taken against such STP operating companies?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

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

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

(b) The main reasons for pollution in river Yamuna are discharge of untreated/ partially treated sewage into river Yamuna; absence of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in some approved industrial areas; delay in completion of new projects and rehabilitation and/or upgradation of sewage treatment project.

(c) As per the information received from the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), out of 38 nos of operational STPs only 16 STPs were found meeting the standards prescribed.

(d) & (e) Details of corrective steps taken/being taken are :

i. As per information received from the DPCC, all the operational STPs of Delhi Jal Board (DJB) are being monitored by DPCC every month & analysis reports are available on the website of

DPCC. DPCC issues communication with the DJB to meet prescribed standards on a regular basis.

ii. DJB has informed that each contract has provision of penalty in case of non-achievement of guaranteed parameters of treated effluent, etc. and, payment is withheld/recovered time to time for non-compliances. In case the agencies do not respond properly even after repeated communication there is a provision to blacklist/debar from DJB tendering. DJB has taken action on defaulting firms at various sites.

iii. CPCB issued directions dated 12.11.2024 to Delhi Pollution Control Committee under Section 18(1) (B) of the water (prevention & control of Pollution) Act, 1974 regarding non-compliance status of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) installed in Delhi.

iv. The Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi is working on the following sewage infrastructure enhancement projects: -

a. Rehabilitation of existing 3 STPs at Kondli Phase II, Rithala Phase I, and Yamuna Vihar Phase — II;
b. Upgradation and increasing capacity of existing STPs;
c. Construction of 2 New STPs at Okhla and Sonia Vihar;
d. Various interceptor sewer projects.

v. Under the Namami Gange Programme, to rejuvenate the river Yamuna, 9 projects have been sanctioned in the NCT of Delhi to create 1,268 MLD of sewage treatment capacity at an estimated cost of 1,951 crores. Eight of these projects have been completed and are operational.

vi. The matter is regularly reviewed in the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) and High Level Committee (HLC) meeting and necessary directions are issued to the State agencies.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 551

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

DEPLETING GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN JHANSI DISTRICT

551. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA

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

(a) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government including community engagement strategies, conservation efforts and monitoring mechanism under the Atal Bhujal Yojana in Jhansi district in Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the challeneges faced due to depleting groundwater in the Bundelkhand region including Jhansi district;

(b) the impact of the measures taken regarding the groundwater table and water management practices in the said region; and

(c) the details of the budget allocation and utilisation under the said Yojana in Uttar Pradesh with an emphasis on Bundelkhand?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The following measures are taken under Atal Bhujal Yojana in Jhansi district, Uttar Pradesh:

i. In Jhansi district, Atal Bhujal Yojana is being implemented in **31 water-stressed Gram Panchayats** (**GPs**) of Mauranipur (16 GPs) and Babina block (15 GPs).

ii. To monitor the Ground water scenario, a piezometer equipped with a Digital Water Level Recorder (**DWLR**) have been installed in all the above selected 31 GPs under Atal Bhujal Yojana.

iii. GP-level trainings have been conducted in the aforementioned 31 GPs to raise awareness among citizens about groundwater conservation and sustainable management. Trainings also impart the required know-how of water conservation and water saving through demand side management of groundwater that can be done at community level. In the past four years, Atal Bhujal Yojana has successfully organized 369 GP-level trainings, 13 block-level trainings, and 4 district-level trainings in Jhansi. Conducting trainings is a continuous activity under Atal Bhujal Yojana for building the capacity of all stakeholders with diversified objectives.

iv. Additionally, Atal Jal Shakti Yatra and Jal Kosh Yatra were organized during the year 2023 & 2024 to raise awareness and promote water conservation initiatives throughout the region. Also, a digital Bhujal Rath campaign was organized in all Atal Jal GPs in the year 2022 depicting audio & visual messages for water conservation, in addition to various other IEC activities.

v. A total of 1,688 hectares (as on March 2024) across the 31 GPs have been brought under efficient water use practices, including micro-irrigation, underground pipeline installation, mulching, and crop diversification, as part of the Atal Bhujal Yojana.

vi. Water conservation works, which include construction of new ponds, rejuvenation of old ponds, check-dams, gully plugs, roof top rainwater harvesting structures, farm ponds, soak pits, blast wells, contour trenches, nala development, micro irrigation etc. amounting to Rs. 9.48 crore (as on March 2024) have been completed in Atal Bhujal Yojana's GPs of Jhansi district through convergence of various State and Central Government schemes.

(b) As per the observed trend of groundwater levels over the last five years, district Jhansi has shown gradual improvement in groundwater level, as a result of various factors including measures taken for participatory water management under Atal Bhujal Yojana.

(c) The Atal Bhujal Yojana has two components, viz. (i) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building (IS&CB) Component, aimed at strengthening the groundwater governance mechanism in the participating States, and (ii) Incentive Component, aimed at rewarding/incentivizing the States for various measures aimed at ensuring the long-term sustainability of groundwater resources. Tentative allocation, amount released and expenditure so far (as on 21.11.2024) under the Atal Bhujal Yojana for the State of Uttar Pradesh is as below:

(all figures in Rs. Crore)

Total Tentative Allocation during the Scheme			**Amount released so far**			**Expenditure so far**		
IS&CB	**Incentive**	**Total**	**IS&CB**	**Incentive**	**Total**	**IS&CB**	**Incentive**	**Total**
119.28	609.96	729.24	47.59	150.94	198.53	47.56	109.16	156.72

For the Bundelkhand region (i.e. 6 districts viz. Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot and Mahoba), an incentive fund of Rs. 98.92 Cr have been allocated under Atal Bhujal Yojana and an expenditure of Rs. 69.98 Cr has been incurred, till date.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 553

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

POLLUTION STATUS OF THAMIRABARANI RIVER

553. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the pollution status of the Thamirabarani river in Tirunelveli and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposals or schemes for cleaning and rejuvenation of the Thamirabarani river;

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

(d) whether the Government has any plans to rejuvenate and clean all the major rivers in the country; and

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

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) As per the Central Pollution Control Board report published in November 2022, the stretch from Pappankulam to Arumuganeri in the river Thamirabarani has been identified as a polluted river stretch of priority IV with a Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) level of 7.5 milligrams per litre.

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

Under NRCP, the ministry had sanctioned and got executed projects for pollution abatement of Thamirabarani River at Tirunelvli, Tamil Nadu between 2001 to 2007. At present, no project is under consideration in the Ministry.

(d) & (e) Central Sector Scheme “Namami Gange” is being run by Ministry of Jal Shakti for pollution abatement of river Ganga and its tributaries. While Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National River Conservation Plan" is being run to support the efforts of States and ULBs for abatement of pollution or

rivers, other than Ganga, in the country. In addition, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, also supports the states and ULBs in creating the sewerage and treatment facilities that also contribute in pollution abatement of rivers.

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

Under Namami Gange program, a total number of 484 projects, including 203 projects for setting up 6,255 MLD capacity sewage treatment plant, and a sewer network of 5,249 kilo meter, have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.39,604 crore.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 574

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

NATIONAL MISSION TO CLEAN GANGA

574. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram Shri Dineshbhai Makwana
Shri Manoj Tiwari Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai
Smt. Kamaljeet Sehrawat Shri Balabhadra Majhi

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

(a) whether the National Mission to Clean Ganga (NMCG) is contributing to reuse the treated water, biodiversity conservation and the remediation of polluted river stretches and also in particular Yamuna in Delhi;

(b) the sectors in which the treated wastewater can be reused to reduce dependency on fresh water resources for promoting sustainable water management;

(c) the specific projects funded under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); and

(d) the measures being implemented to ensure efficient utilisation of funds and successful completion of the projects under the PMKSY?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has been promoting the reuse of treated water for different non-potable purposes, particularly for Industrial use, Railways, Thermal Power Plants, Municipal uses, Irrigation uses etc. to reduce dependency on fresh water.

A *National Framework for Safe Reuse of Treated Water has* been developed by NMCG to guide states in formulating their reuse policies and to establish economic models for the reuse of treated wastewater.

(c) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) funds multiple projects under its umbrella scheme. It includes two major components implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti:

1. **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):**
    - Ninety-nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (MMI) (and 7 phases) in 19 States and Union Territories were identified under PMKSY-AIBP during 2016-17.

- After approval for continuation of PMKSY for 2021-26, 9 more projects were added under AIBP.

2. **Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP):**
   HKKP has following sub-components:

   - **Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM):** Implemented pari passu with AIBP in 88 projects,
   - **Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI):** Focuses on smaller irrigation projects.
   - **Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies:** Aimed at improving water storage.

The details of projects under PMKSY-AIBP with pari passu implementation of CADWM works are enclosed as **Annexure.**

(d) To ensure efficient utilisation of funds and successful completion of projects under the PMKSY, the projects are regularly monitored by the Central Water Commission under DoWR, RD&GR, as well as by a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) under this Ministry. The physical and financial progress of these projects is also monitored through a dedicated dashboard, backed with a management information system maintained by DoWR, RD&GR.

Apart from the above, the implementation and progress of the projects are also monitored at the highest level in this Ministry. Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti takes project-wise periodic reviews of the physical and financial progress of the projects and actions to be taken by the various State Governments are finalized for early resolution of issues. Issues and bottlenecks under the projects are also flagged over the Project Monitoring Group (PMG) portal and resolved in PMG meetings under Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 574 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "NATIONAL MISSION TO CLEAN GANGA".

List of PMKSY-AIBP Projects

State	S No	Name of the Project
Andhra Pradesh	1	Gundlakamma Project
	2	Tadipudi LIS
	3	Thotapally Project
	4	Musurumilli Project
	5	Pushkara LIS
	6	Yerracalva Project
	7	Tarakaram Teerta sagaram
Assam	8	Borolia Project
Bihar	9	Durgawati Project
	10	Punpun Project
Chhattis-garh	11	Kelo Project
Gujarat	12	Sardar Sarovar Project
Jharkhand	13	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project
Karnataka	14	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project
Kerala	15	Muvattupuzha Project
	16	Karapuzha Project
Madhya Pradesh	17	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - II (km. 63 to km 104)
	18	Pench Project
	19	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - III (km. 104 to km 154)
	20	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - IV (km. 154 to km 197)
Maharashtra	21	Waghur Project
	22	Lower Wardha Project
	23	Bembla Project
	24	Morna (Gureghar) Project
	25	Lower Pedhi Project
	26	Nardave (Mahamadwadi) Project
	27	Kudali Project
	28	Upper Pen Ganga Project
	29	Gosikhurd Project
	30	Aruna Project
Manipur	31	Thoubal Project
Odisha	32	Subernarekha Project
	33	Anandpur Barr. Ph.-I / Integrated Anandpur Barr.
	34	Kanupur Project
Telangana	35	Palemvagu project
	36	Peddavagu @ Neelwai project
	37	SRSP St.II Project
	38	Rajiv Bheema L.I. Scheme
	39	Peddavagu @ Jagannathpur
	40	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal
	41	J. Chokha Rao LIS Project
Uttar Pradesh	42	Arjun sahayak Project
	43	Madhya Ganga canal PH-II
UT - Ladakh	44	Prakachik Khows Canal Project

Andhra Pradesh	45	Maddigedda Project
Assam	46	Champamati Project
	47	Dhansiri Project
Chhattisgarh	48	Maniyari Tank Project
	49	Kharung Project
Goa	50	Tillari Project
Karnataka	51	Sri Rameswar Irrigation Project
	52	Bhima LIS
	53	Karanja Project
	54	NLBC System Project (New)
Madhya Pradesh	55	Singhpur Project
	56	Mahuar Project
	57	Sagad Project
	58	Sindh Project Phase II
	59	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - I & II (km. 0 to km. 142)
	60	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-IV (OSP lift)
	61	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - V (Khargone Lift)
	62	Bansagar Unit 2
	63	Barriyarpur LBC
	64	Sanjay sagar (Bah) Project
	65	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - I (km. 16 to km 63)
	66	Mahi Project
	67	Mahan Project
	68	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-II (RBC km. 9.70 to km 65.50)
	69	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-III (RBC km. 65.50 to km 142)
	70	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - III (km. 143 to km. 206)
	71	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - IV (km. 206 to km. 243)
Maharashtra	72	Bawanthadi (IS)
	73	Lower Panzara Project
	74	Dongargaon Project
	75	Warna Project
	76	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II
	77	Upper Kundalika Project
	78	Lower Dudhna Project
	79	Khadakpurna Project
	80	Dhom Balaakwadi Project
	81	Wang project
	82	Krishna Koyana Lift Irrigation Project
	83	Gadnadi Project
	84	Tillari Project
	85	Tarali Project
	86	Arjuna Project
	87	Sangola Branch Canal
Manipur	88	Dolaithabi Barrage
Odisha	89	Upper Indravati Project
	90	Rukura Project
	91	RET irrigation
	92	Telengiri Project
	93	Lower Indra Project

Punjab	94	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph.II)
	95	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project
Rajasthan	96	Narmada Canal Project
	97	Modernisation of Gang Canal Project
Telangana	98	Gollavagu Project
	99	Rallivagu project
	100	Mathadivagu Project
	101	SriKomaram Bheem project
Uttar Pradesh	102	Bansagar Canal Project
	103	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana
UT - Jammu & Kashmir	104	Rajpora Lift Project
	105	Restoration & Mod. of Main Ravi Canal
	106	Tral Lift Project
LIST OF NEW PMKSY AIBP PROJECTS INCLUDED UNDER PMKSY2.0		
Assam	1.	ERM of Sukla irrigation project
Himachal Pradesh	2.	Nadaun project
	3.	Phina Singh Multipurpose Project
Maharashtra	4.	Jihe Kathapur project
	5.	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana Phase-I
Manipur	6.	ERM of Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme
Rajasthan	7.	Parwan multipurpose project
Tamil Nadu	8.	Kannadian channel Project
Uttarakhand	9.	Jamrani Dam multipurpose project

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 575

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

WATER PROJECTS IN KARNATAKA

575. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI

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

(a) the current status of the Mekedatu Drinking Water Project and Upper Bhadra Project in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal for releasing the fund for implementation of the Upper Bhadra Project in Chitradurga, Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any meetings or consultations have been held with the State Government of Karnataka regarding the said project, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure early implementation of the Upper Bhadra Project?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA**)**

(a) The 'In-principle' clearance to the Feasibility Report (FR) of the Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project, Karnataka for preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) was accorded by the Central Water Commission (CWC) on 24.10.2018 subject to certain conditions, inter-alia " acceptance of DPR by Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA). DPR of the Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project submitted by the Government of Karnataka in January 2019 was referred to CWMA by CWC. In the 28th meeting of CWMA held on 01.02.2024, after detailed deliberation taking into account the views of the majority of the Members of the CWMA, the Authority has referred the project to Central Water Commission.

With regard to the Upper Bhadra Project, Government of Karnataka undertaking i.e. Visvesvaraya Jala Nigam Limited is implementing the project.

(b) A proposal dated 28.10.2024 has been received from Government of Karnataka to include the Upper Bhadra project under Pradhan Mantri Krishi SinchaiYojna-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) scheme.

(c) The Mekedatu balancing reservoir cum drinking water project has been deliberated on 01.02.2024 in the 28th meeting of Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA).

(d) The Upper Bhadra project is being implemented by the State Government of karnataka.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 584

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY AUTHORITY

584. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE

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

(a) whether the Government has any data of the meetings held and decisions taken by the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) since its constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government will ensure that dams situated in one State and operated by another be taken over by the NDSA;

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

(e) whether it is true that NDSA has conducted any comprehensive safety audit of dams before hundred years across the country; and

(f) 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) Pursuant to the provisions of the Dam Safety Act 2021, the Central Government has established the National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) for overseeing dam safety activities across the country and to implement the policy, guidelines and standards evolved by the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) for proper surveillance, inspection and maintenance of specified dams. The Authority has so far held several discussions and meetings with the States for carrying out its designated functions under the Dam Safety Act, 2021. Following major decisions have been taken by the NDSA in this regard:

i. Various National Workshops/ International Conference have been organized for awareness/ sensitisation related to implementation of various provisions of the Dam Safety Act, 2021.

ii. Regional Review meetings are held regularly with all State Dam Safety Organizations (SDSOs) to review the implementation of the Dam Safety Act 2021 and States' preparedness for managing monsoon flood. So far, 11 Regional Review meetings were held.

iii. As per compliance of Section 54 (1) of the Dam Safety Act, 2021, the NDSA has to frame 19 dam safety regulations. All these 19 regulations have been prepared and approved by the

NCDS. Out of 19 regulations, 17 regulations have been published in the official Gazette of India.

iv. NDSA is maintaining nationwide database for all the specified dams in Dam Health Rehabilitation and Monitoring Application (DHARMA) portal. All State Dam Safety Organizations have been directed to fill up all the concerned data of their respective dams in the portal. Moreover, they have also been instructed to upload the reports of all pre-monsoon, post-monsoon and special inspection (if any) on the DHARMA portal,

v. NDSA also held several meetings with the States/ other dam owning agencies for measures to be taken in case of dams likely to be affected by Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) and installation of early warning systems.

vi. NDSA is also providing secretarial assistance to the National Committee on Dam Safety and its sub-committees. So far, 9 meetings of NCDS have been held.

vii. NDSA has also taken up the study related to Rapid Risk Assessment of all the specified dams in the country. Rapid Risk Screening Tool has been developed for this purpose. Multiple trainings/ workshops have been organized by NDSA for the officials of State/ other dam owning organizations.

viii. Outreach programs at the 25 iconic dam sites across the country were organized with community participation under "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM)'' for promoting Dam Tourism.

(c) & (d) For those dams which are located in one State and operated by another, National Dam Safety Authority is functioning as the State Dam Safety Organisation as per the provisions of the Act. Accordingly, necessary directions are being given by the Authority to the owner of such dams for making compliance of various provisions and other mandated functions as per the Act. Hence, there is no question of taking control over these types of dams by the Authority.

Responsibility to ensure the safety of dams, including their operation and maintenance, rests primarily with dam owners, which are mostly the State Governments and Central/State Public Sector Units. Dam Safety Act 2021 does not, in any way, encroach upon the power of the States and does not contain any provision to alter dam ownership, water sharing agreements or the operation and maintenance of the dams by the State governments.

(e) & (f) As per Section 38 of the Dam Safety Act 201, the responsibility for carrying out the comprehensive safety audit of dams rests with the dam owners. Hence, NDSA has not conducted the comprehensive safety audit of any dam in the country.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 586

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

PROJECTS UNDER PMKSY IN UTTAR PRADESH

†586. DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN MS IQRA CHOUDHARY

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

(a) whether any projects are being implemented presently under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the physical and financial progress made in the said projects during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to launch any new projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend assistance to farmers for cultivation of waterintensive crops like sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has completed/proposed the restoration of water reservoirs in Kairana Parliamentary Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Projects being implemented presently under different components of PMKSY in Uttar Pradesh and their physical progress in terms of irrigation potential created and financial progress in terms of central assistance provided in last three years and the current year are as follows.

Sl. No.	Component of PMKSY	Physical and Financial Progress in last three years i.e. since April,2021
1.	PMKSY-AIBP	One project namely Saryu Nahar Pariyojna completed and two projects namely Arjun Sahayak project and Madhya Ganga canal phase-II project are ongoing for which Rs. 23.91 crore central assistance has been released and an irrigation potential of 23.06 thousand hectare has been created.
2.	PMKSY-GW	2,736 wells created and 21.70 thousand hectare area brought under ground water irrigation. A central assistance of Rs 10 crore has been provided.
3.	PMKSY-WDC	56 projects covering an area of 2.64 lakh hectares have been sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh. A central assistance of Rs. 135.30 crore has been released.
4.	PDMC	An amount of Rs. 432.74 crore has been released and an areas of 1.61 lakh hectare has been covered under Micro Irrigation.

(c) & (d) New projects for inclusion under various components of PMKSY can be considered, upon request of State Governments, subject to projects meeting the eligibility criteria, as prescribed under the guidelines of various components of PMKSY and availability of funds.

(e) No project of Kairana constituency has been included under PMKSY-RRR of Water Bodies.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 587

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

PROJECTS IN RAJASTHAN UNDER PMKSY

†587. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken to ensure the efficient utilisation of funds and successful completion of projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);

(b) the details of the funds allocated under the said scheme, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) the details of the progress made towards the targets set for various Parliamentary Constituencies of Rajasthan including Nagaur;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the targets fixed under the said projects in various Parliamentary Constituencies including Nagaur; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said targets are likely to be increased in Nagaur and other Parliamentary Constituencies and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) To ensure efficient utilisation of funds and successful completion of projects under the PMKSY, the projects are regularly monitored by Central Water Commission under DoWR,RD&GR, as well as by a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) under this Ministry. Physical and financial progress of these projects is also monitored through a dedicated dashboard, backed with a management information system maintained by DoWR,RD&GR.

Apart from the above, implementation and progress of the projects is also monitored at the highest level in this Ministry. Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti takes project-wise periodic reviews of physical and financial progress of the projects and actions to be taken by various State Governments are finalized for early resolution of issues. The Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti, is also briefed from time to time regarding the bottlenecks and issues with various projects under PMKSY. Issues and bottlenecks under the projects are flagged over Project Monitoring Group (PMG) portal and resolved in PMG meetings under Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). HKKP, in turn, consists of four sub-components: (i) Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM); (ii) Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI); (iii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies; and (iv) Ground Water (GW) Development. In 2016, with the launching of revised AIBP format, CAD&WM sub-component of HKKP was taken up for pari passu implementation with AIBP.

Further, in December, 2021, implementation of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India. However, approval of Ground Water component under PMKSY-HKKP has provisionally been accorded till 2021-22 only for committed liabilities, which has been extended subsequently till completion of ongoing works. Also, Per Drop More Crop component, which was earlier a component of PMKSY, is now being implemented separately by DoA&FW under Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojna (RKVY).

The details of funds allocated to various states under the said scheme is annexed in **Annexure-I**

(c) The details of the progress made towards the targets set for various Parliamentary Constituencies of Rajasthan is annexed at **Annexure-II**

(d) & (e) After approval for implementation of PMKSY2.0 for 2021-26, one major irrigation project namely Parwan Multipurpose Irrigation Project of Rajasthan with irrigation potential of 1.22 lakh hectare has been included under PMKSY-AIBP. Further, 37 RRR and 84RRR projects from Rajasthan with irrigation potential of 11,880 hectare have been included under PMKSY-HKKK-RRR under PMKSY2.0. However, these projects do not benefit Nagaur districts.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 587 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "PROJECTS IN RAJASTHAN UNDER PMKSY".

Funds allocated under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) to various states including Rajasthan under the said scheme.

A. Central Assistance Released during 2016-17 to 2023-24 under PMKSY-AIBP and PMKSY-HKKP

Rs. in Crore

S.No.	State/UT	PMKSY-AIBP and CADWM	PMKSY-HKKP (SMI,RRR&GW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	91.81	2.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	578.50
3	Assam	49.54	2350.14
4	Bihar	146.06	105.31
5	Chhattisgarh	78.2	0.00
6	Goa	3.84	0.00
7	Gujarat	6,252.95	85.98
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,912.21	567.41
9	Jharkhand	756.73	0.00
10	Karnataka	1,268.30	67.50
11	Kerala	2.69	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	1,125.67	0.00
13	Maharashtra	2,873.76	0.00
14	Manipur	280.72	316.13
15	Meghalaya	-	379.08
16	Mizoram	-	46.58
17	Nagaland	-	290.38
18	Odisha	1,340.82	104.89
19	Punjab	1,106.58	0.00
20	Rajasthan	810.42	46.02
21	Sikkim	-	95.90
22	Tamil Nadu	34.74	125.11
23	Tripura	-	52.63
24	Telangana	1,017.83	59.68
25	Uttarakhand	361.64	279.14
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,577.82	26.69
27	UT of Jammu and Kashmir	43.28	302.36
28	UT of Ladakh	2.98	
29	West Bengal	-	0.00
	Total	21,138.59	**5882.13**

B. Central Assistance Released during 2016-17 to 2023-24 under PMKSY-WDC and PDMC

Rs. in Crore

S.No.	State/UT	PMKSY-WDC	PDMC
1	Andhra Pradesh	1512.10	2406.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	686.15	126.93
3	Assam	951.91	164.03
4	Bihar	504.26	110.36
5	Chhattisgarh	723.15	295.91
6	Goa	33.575	3.34
7	Gujarat	1779.25	1888.34
8	Haryana	167.87	376.02
9	Himachal Pradesh	486.53	114.25
10	Jharkhand	506.32	217.69
11	Jammu & Kashmir	516.61	52.20
12	Karnataka	2308.63	2843.67
13	Kerala	202.02	34.32
14	Madhya Pradesh	2388.81	786.97
15	Maharashtra	3267.63	2279.7
16	Manipur	298.45	213.20
17	Meghalaya	332.30	30.30
18	Mizoram	407.15	160.45
19	Nagaland	721.02	284.22
20	Odisha	1545.15	337.46
21	Punjab	108.92	19.93
22	Rajasthan	4099.91	1083.84
23	Sikkim	74.61	279.87
24	Tamil Nadu	1105.38	2381.51
25	Telangana	904.98	601.22
26	Tripura	303.34	58.77
27	Uttarakhand	308.06	277.62
28	Uttar Pradesh	1156.88	917.02
29	West Bengal	481.38	201.9
30	Andaman & Nicobar	-	0.61
31	Puducherry	-	0.1
32	Ladakh	67.01	3.4
	HQ	-	239.41
	TOTAL	**27,949.36**	**18,791.82**

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 587 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "PROJECTS IN RAJASTHAN UNDER PMKSY".

Progress made towards the targets set for various Parliamentary Constituencies of Rajasthan including the Nagaur

S.No.	Components of PMKSY	In thousand hectares
1	Irrigation potential created under AIBP	315.57
2	Cultivable command area covered under CAD&WM	82.47
3	Irrigation potential created under HKKP-SMI	0.45
4	Irrigation potential created under HKKP-RRR	15.57
5	Area covered under micro irrigation (PDMC)	543.28
6	Area brought under protective irrigation (in thousand hectare) (WDC)	13.274

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 594

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

PROJECTS UNDER NMCG IN HARYANA

594. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH

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

(a) whether the National Mission to Clean Ganga (NMCG) is contributing to the reuse of treated water, biodiversity conservation, and remediation of polluted river stretches, specifically in Haryana and particularly in the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) if so, the specific projects or initiatives under the NMCG aimed at enhancing the reuse of treated water and improving water quality in Haryana, with a focus on the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh constituency;

(c) the sectors identified in Haryana where treated waste water can be reused to reduce dependency on fresh water and the measures taken/being taken to encourage treated water use across these sectors in Bhiwani-Mahendergarh; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilized for the projects under the NMCG in Haryana, particularly in the Bhiwani-Mahendergarh constituency and the current status of these projects?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (d) The Government of India, under the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), has been promoting the reuse of treated water, biodiversity conservation, and remediation of polluted river stretches across the Ganga Basin.

The following initiatives have been taken up by NMCG in Ganga Basin to encourage the reuse of treated water and improve water quality: -

- A *National Framework for Safe Reuse of Treated Water has* been developed by NMCG to guide states in formulating their reuse policies and to establish economic models for the reuse of treated wastewater.

- NMCG has also a guidance handbook for urban policymakers and city officials on safely reusing treated water, which aims to conserve freshwater resources and promote sustainable water management practices;

- Notably, 8 MLD treated water from the Trans Yamuna STP is supplied to the Mathura Refinery for non-potable purposes and two thermal plants of Pragati Power Corporation Ltd, Delhi and Jojobera Thermal power plant , Jharkhand are using treated water of nearby STPs

In Haryana, specific measures include the identification of Parwalo & Badi Majara STPs and Rishi Nager, Hisar STP for reusing treated water at the Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Station in Yamunanagar.

NMCG has sanctioned the pilot project for pollution prevention and effective waste management in Panipat textile cluster to optimize the trade potential in 45 industries of the cluster with an estimated cost of project ₹ 19.85 crore. The major and ultimate objective of this pilot project is to improve the water quality of river Yamuna as well as river Ganga by avoiding the discharge of untreated effluent from targeted textile cluster.

Under the Namami Gange Programme, two projects at a cost of ₹ 217.9 crore have been sanctioned in Haryana to create 145 MLD STP capacity. Both projects have been completed and are made operational at an expenditure of ₹ 217.9 crore.

Haryana's polluted river stretches are being addressed through action plans developed by the state government under the directions of the Hon’ble National Green Tribunal (NGT). The implementation of these plans is monitored at the state level by the Chief Secretary and at the central level by the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 602

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

POLLUTION IN AAYAD RIVER

†602. DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT

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

(a) whether the polluted water and industrial wastes are being discharged in the 'Aayad' River which resulted in polluting the Udai Sagar Lake situated in Udaipur, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken for controlling the said pollution; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (c) As per the Central Pollution Control Board 's (CPCB) Report, 2022 on Polluted River Stretch (PRS), 603 rivers were monitored and 311 river stretches on 279 rivers were found polluted in 30 States/ Union Territories (UTs). However, the Aayad River, does not figure in this report. As per Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, untreated/ partially treated/fully treated domestic sewage is being discharged into Ayad river.

Four Common Sewage Treatment Plants (CSTPs) of capacity 20 Million litre per day (MLD) , 25 MLD, 10 MLD and 5 MLD have been installed at Eklingpura Kaladwas, at Udai Sagar Road, near FCI Godown and at Karjali House respectively. Out of which treated water of 2 CSTPs of capacity 20 MLD and 25 MLD is utilized by the Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) unit at Rajpura Dariba Smelter Complex and treated water of another 2 CSTPs of capacity 10 MLD and 5 MLD is discharged into Ayad River. Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Mission 2.0 Rs.200 crore has been allocated for sewer line laying work.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 615

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

†615. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR

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

(a) whether the Government have any plan to rehabilitate people displaced by the river erosion, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to take any measures to save land and villages from river erosion and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan of desilting the rivers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (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 & silt load deposited, maintaining a river regime. Soil erosion caused by heavy floods is a matter of concern as it leads to several associated problems like changes in river course, causing loss of land, etc.

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 in critical areas.

Morphological Studies have been carried out for major rivers like Brahmaputra, Ganga, Sharda, Rapti, Subansari, Krishna, Tungbhadra, Mahanadi Mahanada, etc. These Studies play an important role in knowing the nature of rivers in a comprehensive manner and provide assessment of decadal bank-line movement, erosion & deposition in different reaches in respect of base year, derivation of reach-wise morphological indices and identification of critical reaches. These studies have been shared with concerned State Governments and other stakeholders etc. for taking informed decision and future planning.

(c) & (d) There is no plan for desilting the rivers under consideration. The Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti has formulated a National Framework for Sediment Management outlining various aspects for guidance to all the stakeholders for sustainable sediment management in river, reservoirs, lakes and other water bodies

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 621

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

IRRIGATION ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PMKSY IN KARNATAKA

621. SHRI SHREYAS M PATEL

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

(a) the current irrigation achievements under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Karnataka, specifically regarding Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase financial allocations under PMKSY and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targets set for Karnataka under PMKSY since its inception and the achievements made so far;

(d) the details of the financial assistance provided to Karnataka under the said scheme, district-wise;

(e) whether any assessments have been made regarding impact of the scheme on water use efficiency for productivity in Karnataka and if so, the details thereof, district-wise and crop-wise; and

(f) the mechanism adopted by the Government for community participation being enhanced in the water management practices under the said scheme in Karnataka?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI V. SOMANNA**)**

(a) The irrigation achievements under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Karnataka, regarding Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) are given in **Annexure-I.**

(b) The extension of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana for the period of 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved for an overall outlay of Rs. 93,068.56 crore which consists of Rs. 37,454 crore as central assistance, debt servicing to NABARD for Rs. 20,434.56 crore and Rs. 35,180 crore as State share to be borne by the State governments.

(c) & (d) The targets set for Karnataka under PMKSY since its inception, achievements made and financial assistance provided to Karnataka are given in **Annexure-II**.

(e) NITI Aayog in its Evaluation Study (December, 2020) of PMKSY-PDMC scheme has indicated 30% - 80% increase in crop productivity and water saving around 50% due to adoption of micro irrigation, in Karnataka.

(f) As per Guidelines for Central Assistance to Command Area Development work in prioritized AIBP funded irrigation projects, under non-structural intervention, activities are directed for strengthening of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) which includes one-time functional grant to the registered Water Users Associations (WUAs), one time infrastructure grant to the registered WUAs apart from trainings, demonstration & adaptive trials with respect to water use efficiency, increased productivity and sustainable irrigation in participatory environment.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 621 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "IRRIGATION ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PMKSY IN KARNATAKA".

Sl. No.	Project Name	PMKSY Component	Districts Benefitted	Irrigation Potential Created (in districts) (in Ha)	Total Irrigation Potential Created (in all district) (in Ha)
1	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	AIBP	Kalaburagi	24,292.00	24,292.00
2	Karanja Irrigation Project	AIBP	Bidar	27,266.00	27,266.00
3	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project	AIBP	Haveri	23,690.00	23,690.00
4	Narayanapur Left Bank Canal System (NLBC) – ERM Project	AIBP	Yadgir	47,883.31	1,05,000.00
			Kalaburagi	44,176.69	
			Vijayapura	12,940.00	
5	Sri Rameshwara Lift irrigation Scheme	AIBP	Belgavi	1,212.00	1,212.00
	Sub Total of AIBP Component				1,81,460.00
6	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	HKKP - CADWM	Kalaburagi	12,898.00	12,898.00
7	Karanja Irrigation Project	HKKP - CADWM	Bidar	3,627.00	3,627.00
8	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project	HKKP - CADWM	Haveri	15,770.18	15,770.18
9	Sri Rameshwara Lift irrigation Scheme	HKKP - CADWM	Belgavi	10,904.50	10,904.50
	Sub Total of HKKP-CADWM Component				43,199.68
10	Cluster of 138 SMI projects	HKKP - SMI	Kalaburagi	4,211.06	6,539.06
			Yadgir	2,328.00	
	Sub Total of HKKP Component				49,738.74
11	HKKP-GW	HKKP-GW	-	-	No Project under HKKP-GW component
	Total				**2,31,198.74**

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 621 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "IRRIGATION ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER PMKSY IN KARNATAKA".

Sl. No.	PMKSY Component	Irrigation Target (In Hectare)	Achievements (in Hectare)	Financial assistance allocation (Rs. in crore)
1	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	1,85,208	1,81,460	1,186.63
2	Har Khet Ko Pani-Command Area Development & Water Management (HKKP-CADWM)	54,811	43,199	78.26
3	Har Khet Ko Pani -Surface Minor Irrigation & Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (HKKP-SMI & RRR)	14,320	6,539	105
4	Ground Water (GW) component	No project in Karnataka		

Sl. No.	PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Component	Target (In Hectare)	Achievements (in Hectare)	Financial assistance allocation under PMKSY (Rs. in crore)
1	Additional area brought under Micro irrigation	-	15,82,407	2,509.15

Sl. No.	PMKSY-Watershed Development Component(WDC)	Target	Achievements	Financial assistance allocation under PMKSY (Rs. in crore)
1	Area of watershed development projects (in Hectare)	-	19,13,000	924.19
2	Water harvesting Structures	-	27,942	
3	Area brought under protective irrigation	-	79,886	
4	Farmers benefitted	-	3,47,000	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 638

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

WATER SHARING OF YAMUNA RIVER

†638. SHRI AMRA RAM

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

(a) the date-wise details of various decisions taken by the Central Water Commission/Department regarding Yamuna water sharing;

(b) the details of the proposed share of Yamuna water to be provided, the actual share being provided and not being provided, State-wise;

(c) the names of the States which are not being provided any share of Yamuna water;

(d) the proposed share of Yamuna water for the State of Rajasthan;

(e) the time by which the said State is likely to receive its share of Yamuna water along with the reasons for delay; and

(f) the details of the agreement signed among the Ministry of Jal Shakti and State Governments of Rajasthan and Haryana during the previous year along with the progress made in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) to (e) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the basin States, namely Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and the National Capital Territory of Delhi regarding the allocation of the surface flow of the River Yamuna upto Okhla on 12.5.1994. In order to implement the said MoU, Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) and Upper Yamuna River Committee (UYRC) were constituted by the Resolution No. 10(66)/71-IT dated 11th March 1995 of then Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India in accordance with the provision of the MoU. After creation of Uttaranchal State in 2000, the resolution was modified to include Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) in the Board vide Notification No. 26/3/2000-11 dated 16.3.2001.

UYRB has approved seasonal distributions of flows from various distribution points in its 42nd meeting held on 6.7.2012. According to MoU, the interim seasonal allocation of the annual utilisable flo w of river Yamuna is given below:

States	Seasonal Allocation of Yamuna Waters (BCM)			
	July – Oct.	**Nov. – Feb.**	**March - June**	**Annual**
Haryana	4.107	0.686	0.937	5.730
Uttar Pradesh	3.216	0.343	0.473	4.032
Rajasthan	0.963	0.070	0.086	1.119
Himachal Pradesh	0.190	0.108	0.080	0.378
Delhi	0.580	0.068	0.076	0.724
Total	**9.056**	**1.275**	**1.652**	**11.983**

The States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are utilizing surface water of river Yamuna by directly diverting it by construction of numerous small structures on river Yamuna and its tributaries. The Yamuna water for other States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and the National Capital Territory of Delhi are withdrawn from Barrages at Hathnikund, Wazirabad and Okhla. As per the MoU, the drinking water allocation of Delhi is first met and the balance is distributed amongst Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan. All the six basin States in Upper Yamuna Basin are getting water from river Yamuna, however, due to unavailability or restricted capacity of conveyance system, the States of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan are not able to utilize their full allocated share.

(f) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the States of Rajasthan and Haryana in the presence of Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MOJS, Government of India on 17.2.2024. As per MoU, both the States agreed that:

1. A DPR shall be jointly prepared and finalized by the Governments of Rajasthan and Haryana for transfer of water through underground pipelines during July to October upto 577 MCM for drinking water supply and other requirements for Churu, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and other Districts of Rajasthan after utilisation of full capacity (24,000 cusec) of Western Yamuna Canal by Haryana including Delhi share at Hathnikund under Phase-1 of the project.

2. After construction of three identified storages in Upper Yamuna Basin, namely, Renukaji, Lakhwar and Kishau, the corresponding share of Rajasthan at Hathnikund during rest of the period shall be conveyed through the same system for drinking water and irrigation purpose to the extent possible.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 653

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

CANCER DUE TO POLLUTED WATER

653. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the situation in Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh where people of 150 villages are suffering from cancer due to the discharge of acidic and arsenic-laden waste water from the industries into the Krishna, Kali and Hindon rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to resolve these issues?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Two rivers, the Krishni and Hindon, flow through the Baghpat District in Uttar Pradesh, while the Kali (West) river converges with the Hindon before entering Baghpat.

As informed by Uttar Pradesh Government, no cancer patients or serious diseases have been reported in the health camps organised near the Hindon and Krishni rivers.

As per the information of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), River water quality was found in the neutral range (pH-7.2) and no arsenic (BDL) was detected in the Krishni river in the Baghpat district. After confluence of River Hindon with River Krishni, water quality of river Hindon having pH-7.7 & Arsenic-0.005 mg/l respectively.

(c) Under the Namami Gange Programme for pollution abatement for River Hindon, river Kali (west) and river Krishni, NMCG has sanctioned total 9 projects (10 STPs) costing Rs. 1479.48 crore for creation 283 MLD STP treatment capacity of domestic wastewater from Baghpat, Saharanpur, Shamli, Muzaffarnagar. Out of these 9 projects, 2 projects have already been completed.

Solid & liquid waste management works of the villages of District Baghpat have been covered under the Swachh Bharat Mission Rural Phase II.

As per information from the Uttar Pradesh Government, 55 no. Ground water-based drinking water supply schemes were sanctioned and completed. Currently, purified drinking water from these 55 schemes is being supplied to the villages.

Further, Health camps are organized in the villages situated near Hindon River from time to time.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 668

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

INTERLINKING OF RIVERS

†668. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH

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

(a) the progress made under the scheme launched for interlinking of rivers to protect from the floods havoc;

(b) the plan of the Government to compensate the farmers affected due to the soil erosion caused by rivers flood and mechanism to prevent the soil erosion;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to check the soil erosion caused by river Ganga in Chandauli 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) The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) in year 1980 for transfer of surplus waters of the River basins to the water deficit regions. This plan on one hand targeted to mitigate the ravages of annually recurring floods and on the other hand to minimize the miseries brought by droughts. Under the NPP, 30 Inter-Linking of Rivers (ILR) projects have been identified, out of which 16 projects are under the Peninsular component and the rest are under the Himalayan component. Out of these 30 ILR projects, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFR) of all the 30 link projects have been completed, which led to the completion of Feasibility Reports (FR) of suited 26 link projects. Subsequently, after holding consultations with the party State Governments and with their support & co-operation the Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of 11 projects have been completed so far.

Government of India has accorded top priority to ILR Programme. Status of ILR Projects is furnished at **Annexure-I**.

(b) to (d) Water is a 'State' subject and the schemes for flood management and anti-erosion are planned and executed by the State Governments with their resources as per their priorities. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by way of providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for flood management in critical areas. As informed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, one (1) anti-erosion project in the year 2022-23 and two (2) anti-erosion projects in the year 2023-24 have been completed, while four (4) projects have been formulated in the year 2024-25 for checking soil erosion by the river Ganga in Chandauli district of the State. Details of these anti-erosion projects are furnished at **Annexure-II.**

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 668 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "INTERLINKING OF RIVERS".

Status of Inter-Linking of Rivers (ILR) projects

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 & Puducherry	FR completed
	b) Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link *	AP, Tamil Nadu & 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 & Rajasthan	Draft PFR completed
11	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	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.

** 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.

@ 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

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

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) to (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 668 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "INTERLINKING OF RIVERS".

Details Of Projects To Check Soil Erosion By Ganga River In Chandauli District of Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No	Year	No. of Projects	Project
1.	2022-23	01	Project for construction of geo textile tube cutter to prevent erosion of village Kundakala, Kundakhurd Mauja Sultanipur (Shakurabad) and Kundakala pump canal situated on the right bank of river Ganga under Niyamatabad block in district Chandauli
2.	2023-24	02	Anti-erosion project to prevent erosion in village Mahuji located on the right bank of river Ganga under Dhanapur block in Sakaldiha tehsil of Chandauli district
			Project of anti-erosion work to prevent erosion in village Gurani situated on the right bank of river Ganga under Dhanapur block in Sakaldiha tehsil of Chandauli district
3.	2024-25	04	Anti-erosion project to stop the erosion in village Narauli situated on the right bank of river Ganga under Dhanapur block in Sakaldiha tehsil of Chandauli district.
			Anti-erosion project to stop the erosion in the villages of Pakri and Mahuwari located on the right bank of the Ganga river under Chahaniya block in Sakaldiha tehsil of Chandauli district.
			Anti-erosion project to stop the erosion in village Tandakala situated on the right bank of river Ganga under Chahaniya block in Sakaldiha tehsil of Chandauli district
			Project of anti-erosion works for the protection of villages Kundakala and Kundakhurd situated on the right bank of the river Ganga under the development block Niyamatabad of Chandauli district.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 675

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

MANAGEMENT OF FLOOD AND DROUGHT

675. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE
SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT SMT. BHARTI PARDHI

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any consolidated plan for effective management of flood and drought in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its present status;

(c) whether the Government has consulted the State Governments while preparing the aforesaid plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments particularly Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh thereto;

(e) the reasons for not finding a concrete solution of flood and drought in the country;

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to find out effective solution to check flood and drought problems at the ground level; and

(g) the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard so far?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

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

A Committee, under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog, in consultation with the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, submitted its report for formulation of strategy for flood management works in the entire country. The effective and long-lasting strategy involves combination of structural and non-structural measures along with the use of modern technology which can alleviate the problem of floods to a great degree. The Committee proposed to extend the Flood Management and Border Area Programme (FMBAP) for the period of 2021-26. The Union Government is implementing "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" with total outlay of Rs. 4,100 crore during 2021-26. 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 till October 2024. 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.

For Non-structural measures, Central Water Commission (CWC) is the nodal Organisation entrusted with the task of flood forecasting & early flood warnings in the country. The network has been established in consultation with the State Governments and UTs. Besides short-range forecasts with response time of 24 hours, CWC has

also developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modelling for 7 days' advance advisory at its forecasting stations in order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation of people & take other remedial measures. Presently, flood forecasts are issued by CWC at 340 stations (200 level forecasts and 140 inflow forecasts). Out of this 12 Inflow Forecast Stations and 2 Level Forecast Stations are in Madhya Pradesh; 14 Inflow Forecast Stations and 8 Level Forecast Stations are in Maharashtra and 5 Inflow Forecast Stations and 39 Level Forecast Stations) are in Uttar Pradesh.

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

For the effective management of floods and drought in the country, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted the work of Interlinking of Rivers Programme which is aimed at interlinking different surplus river basins of country with the deficient river basins, so that the excess water from the surplus region could be diverted to the deficient region and vice- versa.

Implementation of schemes for expanding cultivable area of land and increasing the actual access of water to farms for the benefit of the farmers for effective drought management lies in the domain of the State Government concerned.

Extension of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India, with an overall outlay of Rs. 93,068.56 crore. Under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP), 62 major and medium projects have been completed. Irrigation potential created during 2016-17 to 2023-24 is 26.13 lakh hectare.

Under PMKSY-AIBP, 12 major and medium projects (including 5 phases) of Madhya Pradesh has been completed, whereas 4 projects are ongoing. Irrigation potential created during 2016-17 to 2023-24 in Madhya Pradesh is 1.83 lakh hectare. 16 major and medium projects of Maharashtra have been completed whereas 10 are ongoing. Irrigation potential created during 2016-17 to 2023-24 in Maharashtra is 3.77 lakh hectare. 2 major and medium projects of Uttar Pradesh have been completed and 2 are ongoing. Irrigation potential created during 2016-17 to 2023-24 in Uttar Pradesh is 7.67 lakh hectare.

A special package for completion of 8 Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) and 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects of Maharashtra, having estimated balance cost of Rs. 13,651.61 crore as on April, 2018, has been approved for financial assistance by Government of India during 2018-19. 2 MMI and 53 SMI projects have been completed with irrigation potential creation of 1.66 lakh hectare in Maharashtra.

Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country from 2015-16. From the year 2015-16 to 2021-22, the PDMC was implemented as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). During the year 2022-23, the PDMC is being implemented under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Central Water Commission monitors live storage status of 155 important reservoirs in the country on weekly basis and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday. This Weekly Bulletin is shared with the WR Departments of concerned states and also uploaded on the CWC website. This weekly bulletin is also shared with Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 677

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

WATER SCARCITY IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

677. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI

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

(a) the details of availability of ground water in North Eastern Region (NER) during the last ten years and the current year, year and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that water scarcity is gradually becoming one of the most important issue in NER;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to mitigate the impact of water scarcity for the people of NER?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment of the country is being regularly carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) jointly with States/UTs including North East India. The year-wise and state-wise annual extractable groundwater resources of NE States based on the assessments done during previous ten years are given below:

S. No.	State	Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource in BCM (Billion Cubic Meters)				
		2023	2022	2020	2017	2013*
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4.16	4.07	2.916	2.67	3.99
2	Assam	20.93	21.4	21.966	24.26	28.9
3	Manipur	0.466	0.47	0.46	0.39	0.42
4	Meghalaya	1.51	1.51	1.82	1.64	2.98
5	Mizoram	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.19	0.035
6	Nagaland	0.54	0.71	1.95	1.98	1.75
7	Tripura	1.09	1.064	1.245	1.24	2.26
8	Sikkim	0.218	0.244	0.864	1.52	Not Assessed
Total		**29.114**	**29.668**	**31.421**	**33.89**	**40.335**

*Ground Water Resource Assessment for the year 2013 was conducted based on GEC-1997 methodology which was subsequently revised and replaced with GEC-2015 methodology which has been used for resource assessment from the year 2017 onwards.

(b) to (d) The government is cognizant of the importance of ground water resources in the country including in the North-Eastern Region. However, Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources, is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. 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 are given below :

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of the country including the entire mappable area of 89,596 sq. kms in the North-Eastern States. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through recharge structures.

- CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 5.4 lakh structures in North-Eastern States who are working on devising a suitable action plan for its implementation.

- Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) from 2015-16 in the Country. PDMC mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation & better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources. PDMC being a central sector scheme, funding to NE states is provided in the ratio of 90:10.

- Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component of PMKSY scheme (PMKSY-WDC) under which rejuvenation of springs in the hilly areas is given importance.

- 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. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation including North-Eastern States of Assam and Nagaland. The model bill envisages that in urban areas, rain water available from roof tops of buildings and other open areas can be utilized gainfully for ground water recharge. Rain water

harvesting structures feasible in urban areas include recharge pits, trench, existing tube wells or open wells etc.

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

- National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water, conservation of river, river bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation.

- Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has released Model Building Bye-laws, 2016 which recommends Rainwater Harvesting for all types of Building with plot size 100 sq.m or more. So far, 35 States have incorporated the provisions in their respective building bye laws.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 469

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

469. SMT. KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI

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

(a) the details of arsenic and fluoride contamination found in groundwater across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any initiative to address this issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for ensuring the supply of potable drinking water to the affected populations from such contamination?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) conducts ground water quality monitoring for several contaminants including Arsenic and Fluoride on a regular basis throughout the country and also generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies. These studies indicate the occurrence of Arsenic and Fluoride in ground water beyond permissible limits (as per BIS) for human consumption in isolated pockets in various States / UTs. Arsenic has been reported in parts of 230 districts in 25 States and in parts of 469 districts in 27 states fluoride contamination is found. State/UT wise details are provided in the **Annexure**. Further, it is largely observed that the ground water contamination reported by CGWB is mostly geogenic (coming from soil and rock matrix) in nature.

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

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

ii. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has entered into an MoU with Geological Survey of India (GSI) in 2022 for the study of Uranium, Lead, Arsenic, Fluoride and Mercury

contamination of groundwater in parts of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam States.

iii. CGWB has developed a unique design for constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and has shared the technical information along with the handover of the arsenic safe wells with States for gainful utilisation. Similarly in-situ fluoride mitigation technique has also been developed.

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

(d) Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission for ensuring reliable, affordable, sufficient, potable tap water supply to every household in the rural areas including water quality affected habitations. Following measures have been taken under JJM to facilitate action on water quality aspects:-

i. Under JJM, while planning for potable water supply to household through tap water connection, priority is given to quality-affected habitations. Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source takes time, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household.

ii. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants.

iii. The "Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Framework" was devised and disseminated to States in October 2021.

iv. To facilitate implementation of the above said Framework, more than 2000 water quality testing laboratories have been set up in the country. Besides this, five persons, preferably women are identified and trained from every village for testing the water samples through Field Test Kits (FTKs).

v. To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water sources, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 469 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER".

States where Arsenic contamination has been detected in pockets: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Daman & Diu, West Bengal, Puducherry **(Total 25 States & UTs).**

States where Fluoride contamination has been detected in pockets: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Daman & Diu **(Total 27 States & UTs).**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 476

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

RAINWATER HARVESTING

476. SMT. RACHNA BANERJEE

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

(a) the details of the schemes introduced by the Government to increase the practice of rainwater harvesting in the country;

(b) the steps taken/being taken to check the impact on water crisis; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to manage the increasing water crisis problem in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) Water is a State subject and the efforts to increase the practice of rain water harvesting in the country falls under the mandate of the State Government. Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through technical and financial support. Water conservation through rainwater harvesting is one of the foremost priorities of the Central government. Major steps taken by the Government for rainwater harvesting to reduce water stress in the country are as follows:

i. Government of India has been implementing a scheme namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which inter-alia includes water conservation and water harvesting structures.

ii. Financial assistance is given to various States under 15th Finance Commission tied grants which can be inter-alia utilized for rainwater harvesting.

iii. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. In the current year, Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan; Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) 2024, 5th in the series of JSAs, in all the districts (Rural as well as urban of the country. JSA:CTR is a convergence of various Central Government schemes and funds like MGNRES, 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, State Government schemes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc. One of the major interventions undertaken

under the campaign includes construction and repair of rainwater harvesting structures including rooftop and water harvesting structures. To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain Campaign, "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" (JSJB) initiative was launched in Surat on 6th September 2024. This campaign pledges for united action from all stakeholders, including government bodies, industries, local authorities, philanthropists, resident welfare associations (RWAs) and individuals for construction of artificial recharge structures/borewell recharge, among other activities, to increase the storage capacity & help augment groundwater recharge.

iv. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 has provisions for harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/effluent). Through preparation of 'Aquifer Management Plan' , cities target to strategize groundwater recharge, augmentation by developing a roadmap for improving rain water harvesting within city limits. Through IEC campaign, awareness is created about practices for water conservation like rainwater harvesting.

v. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has formulated guidelines for the States to adopt measures suitable to local conditions, such as Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi, 2016, Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 with adequate focus on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures.

vi. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different rain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan has provisions for construction of about 1.42 crore Rain Water harvesting and artificial recharge Structure in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.

vii. National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, which inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and also highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall.

viii. Department of Land Resources (DoLR) implements Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WCD-PMKSY) for the development of rainfed and degraded lands in the country. The activities undertaken, inter-alia, include rainwater harvesting.

ix. The activity of installing rainwater harvesting structures at the Gram Panchayat level has been included in the Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) for Panchayats to opt for the same as per their needs for execution from Finance Commission (FC) funds or any other available funds with them.

(b) To monitor and evaluating the present progress of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan JSA:CTR on water crisis, JSA:CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) has been developed through which the assessment of the campaign and its effectiveness is monitored. As far as JSJB initiative is concerned a separate dashboard under JSA:CTR portal has been developed for uploading data related to artificial recharge structures. Besides, Central teams consisting of Central Nodal Officers(CNO) and Technical Officers (TOs) are sent for field visit to the focus districts during the campaign for interaction with district/ state authorities on Jal Shakti Abhiyan, to monitor the efforts of the district/ state authorities towards water conservation and to provide support & assistance to the district/ state authorities. In addition, State Governments and stakeholders concerned are sensitized on regular basis to take steps to check the impact of water crisis.

(c) The government is making several efforts to manage the increase water crisis problem in the country such as focusing practice of rainwater harvesting, creating water storage capacity and recycling and reuse of water. National Water Policy (2012), inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting, conservation and efficient utilization of water resources, conservation of rivers, river bodies in a scientifically planned manner through community participation. Ministry of Jal Shakti and its partner Ministries are implementing several programmes/ schemes aimed at resolving the issues relating to water scarcity. Some of these programmes/ schemes include Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Jal Shakti Abhiyan; Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY), Command Area Development and Participatory Irrigation Management, Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes and Repair Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies etc. Central Government in coordination with stakeholders concerned take appropriate steps from time to time in addressing the issues of water scarcity.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 480

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER HARVESTING IN JHARKHAND AND RAJASTHAN

†480. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO SHRI LUMBA RAM

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any special scheme or campaign for water conservation and water harvesting in Jharkhand and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of depleting water table causing water crisis in Jharkhand and Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government for availability of water supply in the drought prone and water crisis areas of Jharkhand and Rajasthan?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) Water is a State subject and the efforts to promote water conservation and rain water harvesting in the country falls under the mandate of the State Government. Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through technical and financial support. Water conservation through rainwater harvesting is one of the foremost priorities of the Central Government. Major steps taken by the Government for water conservation and rainwater harvesting in the country are as follows:

i. Government of India has been implementing a scheme namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which inter-alia includes water conservation and water harvesting structures.

ii. Financial assistance is given to various States under 15th Finance Commission tied grants which can be inter-alia utilized for rainwater harvesting.

iii. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. In the current year, Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) 2024, 5th in the series of JSAs, in all the districts (rural as well as urban) of the country. JSA: CTR is a convergence of various Central Government schemes and funds like 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, State Government schemes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc. One of the major interventions undertaken under the campaign includes construction and repair of rainwater harvesting structures including rooftop and water harvesting structures.

iv. Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative to further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain. The initiative aims to enhance water recharge through rainwater harvesting/aquifer recharge/borewell recharge/ recharge shafts etc. with resource support from Government & non-Government resources like CSR funds, industrial houses, civic bodies, water sector enthusiasts etc. collectively working towards ensuring a water secure future.

v. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 has provisions for harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/effluent). Through preparation of 'Aquifer Management Plan' cities target to strategize groundwater recharge augmentation by developing a roadmap for improving rain water harvesting within city limits. Through IEC campaign, awareness is created about practices for water conservation like rainwater harvesting.

vi. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has formulated guidelines for the States to adopt measures suitable to local conditions, such as Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi, 2016, Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 with adequate focus on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures.

vii. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan has provisions for 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.

viii. National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, which inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and also highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall.

ix. Department of Land Resources(DoLR) implements Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana(WDC-PMKSY) for the development of rainfed and degraded lands in the country. The activities undertaken, inter-alia, include rainwater harvesting.

x. The activity of installing rainwater harvesting structures at the Gram Panchayat level has been included in the Panchayat Development Plan (PDP) for Panchayats to opt for the same as per their needs for execution from XV Finance Commission (FC) funds or any other available funds with them.

(c) CGWB monitors groundwater levels throughout the country including the states of Jharkhand and Rajasthan, four times in every year during the months of March/April/May, August, November and January.

In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water level in the State of Jharkhand and Rajasthan, the water level data collected by CGWB in Jharkhand and Rajasthan during November 2023 has been compared with the decadal mean of November (2013-2022). Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and Post-monsoon 2023 in respect of Jharkhand and Rajasthan is **annexed.** Analysis of water level data in respect of Jharkhand indicates that about 45.65% of the wells monitored have registered rise in ground water levels, mostly in the range of 0.0 – 2.0 metre. Further, fall in groundwater levels have also been observed in 54.35% analysed wells which is mostly in the range of 0.0-2.0 metre.

Analysis of water level data in respect of Rajasthan indicates that about 33.60% of the wells monitored have registered rise in ground water levels, mostly in the range of 0.0–2.0 metre. Further, fall in groundwater levels have also been observed in 66.40% analysed wells which is mostly in the range of 0.0-2.0 metre.

(d) 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. Government of India provides technical and financial support. However, the the major steps are taken by the government for the availability of water supply in the drought prone and water crisis areas of Jharkhand and Rajasthan are as follows:

i. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km including the States of Jharkhand and Rajasthan. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through recharge structures.

ii. CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan 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 including 5.9 lakh structures in Jharkhand & 7.7 lakh structures in Rajasthan.

iii. For ensuring tap water supply in drought-prone & water-scarce area/ areas with inadequate rainfall or dependable ground water sources, including those in the State of Jharkhand and Rajasthan, provisions have been made under JJM for planning and implementation of bulk water transfer from long distances and regional water supply schemes. In addition, provisions have been made for source recharging, viz. dedicated bore well recharge structures, rain water recharge, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, etc., in convergence with other schemes such as MGNREGS, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP),15th Finance Commission tied grants to RLBs/ PRIs, State schemes, CSR funds, etc.

In order to enhance recharge of aquifers, especially in arid and semi-arid areas, State Governments have been urged to strengthen/ extend existing canal networks and/ or build canals so as to transfer surplus flood waters from dams/ reservoirs to ponds/ lakes and other water bodies and also recharge groundwater during monsoon season. Further, for villages in water-scarce areas, in order to save the precious fresh water, States are encouraged to plan new water supply scheme with dual piped water supply system, i.e. supply of fresh water in one and treated grey/ waste water in another pipe for non-potable/ gardening/ toilet flushing use. Moreover, the households in these areas are encouraged to use the faucet aerators that save a significant amount of water, in multiple taps which can be used inside their house.

Further, water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 480 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER HARVESTING IN JHARKHAND AND RAJASTHAN".

State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and Post-Monsoon 2023																		
Sr. No.	State Name	No of wells analysed	No. of wells in different depth range												Total No. of wells		Total % of wells	
			Rise						Fall									
			0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	Rise	Fall	Rise	Fall
1	Jharkhand	230	90	39.1	12	5.2	3	1.3	101	43.9	14	6.1	10	4.3	105	125	45.65	54.35
2	Rajasthan	753	146	19.4	69	9.2	38	5.0	223	29.6	121	16.1	156	20.7	253	500	33.60	66.40

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 485

ANSWERED ON 28.11.2024

FLOOD WATCH INDIA APP 2.0

485. Shri P P Chaudhary
Smt. Smita Uday Wagh
Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel
Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap
Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind
Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
Smt. Aparajita Sarangi

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

(a) the aims and objectives of the Flood Watch India App 2.0 along with the current status of its functioning in the country;

(b) whether there is any significant increase in the number of stations covered since its initial launch and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this system also covers flood affected Valsad Parliamentary Constituency and Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the app uses any advance technology to provide accurate flood forecast and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) The aim of the Flood Watch India App is to provide near real time flood information available at the monitoring/Flood Forecast (FF) stations of CWC and further disseminate the formulated river forecast at FF stations of CWC to the general public and other government stakeholders to make timely decisions for disaster preparedness.

Its objectives are:

- to provide information of current flood situation at monitoring/FF stations of CWC
- to disseminate formulated short range and 7-day advisory level forecast for FF stations of CWC
- to provide information in multiple formats (readable and audio) and languages (Hindi and English)
- to provide information of storage positions of 150 major reservoirs with Pan-India coverage.

(b) The number of stations showing information of current flood condition has been increased from 200 to 592 since its initial launch. Further, this version also provides additional information regarding the storage positions of 150 major reservoirs in the country which shall help in better understanding of the possible flood situation in their downstream areas.

(c) CWC has one level flood forecast station at Vapi and one inflow forecast station for Madhuban dam in Valsad district of Gujarat and the App covers only the level forecast station. The App also shows information of twenty-seven flood monitoring stations in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Details of stations in Himachal Pradesh are provided in **Annexure.**

(d) The Flood Watch App is a visualization/dissemination tool that fetches current flood information & formulated forecast i.e. information predicted through gauge-to-gauge correlation (short range) and mathematical modeling (7-day flood advisory). It is built for both Android and iOS users.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 485 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 28.11.2024 REGARDING "FLOOD WATCH INDIA APP 2.0".

Flood monitoring stations in Himachal Pradesh

S.NO.	STATION	DISTRICT	BASIN	RIVER
1	BAROT	MANDI	INDUS	UHL
2	DADAHU/RENUKA	SIRMAUR	GANGA	GIRI
3	GANGUWALA	SIRMAUR	GANGA	BATA
4	GAURA	SOLAN	GANGA	ASHANI
5	GHALUWAL	UNA	INDUS	SWAN
6	GHOUSHAL	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	CHANDRA
7	GULLING	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	PIN
8	HANSA	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	SPITI
9	JATEON BARRAGE	SIRMAUR	GANGA	GIRI
10	KHAB	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
11	KHERI	SIRMAUR	GANGA	GIRI
12	MEENUS (KHAD)	SIRMAUR	GANGA	MEENUS
13	MEENUS(TONS)	SIRMAUR	GANGA	TONS
14	MIYAR NALLAH	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	MIYAR NALLAH
15	MOORANG	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
16	NATHPA	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
17	PANDOA	SHIMLA	INDUS	SATLUJ
18	PAONTA	SIRMAUR	GANGA	YAMUNA
19	POWARI (SHIFTED TO MOORANG)	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
20	RAMPUR_1	SHIMLA	INDUS	SATLUJ
21	ROPA	KINNAUR	INDUS	ROPA KHAD
22	SANGLA	KINNAUR	INDUS	BASPA
23	SHALKHAR	KINNAUR	INDUS	SPITI
24	TANDI	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	BHAGA
25	TITANG	KINNAUR	INDUS	SATLUJ
26	UDAIPUR	LAHUL AND SPITI	INDUS	CHANDER BHAGA
27	YASHWANT NAGAR	SIRMAUR	GANGA	GIRI

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